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MORE WORK

FOR

Mr. John Wesley:

O R,

A Vindication of the Decrees and Provi-Dence of GOD from the Defamations of a late printed Paper,

ENTITLED,

"The Consequence Proved."

By AUGUSTUS TOPLADY, A. B. Vicar of Broad Hembury.

Constatur Invidia FALSA INTERPRETATIONE Jententice.
quæ infamanda suscipitur.—Non modo invidiosissime exponuntur
ipsa Dogmata, jed et Consectaria invidiosa ex iis deducuntur.
—Hæ sunt posissimæ Artes, quibus Invidia movetur.—Visne probare insimas esse illorum Ratiocinationes? Contrariam veritatem
perspicue expanito, et validis Argumentis sirmato.

Le Clerc, de Arg. Theol. ab Inv. duct.

-What in me is dark,

Illumine!
That, to the Height of this Great Argument,
smay affert Eternal Providence,
And suffify the Ways of God to Men.

MILTON.

LONDON:

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ADVERTISEMENT.

Expect, that this Publication will, as usual, be follow'd by a succession of penny and Truo-penny Squibs. Probably, I shall take no Notice of them. Mr. Wesley, it seems, has between two and three hundred Lay-Preachers. in his Connection. Their Name is Legion, for they are many. It is impossible, therefore, from their Multitude, that they and their Leader should not have the last Word. if they are so determin'd. The Latter has lately declar'd, in Print, that he has been "Fighting about WORDS, for almost these "Thirty Years." Doubtless, therefore, the last Word must, in his Estimation, be particularly worth fighting for. And (unless he should publish any Thing at all to the Purpose) the last Word he is welcome to have. A Man would have an hopefull Task of it, who should waste his Life-time in playing at See-Saw with almost three Hundred such wise and genteel Antagonists,

"IV ho then talk most, when least they have to say:"

and some of whom have already shewn themselves unworthy of even being pillory'd in a Preface, or slogg'd at a Pamphlet's End.

To

To those who know me not, it may seem needfull to declare, that, as much as I disapprove Mr. Wesley's distinguishing Principles, and the low Cunning with which he circulates them; I still bear not the least Ill-will to his person. As an Individual, I wish him well, both here and ever. As a Reviler, he lyes (in a way of Argument) at the Mercy of those he defames. I make, however, no scruple to acknowledge, that the Manuscript of the following sheets has lain by me, some Weeks, merely with a view of striking out, from Time to Time, whatever might favor of undue Asperity and intemperate Warmth. If I any where, however, express myself frongly, it is owing to the necessity I was under of exposing Mr. Wesley's unmanly and dishonest Methods of Attack.

Broad Hembury, Nov. 28, 1771.

MORE WORK

FOR

Mr. John Wesley, &c.

If it be possible, says the Apostle, as much as lyeth in you, live peaceably with all men: plainly intimating, that, in some Cases, this is not possible. For, what if other men will not live peaceably with us? what if some, like the troubled Sea which cannot rest, are perpetually casting up Mire and Dirt against the Gospel of God, and against All that embrace it? Are such indefatigable slanderers to be let alone? The Apostle's own Conduct says, No. His unavoidable Contests, with the false Teachers of that age, are demonstrative of the necessity, which, occasionally, even the meek and the pacific are under, of sharply rebuking Such: to the End that, if God so please, they may become sound in the Faith; or, at least, learn not to blaspheme, nor to increase unto more Ungodliness.

Our Civil Constitution is not more the Envy of neighboring nations, than our Religious Establishment is the Eye-sore of Papists, Pelagians, and *

B

Arminians:

Observe, I speak not of all Arminians. Many there are, who, notwithstanding their Entanglement in that Net, stand entitled to the Character of pious, moderate, respectable Men. Of These, I myself know more than a few: and have the Happiness to enjoy as much of their Esteem, as They de-

Arminians: a Triplicate, who too well agree in one. From the first settlement of our Nationa Church, quite down to the present Hour, it has been the Ambition and the Labor of those * Factions, to destroy Her, either by Sap, or by Storm: and, when both these Methods have miscarry'd, to adulterate and discolor the pure and undefil'd system which they found themselves unable to overthrow.

Common justice commands me to acknowledge, that no Man has strove more to distinguish him-felf

servedly possess of mine. But I speak, above, of the noisy, faziious, malevolent Arminians: restless Bigots, whose false fire would shed Disgrace on whatever Party they might belong to. Who, not content with exercising their own Right of private Judgment, are for reviling and condemning every individual Person who claims the same Right of judging for himself, and will not facrifice his Creed at their Shrine.

I am fully aware, that it is impossible for the Arminians, firstly so call'd, to be charg'd with opposing our National fystem from it's first institution: seeing they had Then no more than a virtual Existence in the Loins of their Ancestors. Even Mr. Wesley is forc'd to acknowlege (in a Paper, mis-entitled, The Question, What is an ARMINIAN? Answer'd: P. 4.) that Arminius himself did not " BEGIN to doubt of the Principles " which he had'till then received" [i. e. Arminius did not begin to apostatize from Calvinism] 'till " the year 1591." However, let his " Doubts" have " begun" when they would; I cannot find, that he made any conspicuous figure, as an Innovator on the Protestant Faith, 'till about the year 160s. Consequently, his English Proselytes could not have labored to subvert the Religion of their Country, so early as under ED-WARD VI, nor even during the first years of ELIZABETH. The Arminians, tho', at present, a numerous, are very far from being an antient Family. But as, ever fince they did spring up, they have left no Nerve unstrained, in their Attempts to demolish our Doctrinal Establishment; I have, above, confign'd them, without scruple, to rank with the other Two Denominations there mention'd: an Honor, to which they have the fairer Title, as they eminently promote the same good old Cauje, and so sedulously endeavor to make up, in Zeal, what they want in Antiquity.

self in this illaudable warfare, than Mr. 70hn Welley: and, at the same Time, stubborn fact confrains me to add, that few Warriors have acquitted themselves more contemptibly. This Gentleman. in his Plenitude of Ardor for the Cause, has made long, ample, and repeated Tryal of all the Three Methods above mention'd: the filent Sap, the vigorous Assault, and the artful Adulteration. all without fuccess. The Mine will not spring. The Assault cannot be carry'd. The Adulteration, is too gross to incorporate. What must he do? Prevail he cannot: to fly, he is asham'd. In such an Exigence, all that remains for him is, to florish his Reed, to throw an occasional squib, and scorn to confess either the Impiety or the Impracticability of his Enterprize.—But Reeds are fill unable to batter churches: and fquibs (fuch as "The Con-" sequence Proved") are only calculated to amuse Children, and terrify old Women. Yet he goes on, to throw the one, and to brandish the other: why? because his Hatred of the Heavenly Doctrines is total; and he resolves, that it's Perseverance shall be final. May Divine Grace, in Mercy to his Soul, superfede the former, and forbid the Latter!

The Adventurer, who embarques on such an Expedition, as That which has, hitherto, engross'd the Attention of Mr. Wesley; should be prudent, as well as daring. He has, I acknowledge, as much of the Institute in his Composition, as he has of the Acid: and 'twould be difficult to say, which predominates, But Cunning is one thing: Discretion is another. A few seeming Grains of certain virtues, call'd Humility and Moderation, would have conduc'd, in some Measure, to promote his views, by screening them, The Example of Arminius might have taught him B 2

this Piece of Theological Policy, so needfull in the Ring-Leader of a Sect. To give that erroneous Dutchman [Arminius] his Due, he either bad, or appear'd to have, some Remains of Modesty and Candor: which, more than all his Arguments, contributed to his Acquisition of Disciples. But Mr. Wesley is for adding the Lyon to the Fox. He wishes, not only to wheedle, but to thunder the Church out of her Calvinism. Partly, perhaps, in Resentment for his having been (very deservedly) thunder'd out of the Church. A deliverance, by the Bye, on which I most heartily congratulate our facred Mother. And, I believe, her genuine Sons may be fafely confident (notwithstanding the late Transactions at the Feathers Tayern), that She will not dispense with Subscriptions to her Calvinism, quite so complacently, as she resign'd Mr. John Wesley.

The complacency, however, is far from reciprocal. This discarded Divine, like some discarded Soldiers, cannot wholiy divest himself of that military Air, which, under such Circumstances, can, at best, but excite Pity, instead of commanding Respect. He is still, like Mahomet, for propagating his Religion by the sword. Peals of Anathemas are issu'd, and Torrents of the lowest Calumny are thrown out, against All who abide by the Doctrines of the xxxix Articles. The Gentle-

man's own

sic volo, sic jubeo; stet, pro Ratione, Voluntas! is expected to carry all the efficacy of Demonstration, on Penalty of his utmost Malediction. But let me tell him, that the thinking Part of Mankind, especially Those of 'em whose Eyes are Spiritually open'd, will pay no more Regard to his empty fulminations, tho' launch'd, quase à Tripode, with

with all the affum'd Importance of Oracular Infallibility; than our magnanimous Elizabeth paid to the bloated Menaces of Pope Pius V. He continu'd to roar; and She continu'd to reign. Pope John's Authority may have some Weight with such Men as Messicurs Walter Sellon, Haddon Smith, and Thomas Olivers: but not an Inch, beyond the Purlieus of Ignorance, Prejudice, and

Superstition, will his Dictatorship extend.

Such of the Public, as have condescended to peruse a Pamphlet, entitled, A Letter to the Rev. Mr. John Wesley, relative to his pretended Abridgement of Zanchius on Predestination; must be sufficiently appriz'd of the Nature and Occasion of my Contest with this Veteran. Another Edition of that Letter having been call'd for, and publish'd last Winter; the Veteran aforesaid, by way (or, rather, in lieu) of Reprisal, prints, in the Month of August, 1771, another paper, folded and pric'd as usual, twelve Pages for a Penny: tho' a Saint, who, furely, ought to be most scrupulously just in all his Dealing, might rather have been expected to have fix'd the Price at only three fourths of a Penny; seeing, of the twelve Pages, no more than nine are fill'd: which every Reader, competently skill'd in Arithmetic, will grant, are but three fourths of the Dozen. Besides: it was pioufly and difinterestedly written, as a Therapeutic, to retrieve the erroneous; and as a Prophylactic, to preserve the Orthodox. Of Course, the Cheaper the Antidote, the more extensive: and, the more extensive, the more usefull. But Mr. Wesley feels the force of the Argumentum ad Crumenam too deeply, to vend his Remedys at a Rate so nicely conscientious. He had, last year, if we may take his own Word for it, near 30,000 Followers. And, suppoling posing each Follower (as, to be sure, each is in Duty bound) to buy one, at least, of these Penny Papers; the Farthing extraordinary amounts, in the whole, to thirty Pounds, sourteen shillings. A sum, of whose value, Saints, of bis Complection, are as devoutly sensible as other Men.—Poor Robin's Almanac, alas! tho' twice as valuable, goes but for half the Price of The Consequence proved.

Let us now bring these nine Pages to the Test. Their Title claims our first Attention: "The "Consequence proved." What Consequence? even This: that, upon the Scriptural and Church of England Principle of Predestination to Life, it " naturally and necessarily follows, that One in Twen-" ty, suppose, of Mankind, are Elected; Nineteen in "Twenty are Reprobated: That the Elect shall be " faved, do what they will; the Reprobate shall be " damned, do what they can." These Diabolical Positions, enough to chill every reasonable and religious Man with Horror; are Mr. Wesley's own offspring, both as to Sentiment and Language. He had, indeed, the matchless Effrontery to publish them, originally, as mine: and, to render the audacious Forgery complete, clos'd all with these words, " Reader, believe this, or be damned: Wit-" ness my Hand, A. T." Now, whence came it, that this concluding Clause was omitted in The Consequence proved? Was it, because Mr. W. found himself ashamed to repeat so unparallel'd a falsehood? I apprehend, not. For ought appears, he is still as dead to the Feelings of Shame, as he is blind to the Doctrines of God. The Reason, probably, was, his utter Despair of being able to torture a Line of Zanchius into any Thing like Proof of my obtruding the Doctrine of Election upon Pain Pain of Damnation. And he might well despair of this. Whom do I condemn? whom do I impiously consign to future Punishment? I condemn no Man. I dare not pronounce concerning any Man's Eternal state. Herein, I judge not even Mr. Wesley himself. Tho' I must tell him, that, if it be (as I most sincerely wish it may) the Divine Will to Save him; he has an exceding Strait Gate to pass through, e'er he gets to Heaven. In the mean while, I return to "the Consequence proved."

The very Title is inaccurate. The Inferences, which this writer pretends to deduce, are not a Consequence, but a Chain of Consequences. Let us see, whether this mighty Consequence-drawer is

able to support the Consequences drawn.

The Proof opens thus. "Mr. Toplady, a "young bold man, LATELY" [i. e. very nigh two years ago] "publify'd a Pampblet, an Extract from "wbich was soon AFTER" [i. e. about four Months after] "printed, concluding with these words; The "Sum of all is This: One in Twenty (suppose) of Mankind, &c."

Mr. W.'s present Mode of Phraseology is as pregnant with Crast, as his Conduct is destitute of Honor. Observe: "an Extrast from which," i. e. from which Pamphlet: "Concluding with "THESE Words —." Now, would not any indifferent Reader still imagine, that "those concluding words" were actually "extrasted" from the "Pamphlet" itself? And yet, nothing can be wider from sact. The "Words," which he infinuates to have been "extrasted," were NOT extrasted from the Pamphlet, but spun from his own daring Invention. What shall we say of a Man, who first batches Blasphemy, and then fathers it on Others?

Others? Nay, who adds Crime to Crime, by indirectly perfifting in the Falsehood, even after the Falsehood has been detected and publicly expos'd? His Forehead must be petrify'd, and quite impervious to a Blush.

The Person who, in private conversation, utters a defign'd untruth, is deservedly branded with Disgrace. But the Man, who fits down, and deliberately writes a known, willfull, palpable Lye to the Public, may, it feems, still be "a Saint," and a " precious Laborer in the Lord's Vineyard!" Away with fuch "Saintship"; away with fuch "precious "Labors."—Again: the man, who forges my name, in order to obtain a trifling Sum of Money, is deem'd guilty of a Capital Offence. But the Man, who fubjoins my name to * blasphemous Propositions of his own Coining; is to be treated as an antient, venerable Servant of Christ, whose " whole Life has been devoted to the Glory of God " and the good of Souls!" If all his " antient Ser-" vices" were of a similar Cast, even Arminianism itself must expunge them from the List of those good Works, which it supposes to be meritorious of Salvation. Unless Mr. Wesley's Arminianism Coincide with the Popish Maxim, that bad Works, if done to Heretics, are transubstantiated into good ones.

But there are two Charges, alledg'd against me, to which I shall assign a Moment's Attention: because, tho' pitiably frivolous, they are, nevertheless.

This Epithet is not too strong. To say that any shall be faved, DO WHAT THEY WILL; and others dammed DO WHAT THEY CAN: is, in the first Instance, Blasphemy against the Holiness of God; and, in the Second, Blasphemy against his Goodness.

less, somewhat curious and uncommon. I am. it seems, "young," and "bold." To the first, I in Part plead Guilty. I have been but between nine and ten years in Orders, tho' ordain'd as foon as my Age would permit.—The Merits of the fecond Allegation, I leave to the Decision of Others. However, let me be as "bold" as I will, I cannot be bold in a better Cause. Was I even as bold as a Lyon, it would, according to the Maxim of a very wife Writer, be a Mark, not of Perverseness, but of Righteousness*. The Apostle tacitly commends a Prophet for being not only bold, but very bold in afferting the Sovereignty, Efficacy, and Freeness of Divine Grace in opposition to the Merits and Free-will of Man: Isaiab is very bold, and faith, concerning God, I was found of them that sought me not, I was made manifest to them that asked not after met. When the Opposers of the Christian System are Shameless, why should it's Defenders be Spiritless? As to my inconsiderable self, I blush not to tread in the Steps of ONE, to whose Faith I subscribe from the utmost of my Heart. If the Apostle Paul, with his whole Asfemblage of Gifts and Graces (fuch as, probably, never shone before, nor will shine again, in any mere Man, while the world endures,) could request the Prayers of God's People; much more may I, the weakest of the weak, and the unworthieft of the unworthy, supplicate the Intercession of those who love the Truth, and intreat them to pray, on my Behalf, that utterance may be given to me, that I may open my Mouth BOLDLY to make known the Mystery of the Gospel; that therein I may Speak

^{*} Prov. 28. 1.

(and why not write?) BOLDLY, as I OUGHT to

speak*.

After all, the charge of Boldness (in the sense Mr. Wesley uses the Term) comes more than a little out of Character from bis Pen. I could never have dreamed of such an Indictment, from such a Plaintiff. Had I publicly distorted and defam'd the Decrees of God; Had I, moreover, advanc'd fo many Miles beyond Boldness, as to lay those Distortions and Defamations at the Door of Another; bold as I am affirm'd to be, I could never have look'd up afterwards. I should have thought every Miscreant I met, an honester Man than my-But Mr. John seems a perfect Stranger to these Feelings. His Murus abeneus has been too long transfer'd from his Conscience to his Forehead.—On the whole, could I descend so exceding low as to retaliate on this writer, in his own way; I should thus return the Compliment in Kind: Mr. John Wesley, an OLD, AUDACIOUS Man, latily publish'd — But I neither will, nor can, adopt his scurrility. I had rather let the antient Offender pass unchastiz'd, than soil my Hands in the Ope-I procede, therefore, to his next Pararation. graph.

