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A SHORT H I S T O R Y OF METHODISM.

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ASHORT

HISTORY

METHODISM.

1. T is not eafy to reckon up the various Accounts which have been given of the People called *Methodifts*: Very many of them as far remote from Truth, as that given by the good Gentleman in *Ireland*. "*Methodifts*! Ay, they are the People, who "place all Religion in *wearing long Beards*."

2. Abundance of the Mistakes which are current concerning them, have undoubtedly fprung from this: Men lump together under this general Name many who have no man-A 2 ner

ner of Connexion with each other : And then whatever any of these speaks or does, is to of course imputed to all.

3. The following fhort Account may prevent Perfons of a calm and candid Difpofition from doing this: Although Men of a warm or prejudiced Spirit will do juft as they did before. But let it be observed, this is not defigned for a *Defence* of the *Methodifts* (fo called) or any Part of them. It is a bare *Relation* of a Series of naked Facts, which alone may remove Abundance of Mifunderftandings.

In November 1729, four young Gentlemen of Oxford, Mr. John Wefley, Fellow of Lincoln College, Mr. Charles Wesley, Student of Christchurch, Mr. Morgan, Commoner of Christchurch, and Mr. Kirkham, of Merton College, began to fpend fome Evenings in a Week together, in reading, chiefly the Greek Testament. The next Year, two or three of Mr. John Wefley's Pupils defired the Liberty of meeting with them : And afterwards one of Mr. Charles Wesley's Pupils. It was in 1732 that Mr. Ingham, of Queen's College, and Mr. Broughton, of Exeter, were added to their Number. To thefe, in April, was joined Mr. Clayton, of Brazen-nose, with two or three of his. Pupils. About the fame time Mr. James

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James Hervey was permitted to meet with them, and in 1735 Mr. Whitefield.

5. The exact Regularity of their Lives, as well as Studies, occafioned a young Gentleman of *Chriftchurch* to fay, "Here is a "new Set of *Methodifts* fprung up;" Alluding to fome antient Phylicians who were fo called. The Name was new and quaint: So it took immediately, and the *Methodifts* were known all over the Univerfity.

6. They were all zealous Members of the Church of England, not only tenacious of all her Doctrines, fo far as they knew them, but of all her Difcipline, to the minuteft Circumstance. They were likewise zealous Observers of all the University-Statutes, and that for Conscience Sake. But they observed neither these nor any Thing else any further than they conceived it was bound upon them by their one Book, The Bible, it being their one Desire and Design to be downright Bible Christians: Taking the Bible, as interpreted by the primitive Church and our own, for their whole and sole Rule.

7. The one Charge then advanced againft them was, That they were righteous overmuch; that they were abundantly too for pullous, and too first, carrying Things to great Extremes. In particular, that they laid too much Strefs upon the Rubrics and Canons of the Church; that they infifted too much on obferving the Statutes of the Univerfity; and that they took the Scriptures in too ftrict and literal a Senfe: So that if they were right, few indeed would be faved.

8. In October 1735, Mr. John and Charles Wesley, and Mr. Ingham, left England, with a Defign to go and preach to the Indians in Georgia. But the reft of the Gentlemen continued to meet, till one and another was ordained and left the University. By which Means, in about two Years Time, scarce any of them were left.

9. In February 1738, Mr. Whitefield went over to Georgia, with a Defign to affift Mr. John Wefley; but Mr. Wefley juft then returned to England. Soon after he had a Meeting with Meff. Ingham, Stonboufe, Hall, Hutchings, Kinchin, and a few other Clergymen, who all appeared to be of one Heart, as well as of one Judgment, refolved to be Bible-Christians at all Events, and, wherever they were, to preach with all their Might, plain, old, Bible-Christianity.

in all Things, and zealoufly attached to the population of the constraints of the constr

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Church of England. Meantime they began to be convinced, that by Grace we are faved through Faith; that Justification by Faith was the Doctrine of the Church, as well as of the Bible. As foon as they believed, they spake, Salvation by Faith being now their standing Topic. Indeed this implied three Things, 1. That Men are all by Nature dead in Sin, and confequently Children of Wrath. 2. That they are *justified by Faith* alone. 3. That Faith produces inward and outward Holiness. And these Points they insisted on, Day and Night. In a fhort Time, they be-came popular Preachers. The Congregations were large wherever they preached. The former Name was then revived. And all these Gentlemen, with their Followers, were intitled Methodists.

