

public tranquillity, that of the laws of China †; navigation, of the laws of Rhodes; natural liberty, that of the policy of the Savages; in general the pleasures of the prince, that of despotic states; that of monarchies, the prince's and the kingdom's glory: the independence of individuals is the end aimed at by the laws of Poland, and from thence results the oppression of the whole *.

BOOK
IX.
Chap. 6.

One nation there is also in the world, that has for the direct end of its constitution political liberty. We shall examine presently the principles on which this liberty is founded: if they are found, liberty will appear as in a mirror.

To discover political liberty in a constitution, no great labour is requisite. If we are capable of seeing it where it exists, why should we go any further in search of it?

C H A P. VI.

Of the Constitution of England.

I N every government there are three sorts of power: the legislative & the executive in respect to things dependent on the law of nations; and the executive, in regard to things that depend on the civil law.

By virtue of the first, the prince or magistrate enacts temporary or perpetual laws, and amends or abrogates those that have been already enacted. By the second, he makes peace or war, sends or receives embassies, establishes the public security, and

† The natural end of a state that has no foreign enemies, or that thinks itself secured against them by barriers.

* Inconveniency of the *Liberum veto*.

† *otherwise called* P⁴. *provides*
moderative.