"Agreat Outcry has been rais'd on that Account"
[viz. on Account of the Lying Extract from Zanchy; and on Account of the blasphemous Inferences, and the Forgery, thereto annex'd]: "Agreat" Outcry has been rais'd on that Account" [it should have ran, on those Accounts], "as tho' this was not a fair State of the Case; and it has been vehemently affirmed, that no Such Consequence follows from the

[•] Epb. 6. 19, 20.

" Dostrine of Absolute Predestination. I calmly af " firm, it is a fair state of the Case. This Conse-" quence" [a Mistake again for these Consequences] "Does" [another Mistake for do] "naturally and " necessarily follow from the Dostrine of Absolute " Predestination, as here" [it should be, there] " stated and defended by bold Mr. Augustus Top-" lady". Thus far the honest and accurate Mr. Wesley .- On the other Hand, bold Mr. Augustus no less "calmly affirms", that the "great outcry", at which bold Mr. John crys out, was most justly rais'd against the said John: who, by deep-laid, but foon-detected Cunning, and by his avow'd Vacuity of Candor, Truth, and Shame; hath, in the general Estimation of all unprejudic'd People, whether Serious or Prophane (the most respectable of the Arminian Party themselves not excepted), gotten a Wound and Dishonor, and a Reproach which all his whining and winding Sophistry will never be able to wipe away.

With the fame determined Calmness, I do also affirm, that his Mode of stating the Important Controversy concerning Predestination, is so far from "fair", that it has nothing at all to do with the Subject: but was invented, and adopted, merely to discolor the true State of the Question, and to spread a Mist before the Eyes of such superficial Readers, as might be disposed to take Matters on the Word of Mr. John. Which sort of Readers, by the Way, have, to that Gentleman's no small Disappointment and Mortification, proved abundantly sewer than he wish'd and ex-

pected.

He goes on: "Indeed, I have not Leisure to con"fider the matter at large." Then, why did he
dabble in it at all? A Chain of Principles, like

C 2 those

those term'd Calvinistic, each successive Link of which depends on the foregoing, 'till you arrive at the First; indispensably requires a Consideration " at large." A partial view of the Subject is equivalent to none. A disjointed, unconnected HEAP of Doctrines, like That espous'd by this Man of no Leisure; a Farrago of Opinions, made up of incoherent Shreds; may, indeed, be consider'd by Scraps, without any Injury to the Whole. 'Tis just the same, where you begin, and which you take. But there's an Harmony, there's a correlative Dependency, in the System of GRACE: and not to advert to These, resembles transposing the Notes in some capital Piece of Music. Mr. Wesley, therefore, must either find "Leisure to consider the Matter at large;" or They, who bave so confider'd it, will, with equal Certainty and Justice, fet him down for a pitifull Nibler at the File he cannot bite.

The Truth is, he has jump'd, hand over head, into an Engagement, the Progress of which does not answer his expectation. Hence his willingness to quit the Field—for want of Leisure: but, in Fact, for want of Success. And who must cover his Retreat, but the heroic Thomas Oliver, alias Olivers? And who is this redoubtable Thomas? Truly, neither more nor less than a journeyman Shoemaker, now retain'd by Mr. Wesley, as a Lay-Preacher, at the Rate of Ten Pounds per Annum: which, I suppose, Thomas prefers to earning double the Sum by working at his proper Trade

Pharaoh's Remark, though malicious and untrue in it's original Application, is not always unjust: Ye are IDLE, ye are IDLE; therefore ye say, Let us go from our honest employs, and pretend to serve the Lord. But, the rougher the Foal, the

fleeker the Afs. The idle shoemaker is, to give him his Due, a very laborious Arminian. Tho revolted, in some Respect, from the Gentle Crast of St. Crispin; his genius hath constant Employ, and very ample Scope for Exertion, in following the Boisterous crast of Mr. John Wesley: to whom he, moreover, stands related, as Bully in Chief. In Chief, did I say? I had forgot the Rev. Mr. Walter Sellon. Prunella claims Precedency of Leather. Thomas is only second in Commission.

But seems it not rather strange, that Mr. Wesley, a man of Education, and who has given Proof upon Proof that he's indued with a very competent Portion of Assurance: should not be asham'd to skulk, for shelter, under a Cobler's Apron? The Tews will by no means work on the fabbath: but they set Gentiles to work, without scruple. Mr. John affects to decline undertaking the Argument in Form: and the Cobler (still doom'd to be an Under-strapper) is delegated to supply Mr. John's Lack of Leisure, as well as of Leather. has the Journeyman made an Effort (with some of Mr. John's own affistance) to white-wash the said Mr. John. He might as well have labor'd to blanch the Æthiop, or to emaculate the Leopard. But how can Robin Hood be better employ'd, than in standing up for Little John? It must be granted, that Little John appears something taller on the shoulders of his Man. I acknowledge, too, that there is, upon the whole, some proportionable Congruity between the Pedestal and the Image. Yet this Mode of Exhibition is not without it's Danger. I once faw, when a Boy, a Rope-dancer parading round May-Fair, on the shoulders of a Booth-Keeper. For some time, the Carrier and the Carry'd engross'd the Acclamations of the won-

wondering Populace. When, alas! either by a stumble of the Elevator, or through Defect of Equilibrium in the Elevatee, down came the latter; who, after fuch dishonor, was glad to trudge it back on Foot, instead of venturing to re-ascend the living Pedestal. Should the above Illustration be deem'd not fufficiently fublime for fo towering a subject; take another, from the Pen of a late Nobleman. "I remember", fays his Lordship, " to have seen a" [Popish] " Procession at Aix la " Chapelle, wherein an Image of Charlemagne is " carry'd on the shoulders of a Man who is hid " by the long Robe of the Imperial Saint. " low him into the Vestry, you see the Bearer slip " from under the Robe, and the Gigantic Figure " dwindles into an Image of the ordinary fize, and

" is fet by among other lumber." *

The Case, in Reality, stands thus. The Master does me an Injury, by fubjoining my name to what I never wrote. On which, I publicly call the Aggressor himself to Account. The Aggressor slinks behind one of his Drudges, who fays, "Fight " me in my Matter's stead." I answer, No. NE SUTOR ULTRA CREPIDAM. What hast THOU to do with Controversy? Away to thy Stall, and leave little John to fight his own Battles. My Business is not with the Man, but with the Master. certainly (at least in my present view of Things) shall never descend to uncase that Hog in Armor. This Mr. Wesley could not but foresee. therefore did shrewdly, to slip his own neck out of the Collar, and thrust in That of a Man who may

[•] See Pope's Works, vol. 9. Letter 45.

[15]

may strutt, with the Collar on his Neck, unnoticed

and unmolested, 'till his dying Day.

After all, Let us see whether Mr. Wesley has extricated his own Neck with any Degree of Dexterity. In order to This, we must examine, whether the Consequences, which he labors to squeeze from the Doctrine of Predestination, as stated by me, will stand.

I. The first pretended consequence was, That "One in Twenty, suppose, of Mankind is elected; "nineteen in Twenty are reprobated."-Mr. W. feems, at present, to give up this abominable Inference. He does not fo much as attempt to prove it, in the Paper now under Examination. Which Paper, therefore, does not, even in Appearance. answer it's Title. This consequence, at least, is not prov'd. Nay, 'tis thrown by, and smother'd in filence. Nor do I wonder at it. I should, indeed, be furpriz'd to find even Mr. Wesley's own writings (and, furely, if they cannot, nothing can) put him out of Countenance. But he had a Motive, not at all related to shame, for slipping that infamous Paragraph out of fight. The Credit of his Perspicacity, as a Reasoner, absolutely requir'd it. For, could any thing be more palpably absurd, than to charge us with a peremptory consequence, affirm'd to be drawn from absolute premises, which faid peremptory consequence was (even in Terminis) confessedly bypothetic, and founded on a mere vague supposition? The Word " suppose" is the Basis of the whole Conclusion. But we never DID, nor CAN, " suppose" that no more than " one in Twenty" is elected. Therefore the Basis melts, and the entire Consequential Fabric (like the Rope-dancer at May-Fair) tumbles to the Ground.

Observe,

Observe, Reader, for 'tis worth thy While, how suddenly Mr. Wesley's Polemical Weather-Glass rifes and falls. In his printed Letter to the late truly Reverend and amiable Mr. Hervey, he charged that incomparable Man, and the Calvinistic Party in general, with holding the Reprobation of "Nine out of Ten *." In March, 1770, we were charg'd with holding, as above, that " NINE-"TEEN in Twenty are Reprobated" + .- In February, 1771, we were charg'd with holding the Reprobation of " FORTY NINE out of Fifty." 1-And now, about five Months after, the glass is sunk 30 Degrees lower, and, in "The Consequence " proved", stands again at " NINETEEN out of "Twenty." Next spring, I suppose, 'twill rife to ninety nine out of an Hundred. A very capable Gentleman this, to ascertain the Number of the Elect and Reprobate, who reprobates his own Calculations almost as often as the Clock strikes! -So much for the first Consequence. Now for the Second:

II. "The Elect shall be saved, do what they will." By doing "what they will," is evidently meant, be they, finally, ever so unboly, and be their Lives ever so immoral. The Expression must signify this, or it can signify nothing. 'Tis either a paltry, sophistical Quibble upon the word will, and so evaporates into a Term without a fix'd Idea; or it imports, that, upon the Footing of Absolute Election,

See Wesley's PRESERVATIVE, P. 235

[†] See Wesley's pretended Abridgement of Zanchius, P. 12. † See a scurrilous Letter, figned, John Wesley; in Lloyd's Evening Post, for Friday, March 1, 1771.

Election, personal Santtification and practical Obe-

dience are unnecessary to salvation.

The point of enquiry, then, is, Whether the Elest themselves can be ultimately saved, without being previously fanctify'd by inherent Grace, and (if Adult) without evidencing that Sanctification (according as Ability and Opportunity are given), by walking in the Way of God's Commandments? I affirm, with Scripture, that they cannot be faved without Santification and Obedience. Yet is not their Salvation at all precarious: for, That very Decree of Election, by which they were nominated and ordain'd to Eternal Life, ordain'd their intermediate Renewal after the Image of God, in Righ-Nay, that Renewal teousness and true Holiness. is, itself, the Dawn and Beginning of actual Salvation: This is Life eternal, to know Thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast fent *. Whence the Apostle; By Grace ye ARB Saved, through Faith +. And again, Who HATH faved us, and called us with an Holy Calling t. Sanctity, therefore, of Heart and Life, is, not barely a Prelude to, but even a Part and initiatory Anticipation of, the Glory which shall be reveal'd.

The Elect could no more be faved, without personal Holiness, than they could be saved without personal Existence. And why? Because God's own Decree secures the Means as well as the End, and accomplishes the End BY the Means. The same gratuitous Predestination, which ordain'd the Existence of the Elect, as Men; ordain'd their Purishcation, as Saints: and they were ordain'd to D Both,

[•] John 17. 3. † Eph. 2. 8. ‡ 2 Tim. 1. 9.

Both, in order to their being finally and completely

saved in Jesus Christ with Eternal Glory.

The Doctrine of *Election* is a Doctrine of *mere Revelation*. Tho' Human Reason, when defecated from Prejudice, and sanctify'd by Grace, cannot but affent to it, as a scripture Truth; yet, Reason would probably, never have discover'd it with certainty and clearness, had not God expressly made it known in His written Word. Consequently, from that written word we are to learn the true nature and Effects of Electing Grace: since God Himself must be best acquainted with His own decrees.

The Holy Spirit, making the Apostle's Pen the channel of unerring Inspiration, thus inspir'd him to write: According as He [God the Father] bath CHOSEN us in Him [in Christ] before the Foundation of the World, that we should not, "be faved " do what we will"; but] be HOLY and without Blame before him in Love. Eph. 1. 4.—Election is always follow'd by Regeneration: and Regeneration is the fource of all good works: whence the Apostle adds; in the very next Chapter, V. 10. We [the Elect] are His [subsequent] workmanship, created [anew] in Christ Jesus unto good Works, which God bath fore-ordained that we should walk in them. Consequently, it does not follow, from the Doctrine of Absolute Predestination, that "the Elect shall be saved, do " what they will." On the contrary, they are chosen as much to Holiness, as to Heaven; and are fore-ordain'd to walk in good Works, by virtue of their Election from Eternity, and of their Converfion in Time. Yet again: God bath, from the Beginning [i. e. from everlasting; see Prov. 8. 23. John 1. 1, 2.] CHOSEN you to Salvation through SANCTIFICATION of the Spirit and Belief of the Truth:

Truth: 2 Theff. 2. 13. All, therefore, who are chesen to Salvation, are no less unalterably deftin'd to Holiness and Foith in the mean while, And, if so, 'tis giving God Himself the Lye, to fay, that " the Elect shall be faved, do what they " will." For, the Elect, like the bleffed Person who redeem'd them, come into the world not to do their own Will, but the Will of Him that sent them: and this is the Will of God concerning them, even their sanctification; I Thess. 4. 3. Hence they are expressly faid to be Elett-unto OBEDIENCE *: not, indeed, chosen because of Obedience, but chosen unto it: for Works are not the Fountain of Grace, but Streams flowing FROM it. Election does not depend upon Holiness, but Holiness depends upon Election. So far, therefore, is Predestination, from being subversive of good Works; that Predestination is the primary Cause of all the good Works which have been and shall be wrought, from the Beginning to the End of Time. only the peculiar People, that are truly zealous of good Works, Tit. 2. 14. The rest may profess that they know God, but, even amidst all their Noise about Works, in their own Works they deny Him; being abominable, and disobedient, and, to every good Work, reprobate: Tit. 1. 16. have elsewhere observed, They trust in good works, without doing them; while the Peculiar People do good works, without trusting in them,

Reason also joins with Scripture, in asserting the indispensible necessity of Sanctification, upon the Footing of the most absolute and irrespective Election: or, in other words, that the Certainty of

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^{• 1} Pa. 1, 4.

the End does not supersede, but ensure, the Intervention of the MEANS. It was decreed, that Abrabam should be a Father of many nations. ing to Mr. Welley's Mode of Argumentation, Abraham might have been so, tho' he had dy'd in Infancy. I say, No. For, the same Purpose of God, which appointed him to be a Father of nations, appointed also (as a Mean to the End) that he should live to a competent Age.—St. Paul was decreed to preach the Gospel before the Gentiles, and Kings, and the Children of Israel.* Ergò, says an Arminian, Paul might have preach'd in various nations, without travelling a step, and without so much as opening his Lips. I deny the Confequence. Paul's Travelling, and Paul's Utterance, were as certainly and as necessarily included in the Decree of the MEANS, as his Preaching was determin'd by the Decree of the End.—God refolv'd. that Hezekiab should live fifteen years longer than Hezekiah expected. Hezekiah might, therefore, according to Mr. Wefley's plan, have argu'd thus: "God has promis'd me fifteen years of life to " come. Ergò, Live I shall, do what I will: " dve I shall not, do what I can. I will therefore neither eat, drink, nor sleep. Nay, I'll " tye a Millstone round my neck, and throw my-" felf headlong into the fea, from the highest " Precipice I can find." I answer, No. For it was as much compriz'd, in God's Decree, that Hezekiah should eat, drink, and sleep, during those fifteen years; and that he should not jump into the Sea, with a Millstone about his Neck; as that fifteen years should be added to his Life.- Cyrus was decreed to be the Captor of Babylon, and an Instrument of Good to the Jewish People.* Did that Decree render it needless for Cyrus to be conceiv'd and born? surely, no: for the Birth of Cyrus was no less infallibly secur'd by the Decree itself, than were the Laurels he should reap, and the Good he was to do.

To multiply instances, would be endless. us apply the few that have been given. If the Scriptures are true, God did, from all Eternity, chuse an innumerable Multitude of Adam's Posterity, to the Certain Attainment of Grace and This Choice of them was in bis Son: being præ-consider'd as fallen, they were chosen under that Character, and fœderally given to Him, to be redeem'd by His Blood, and cloath'd with his Righteousness. But this alone would not have fufficed. It was necessary, that, as Sinners, they should not only be redeem'd from Punishment, and entitled to Heaven; but endu'd, moreover, with an internal Meetness for that Inheritance to which they should be entitled and redeem'd. internal Meetness for Heaven, can only be wrought by the restoring Agency of God the Holy Ghost, who graciously engag'd and took upon Himself. in the Covenant of Peace, to renew and " fantlify " all the Elect People of God;" faying, I will put my LAW in their Minds, and write it upon their This, most certainly, was the View, in which the Decree of Predestination was consider'd by the Apostle Peter, when he thus wrote: Elest, according to the Fore-knowledge of God the Father, faccording to his Fore-knowledge of the Human Fall:

^{*} Isai. 44. 28. and 45. 1.

Fall; which Fore-knowledge made it necessary that Election should be decreed to take Effect. not independently on God the Son and God the Holy Ghost, but Ithrough Santtification of the Spirit, unto Obedience, and Sprinkling of the Blood of Jesus Christ.* It appears, from this golden Passage, 1. That All the Three Divine Persons are equally concern'd in the Salvation of Sinners: the FATHER Elected them; the Son shed his Blood for them: the Spirit Santifys them. 2. That the objects of Election were confider'd, in that eternal Decree, as fallen: else, I cannot see, how they could be chofen unto the fprinkling of the Messiah's Blood, and unto the Santtification of the Spirit. 3. That Election, the productive of Good Works, is not founded upon them: on the contrary, they are One of the glorious Ends, to which the Elect are chosen. Saints do not bear the Root, but the Root them. " Elect-unto Obedience." 4. That they, who have been eletted by God the Father, shall be fprinkled by the Son, or legally purify'd by his Atonement, in a way of Pardon; and experience the Holy Spirit's Sanctification, in beginning, advancing, and perfecting, the good Work of Grace Whence, 5. the Elect, the on their Souls. Sprinkled, and the Sanctify'd, are made to obey the Commandments of God, and to imitate Christ as a Pattern, at the same Time that they trust in Him as their Propitiation. I faid, made to obey. Here, perhaps, the unblushing Mr. Wesley may ask, "Are, the Elect, then, mere Machines?" I answer, No. They are made + willing to obey,

^{* 1} Pet. 1. 2.