11. In March 1741, Mr. Whitefield being returned to England, entirely feparated from Mr. Wefley and his Friends, "Becaufe he "did not hold the Decrees." Here was the first Breach, which warm Men perfuaded Mr. Whitefield to make, merely for a Difference of Opinion. Those indeed who believed Universal Redemption, had no Defire at all to feparate. But those who held Particular Redemption, would not hear of any Accommodation, being determined to have no Fellowship with Men that " were in fo dan-

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" gerous Errors." So there were now two Sorts of Methodifts, fo called; those for Particular, and those for General, Redemption.

12. Not many Years passed, before William Cudworth and James Relly separated from Mr. Whitefield. These were properly Antinomians, absolute, avowed Enemies to the Law of GOD, which they never preached or profeffed to preach, but termed all Legalils who did. With them, preaching the Law was an Abomination. They had nothing to do with the Law. They would preach Christ, as they called it ; but without one Word either of Holinefs or good Works. Yet thefe were still denominated Methodists, although differing from Mr. Whitefield, both in Judgment and Practice, abundantly more than Mr. Whitefield did from Mr. Welley.

13. In the mean time, Mr. Venn and Mr. Romaine began to be spoken of: And not long after, Mr. Madan and Mr. Berridge. with a few other Clergymen, who, although they had no Connexion with each other, yet preaching Salvation by Faith, and endeavouring to live accordingly, to be Bible-Christians, were foon included in the general Name of Metbodists. And fo indeed were all others who preached Salvation by Faith, and appeared more ferious than their Neighbours. Digitized by Google Some

Some of these were quite regular in their Manner of Preaching: Some were quite irregular (though not by Choice; but Neceffity was laid upon them; they must preach irregularly, or not at all): And others were between both; regular in most, though not in all Particulars.

14. In 1762, George Bell, and a few other Perfons, began to fpeak great Words. In the latter End of the Year, they foretold, that the World would be at an End on the 28th of February. Mr. Wefley, with whom they were then connected, withftood them both in public and private. This they would not endure: So, in January and February 1763, they feparated from him, under the Care of Mr. Maxfield, one of Mr. Wefley's Preachers. But still Mr. Maxfield and his Adherents, even the wildest Entbufiafts among them, go under the general Name of Metbodifts, and fo bring a Scandal upon those with whom they have no Connexion.

15. At prefent, those who remain with Mr. Wesley, are mostly Church of England Men. They love her Articles, her Homilies, her Liturgy, her Discipline, and unwillingly vary from it in any Instance. Meantime, all who preach among them declare, We are all by Nature Children of Wrath. But by Grace

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we are faved through Faith : Saved both from the Guilt and from the Power of Sin. They endeavour to *live* according to what they preach, to be plain, *Bible-Christians*. And they meet together at convenient Times, to encourage one another therein. They ten-derly love many that are *Calvinists*, though they do not love their Opinions. Yea, they love the *Antinomians* themfelves; but it is with a Love of Compassion only. For they hate their Doctrines with a perfect Hatred; they abhor them as they do Hell-fire: Being convinced nothing can fo effectually deftroy all Faith, all Holinefs, and all good Works.

16. With regard to thefe, Mr. *Relly* and his Adherents, it would not be ftrange, if they fhould grow into Reputation. For they will never fhock the World, either by the Harfhnefs of their Doctrine, or the Singula-rity of their Behaviour. But let thofe who determine both to preach and to live the Gospel, expect that Men will fay all manner of Evil of them. The Servant is not above his Master, nor the Disciple above his Lord. If then they have called the Master of the House Beelzebub, how much more them of his Houfe-bold? It is their Duty indeed, as much as lieth in them, to live peaceably with all Men. But when they labour after Peace, the World will

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will make themselves ready for Battle. It is their constant Endeavour, to please all Men, for their Good, to Edification. But yet they know, it cannot be done: They remember the Word of the Apostle, If I yet please Men, I am not the Servant of Christ. They go on therefore, through Honour and Dishonour, through evil Report and good Report: Desiring only, that their Master may fay in That Day, " Servants of GOD, well done."

FINIS.