[†] Pfalm 110. 3.

in the Day of God's Power. And, I believe, no body ever yet heard of a willing Machine.

It appears, from the Passages of Scripture now alledg'd, that God decreed to bring His Elect to Glory, in a Way of Sanctification, and in no other Way but That. If so, crys Mr. Wesley, "They " will be faved, whether they are Santlify'd, or What, notwithstanding their Sanctification, is, itself, an essential Branch of the Decree concerning them? The Man may as well affirm, that Abraham might have been the Progenitor of nations, tho' he had dy'd in Infancy: that Paul might have preach'd the Gospel, viva voce, in Fifty different Regions, without travelling a Step: that Hezekiab might have liv'd his fifteen years, without Food or Sleep: that Cyrus would have fullfill'd the Prophecys concerning him, if he had never been born: and that the Church of God might have been redeem'd by the Blood of Christ, even if Christ had never assumed human nature.

Prior to the taking of Jericho, it was reveal'd to Joshua that he should certainly be master of the Place. Nay, so preremptory was the Decree, and so express the Revelation of it, that it was predicted as if it had already taken effect: I have given into thy Hand Jericho, and the King thereof, and the mighty men of Valor.* This Assurance, than which nothing could be more absolute, did not tye up Joshua's Hands from Action, and make him sit down without using the Means, which were no less appointed than the End. On the contrary, he took Care to regulate the Procession, persuant to God's Command; and the Event was accomplish'd accordingly.—From Fast, let us

^{*} Josto. 6. 2.

ascend to Speculation. The Doctrine, which stands this united Test, is and must be true. Suppose it was infallibly revealed, to an Army, or to any fingle individual, that the former should certainly gain such a Battle, and the latter certainly win fuch a Race. Would not the Army be mad, to fay, "Then we will not fight a Stroke?" Would not the Racer be infane, to add, "Nor will I "move so much as one of my Feet?" Now, 'tis no less irrational, to infinuate, that the Elect shall be faved, without being spiritually and morally conform'd to the Image of Christ, than it would be, to dream of gaining a Battle, without fighting. or of winning a Prize, without contending .- Would . it not be abfurd, to affirm, that Adam might have tilled and dreffed the Garden of Eden, whether he had been created or not? Equally illogical is Mr. Wesley's impudent slander, that "the Elect shall " be faved do what they will," i. e. whether they are boly, or not.

This writer passes with some, for a man of profound Learning. But, surely, either his Head is not so well furnish'd, as these good People suppose; or his Heart must be totally void of Justice, Candor, and Truth. Either he is absolutely unacquainted with the first Principles of Reasoning; or he offers up the Knowledge he has, as an whole Burnt-Sacrifice, on the Altar of Malice,

Calumny, and Falsehood.*

Even Thomas Oliver, or Olivers, the fighting Shoe-maker, is either a better Reasoner, or an honester Man, than his Leader: for, on a recent Occasion (an Occasion so well known to the Religious World, since the Appearance of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Shirley's Narrative, just publish'd, that it were needless

The Consequence-Drawer makes several Appeals to my Translation of Zanehius: from some parts of which, he labors to cull Premises, whereof to E make

less for me to recite the Particulars), this same Thomas was so deeply convinc'd of the irreconcilable Contrariety of the London Minutes to the Bristol Declaration; that, having solemnly avow'd the jormer, either common Conscience, or common Sense, would not permit him to sign the latter.—Mr. Wesley, however, iwallow'd Both. He could declare, in the One, that "We are rewarded BECAUSE OF our Works; for the SAKE "OF our Works; yea, SECUNDUM MERITA OPERUM, as our." Works DESERVE." In the Other, the same identical Mr. Wesley declares, that he doth "ABHOR the Doctrine of Justim section by Works, and most perilous and Abominable "Doctrine:" and that "our works have no Part in meriting or purchasing our Salvation, FROM FIRST TO LAST, either in Whole or in Part." Where lives the Man, who carbing these two Poles together?

Dic quibus in Terris, et eris mibi magnus Apollo. All the tophistical Wriggling, Twisting, Straining, and Wire-drawing, in the World, will never be able to make the above North and South shake Hands. Was any Thing upon Earth ever equal to Mr. Wesley's Duplicity? Yes: I have met with fomething which comes, at least extremely near it. mean, the Conduct of Arminius himself (or, if you please, of Van Harmin the First), when he was examined for the Leyden Professorship, A. D. 1603. Take the Account in the Words of the Learned and moderate Mr. Hickman. "He [Arminius] " was first Tapster, or Chamberlain, in a Common Inn; " from whence, by the Care of some Gueits, who were of pleas'd, even to admiration, at his prompt Wit, he was remov'd and fet to School. He was maintained there, out " of the public Treasury of Amsterdam: where, in Process of "Time, he was, by the Magistrates of the City, made 4 Pastor.—The Learned Junius being dead, Utenbegard thought none so meet to succede him, as Van Har-" min: but the Belgic Churches knew him too well, to let " him easily come to such a Place, in which he might in-"fluence all that were Candidates for the Ministry. The " Deputys of the Churches did admonish Utenbogard, that " he would cease to commend so suspected a Man to the Cu-" rators of the University of Leyden. But he, too proud to " regard

make a Basis for his Consequences. Like some wretched Divines, who first patch up a System of their own, and then rummage the Bible for such Texts,

" regard such Admonitions, desisted not to commend Armi-" neus:" who obtained his Dismission from Amsterdam, to Leyden, on the following Condition; viz. "That he should si first have a Conference with the Learned Gomarus; and, in that Conference, by a most free and open Declaration of his Opinion," i. e. of his real sentiments as to Matters of Religion, "free himself from all Suspicion of Heterodoxy: and that he should Promise, if he bad any singlar Opinions, he would not discover them" [i. e. not disseminate them] to the Disturbance of the Churches.—Accordingly, a Con-" ference there was, before the Curators of the University, 45 and the Deputys of the Synod; in which, Arminius most ** EXPRESSLY DENY'D and CONDEMN'D the Opinions of the 44 Pelagians concerning Grace, Free-will, Original Sin, Per-4 fection in this Life, Predestination: adding, that he apor proved ALL that Augustin and other Fathers had written " against Pelagius; PROMISING also to read nothing" [i. e. to deliver nothing to his Pupils and other Hearers] "diffenant to the received Doctrine" [of Calvinism]. "Hereupon, " he was admitted Professor; and, for some Time, he DE-# PENDED THE DOCTRINE OF THE REFORMED CHURCHES in the Point of Christ's Satisfaction, Justisying Faith, Jus-" tification by Faith, Perseverance in Faith, Certainty of Salvation, and fuch other Matters, which afterwards he DENY'D: and which he THEN" [viz. at the Time of his defending them] " as is acknowledged by his good Friend Corvinus, " MAINTAINED AGAINST HIS CONSCIENCE. He feem'd. e by all his Carriage, to be One that was resolved not to wenture any farther into the Sea, than that he might have opportunity to step, when he pleased, upon the Shore." (Hickman's Animadversions on Heylin; P. 93, 94. Edit.

Was I a Believer of the Pythagorean Metempsychosis, I should certainly conclude that the Soul of Arminius was transmigrated into that particular System of Flesh and Blood, known by the name of John Wester.—The Reader, if he pleases, may see some Gleanings of Mr. John's astonishing succonsidencys, in a little Tract, drawn up by a respectable Hand.

Texts, as, by the Help of "a little convenient "Straining," may feem to prop the præ-conftructed Babel. I shall attend, however, to such
E 2 Passages

Hand, and just publish'd, entitled, "An Answer to some Cais pital Errors contained in Minutes of some late Conversations
is between the Rev. Mr. Wesley and others." We have already had a Specimen of James against Van Harmin, and Van Harmin against James. Nor does the last mention'd Tract exhibit a less striking Contrast of Wesley against John, and

John against Wesley.

One Word more, respecting the Bristol Declaration of August, 1771. Mr. Wesley's Prevarication seems to have surpriz'd even the Unbelieving Thomas above mention'd. Witness the following Passage of Mr. Shirley (Narrative, P. 16.) "One of the" [Lay-] "Preachers, namely Mr." [Mr.!] "Thomas Oliver, kept us a long Time in Debate: strenuoully oppos'd the Declaration" [I hope he is not, like the man at Aix la Chapelle, going to give his Image the Slip!] "and, to the last, would not consent to sign it. He main-" tain'd, that our fecond Justification (i. e. in the Day of " Judgment) is by Works: and he faw, very clearly, that, " for One that holds that Tenet, folemnly to declare, in the " Sight of God, that he has no Trust or Considence but in the " Merits of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, for Justification, es or Salvation, in Life, Death, or the Day of Judgement; " would be acting neither a confistent, nor an upright Part. " For, all the Subtiltys of Metaphysical Distinctions can " never reconcile Tenets so diametrically opposite as These."

Query 1. Has Tom the Shoemaker more Learning, or more Integrity, than John the Priest? Which way soever the Problem be determined; that the Shoe-maker has the Advantage in Point of Confishency, for not going beyond his Last, is out of

all Doubt.

Query 2. People imagin'd that Mr. Wesley meant as he spoke, in the London Minutes of 1770. And most People continue to believe, that he means now what he spoke then; and that he still has his mental Reserves. What Security, therefore, will he give the Evangelical World, that he is sincere in the Counter-Declaration of 1771?

Query 3. Why gaddest thou about so much, to change thy Way? Thou also shalt be asham'd of Egypt, as then wast of

Affyria. Jer. 2. 36.

Passages in my Pamphlet, as Mr. Wesley alludes to. Only I must premise, that I shall give them, not as they are mis-quoted by the Calumniator,

but as they stand in the Pamphlet itself.

I have faid, that Love, when predicated of God, fignifys, his Eternal Benevolence: i. e. His everlasting Will, Purpose, and Determination, to deliver, bless, and save his People. Whereon Mr. Wesley thus descants: "I appeal to all men, whether it " is not a natural Consequence even of This, that " all these shall be faved, do what they will." also appeal to every Person of Common Honesty and Common Sense, whether the Man, who would wish to distill such an infamous Consequence from so innocent a Paragraph, be not defective either in Sense or Honesty? Does not God's Determination to deliver his People, include and ensure their Deliverance (among other Evils) from the reigning Power and Dominion of SIN? Is it not his Will to bless them, by turning away every one of them from their Iniquitys? Acts 3. 26. Does not the Son of God condescend to bear the gracious name of JESUS, because he saves and shall save bis People from their Sins, both as to Guilt, Dominion, and Punishment? Matth. 1. 21.—Is it posfible that a man who has read, and who believes, fuch Texts as These, should still dare to persist in bawling, without End, "The Elect shall be faved, " do what they will?" That the Elect shall infallibly be faved, is a Truth as certain as the Word and the * Oath of God can make it. then it is equally true, that, in order to the eventual Accomplishment of that Salvation in the next

^{*} Ifai. 54. 9. Heb. 6. 17, 18,

next world, GRACE is given them in This, to pre-- ferve them (and preserve them it does) from doing the Evil they otherwise would. Whom God did foreknow (or fore-love), He also did predestinate; To What? To be "faved, do what they will?" No. furely: but to be conform'd to the Spiritual and Moral Image of His Son, Rom. 8. 29. And this is all the Election which Calvinism (or, to fpeak more properly, Scripturism) contends for: even a Predestination to Holiness and Heaven.-It may here, perhaps, be objected, That "the Doc-" trine of Predestination even to Holiness itself "may tend to relax the Nerves of human Diliegence in the Persuit of that Holiness to which men may suppose themselves predestinated." utterly deny the Doctrine to have any fuch Tendency. And I deny it, on Scripture Warrant. The same Apostle Peter, who declares that the People of God were elected unto Obedience; exhorts those very People to give all Diligence to make their Calling and Election undoubted; or to render it evidentially fure, by advancing in Sanctification, and working the Works of God: a Direction this, which the Apostle (or, rather, the Holy Spirit by him) would never have given, had the Doctrine of absolute Election been subversive of Industry and Endeavors on the Part of Man.

Mr. Wesley himself, amidst all his Pretension to the contrary, sees thro' the shameless Fallacy of his own Consequence. Witness the following Passage: "All these," i. e. all God's People, "shall be "saved, do what they will. You may say, Oh, but "they will do only what is good. Be it so. Yet the Consequence stands." In opposition to every Part of this puerile Paragraph, I should, 1. Be glad to know, what Calvinist ever afferted, that God's

God's People "will do only what is good?" A giddy Perfectionist, indeed, might express himself in that Manner: but none who have been led into. the Knowledge of God, of His Law, or of Themfelves. Tho' we are Assertors of real, we are nevertheless Denyers of perfett, Sanctification on But, 2. Supposing we even believ'd that true Saints will "do only what is good;" would it still follow, that they shall be faved without Sanctification? I should rather imagine, that (so far from being unsantify'd) the Men, who were to " do only what is good," must have been first completely fanctify'd: else, the Effect would rise higher than the Cause.—According, therefore, to Mr. Wesley's Logic, perfett Santtification, evidenc'd by doing ONLY that which is good, is but another Phrase for No Santtification at all, and for Trampling all God's Commandments under foot! A Reciprocation this, which, by the Way, falls very heavy on fuch of his own Followers as fet up for Sinless Perfection: who, Mr. Wesley himself being Judge, are necessarily a Pack of arrant Antinomians. This, however, is a Consequence from his Premisses, which the short-sighted Arminian did not discern. It now meets him full in the Face. See it he must: and he may jostle by it as well as he can.— Dost thou not think, Reader, that the Logician, who thus reciprocates the most contrary and inconvertible Ideas; who calls Evil good, and Good evil, putting Light for Darkness, and Darkness for Light; must be most exquisitely qualify'd to set up for a Distiller of Consequences?

Sensible of having, hitherto, produc'd nothing to his Purpose, the Arminian is for pressing a fresh Paragraph of mine into the service of his Consequence. But, e'er it would even seem to counte-

nance the Idea he meant it should convey, he found it expedient to give the Passage a little needfull Pruning, and more than a little Alteration. To judge of this, Let us contrast my Paragraph with bis Quotation.

Predestination, as relating to the Elect only, is that Eternal, unconditional, particular, and irreversible Att of the Divine Will, whereby, in matchless Love and adorable Sovereignty, God determin'd within Himself to deliver a certain number of Adam's degenerate Offspring, out of that SINFULL and miserable Estate, into which, by bis primitive Transgression, they were to fall. Transl. of Zanch. P. 46.

" Predestination, as relating to the Elect, is that irreversible Act of the Divine Will, whereby God determin'd to deliver a certain number of Men from Hell." Wesley's Quotation.

The substituting of "Men" absolute, for Adam's DEGENERATE offspring: and the changing of finful and miserable Estate into "Hell;" may, at first view, seem unimportant Alterations. But Mr. Wesley has long since declar'd himself averse to "altering for altering's Sake." And, herein, I believe him. He had an End to serve, in thus shaping my words to his Purpose. For, tho Men, and the degenerate offspring of Adam, are convertible Terms; yet, in the present Argument, the Terms require some Distinction. Election, as stated and defined in Zanchius, considers Adam's offspring, not

not merely as Men; but, complexly, as degenerate. It was therefore dishonestly artfull in the Pelagian, to omit an Epithet, which is of such Consequence, as to give the Specific Tinge to the whole Definition. Zanchy was a Sub-lapfarian: and so is his Translator. Let the Pelagian, with whom I am contending, learn, at least in his old Age, to represent Men and Things as they ARE. If his Fingers tingle to fall foul on the Supra-Lapfarians, let him indulge his Fingers, as soon as he pleases. There are Worthies, in that sentiment, who are able to make Mr. Wesley look about him, and to bid the Tingling shift from his Fingers to his Head.

Perversion and Falsification are essential Figures in this man's Rhetoric. Just Representation will not square with his views. Whence, in order to support his outrageous lander, that "the Elect "'fhall be faved, do what they will;" he varys and castrates the Definition he pretends to quote, and only affirms me to have declar'd, that Predeftination is God's determining will "to deliver a " certain number of men from Hell." nation includes a great deal more. Let us have no shifting of the Terms. My Expression was, To deliver them from their SINFULL and miserable Estate: i. e. to make them inchoatively Holy, in order to their being inchoatively and finally Happy. Now, can any reasonable man suppose, that Deliverance FROM Sin is but another name for Continuance IN Sin? yet this must be not only suppos'd, but proved, e'er it can be fairly alledg'd, that upon the Principle of absolute Predestination, "the " Elect shall be faved, do subat they will."

Nor is that monstrous Conclusion at all more inferrible from the following Passage, cited also by this Forger of Consequences: Not one of the Elest

can perish; but they must All, necessarily, be saved. Here, the Pelagian lashes himself into Rage, and asks, with no small Emotion, " Can any effert this, " and yet deny the Consequence?" I answer, Yes. Christ Himself afferted it, without so much as entering a Caveat against any such detestable Inferences: and a Caveat Christ would have enter'd. had the Inference been deducible. This is the Father's will, who hath fent me, that of All which He bath given me I should lose nothing: John 6. 39.— I give unto them Eternal Life, and they shall never perish: John 10. 28.—Father, I will that they also, whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am. that they may behold my Glory: John 17. 24. Well, therefore, might the Apostle throw a Gauntlet of Universal Defiance, and ask, If God be for us, who can be against us? who shall lay any Thing to the charge of God's Elect? who is he that condemns? who shall Separate us from the Love of Christ? Rom. 8. 31-35. Now, if it be the Father's Will. that Christ should lose none of his Elect; if Christ Himself, in Consequence of their Covenant-Donation to Him, does actually give unto them eternal life, and solemnly avers that they shall never perish; if God be so for them, than none can hinder their Salvation; if nothing can be laid to their charge; if they cannot be condemn'd, and nought shall feparate them from the Love of Christ; it clearly and inevitably follows, that Not one of the Elect can perish, but they must All, necessarily, be saved. Which Salvation consists as much in the Recovery of Moral Rectitude below, as in the enjoyment of Eternal Bleffedness above.

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[.] Doar, of Abs. Pred. p. 62.

I have follow'd Mr. John through his first Pair of Consequences; which (together with their Fabricator) I have shewn to be utterly void of Judgement, Strength, and Truth. Let me now advert to the Third pretended Consequence:

III. "The Reprobate shall be damned, do what

" they can."

One would almost imagine, that none BUT a Reprobate could be capable of advancing a Position fo execrably shocking. Surely, it must have cost even Mr. Wesley much, both of Time and Pains, to invent the Idea, and to find suitable Language for it's Clothing! This, however, I make no fcruple to declare, That, be his Inventions easy or laborious, few Men's Invention ever funk deeper into the Despicable, launch'd wider into the Horrid. or went farther in the Prophane. The Satanic Guilt of the Person, who could excogitate, and publish to the world, a Position like That; baffles all Power of Description, and is only to be exceded (if excedable) by the Satanic Shamelessness which dures to lay the black Position at the Door of other men.-Let us examine, whether any Thing, occurring in Zanchius, could justly furnish this wretched Defamer with Materials for a Deduction so truly Infernal.

I am aware, indeed, that a perverse Mind, like a deprav'd Constitution, is capable of Corrupting (so far as Itself is concern'd) even Cordials into Poyson. The very Things which should have been for their Health, are, to such Persons, an occasion of Falling. Instances of this kind (if final) are the most awfull Comment on that tremendous Decree of Præterition, whereof the Scriptures so largely and so strongly speak. God Almighty grant, that

Mr. Wesley may not, himself, be a Seal to the Truth of this Remark.

In rummaging the Treatife he pretends to quote, he, no Doubt, fix'd his Claw on those Passages, which, he imagin'd, were most capable of mis-interpretation. Before I introduce them here, I beg the Reader's Permission to premise a few general observations, which have a close connection with the subject.

The Two Capital objections (to which, perhaps, all others are reducible) against the Decree of Non-Election, are drawn, One from the Justice, the Other from the Mercy, of God. Both their objections I shall endeavor to consider, in their utmost Force,

1. Justice consists in Rendering to every man bis The suppos'd Injustice, therefore, of Praterition, turns on this Question, "Whether God " is, or is not, a DEBTOR to Man?" I more than imagine, that He is not a Debtor to any Man. owes no man the least of all his Favors: and, indeed, his Bleffings could not be call'd Favors, if Man could claim them in a way of Debt.—Who bath prevented ME, [i. e. been before-band with me in any good Thing that I should repay bim.?* Even those whom He hath made righteous, are unable to earn or merit the smallest temporal, spiritual, or eternal Benefit at His Hands: If thou be righteous, what givest thou HIM? or what receiveth HE of thy hand? Job 35. 11. Much less can the Wicked (with whom alone Reprobation has any Thing to do) lay their Maker under obligation to If it can be proved, that He owes fave them. Salvation to every rational Being He has made:

[•] Job 41. 11.

then, and then only, will it follow, that God is unjust in not paying this Debt of Salvation to Each of his reasonable Creatures. But, on the contrary, if God, instead of being an Universal Debtor (as Arminianism supposes Him to be,) is, Himself, the Universal Creditor, who beneficently lends every earthly, and muniscently bestows every Celestial Happiness, according to the Riches of his own free, sovereign, unmerited Bounty; what shadow of Injustice can be fasten'd on His Conduct, for, in some Cases, witholding what He does not owe? The objection, therefore (if it may be dignify'd by that name), being founded on a MISTAKEN

Principle, evaporates into Air.

Besides: the Cavil will conclude as strongly against limited Salvation (let it's Limitation be suppos'd to arise from what Cause it will,) as against the Limiting Decree. For I defy any man to shew, in what fingle respect the actual Limitation of Happiness itself is a jot more just and equitable (in a Being possess'd of infinite Po er), than the decretive Limitation of the Persons who shall enjoy that Happiness. 'Till Mr. Wesley can demonstrate, that every man is HAPPY in this Life; and that every man shall be so in the Life to come; the Argument, resulting from the plausible Topic of Divine Justice, will never reach the Merits of the Case. If God is indebted to some Men, why not to All? and if he owe Salvation to all men, why will He condemn any Man at last? should it be said, that . " Some Men will not permit God to pay them their Lebt of Salvation, and, by their own Misbehavior, difqualify themselves from receiving " it;" I answer, That, to talk of Man's not permitting God to be just, is assuming a Principle that cannot be allow'd. God can never be over-rul'd by Man, 'till Man is superior to God. Not to add, that the Arminian Hypothesis of Men being God's Creditors, rests (if it has any Thing to rest upon) on the natural Claim to Happiness, wherewith Man is suppos'd to be invested, in Right of involuntary Creatureship: He derives his Existence from God, and therefore (fays Arminianism) God is bound to make that Existence bappy. but this, and Universal Salvation comes in with a full Tide. There can be none, no, not One, to whom the Judge will or can fay at the final Audit, Depart from ME, I know you not, ye workers of Iniquity. For, even those, who live and dye in their Sins, are certainly God's Creatures: and if God owe Salvation to all his Creatures as such, even the Workers of Iniquity will and must be saved, or God must cease to be just. Who sees not, that the Arminian Scheme, if probed to the Bottom, opens, by necessary Consequence, the Flood-gates of practical Licentiousness; and, with all it's Pretences to good Works, is, in Reality, but vernish'd Antinomianism? It says, in Effect, "Every man shall be " faved, do what he will: no man shall be con-" demn'd, do what he can. Let narrow-spirited " Calvinists cease to do evil and learn to do well. " Let gloomy Predestinarians insist, that without "Holiness no man shall see the Lord; and fondly " dream, that Santtity and Salvation are indiffulubly connected. But let US, the liberal Disci-" ples of Arminius, act on a more expanded Plan. 44 Every Son of Adam is God's Creature: and every Creature of God is good. We are all " indu'd with independent Freewill. Our Maker "Loves every man alike. His Justice will not " suffer him to reject any of us. Especially, seeing we are all Redeem'd, one as well as another. " Let

Let us, therefore, take our Ease, eat, drink, and be merry: and to-morrow shall be as this Day, and much more abundant."

This is the true Language of Arminianism, tho 'Tis the natural Confenot of all Arminians. quence of the Scheme itself, tho' many, who embrace the Scheme, are not aware of the Confequence.-You may fay, "Oh, but no man shall actually be faved, tho' Salvation is his Due, ex-" cept he perform certain Conditions." This is no better than a very thin Evasion: a mere Barrel, thrown out for the Amusement of the Whale, to keep him in play, and make him lose fight of the Ship.—Permit me to ask, Is Salvation due to a Man who does not perform those Conditions? If you fay, Yes; you jump, Hand over Head, into what you yourfelf call Antinomianism.—If you fay, that "Salvation is not due to a Man, unless he " do fullfill the Conditions;" it will fellow, r. That Man's own Performances are meritorious of Salvation, and bring God Himself into Debt: 2. That Man, as a Creature of God, is not entitled to Salvation; and that God, as the Creator of Man, is not therefore BOUND to fave the Men He has created.

There is no possible Alternative. Either God is oblig'd, in Justice, to save Mankind; or, He is not. If He be, it must be the Works of men that lay Him under the obligation. If He be not, then neither is He unjust in passing by some Men: nay, He might, had He so pleas'd, have passed by the Whole of Mankind, without Electing any one Individual of the fallen Race; and yet have continu'd inviolably Holy, just, and good.

Let us persue the Argument a little farther; and descend to Instances, rather more familiar:

even

even to God's Providential Dealings with Men in the present Life. If Eternal Felicity be due to every Man without Exception; Surely, temporal Felicity must be their Due likewise: if they have a Right to the greater, their claim to the less can hardly be doubted. If the Omnipotent is ty'd and bound, on Penalty of becoming unjust, to do all He can to make every Individual bappy in the next Life; He must be equally bound to render every Individual happy in this. But are all men happy? Look round the World, and fay yes if you can.-Is the Creator, therefore, unjust? none but Satan would suggest it: none but his Echoes will affirm The Lord is a God of Truth, and without Iniquity: just and right is He. Yet is it in the Power of Omnipotence to banish Misery from the Universe. He could even have totally binder'd it's But, as the Event demonstrates (and Access. what speaks louder than Fatt?) It was not His Will. He allows, and resolv'd to allow (for Infinite Wisdom does nothing ignorantly and undesignedly) it's Entrance, Progress, and Continuance. Sift the Point ever so closely, and canvass the Argument ever so nicely, you will find it extremely difficult, (may I not say, impossible?) to point out the Difference between Permission and Design, in a Being posses'd (as God most certainly is) of unlimited Wisdom and unlimited Power. I am far from affirming, that there is no Difference between them: I only fay, that it would non-plus all the Sagacity of Man, should we attempt clearly to shew, wherein the Difference lyes.

Is the constituted Order of Things mysterious? Impenetrably so. Yet the Mysteriousness of God's Dispensations evinces, not the Injustice of the Soreign Dispenser; but the Shallowness of Fluman Com

Comprehension, and the Shortness of Human Sight. Let us, then, by embracing and revering the Scripture Doctrines of Predestination and Providence, give God Credit for being infinitely wise, just, and good; tho, for the present, His Way is in the Deep, and His Paths in the great Waters, and His Footsteps are not known.

I should imagine, that very few, even of the Arminians themselves, will venture to deny the real Inequality of Providential Distributions below! fince, to deny That, would be to contravene the first Principles of Reason, and the indisputable voice of Fact and Observation. Will the Arminians therefore pronounce the Great Father of all. unjust, because He does not make all his Offspring equally rich, good, and happy? 'Tis impossible to stave back the horrid Consequence, if He is bound (and He certainly has Power) to prevent every Evil, both natural and moral; which yet he does not. Sin, Pain, Affliction, Grief, Disease, and Death, in twice ten Thousand Forms, lay waste Mankind. Nay, there is a Whole World of Apoftate Angels, who are banish'd from God, and suffer without respite and without Hope. * Yet the DEITY

[&]quot;It may be observed," says a great Divine, "that we can hear and read of the Non-election and Rejection of Angels, with very little Emotion of Mind. The Devils may be cast down to Hell, to be everlastingly damned, and be appointed thereto; and it gives no great Concern. No hard Thoughts against God artie, no Charge of Cruelty, Injustice, and awant of Kindness to his Creatures and Offspring. But, when any Thing of this Kind is hirted at with respect to any of the apostate Sons of Adam, presently there is an out-cry against it, and [objections upon objections] are suggested. The Reason is, because the Latter [viz. the Nonelection of some Men] comes nearer home. 'Tis owing to

DEITY could have put a Negative upon all This. The same Effectual Grace, which preserv'd the Elect Angels from falling, could have preserv'd the rest, and have presented the Whole Choir faultless before the Presence of His Glory with exceding Joy. It could, likewife, have precluded the Transgression of Adam, and all it's (seemingly dismal) Consequences. Or, Man being fallen, the fame converting Energy, which retrieves some Sin-What shall ners to God, is able to retrieve all. we fay, then, to these Things? They can only be accounted for on the grand Principle of God's abfolute Sovereignty, who doth according to His WILL in the Armys of Heaven and among the Inbabitants of the Earth, i. e. who is the uncontroulable Disposer of Angels and of Men; and none can stay His Hand, or say unto Him What dost Thou? Dan. 4. 35. Our Lord also teaches us this important Lesson: even so, Father, for so it seemeth good in thy Sight: Matth. 11. 26.

The King of Great Britain has an unlimited Right of Peerage. He might, if such was his Pleasure, ennoble every Family in His Dominions. Will Any be so weak and perverse, as to charge him with Tyranny and Injustice, only because it is

not

" abundant Mercy and Grace of God thro' Christ."

Dr. Gill's Body of Divinity; Vol. 1. P. 215.

⁴⁶ Partiality to ourselves, our nature, and our Race. Whereas " far greater Severity, if it may be so called, is exercised on " fallen Angels, than on fallen Men. God has not spared " one of the Angels that finned; has provided no Savier for "Them; nor so much as given them the Means of Grace: " while not only a Savior is provided for fallen Men, and " Means of Grace allow'd them; but Thousands, and Ten " Thousands, Millions and Millions of them are SAVED, by the

not his Will, tho' it is in his Power, to make all his Subjects Noblemen?

But I shall be told, perhaps, That, " allowing "God to act as a Sovereign, in his Disposal of " earthly Benefits; this will not prove his acting " on the same Principle, in His Distribution of " beavenly Bleffings: fince, between Things tem-" poral, and Things eternal, the Proportion will "not hold." I answer, (1.) Things eternal are as much at His Disposal, as things temporal. is either Sovereign of all Things, or of nothing. His Empire is undivided: and from His Dominion nothing is excepted. Nor, indeed, if Things spiritual and everlasting were not His, could He be faid to give them to His People: which He is, every where in Scripture, affirm'd to do. I grant, that Time and Eternity are, in themselves, by no means, parallel, or commensurate. God were unjust, in not ordaining one Man as well as another to eternal Happiness; the old Consequence (already mentioned) would follow too, viz. That He must be proportionably unjust, in not ordaining all men to absolute Happiness bere or Earth. For, Misery, tho' endur'd but for a year, or for a Life-Time, is, in it's own nature, and for she Time being, as truly Misery, as it would be, if protracted ever fo long. The ro quale is the same, however the to diu may vary. And God can no more cease to be just, for a year, or for a man's Life-Time; than He can cease to be just for a Century, or for ever. By the same Rule that He can, and does, without any Impeachment of His Moral Attributes, permit any one Being to be miferable for a moment; He may permit that Being to be miserable for a much longer Time: and so on, ad infinitum: since, as was observed but now, He

can no more be unjust for a single Moment, than

He can be unjust for ever.

Will Mr. Wesley deny that there is such a Thing as temporal Evil, so called? He must first renounce his senses—or, admiting the Existence of it, will he exempt it from the Providence of God? will he say, that it happens (as Cicero affirms Milo's servants to have sain Cledius, "neque imperante, neque "sciente, neque præsente Domino"), God neither ordaining it, nor knowing it, nor being so much as present? This would be Atheism. For, if any Thing can come to pass, in Contrariety either to God's Knowledge, or his Will; it must arise from a Defect of Wisdom, of Power, or of Goodness: and, to suppose God deficient in These, would be tantamount to supposing, that there is no God at all.

I conclude, then, that the Quantity of what is called fecular Evil, is confiderably great; and That every man comes in for his allotted Share of it, more or less, and in one Kind or other: * That this, however, does not arise from Defect of Wisdom in God; for He could have so drawn the Plan, and have so conducted it's Execution, as to have effectually precluded all Evil whatever. Nor from Defect of Vigilance; for not an Hair can fall from our Heads, without his Appointment, Leave, and Notice. Nor from Defect of Power; for all fecond Causes are totally and constantly dependent on Him, both for Existence, Activity, and Effectuofity. Nor from Defect of Justice; for he is "Holy " in all His Ways, and righteous in all His Works." yet, tho' all-wise, all-vigilant, all-powerfull, and alljust;

[•] Hence, viz. from it's universal Diffusion below, it seems to have acquir'd the name of natural Evil.

just; He PERMITS, and has for near six Thousand years permitted, the Reign of natural Evil. Upon the same Principle, might He not extend it's Reign to a still greater, yea, to an inconceivable Length? might he not even draw it out to a never-ending Duration? He might: or this blasphemous and contradictory Consequence (a Consequence, which I wonder Mr. Wesley never added to his others) anust and will be indemolishable, That Insinite Justice has acted unjustly ever since the Fall of Satan and his Angels, and of Adam and his Sons.

Should it be urg'd, that "Moral Evil, or the "Transgression of Angels and of Man, was the " producing Cause of all the natural Evil to which "they have been liable ever fince;" this will be urging no more than what every Calvinist admits. But still the old Difficulty (a Difficulty which Arminianisin will never solve while Heaven and Earth remain)—the old Difficulty still survives: How came Moral Evil to be permitted, when it might as easily have been binder'd, by a Being of infinite GOODNESS, POWER, and WISDOM? Natural Evil is but the Fruit of Moral: and, had God not permitted the latter, the former could not have existed. "Oh, but he indu'd Adam with Freewill." True. But did not He, whose Understanding is infinite,* præ-discern all the Consequences of that Endowment, and fore-know whither Adam's Free-will would lead him, and what use he would make of it? And could not God have indu'd him with fuch Holy Strength of Will, as would have infallibly fecur'd his Perseverance in Rectitude and Happiness? "Oh, but then Adam would not

^{*} Pfalm 147. 5.

God himself is a Free-Agent, tho' His Will is necessarily, unchangeably, and fingly determined to Good, and to Good only. So are the Elect Angels. So are the glorify'd Souls of Saints departed. And so will both Angels and Saints be, when Time is over. And so might Adam have been, had God pleas'd to have so created him. He might have been made invariably Holy, and his Agency yet

have continu'd free.

God is, and cannot but be, inviolably just, a-midst all the sufferings of fallen Angels and fallen Men, involuntary Beings as they are. And, if His Justice is unviolated, amidst all they bave suffer'd, and many of the latter do suffer (tho' God could have prevented the Whole, both Root and Branch); consequently, He will continue to be just, in all they are yet to suffer. And, if so, what becomes of the Objection, to God's Decree of Praterition, drawn from the Article of Injustice?

2. "And what becomes of Mercy?" This I

shall next enquire.

Mercy is considerable under a two-fold view: as it is an Attribute in God; And, as it is exercised toward Men.—As an Attribute in God, Mercy is infinite; as all His Attributes are and must be: because they necessarily co-incide with His Essence.—But Mercy, consider'd in the Exercise of it, is neither necessarily nor actually Infinite. As God's forbearing to create more Worlds than He has, is no Impeachment of His Omnipotence; so, His forbearing to save as many as He might, is no Impeachment of His infinite Mercy. I have touch'd this subject elsewhere. Let me for once quote myself. "Goodness, consider'd as it is

in God, would have been just the same Infinite and Glorious Attribute, supposing no Rational Beings had been created at all, or Javed when created, To which may be added, that the Goodness of the Deity does not cease to be infinite in itself, only because it is more extended to some objects than it is to others. The Infinity of this Perfection, as residing in God and Coinciding with his Essence, is fufficiently fecur'd, without supposing it to reach, indifcriminately, to all the Creatures He has made, For, was that Way of Reasoning to be admitted, it would lead us too far, and prove too much: fince, if the *Infinity* of His Goodness is to be estimated, by the Number of Objects, upon which it terminates; there must be an absolute, proper Infinity of reasonable Beings to terminate that Goodness upon. Consequently, it would follow, from such Premisses, either, That the Creation is as truly infinite as the Creator; or, if otherwise, That the Creator's Goodness could not be infinite, because it has not an Infinity of Objects to make happy." * If, therefore, the Decree of Reprobation be exploded, on Account of it's imaginary Incompatibility with Divine Mercy; we must, upon the same Principle, charge God with want of Goodness in almost every Part of His relative Conduct. Arminians would do well to confider, to what tremendous Lengths their Doctrine carrys them. There is no Way of folidly afferting "Eternal Providence," and of justifying "the Ways of God with Men;" but upon this grand Datum, That the Exercise of His own Infinite Mercy is regulated by the voluntary Determinations of His own most wise and sovereign Plea-·lure.

^{*} DoSr. of Asf. Predeft. P. 89, 81.

fure. Allow but this rational, scriptural (and, I should think, incontrovertible) Proposition; and every Cavil, grounded on the chimærical Unmercifulness of Non-Election, ceases even to be plausible.

But what if, after all, that very Cruelty, which Mr. Wesley pretends to charge on Calvinism, be found really chargeable on Arminianism? I pledge myself to prove this, in it's proper Place, before I conclude this Tract.

In the mean while, I am all Attention to those Passages, which he cites from me, in affected Support of his own horrible Thesis, that "The Reprobate shall be damned do what they can." The

Passages are Eight.

I. When Hatred is [in Scripture] ascrib'd to God, it implys, (1) a Negation of Benevolence; or, a Re-Solution not to have Mercy on such and such Men: -(2.) It denotes Displeasure and Dislike. (3.) It fignifies a positive Will to destroy the Reprobate FOR THEIR SINS.* This, fays the Pelagian, is "damning " Men do what they can:" as if, in punishing the Wicked for the Sins they have committed, God condem'd them for endeavoring to good! An Inference, so flatly contrary both to the Premisses and to Common Sense, could only flow from such a Pen as that of Mr. Wesley. even this is the Man, who has compil'd a threepenny Tract to explain the Rules of Logic!—As to what is faid of Esau, 'till the Pelagian can prove (which I defy him to do), that Esau did all he could to be faved, the Consequence will not hold even as to bim.

2. Re-

^{*} Doar. of Abf. Predeft. P. 40.

2. Reprobation denotes, cither, (1.) God's eternal Præterition of some Men, when He chose others to Glory; and His Predestination of them [viz. in a Way of Permission to fill up the Measure of their. Iniquitys, and then to receive the just Punishment of their Crimes: or, (2.) It may likewife fignify, God's forbearing to call by His Grace, those whom He hath thus ordained to Condemnation.* According to this simple and Scriptural State of the Case, Reprobation is for the most Part, a Thing purely negative: and confifts in God's not Chusing some to Glory, and not Calling them by Grace. Even His refolving to let Such fill up the Measure of their Iniquitys (which, by and by, we shall find to be a Scripture-Phrase), has, so far as God is concern'd, more in it of Negation, than of Positivity: and is only tantamount to this, That the Ungodly take Advantage of the non-Interference of Grace, to follow the corrupt Dictates of their own Hearts, fo far as they are not restrain'd by Providence.

And now what Hurt is there, in this view of the Argument? Is it not a Fact, verify'd by every Day's Observation? We see and hear of Evil committed continually. But, if Essectual Grace did interfere, that Evil would not be committed. Yet is God, in no sense, the Author of Sin.—If I am acquainted with an indigent neighbor, and have it in my Power to enrich him, but do it not; am I the Author of that man's Poverty, only for refolving to permit him, and for actually permitting him, to continue poor? Am I blameable for his Poverty, because I do not give him the utmost I am able? Similar is the Case now in Debate.

Ever

^{*} Doar. of Abs. Predeft. P. 42.

Ever fince the Fall of Adam, Mankind are, by nature, spiritually poor. Was God oblig'd either to keep them from becoming so? or is He oblig'd to re-enrich them afterwards, with the Bleffings of Grace and Glory? I have proved already, that God is not a Debtor to his Creatures. Who then, and what art thou, O man, that replyest against God? Shall the Thing formed say unto Him that formed it, WHY hast thou made me thus? Hath not the Potter Power over the Clay, to make, of the same Lump, one Vessel unto Honor and another unto Dishonor? What if God, willing to shew His WRATH, and to make his power known, endur'd, with much longsuffering, the Vessels of wrath sitted to Destruction; even that he might make known the Riches of his Glory on the Vessels of Mercy whom he had afore-prepared unto Glory? *

Now, are these the Words of Scripture, or are they not? If not, prove the Forgery. If they be, you cannot fight against Reprobation, without fighting against God.—" Oh, but God has no "Right to make any Vessels unto Dishonor: no "Right to shew his Wrath and make his Power known. 'Tis Tyranny, Cruelty, Injustice, " Partiality. He is bound to make every man a "Saint. He ought to make every man happy." Stop, Friend. Your Argument, if it holds at all, leads farther than you feem aware of. If God, in order to prove Himself impartial, ought to make all men Vessels unto Honor; he ought to do more. He ought to have made us all Arch-Angels, and greater still, if greater can be. He ought to go even ad ultimum sui posse, and to make us all as H ho-

^{*} Rom. 9. 20-23.

honorable, relorious, and happy, as Omnipotence itself can. Where will you be able to draw the Line of Limitation? Either, therefore, you must plunge into Prophaneness and Absurdity, without Measure and without End; or you must submit to the good old Doctrine of Christ and his Apostles: the former of whom expressly asserts, that 'tis lawful for God to do what he will with His own; and the latter, with one voice, declare, that He hath Mercy on whom he will have Mercy, and whom He will He hardeneth.

3. Another very innocent Definition (tho' wretchedly mutilated, according to Custom, in Mr. Wesley's Citation) stands thus: Predestination, as it regards the Reprobate, is that eternal, most boly, sovereign, and immutable Ast of God's Will, whereby He bath determined to leave some men to perish in their sins, and to be justly punish'd for them. Against this, John offers a Query: "Can they avoid it" [i. e. can the Reprobate avoid Punishment] "by any thing they do?" Let me also put a Query to the Querist: Can you prove, that any One of them ever DID what he could to avoid it? If this cannot be proved, it does not follow that "the Reprobate shall be damned do what they can."

Let us, moreover (with all the Respect and Caution, due to a subject so awfull), enquire whether it be not, according to the Scripture-Account, plain, positive matter of Fact, that God hath lest some men in their sins, to be justly punish'd for them. —What is the Reason assign'd by the Spirit of God, why the prossigate Sons of Eli were deaf to their Father's

Dollar of Abs. Predest. P. 47.

Father's Expostulations? They bearken'd not to the Voice of their Father, BECAUSE the Lord WOULD flay them (I Sam. 2. 25). In other Words, 'God had determined to leave 'em to perish in their fins, and to be jnstly punish'd for them.' Many other Instances might be produc'd from the Old Testament. I shall, however, carry my Appeal to the New. And my following Proofs of that Proposition shall be taken, not from the Epistles, but from the Gospels.*

Thou, Capernaum, which art exalted unto Heaven, shalt be brought down to Hell: for if the mighty works, which have been done in thee, had been done in Sodom, it would have remained unto this Day. Matth. 11. 23. It follows from hence, that, tho' God knew the Citizens of Sodom would have reformed their Conduct, had his Providence made use of effectual Means to that End; still these effectual Means were not vouchfafed. What is this. but faying, that God had determin'd to leave those Criminals to perish in their Sins, and to be justly punish'd for them?-" But, if the Inha-" bitants of Sodom and Gomorrab were left to " perish; how came the Capernaites, who enjoy'd " fuch superior Means of Grace, to continue im-" penitent?" Our Lord himself answers this Question, V. 25-27. Thou hast hid these Things [the great Things of Conversion and Salvation] H 2 from

The Apostolic *Epifles* are of equal Authority with the Gospels, and were written under the unerring Influence of the same Holy Spirit. It being, however, not unusual, with some of the modern Arminians, to call upon us for Proof of our Doctrines from the Gospels in particular; I have selected to or three Testimonys from thence: which Testimonys, for the Reason now alledg'd, are therefore class'd by themselves.

ron: the wife and prudent;—even so, Father, for so it seemed good in thy sight:—No man knoweth the Father, but the Son, and he to whomsoever the Son [Suntai] may will to reveal him:

What shall we say, of the Words that follow? Ye be witnesses unto yourselves, that ye are the Children of them who killed the Prophets: wherefore FILL YE UP THE MEASURE of your Fathers. Matth. 23. 31, 32. Surely, These were 'lest to perish in

' their fins, and to be punish'd for them!'

Unto you it is given to know the Mystery of the Kingdom of God. But, unto them that are without [i. e. who are not within the Pale of Election], all these Things are done in Parables; that, seeing, they may see, and not perceive, and, hearing, they may bear, and not understand: lest at any time they should be converted, and their sins should be forgiven them. Mark 4. 11, 12. St. Matthew, if possible, expresses it still more strongly: It is given unto you to know the Mysteries of the Kingdom of Heaven; but to them it is NOT given. Matth. 11. 13.

Why do ye not understand my Speech? even because

ye CANNOT hear my word. John 8. 43

Jesus said, For Judgment I am come into this World: that they, who see not, might see; and that they who see, might be made blind. John 9. 39.

Te believe not, BECAUSE ye are not of my sheep,

as I said unto you. John 10. 26.

Once more. Tho' He had done so many Miracles before them, yet they believed not on Him: THAT THE SAYING of Esaias the Prophet MIGHT BE FULFILLED, which he Spake, Lord, who hath believed our Report? and to whom hath the Arm of the Lord heen revealed? Therefore they could not believe, Because that Esaias said again, HE hath blinded their Eyes, and harden'd their Heart; that they bould not see with their Eyes, nor understand with their

their Heart, and be converted that I should beal

sbem. John 12. 37-40.

Now, I leave to the Decision of any unprejudic'd, capable man upon Earth, whether it be not evident, from these Passages (among a multitude of Others), That 'God hath determined to 'leave some men to perish in their Sins and to be 'justly punish'd for them?' In affirming which, I only gave the Scripture, as I found it. Nay, I never express'd my Sentiments concerning Reprobation, balf so strongly as the Word of God does.—It follows, that I had,

4. Very ample Ground for afferting, That there is a Predestination of some particular Persons to Death (2 Cor. 4. 3. 1 Pet. 2. 8. 2 Pet. 2. 12. Jude 4. Rev. 17. 8.), which Death they shall inevitably undergo, justly, and on account of their Sins.* "That is," fays my Pelagian Expositor, "They shall be damned do what they can." totally deny the Explication: unless, by their doing what they can, he means, their Committing all the Evil they can. For, as it follows in the very Page from whence Part of the above Extract was taken, Sin is the meritorious and immediate Cause of any man's Damnation: God Condemns Punishes the non-Elect, not merely as MEN, but as sinners. To which I even ventured to add, that, Had it pleased the Great Governor of the Universe to have entirely prevented Sin from having any Entrance into the World; it should seem as if God could not, confistently with his own Attributes, have condem'd ANY man at all. So infinitely remote am I from either thinking or afferting, directly or implicitly.

^{*} Destrine of Abjel. Predeft. P. 48, 49.

plicitly, that "the Reprobate shall be damned, do "what they can!" The Pelagian should rather have declared this to be his Resolution, 'I am determined to contradict and blaspheme, say what you will.'

5. He represents me as affirming, in so many words, Ithat "The non-elect were predestinated to "eternal Death:" for which Words, he refers, by an Asterism, to my second Chapter. I call upon him to tell me, in what Part of that Chapter I make use of those Words. Be they ever so expressive of my real Belief, the Words themselves are bis. They occur not even in the fourth Chapter, which treats professedly of Reprobation. Will no Length of Years, nor Insamy of Detection, restrain this Man from Forgery?

If Mr. Wesley, instead of acknowledging his Guilt, and promising Reformation for the future; should be harden'd and mean enough to fay, "Oh, "but tho' you have not made use of the Words, " either in those Chapters, or in the whole Book, " yet the sense of those Words is inferrible from " many Passages occurring in Both;" I answer, Be it so: yet this Consequence stands, That the Affailant, who coins Words for his Adversarys, which they never spoke, is not an honest Man. When Propositions are attack'd, 'tis not enough to give the supposed sense of those Propositions. The very Phraseology, in which they are express'd, should be cited, without variation, just as they came from the Pen of the Defendant. Words are the Dress of Thought. And an alteration of Dress may so far disguise the Wearer, as to make him appear quite a different Person.

But, supposing I had even syllabically express'd my Opinion in those very Terms; still, the Consequence

Premises. For the old Question would again have recurr'd; viz. Can Mr. Wesley produce a single Instance of any one man, who did all he could to be saved, and yet was lost? If he can, let him tell us who that man was, where he lived, when he dy'd, what he did, and how it came to pass he labor'd in vain.—If he cannot, let him either retract his Consequences, or continue to be posted for a shameless Traducer.

6. The Condemnation of the Reprobate is necessary and inevitable. This I have both faid, and perfift 'Tis a Polition, which unavoidably follows even from the Foreknowledge of God, putting all Decrees quite out of the Question. Only allow, that some sinners actually will be condemn'd in the Last Day; and that God always knew, and knows at this Moment, Who those Persons will be: and (not Mr. Wesley's, but) MY Consequence stands unshaken, That The Condemnation of the Reprobate is necessary and inevitable.—Should it be said. that "The Fore-knowledge of God has no effec-"tive Influence on Events;" I answer, That, whether it has or not (which, however, would admit of some Debate), still every Event must and certainly will correspond to His Foreknowledge of it: else, the Divine Foreknowledge would be mere Guels, and evaporate into empty, fallible, uncertain Conjecture: i. e. the Knowledge of God would be inferior to the Knowledge which even Man, in many Cases, is posses'd of. It was the Consideration of This, which induc'd the great Dr. South to renounce the Arminian Noveltys, and fall in with Doctrinal Calvinism. I wish it may (for his own fake) have as good Effect on little Mr. Wesley. fay, for bis own fake: fince Himself would be the prinprincipal Gainer by his submission to Grace. We should acquire very little Honor by the Acquisi-

tion of such a Proselyte.

"Surely," crys Mr. Wesley, "I need add no "more on this Head." You need not: unless, with all your Diving, you could fetch up something to the Purpose. "You see," continues the Repetitionist, "that the Reprobate shall be damned, "do what they can, is the whole Burden of the Song." I have proved, and the Reader has seen, that it makes no Part of the Song. But this I see, that, unless God give Mr. Wesley Repentance to the Acknowledging of the Truth; the unparallel'd Perverseness, with which he labors to blacken some Doctrines of Christianity, will be the Burden of bis Soul in the Hour of Death and in the Day of Judgment.

7. That The Number of the Elect, and also of the Reprobate, is so six'd and determinate, that neither can be augmented or diminish'd; is affirm'd in Zanchius,* and rests on clear, positive, repeated Testimonys of Holy Scripture.—I would not scruple to hinge the whole Weight of this Proposition, likewise, on the certain and immutable Knowledge of God. I know, says Christ, whom I have chosen (John 13. 18.); But, was the number sluctuating and precarious, susceptible of Addition and Diminution, Christ could not be said to know them, but only to guess at them. Absolute Certainty is the alone Ground of positive Knowledge. Whatever is unsix'd and unsure, can, at the very highest, be the Basis of no more than probable

suppolition.

So

^{*} Doar. of Abs. Pred. P. 55.

So again, I know my Sheep, John 10. 14. But. if their number was indeterminate, they could not be known: The Sheep of to-day might degenerate into Goats to-morrow; and the Goats of yesterday might become Sheep to-day, and be Goats again before night. Nay, it might so happen, that all his Sheep might cease to remain such; and the great Shepherd might, at the long Run, not have a fingle Sheep to know.—On the contrary, if Christ actually knows his Sheep, and whom ['45, the very Individual Persons | he hath chosen; it follows, that He must also know who are not his Sheep, and whom he hath not chosen. I affert. therefore, AGAIN, That, if Omniscience itself knows any Thing of the Matter, the Number of Both is so fix'd and determinate, that Neither can be augmented or diminish'd. The Apostle Himself makes use, among others, of this very Argument: The Foundation [or Purpose] of the Lord standeth SURE, baving this Seal, The Lord KNOWETH them that are His. 2 Tim. 2. 19.

Let me recommend one or two Passages more to the Reader's confideration. The Election bath cbtain'd, and the rest were blinded [sawewondar, were harden'd]; according as it is written, God hath given them the spirit of Slumber, Eyes that they should not see, and Ears that they should not bear, unto this Day. Rom 11. 7, 8.—Being disobedient, whereunto they were also appointed. 1 Pet. 2. 8.-Whose names where not written in the Book of Life from the Foundation of the World. Rev. 17.8 .-- There is no Meaning in Words, if it does not follow, even from these few stubborn Texts, as evidently as Light flows from the Sun, That The Number of the Elect and Reprobate can neither be augmented nor diminish'd. The very nature whether of Election, tion, or of Reprobation, makes this Point manifest as to Both: fince, could the Number of the Elect (for Instance) be lessen'd, the Deduction would augment the number of the Reprobate; for, what was taken from the one, would necessarily add to the other. In which case, it would not be true, that The BLECTION obtain'd, and the REST were blinded. Nor would Solomon's Affertion be true: I know, that what soever God doth, it shall be for ever; nothing can be PUT TO it, nor any Thing TAKEN FROM it. Eccles. 3. 14. Now, this must be meant, either of God's immanent Acts, in a way of Decree; or, of His transfient Acts, in a way of Providence. But it cannot be meant of His providential Acts: for they are not always the fame; they are NOT for ever. It must, therefore, be meant of His immanent Acts, i. e. of His Deerees, Purposes, and Determinations, which cannot vary, but are for ever; to which nothing can be put, or added; and from which nothing can be taken away. The Counsel of the Lord standeth for ever, and the Thoughts of His Heart to all Generations, Pfal. 33. 11.-He is one Mind; Wbo can turn Him? and what His Soul defireth, even That He doth: for He performeth the Thing that is appointed for me, and many such Things are with Him. Tob 23. 14.

8. The Decrees of Election and Reprobation are immutable and irreversible.* Mr. Wesley cites the sentence, but takes care to omit touching upon (or even producing) any one of the seven Arguments brought by Zancby in support of it. Let the Arminian refute These, or he will never succeed.

Doar. of Abs. Pred. P. 56.

tede in his Attack upon That. But he found it

easier to spin a

IVth. Consequence; namely, That, on the Hypothesis of an Absolute Decree, there can be no such Thing as Sin: "It cannot," fays this wonderfull Discoverer, " be a sin in a spark to rise, or in a " stone to fall."

If Mr. Wesley's Illustration have any Meaning at all, the Meaning must be this: " Sparks and " Stones are incapable of Moral Agency; there-" fore, Men are so too. Sparks and Stones are nei-"ther rewardable or punishable: ergò, Men are " not responsible for the Sins they commit." The Arminian might as well have faid, "Sparks " and Stones have no Legs: ergò, Men have none. " Sparks and Stones are not endu'd with any of the "five fenses: ergò, Men can neither hear, see, " feel, taste, nor smell." One would think, that the Levity of a spark, and the Dullness of a stone, were, by a strange Kind of Association, united in Mr. John Wesley, e'er he could dream of illustrating his Point by fuch an extraordinary Brace of Similes, which are no more related to the fubject, than a Turf to an Arch-Angel.—" Oh, but you don't touch the main String. A Spark " rifes, and a Stone falls, necessarily. " Necessary, by which they rise and fall, that renders Stones and Sparks incapable of Sinning." As if mere Matter (supposing it could be even. exempted from the Laws of Necessity) would therefore be capable of Virtue and Vice!

Mr. Wesley is singularly unhappy in the Choice of his Comparisons; and as singularly awkward in his Application of 'em. The Point, he wishes to prove, is evidently This: That, 'Absolute Decrees, Pra-science, and Providence, are inconfistent I 2 with with Human Free-Agency; and, of Course, That the sinally Wicked are not justly punishable for the Evil they commit.' I have purposely stated this objection in the clearest and strongest Terms: lest I should even seem desirous of eluding, instead of answering.—Now, if I can evince, from the express Dostrine of Scripture, and from express Fasts recorded in Scripture, That Eventual Necessity, or Infallible Certainty of Event, is not incompatible with so much Free-Agency in Man, as may suffice to render him punishable for breaking the Law of God; the Objection will at once vanish into it's

native Nothing.

1. For the Dottrine of Scripture.—Woe to the World, because of offences: for It Must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man, by nobom the offence cometh (Matth. 18. 7.) Arasan ers, there is a necessity that offences should come. furely, may an Arminian fay, "There can be no " Woe due to the Introducers of That whose In-" troduction is necessary!" our Lord says, Yes, there is. I conclude, then, that Necessity of Event does not render Sin excusable, nor the finner impunible.--Again. When ye shall bear of Wars, &c. be ye not troubled; for such Things Must NEEDS be: on ymodai, they MUST come to pass. Mark 13. 7. And yet, tho' there is a must be for these Events, that Necessity does not supersede either the moral or the natural Volitions of the Partys concern'd. So 1 Cor. 11. 19. There Must be Herefys among you. But if this Necessity for Herefys did not absolutely co-incide with the Wills of the Heretics, how could any Heretics be blameable?—Once more. He [i. e. Christ] Must reign, 'till . He bath put all his Enemys under His Feet. 1 Cor. 15. 25. There is, therefore, a Necessity tor

for Christ's Reigning: yet, I fancy, even Arminians themselves will hardly venture to assirm that Christ reigns against His own Will. Absolute Necessity; then, is perfectly consistent with Willingness and Freedom in good Agency, no less than in bad. For 'tis a true Maxim, Ubi Voluntas, ibi Libertas: All Action is sufficiently free, wherein a Person's Will is engag'd: be his Will engag'd ever so uccessarily.

2. Next, for Scripture Facts.

Joseph's Brethren acted freely, i. e. with the full Bent of their Wills, when they fold him to the Midianites who carried him into Egypt. But, in Truth, the they fold him, to gratify their own Malice, and had no higher View in what they did; they undefignedly fullfill'd the Decree of God. Whence Joseph's pious and just Remark afterwards: Be not grieved nor angry with yourselves that ye sold me bither; for God did send me before you, to preserve Life. So now, it was not you that sent me hither, but GOD. Gen. 45. 5, 8. As for you, ye thought Evil against me: but God meant it for Good, to bring to pass, as it is this Day, to save much People alive. Chap. 50. 20. So the Psalmist: He [i. e. God] sent a man before them, even Joseph, who was fold for a Servant. Pfalm 105. 17. 'Twas God that fent him, tho' his Brethren fold him.

Pharaob acted freely (i. e. willingly), in his Refusal to dismiss the Israelites: or, in other words, he refus'd to send 'em away, because his Will was against their going. And yet he could will no otherwise than he did, Exod 7. 3, 4.—So, when Saul went home to Gibeah, 'tis said there went with him a Band of Men, whose Hearts God had touched: i. e. whose Wills God had effectually inclin'd. I Sam. 10. 26. Yet it cannot be inferr'd from hence.

ner, God is said to have firred up the Spirit of Cyrus, or powerfully to have influenc'd his Will, to iffue an Edict for the re-building of the Temple. Yet this, tho' a necessary, was a free, Act of that Monarch. Ezra. 1. 1. The Effects of that Edict are also to be noted: Then rose up the Chief of the Fathers of Judah and Benjamin, and the Priests and the Levites, with all them whose Spirit God* bad raised to go up. v. 5. Will any Man say, that these did not will freely, only because they will'd necessarily?—It was from the Acrimony of his own Heart, that Shimei curs'd David: consequently his Will was in it. And yet, The Lord bad

[•] The eminently pious and learned Bishop Beveridge gives A Spiritual Improvement of this Passage, too valuable and just to be omitted here. These are His Words: "It is God, who " worketh in us, both to will, and to do, of His own good "Pleasure. So that, tho' God offer Heaven to All that will " accept of it, in his Holy Scripture; yet none CAN accept of " it, but Such whom Himself ifirs up by His Holy Spirit to " endeavor after it. And thus we find it was, in Ifrael's Re-" turn from Babylon to Jerusalem. Tho' King Cyrus made: " Proclamation, that who feever would might go up to worthip "at the holy City; yet there was none that accepted of the " Offer, but Those whose Spirit GOD had raised to go up. "So here, tho' God doth as it were proclaim, to all the "World, that who sever will come to Christ, shall certainly " be faved; yet it doth not follow, that All shall receive Sal-" vation from Him: because it is certain, All will not come; " or, rather, none can will to come, unless God enables "them. I am fure, to fay none shall be ed, but those that " will of themselves, would be sad news me, whose will is naturally so backward to every Thing that is good. But "this is my Comfort, I am as certain my salvation is of God, as I am certain it cannot be of myself. 'Tis Christ, who "Vouchsafed to dye for me, who hath likewise promised to live within me. 'Tis HE that will work all my Works. " both for me, and in me too."-Private Thoughts, Art VIII.

Bad said unto him Curse David: i. e. he did it b God's own efficacious Permission. 2 Sam. 16. 10. -Absalom, and the men of Israel who were with him, acted with perfect Freedom, and with the full Exercise of their Reason, when they agreed in preferring the Counsel of Hushai to That of Abitopbel: and yet, in so doing, their Wills acted in absolute subserviency to the Will and Decree of God, who bad APPOINTED to defeat the good Counsel of Abitophel, TO THE INTENT THAT the Lord might bring Evil upon Absalom. 2 Sam. 17. 14. -Thus also, God foretold, That He would turn the Assyrian King loose upon Israel, who should take them for his Prey, and tread them down as Mire in the Streets: in all which, when it came to pass, the King of Assyria acted merely on Principles of Ambition, Cruelty, and Pride; and, consequently, acted freely; proposing no other End to himself, than the Gratification of his own favage Will and tyrannic Disposition. Whereas, in Reality, he was appointed of God to avenge His righteous Quarrel with an hypocritical People, and to be the Instrument, not merely of human, but chiefly of divine Resentment. Howbeit, says God, be MEANETH not fo, neither doth his Heart think fo: but 'tis in his Heart to destroy, and to cut off nations not a few. Isai. 10. 6, 7.—Thus it is said, concerning the Ten Kings, who shall hate the mystic Harlot, and destroy ber, and burn ber with Fire, that God bath put into their Hearts to fullfill His Will, and to agree, and to give their Kingdom unto the Beast, 'till the Words of God shall be fullfilled. Rev. 17. 17. Does it follow, That these Kings must be stript of all free-Agency, and cease to be accountable for their Actions, and commence mere

there Machines, only because God will bring their

Wills into Subjection to His own?

Thanks be to God, says the Apostle, who put the same earnest Care into the Heart of Titus for you: for indeed be accepted the Exhortation; but, being more forward, of his own Accord he went unto you. 2 Cor. 8. 16, 17. Here is is faid, that God Him+ felf put that earnest Care into the Heart of Titus, which induc'd him to visit the Corinthians. vet, Titus visited them of bis own Accord, or without any sensible compulsion. God, therefore, may work efficaciously on the human Will, and the Will (tho' it necessarily follows that efficacious Direction) remain quite unforc'd. This is farther evident, from the account which St. Paul gives of his own Case, as a Preacher: Tho' I preach the Gospel, I have nothing to glory of; for Necessity is laid upon me [avalen pot extents:], yea, Woe is me, if I preach not the Gospel. 1 Cor. 9. 16. Yet he preach'd the Gospel freely and willingly. Necesfity, therefore, and Freedom, are very good Friends, notwithstanding all the Efforts of Arminianism to fet them at Variance.—I have, already observ'd, that the great and awfull Transaction of CHRIST's Crucifixion was, from all Eternity, positively decreed and infallibly fore-known of God: yet neither did that Decree, nor that Fore-knowledge, abate the Guilt of Those who accomplish'd Both: for they were, at once, necessary and voluntary Agents. Let me, as the subject so directly falls in with the Point in Hand, bestow a few moments upon it here.

The Death of Jesus Christ was both the most important Event that ever came to pass, and the most finfull Act (in his Murderers) that ever was committed. So wonderfull are the Ways of God!

—This great Event was PRÆ-DESTINATED, in

all it's circumstances. It was not a Matter of Chance, but a Matter of Decree. Thinkest thou that I cannot pray to my Father, and he shall pre-Sently give me more than twelve Legions of Angels? but how then shall the Scriptures be fullfill'd, that thus it Must be? Matth. 26. 53, 54.—And He began to teach them, that the son of man must suffer many Things. Mark 8. 31.—I say unto you, that this that is written must yet be accomplish'd in me, And He was number'd with the Trangressors. Luke 22. 37.—The Son of man MUST be deliver'd into the Hands of finfull men, and be crucify'd. Luke 24. 7.—Concerning Judas in particular, thus speak the Oracles of God; Men and Brethren, this fcripture MUST NEEDS bave been fullfill'd, which the Holy Ghost, by the Mouth of David, spake BEFORE concerning Judas, who was Guide to them that took Jesus. Acts 1. 16.—And concerning All the other Accomplices in this tremendous Deed, It is expressly declar'd, that they were gather'd together, to do what soever God's Hand and God's Counsel. recuesos yenerdas, bad PREDESTINATED to be done. Acts 4. 27, 28. Yet, throughout the whole, they acted freely. The Jews delivered Him to Pilate Da plonos, from a Principle of Envy and Hatred. As the Prophet fays in another Case, They knew not the Thoughts of the Lord, neither understood they His Counsel. No Thanks to them, that the Decree of God was fullfill'd, and the Salvation of the Church effected, by their putting Christ to Death. They were as free and unforc'd in willing His Crucifixion, and in bringing it about, as if there had been no Decree in the Case. The Savior was, indeed. deliver'd up to their Rage, TO WELDHIM BUND XALL Bolivor The Oil, by the determinate Decree and fore-K knowknowledge of God; and His Death was, therefore, in the utmost sense of the Word, necessary, being inevitably præ-ordain'd: and yet they took and slew Him dia xuegur aropur, with lawless, wicked Hands, Acts 2. 23. The Wickedness they were guilty of, in perpetrating this crime, was not excusable, nor the Lawlessness of it mitigated, by the Necessary of it's coming to pass: since they only sought to satisfact the Rancor of their own Wills, and to glut

their own fanguinary Malice.

From all which, and from many other scriptural Examples which might be given, I INFER, That God's Decrees, and the necessity of Event slowing from thence, neither destroy the true Free-Agency of Men, nor render the Commission of Sin a jot They neither force the Human less heinous. Will, nor extenuate the Evil of Human Actions. Prædestination, Fore-knowledge, and Providence, only secure the Event and render it CERTAINLY FUTURE, in a Way and Manner (incomprehensible, indeed, by Us; but) perfectly confishent with the nature of Second Causes. The Freedom of Intelligent Beings does by no means stand oppos'd to simple Necessity; but only to Violence and Compulsive Force. Thus the Son of Man went xara to confumers eccerding to what was decreed concerning Him, and yet a Woe was denounc'd against Judas who betray'd Him, Luke 22. 22. which Woe could not have been denounc'd, much less inflicted, if Judas, notwithstanding the Decree of God, had not betray'd Him freely and with the full Consent of his own deprav'd Will. These Two, therefore, are, in Fact, quite reconcileable: viz. Absolute Determination on the Part of God; and Lubentia, or Free Freedom in Action, on the Part of Man.* Sind ners are as much responsible to God for their Offences, as if God had never pass'd any Decree at K 2 all.—

I am far from flanding alone in this Affertion. Men, the Dust from whose Volumes I am not worthy to wipe, have intimated as much before me. "The old Astronomers," says the celebrated Dr. John Edwards of Cambridge, "us'd to tell us, that the inferior Orbs of Heaven have, all, their proper'a [i. e. their own peculiar] "motions, and yet, at the same Time, are carry'd by the movement of the Highest Sphere; the 46 Primum Mobile, as they call'dit. Which notion, if we apof plv it to the present Case" [i. e. to the Consistency of Divine Decrees with Human Freedom], "is no Hypothesis, or 4 Fiction, but a Reality of the greatest Importance: for, all Things and Persons, besides a Tendency which they may " feem to have of their awn, have another, impres'd upon • them by the Decree, the First Mover of all; and This over-46 rules and controlls ALL: and yet, in fuch a way, as is " suitable to the particular nature of all Agents whatsoever." Veritas Redux, P. 28.

It may be objected, to Dr. Edwards's Testimony, That he was a profess'd Calvinist; and therefore only wrote in Harmony with his own favorite Principle.—But what if the fame Principle be a favorite one with such eminent and masterly Anti-Calvinist, as the present most Learned Bishop of Bristol; the late worthy Dean Prideaux; and that exquisite Proficient in resin'd

Literature, Monsieur Rollin?

I begin with the first of this respectable Triumvirate: to whom, for his matchless Dissertations on the Prophecys, both the Religious and the Learned world are under the deepest obligations. In the course of that excellent Work, his Lordship thus expresses Himself: "Jeremiah is said to be set over the sandows, and over the kingdoms, to root out, and to pull down, and to destroy, and to throw down, to build, and to plant; because he was authorised to make known the PURPOSES and DECREES of God, and because these events WOULD FOLLOW in Consessance of his PROPHECYS. Make the Heart of this People fat, it is, therefore, as much as to say, Denounce my Judgements upon this People that their Heart SHALL BE fat, and their Ears heavy, and their Eyes shut; LEST they see with their Eyes, and hear with their Ears, and understand with their Hearts, and "converts."

all.—So that, The mock objection, drawn from "Sparks and Stones," is totally unparallel; and, therefore, totally inconclusive.

I mean,

"Convert, and be healed." Vol. I. Dissert. 8.—And, a few Pages after, it follows: "We see, that the great Empires, which, in their Turns, subdu'd and oppress'd the People of God, are all come to Ruin; because, tho' they executed the Purposes of God, yet That was more than They understood. All they intended, was, to satiate their own Pride and Ambition, their own Cruelty and Revenge." Ibid. P. 241.

Let us, next, hear the Learned Dean of Norwich; who, treating of Julius Cæsar, has this observable Remark: "Many of his Enterprises being enter'd upon with great Rashness, this abundantly proves, that he ow'd the Success, which he had in them, only to an over-ruling Power of Providence on his side: which, having set him up, as a sit Instrument for the work which he brought to pass, carry'd him, through all Dangers and Hazards, to the sull Accomplishing of it; And, after That, when there was no more for him to do, cast him off to perish, like a Rod which is thrown into the Fire when no more to be used. The Work was GOD's: but, it heing Malice and Ambition that excited him to be the Instrument in the Execution of it, he justly had, for the Re-

Rollin follows. "The Omnipotence of God [is] manifested by the Creation, Preservation, and Government of the World; by the Sovereign Power He exercises, not only over what is outward and visible, but over the Heart and Mind, in turning them as HE PLEASES, from one Resolution to another, according to His Designs." Belles Lettres, Vol. 2. P. 323. Octav. 1769.—"It is thu, that God, the sole Arbiter of all Human Events, determines, as LORD of all, the Fate of Empires; prescribes the Form of them, regulates their Limits, marks out their Duration, and makes the very Passions and Crimes of Men subservient to the Execution of His gracious and just Designs:—and, by the secret Springs of His admirable Wisdom, disposes, at a Distance, and with-

out Man's being fenfible of it, the Preparations for THE GREAT WORK to which All the rest relate, which is, the

I mean, unparallel, as an objection; and as apply'd to that particular Purpose for which Mr. Wesley introduces it. Otherwise, there are Pasfages of Scripture, wherein even the rational Creature Man is, under certain circumstances, and in certain Respects, actually and expressly compar'd to the Sparks that fly upward (see Job 5. 7. and Isai. 1. 31.), and to Stones which necessarily descend downward. The Holy Baptist, without any Ceremony, or Scruple, compared some of his Unregenerate Hearers to Stanes; faying, God is able,

• the Establishment of His Church, and Salvation of His 46 ELECT." Ibid. Vol. 3. P. 225 .- Elsewhere, this fine Writer has these solid Reflections: "The Kings, who glory 66 fo much in their Puissance, have nothing which approaches in the least to that of Jesus Christ. They do not reign so over the Will of Man, which is real Dominion.—He exer-" cises His Power principally on the Hearts and Minds of Men. Nothing is done, without His Order or Permission. * Every Thing is disposed by His Wisdom and Power. Every "thing co-operates, directly or indirectly, to the Accomplish-46 ment of His Designs. Whilst all Things are in Motion. and fluctuate, upon Earth; while States and Empires pais " away with incredible Rapidity, and the Human Race. vainly employ'd in the external view of these Things, are 44 also drawn in by the same Torrent, almost without per-" ceiving it; There passes, in secret, an Order and Disposition. of Things, unknown and invisible, which, however, determine our Fate to all Eternity. The Duration of Ages has no 46 other End, than the Formation of the Bodies of the Elect. " which augments, and tends daily towards Perfection. When it shall receive it's final Accomplishment, by the Death of the " last of the Elect; Then cometh the End, when He shall " have deliver'd up the Kingdom to God, even the Father." Conclusion of Antient History. P. 297, 298. Ed. 1768 .-What Kingdom is That, which Christ, as Mediator, shall deliver up to God the Father? It is, says this admirable Author, "The Blessed and Holy Company of the Elect." Belles Lettres. Vol. 2. P. 304.

even of these Stones, to raise up children unto Abrai bam: Matth. 3. 9. intimating, that nothing, fhort of Divine Ability, can favingly convert the Soul; and that unrenew'd Sinners can no more change themselves into Saints, than Stones can transform themselves into Men. Nay, even the Regenerate are (tho' with some Diversity of Modification) exhibited under a similar Image: Ye, therefore, as lively Stones, are built up, a spiritual House. 1 Pet. 2. 5. Teaching us, that altho, by virtue of Grace received, Men are subsequently active and diligent in every good Word and Work; yet that, in their first Reception of faving Grace, poor Free-will has no Employ: but that the Receivers of Grace are as absolutely passive, and that Conversion is as totally the Operation of God, as the fevering of Stones from their native Quarry, and the eretting of them into an elegant Building, are the Effects of human Agency. Nay, God the Father Himself condescends (at least, as we render the Passage) to speak of His Elect People under a simile nearly ally'd to the foregoing: They shall be mine, faith the Lord of Hosts, i. e. I will publicly own 'em as fuch, in that Day when I make up my, Jewels. Mal. 3. 17. now, unless I am vehemently mistaken, Jewels are but another name for precious Stones.—On the whole, Mr. Welley's daring to hammer out, on the very Anvil of Scripture, a Cavil against the Decrees of God; a Cavil, partly made up of Scripture Metaphors; looks fo like a Wish to turn the Bible's own Artillery against Itself, as leaves too much Room to fear that 'tis as natural to Him to pervert and gain-fay, as it is for a Spark to ascend, a Feather to float, or a Scone to fink.

He brings to my mind, however, an Anecdote. equally instructive in itself, and pertinent to the Case in hand. Two very eminent Clergymen, who are, and have long been, distinguished ornaments of the Church of England; were conversing together, some years ago, concerning Predstination and invincible Grace. One of these excellent Perfons (who was, at that Time, an Arminian) faid to the Other, in the Warmth of free Debate. Pray, Sir, don't make me an absolute Machine. 46 Allow me to have a little more Power of self-"determination, than a Stock, or a Stone!" To which his Learned Friend reply'd, "Indeed, Sir, " a Stone has the Advantage of you. Man's re-" bellious Heart is, by nature, and so far as spi-" ritual Things are concern'd, more untractable " and unvielding, than a Stone itself. I may take 66 up a Stone, and throw it, this way or that, in "what Direction I please: and it obeys the Im-" pulse of my Arm. Whereas, in the Sinner's "Heart, there is every species of Hatred and Opofition to God: nor can any Thing, but omso nipotent Power, flay it's Enmity, and supersede " it's Resistance."—Hence, God's gracious Promise, to renew His People, runs in this remarkable Style: I will take away the Stony Heart out of your Flesh. Ezek. 36. 26.

Still Mr. Wesley afferts, with a "positively" (which, to be sure, is Demonstration), that, on the scheme of Præ-ordination, the Reprobate "CAN" bave no sin at all." Indeed? They are quite sinless, are they? As perfett as Mr. Wesley himself? O excellent Reprobation! Let not Mr. John, who is so siery an Advocate for sinless Perfettion, ever open his Mouth against such a Præterition as This! It is one of his own Consequences (a Consequence)

sequence

fequence which, however, like the rest, remains unproved), that God's Decree makes the Reprobate themselves free from Sin. What, then, must the Elect be? And how does it ensue, from those Premisses, that the former shall perish, "do what they can;" and the latter be saved, be they ever so wicked?—Besides: If Reprobates be sinless; if they be, not merely nominal, but real Perfectionists; nay, immutably perfect, so that they can have "no "fin at all;" will it not follow, that Mr. Wesley's own Perfectionists are Reprobates? For, surely, if Reprobates may be sinless, the sinless may be Reprobates.—Did not Mr. John's MALICE out-run his craft, when he advanc'd an objection so extremely unguarded, and and so easily retortible?

But on what is the finless of Reprobates suppos'd to depend? On two Assertions of mine: which, fairly quoted, are very unfavorable both to the Consequence and the Consequence-Drawer.

I. I have faid, in Zanchius,* that Predestination (taken in it's most comprehensive Import) may be defin'd, That eternal, most wise, and immutable Decree of God, whereby be did, from before all Time, determine and ordain to create, dispose of, and direct to some particular End, every person and thing, to which He has given, or is yet to give, Being: and to make the whole Creation subservient to, and declarative of, his own glory.—Said I this of myself? says not Scripture the same also? The Lord bath made all things for HIMSELF; yea, even the wicked for the Day of Evil. Prov. 6. 14.

—But do the Righteous, likewise, fall under an unalterable Decree? Yes: for it is written, Being

PREDESTINATED according to the PURPOSE of Him who worketh ALL things according to the Counfel of HIS OWN Will. Eph. 1. 11. And, indeed, either this is true, or there is no Governor of the World. Unless God DOES actually work all Things according to the Counsel of his own Will, i. e. "dis-" pose of, and direct to some particular End, " every Person and Thing to which He hath given "Being;" Providence is no more than an empty name. Upon the Plan of Mr. Wesley's Confequence, the Wretch was not a Fool, but wife, who faid in his Heart, There is no God. I defy the Pelagian to strike out a middle Way between Providence and Chance. If God does not dispose of every Being, and of every Event, fo as to "make the " whole Creation fubservient to and declarative of " His own Glory;" Chance, not Providence, reigns. Prove but this, that Chance is paramount; and maintain the Existence of God if you can. Why did the Heathens themselves justly deem Epicurus an ATHEIST? not because he deny'd the Being of God (for he afferted That); but because he deny'd the Agency of God's universal Providence.—Yet Predeftination and Providence do by no means annihilate sin. The Doctrine only affirms, that thro' 4 the unsearcharble Wisdom of the Great super-intending Mind, even the efficacious Permission of Evil shall, in the End, be over-rul'd to Good. cannot, moreover, but observe, how wretchedly Mr. Wesley's Consequences clash together, and defroy each other. In this very Paper, he revives the old, impudent Cavil, that Predestinaton makes God the Author of sin. " Whose FAULT was it," fays he, that " Judas betray'd Christ? you plainly " Say, It was not HIS fault but God's." Without the least Heat or Emotion, I plainly say, Mr. Wesley

I.YES. I never even thought, nor intimated, much ·less said (least of all, said plainly), that it was " God's Fault, and not the Fault of Judas." if God's Decree and Providence are incompatible with fin, infomuch, that the very reprobates themfelves " can have no fin at all;" I should be glad to know how God's Decree and Providence can make him the Author of fin? One or other, therefore, of these Cavils must fall; they can never both be true, because they are flat contradictions. On one Hand, God cannot be the Author of Evil, if there is no Evil for Him to be the Author of: and, on the other Hand, even upon the horrid supposition of his being the Author of fin, it would necessarily follow, that sin and the Decree were perfeetly confistent.—But the Truth is, the Confistency of God's Decree with the voluntary nature of fin, is evident from the many Scripture Examples already alledg'd. I have proved, by those, that absolute Predestination, on the Part of God, does not make fin involuntary, on the Part of Man. Confequently, God is not the Author of moral Evil. I have affirm'd before, and I affirm again, That God is the Creator of the wicked, but NOT of their wickedness: He is the Author of their Being, but not the Infuser of their sin: 'Tis most certainly His WILL (for adorable and unsearchable Reasons) to PERMIT sin: but, with all possible Reverence be it spoken, it should seem that He CANNOT, consistently with the Purity of His nature, the Glory of His Attributes, and the Truth of His Declarations, be Himfelf the Author of it. Sin, says the Apostle, enter'd into the World by one MAN: meaning, by Adam. Consequently, it was not introduced by the DEITY Himself. Tho', without the Permission of His Will, and the Concurrence of His Providence, it's Introduction had been impossible. Yet is He not

bereby the Author of sin so introduc'd.*

2. I am charg'd with simply and nakedly affirming, that God Himself did "predestinate them" [the Reprobate] " to fill up the measure of their "Iniquitys." Either Mr. Wesley is a very superficial Peruser of the Pamphlet on which he animadverts, or a very malicious and dishonest one. For, is not my true meaning expressly declar'd, P. 22? where I speak thus: God not only works efficaciously on bis Elect, that they may will and do that which is well pleasing in his sight; but does, likewise, frequently and powerfully suffer the wicked to fill up the measure of their Iniquitys, by committing fresh In Proof of which latter Part of the Paragraph, I there refer to no fewer than SIXTEEN Passages of Scripture: all which are very prudently pass'd over without notice by the Pelagian Methodift.

Can any Thing be more certain, than, (1.) that God actually does work in his own People that which is well-pleasing in His sight (Heb. 13. 21)? And is it not, equally, matter of Fast, (2.) that He L 2 like-

^{*} See my Doctrine of Absolute Predestination, P. 47. Is this making God the Author of sin? Impudence itself might blush to affirm it. "Oh, but don't you say, P. 25, that God work-" ath all Things in all men, even Wickedness in the Wicked? and that This is one Branch of His Omnipotence?" I answer, no. I do not say so. Neither does Zanchius say so. "Tis Luther, who says, 'Deum omnia operari in omnibus; etiam mala in Impiis: and the words stand as a Quotation from Him. But why did you quote those words at all?" for a very good Reason; a Reason, alledg'd in the Presace to the Pamphlet itself: viz. to shew, that Luther asserted the Doctrine of Presession with much more Warmth, and proceeded to much harsher Lengths in desending it, than Calvin himself.

likewise suffers the Wicked to fill up the Measure cf their Iniquitys? Is not the very Phraseology, in which Both these Propositions are express'd, the positive, repeated Language of God Himself? What was the Reason, which the Almighty condescended to give to Abraham, why the Posterity of the Latter should reside for several Ages in Egypt, prior to their settlement in the promis'd Land? Because, fays God, the Iniquity of the Amorites is not yet full. Gen. 15. 16. Divine Sovereignty had determined to permit the Canaanites to arrive at a certain measure of Wickedness; nor could they be disposses'd of their country, 'till that measure was fill'd up.—Many Centurys after, it was revealed to Daniel, that the Romans should not be masters of the Greçian Empire, and thereby be at full Liberty to turn their Arms against Judea, 'till the Transgressors are come to the full, i. e. 'till the finfullness of the Latter was confummated, and they fully ripe for Destruction: Dan 8. 23, 24.—If we descend to the Age of the Messiah's Incarnation, we shall find the Son of God Himself speaking in the same awful Terms: Fill ye up the Measure of. your Fathers, was His tremendous Language to the Reprobate Jews; Matth. 23. 32. Of the same People, St. Paul has the same Expression, where he observes, that the Jews did all they could to obstruct the Ministry of Christ's faithfull Messengers: forbidding us to speak to the Gentiles that they might be faved; to FILL UP their SINS always, for Wrath is come upon them to the uttermost. 1 Thess. 2. 16.—As long as my humble Efforts in Behalf of Truth speak the Seuse and bear the Stamp of SCRIPTURE; I matter not, tho' ten Thoufand Wesleys were to rave and rail,

The Arminian had still one more desperate Push to make, in favor of his finking Consequence, To this End, I am introduc'd as faying, That "God decreed the Jews to be the Crucifiers of Christ, " and Judas to betray Him." How! the Jews the Crucifiers of Christ! They were not: nor do I any where call 'em so. Every Body knows, that the Romans were the Murtherers of the Lord of Glory, tho' they became fuch at Jewish Instigation. I am, once more, under a necessity of quoting myself. God efficaciously PERMITTED (baving so DECREED), i. e. having decreed to permit, the Jews to be IN Effect the Crucifyers of Christ, and Judas to betray Him.* Christ could not have been betray'd and crucify'd, had not his Prodition and Crucifixion been permitted. And, if permitted, that Permission must have been decreed. For, it were Impiety, equivalent to Atheism, to suppose that God permits any Thing against bis Will: and the Will of an all-wise, unchangeable Being is and must be eternal. If any new Design (be it a Design of Efficiency, or of Permission) can have Place in God, God is no longer unchangeable. Nay, God would be no longer immortal: for, as the Learned and judicious Mr. Polb 11+ observes, " every

* Doctr. of Abs. Pred. P. 72.

[†] In his admirable Treatise on The Divine Will consider'd in it's eternal Decrees and Holy Execution of them. This great Writer was a Lay-gentleman, of considerable Family and Fortune, seated at Burwash, in Sussex. Another Treatise of his, entitled, Precious Faith considered in it's Nature, Workings, and Growth; is one of the finest and most evangelical Books on that important subject, that is to be met with in the English Language. If the volume, first mentioned, speaks to the Head, and ransacks almost all the Stores of Learning and Genius; the Latter speaks no less to the Heart, and unlocks the richest Treasures of Experimental Grace.—The Author so-rished in the Reign of Charles II.

"every Change is a Kind of Death." Whoever undergoes any Alteration, dyes to that he was before, and which he changes from. "In such a case," says that eminent Master in Israel, "must there not fall a change upon the very Being of God Himself? and must not the Deity suffer, and, as it were, dye in this Mutation? which astonish ing Catastrophes being forever to be abhorred, I conclude, that God's Decrees must needs be immutable, as long as there is any Stability in His Eternity, Intallibility in His Præscience,

" Sureness in His Grace and Truth, and Immor-

" tality in His Life or Essence."

Mr. Wesley may possibly object, That the Be-traying and Death of Christ might be decreed as Events, without positively fixing on the particular Instruments by whom those Events should be brought about. As if God would fix the End, without any effectual Regard to the Means! Would even a wise Man act in this manner? Much less He, who is Wisdom itself. Judas was expressly pointed out as the Traitor, by Christ Himself: He that dippeth bis Hand with me in the Dish, the SAME shall betray me. Matth. 26. 23. And this unhappy Perfon, tho' chosen to the Apostleship (John 6. 70.), was never chosen to salvation: whence that of our Lord, I speak not of you all; I know whom I have CHOSEN; but, that the Scripture may be fullfilled, he that eateth Bread with me bath lifted up his Heel against me. John 13, 18. Nor was Judas ever endu'd with faving Faith: Jesus knew from the Beginning who they were that BELIEVED NOT, and who should BETRAY Him: and He said, Therefore said I unto yon, that no man CAN come unto Me (i. e. no man favingly believe in Me) unless it were GIVEN unto him of my Father. John 6. 64, 65. Hence,

Hence, Judas is term'd the Son of Perdition; and when he dy'd, is faid to have gone to bis own Place. Should fuch awfull Passages as these, excite us to blaspheme and reply against God? Should they not rather make us fall postrate at His Footstool, and cry, each for himself, in the Dust of penitential Abasement, God be merciful to me a Sinner?—The Son of Man, said Incarnate Wisdom, goeth, (i. e. dyeth the Death of the Cross) as it was written of Him, καθως γιεραπται πιρι αυθε, as it was decreed concerning Him; but WOE to that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed: it were good for that Man if be had never been born. Matth. 26. 24.—Now, notwithstanding the absolute Decree, and notwithstanding Judas undesignedly fullfill'd it; had he not been, in the midst of all, an accountable Agent, a Woe could not possibly have been denounc'd against him: much less such a Woe, as should render even non-existence a Privilege. infer, therefore, from Christ's own words, that Men are, at once, subject to God's Disposal, as a Prædestinator; and amenable to His Tribunal as a Law-giver.

When St. Peter declar'd, that Christ was deliver'd up to Death by the determinate Counsel and Fore-knowledge of God (Atts 2. 23.); 'tis worthy of observation, that he declar'd this, on the very Day of Pentecost, immediately after the miraculous Descent of the Holy Ghost. The Apostle, therefore, was under the absolute Impulse of that Blessed Person. Nay, he was fill'd with the Holy Spirit, and spake as that Spirit gave him utterance. Consequently, in the Judgment of the Holy Spirit Himself, there is no real Incompatibility between God's determinate Counsel, and the Wickedness of their Hands who bring that Counsel to pass.

pais. Mr. Wesley's frequent Repetitions of the same threadbare Objections, oblige me, oftener than

I could wish, to repete my Answers.

Be it fo, then, that Mortals are, at prefent, too short-fighted, entirely to comprehend, and fully to discern, HOW the Efficacious Purposes of HEA-VEN are perfectly confistent with the moral Refoonsibility of Man. 'Tis plain, from meridian Evidence of Scripture, that they are so: and this ought to fatisfy those, who believe that the Scriptures are of God. Woe unto him that striveth his MAKER: let the Potsherd strive with the Potsherd of the Earth; but shall the Clay say to Him that fashion'd it, What makest Thou? Isai. 45. 9. shall we, with Mr. Wesley, labor to quench the Light we have? and fly in the Face of Scripture? and give God Himself the Lye, by way of desperate Revenge for His not having made us omniscient? Nay: but may we, with Fear and Trembling, adore the Deep Things of God, 'till Death takes off the Veil. May Divine Grace make us Believers on Earth; of what, in Heaven, we trust to be Comprehenders: nor fuffer us to be carry'd away with that strong Delusion, that monstrous system of Arminianism, which (in open Defiance of all Scripture, Reason, and Fact) represents God as accountable to Man, under Pretence of making Man accountable to God.

"God determined," says the Pelagian, "that the Reprobate should live and dye in their sins, that be might aftewards damn them!" Say rather, that some Men are permitted to live and dye in their sins, the consequence of which is Condemnation.—As to the horrid Parallell, which Mr. W. labors to run, between the Most High GOD, and one of the most abandoned Emperors that ever disgrac'd

the Roman Diadem; I have only this to remark: 4. That the Writer, who is capable of taking fuch blasphemous Libertys with the adorable Sovereign of Heaven and Earth, must have drank deep indeed into that fatanic spirit which opposetb and exalteth itself above all that is called Gcd. The whole Parallell is copy'd almost verbatim, from an old Book, first published in the reign of Charles I. A. D. 1633. by one Samuel Hoord, alias Hoard, alias Hord (for I find him bearing all these names in print). He was a clergyman of the Laudean Faction, and, by way of Cover for his Apostacy (having been, originally, a zealous main--tainer of the xxxix Articles), printed the abovemention'd Treatife, commonly known by the Title of " God's Love to Mankind." From which Treatise, Mr. Wesley borrow'd his whole Paragraph concerning God and Tiberius; but without giving it as a Quotation, or dropping the least hint -to his Readers that the Comparison was none of his own. Nothing comes amiss to this Gentleman. Not content with affaulting the Living, he even rifles the Dead: and, rather than not rifle at all, robs 'em of their very Blasphemys, Unless he goes upon the old, fanatic Principle, that Brethren should have all Things in common. 3. I am saved from the Trouble of canvassing Mr. Hoord's simile: it having been effectually done to my Hands by no less Persons than the renown'd Dr. Davenant, Bishop of Salisbury; and that Prodigy of Metaphysical Learning, the ever memorable Dr. Twiffe: who condescended to immortalize Hoord's name, by their candid, folid, and learned Answers. For the Refutation of that particular Calumny against God, which Mr. Wesley's Plagiarisin has adopted for his own; I shall content myself with M rereferring the Reader to the Treatiles of those great and eminent Champions for Grace. It may be worth a moment's while, however, to trace the Pedigree of the impious Comparison. Bertius + (as Dr. Twissz observes) objected it, long before, to the celebrated Piscator, by whom it was amply refuted. Hoord copy'd it from Bertius; and Mr. Wesley cribb'd it from Hoord.

I congratulate the Reader on his fight of Land. We are come now to the

Vth and last Consequence, viz. that, on the Principle of Absolute Predestination, there can be "no future Judgment." Here, again, the Consequence is false. For, Absolute Predestination is the very Thing that renders the future Judgement certain: God hath Appointed [sense, bath fix'd] a Day, in which He will judge the World in Righteousness, by that Man whom He bath Ordained [sense, decreed]: Acts 17. 31.—Nay, says Mr. John; "It "requires more Pains than all the men upon Earth" and all the Devils in Hell will ever be able to "take:" viz. to reconcile the Doctrine of Reprobation,

^{*} See Bishop DAVENANT'S Animadversions, &c. P. 150. Edit. 1641.—And Dr. Twisse's Riches of God's Love to the Vessels of Mercy, P. 23, 24. Edit. 1653. Fol.

[†] This was the same Peter Bertius, who pronounc'd Arminius's Funeral Oration (vide ipi. Orat. Arminii Operib. præsix.); and, some years after, render'd his Arminianism complete, by openly declaring himself a Papis: see Arch-Bishop Ushar's Letters, subjoin'd to his Life by Dr. Parr, Let. 50. and 53. P. 82. and 85.—This Bertius had long sigur'd it at the Head or the Arminian Faction, and had particularly distinguished himself by a Treatse against Final Pereumstance, entitled, Hymenaus Deserver. To which latter Circumstance, Arch-Bishop Ulber sinartly alludes, where he observes (ut supr.), that, in commencing Roman Castbolic, Bertius did but verify the Title of his own Book.

bation, with the Doctrine of a Judgment Day. Be not quite so fiery, meek Mr. John. It might, perbaps, be for your Interest (and it certainly would for That of "the Devils in Hell"), to find that Reprobates cannot be judged. But feed not yourfelf with fuch delusive Hope. I have already shewn, that even the most flagrant sinners, sin voluntarily, notwithstanding the inevitable Accomplishment of God's effective and permissive Decrees. Now, They, who sin voluntarily, are accountable: and accountable sinners are judicable: and, if judicable, they are punishable. Be content, therefore, with conjuring back the Ghosts of Peter Bertius, Samuel Hoord, Gregory Lopez, John Goodwin, and Thomas Grantham. The fecondhand Arguments, which you so industriously cull from these and such-like Heroes, are quite sufficient (tho' not to prove your Doctrines, yet) to convince us both of your Zeal and your Abilitys, without your calling up " all the Devils in Hell" to augment your Train. Besides, the Testimony of the latter would do you no good: for they were Lyars from the Beginning. I wish, your own future Regard to TRUTH may give us Reason to hope, that they have nothing to do with you, nor you with sbem.

God "bad determined," says the objector, that the Reprobate "should continue impenitant. Their solutions of God, and of the Things of God, was not willfull, but owing to the Sovereign Will of God. God bad absolutely decreed, before they were born, that they should live and dye in Unbeliase. God Himself unalterably decreed, that they should not love either God or Man. Their repeated Iniquitys and Transgressions were in effect His own Att and Deed."—Flagrant Misrepresentation through-

out. The utmost our Doctrine amounts to, is, That the Omniscient Mind (to whom all Things are, and ever were, present at once) considering the Human Race as fallen, was pleased to ordain the Recovery of an innumerable Multitude, and to leave the rest unrestor'd. So that, with Regard to the former, Mercy is glorify'd in their Election, Redemption, Sanctification, and Eternal Happiness: as Justice is, in the Condemnation of the lat. ter, for their Impenitence, Unbelief, and Disobedience. "Oh, but could they ever repent, believe, " and obey?" I am not afraid to answer, with the Word of God, that Repentance, Faith, and Sanctification, are God's own Gifts, which he is not bound to bestow on any man, and might have withheldfrom all men. Where these Graces are given, Rectitude and Happiness follow: where they are not given, Sin and Misery continue to reign. Given they are to some: or none would have them. Given they are not, to all; else none would be without them. The Regenerate work the Works of God with Consent, Freedom, and Desire; in consequence of Grace bestow'd: The Unregenerate commit Evil, with no less Desire, Freedom, and Consent, in Consequence of that Original Deprapravation which God (for unfathomable Reasons) was pleas'd to permit, and which nothing but His own Grace can effectually supersede. Which Grace He vouch fafes to, and witholds from, whom He pleases.

Neither Election, on one Hand, nor Reprobation, on the other, will be found to clash with the Process of the final Judgment. Not Election: for Christ Himself will preach Election from the Judgement-seat. Come, ye blessed of my Father (why Blessed of His Father, in particular? because Election was God the Father's Act), inherit the King-

Kingdom prepared for you from the Foundation of the World. Matth. 25. 34.—Nor Reprobation: for God's Decree of Preterition (evinc'd by the voluntary Transgressions of the Persons passed by), will be solemnly appealed to, in that great and terrible Day. Whosever was not found written in the Book of Life, was cast into the Lake of Fire. Rev. 20. 15.

So much for Mr. Wesley and his Consequences. A few Words, in my Turn, concerning Calvinism and Arminianism in general; and then, for the pre-

sent, Manum de Tabulâ.

It might naturally enough be expected, that a Man, who is so liberally lamentable in his Outcrys against the Doctrine of Predestination, and carrys to fuch horrid Length his Invectives against the Purposes and Providence of God; should himfelf adopt, and be fairly able to propose, a scheme of Salvation, exempt even from the Appearance of that Unmercifullness, which he affects to find, in the Scheme of those, from whom he so violently diffents. But what if the Reverse be true? What if that very Arminian Doctrine, afferted by Mr. Wesley, should, on a near Inspection, be fairly convicted of, not only apparent, but real Unmercifullness? even of more, and greater, than Malice itself can charge on the most distorted Portrait of Calvinism? This I, some Pages back, engag'd to make good. All Passion and Prejudice apart, let us, Coolly and Candidly, address ourselves to the Enquiry.

According to Mr. Wesley's own fundamental Principle of universal Grace; Grace itself, or the saving Instuence of the Holy Spirit on the Hearts of Men, does and must become the Ministration of Eternal Death to Thousands and Millions. That

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I do not wrong Mr. Wesley, in afferting this, shall be proved from his own Words: or, rather, from the Words of Mr. Robert Barclay, the celebrated Quaker; from whose Apology for that People, Mr. Wesley (without mentioning the name of his Author) hath pirated a little Tractate, price 2d. and to which he hath given the Title of Serious Confiderations on Absolute Predestination. In this Tractate, pirated as aforesaid, Mr. Wesley thus expresses himself (P. 13.): "He" [i. e. God] " hath given to every man a Measure of Light and "Grace; which, if it is not refisted, will work the Salvation of ALL: but, if it is, will become "their Condemnation." So then, there is fuch a Thing as condemning Grace, or Grace that eventually damns some unhappy Persons on whom it is (most kindly!) bestow'd. A very odd species of Grace, indeed. It would be just as sound Divinity, and as found lenfe, to talk of a damning Salvation, as of damning Grace. Surely, fuch a Kind of Grace as this, a Grace which (as Mr. Wesley himself acknowledges) is too often baffled and foil'd by the Will of Man, and, of course, eventually conducive to fink him deeper into everlafting Ruin, had much better not have been given, or offer'd, than offer'd or given to increase the Condemnation of those upon whom it is confer'd! "Oh, but God " does not give his Grace with a view to increase "their Condemnation who reject it: to far from " this, He seriously intended that it shall, and ear-" neftly desires that it may, work 'em into a state of "Salvation. Which it will do, if they are wil-" ling to admit it and improve it." I would only ask you one plain Question. Does God know, or does He NOT, previous to, and at the Time of, this Suppos'd Gift, or Offer; WHETHER the Persons, to ายboni

whom the Offer is made, WILL or will NOT reject it? Let us have no Equivocation. No Shuffling.

No Evasion. No Shifting of Terms.

If you fay, "God does not know what the " Event will be;" I give you up for incurable. It is less impious to deny the very Existence of God, than to strip Him of His Omniscience, and thereby make him (as far as in you lyes) fuch an one as yourself. By pleading Divine Ignorance (I shudder at the very Idea), you certainly stip-out of my Hands: and 'tis the only way by which you can. But your Escape costs you very dear. flying from Calvinism, you jump into Atheism.

If you fay, that "God does know what the Issue " will be, and that He deliberately offers, or de-" fignedly implants (no matter which), his Grace, to " or in a Person, who, He certainly knows, will aug-" ment his Guilt by finally refifting the Grace fo " offer'd or implanted;"—then, where, oh where, is the Goodness of God? I see not the least Trace of it. But I see enough of it's Reverse: unless Love and Hatred, Mercy and Cruelty, are Terms fynonymous.—To harp on the old String, and alledge that "Grace is not offer'd that it may increase " Condemnation;" would be nothing to the Purpose. So far is it from being able to turn the Balance in your Favor, that 'tis " lighter than the " Breath of a Fly." If God knows, that the offer'd Grace will be rejected; 'twould be Mercy to forbear the Offer. Prove the contrary if you are able.

As I trust there is no Man, who dares, on mature Consideration, to deny the all-comprehending Fore-knowledge, or (if you had rather have it so express'd) the Omniscience, of God; I will venture to take that Attribute for granted: and argue from it

it, as from a Principle assumed. To this End, I

shall put the following Case,

That ever-bleffed Being, to whom all Futuritys are known from everlasting, knew (we'll suppose) that a man, named Tiberius, would be born at fuch a Time, of fuch Parents, and live in fuch a Place. God knew, moreover (even before this Person had Being), that he would obstinately refife and reject the Influences of Grace, tho' ferrously proposed [I argue on the Arminian Principle] and tender'd to his Acceptance: that he would by no means admit it, or be guided by it, though God fincerely wished he would, and us'd all feasible Methods for that Purpose. And yet, it seems, God attually offers Grace to this man: nay, even draws him (i. e. according to the Arminian notion of Divine Traction, God folicits, propounds motives, excites, and would fain have him) to accept of it. But why this Waste of Divine Influence? Is it to add to Iniquitys already too great? and to feal Destruction, already too sure? Can God be in earnest, in offering Grace to one, who, He infallibly knows beforehand, will infalliby refuse it, and therefore will never be the better, but much the worse, for the Offer? or can it be from a Principle of Loving-Kindness, that the Deity is supposed to tamper (for, tampering it is) with Tiberius, by an Offer of Grace, which the omniscient Offerer knows will be in-effectual? "Oh, but Men are "hereby made inexcusable." Be it so: Yet, surely, God can never be thought, knowingly to render a Man more inexcusable, by taking such Measures as will certainly load him with accumulated condemnation, out of mere Love to that Man!

Let those, then, who plead for such Grace as this, forbear to charge the Assertors of special and efficacious

Efficacions vocation, with representing the Deity as unmercifull: and, for common Decency's fake, cease to tax the Doctrine, we plead for, with Tyranny and Cruelty. Might I dare to accommodate those awfull words to the present occasion, I would fay, to the Patrons of Ineffectual Grace, Weep not for Us, but weep for yourselves. Level your Tragical Exclamations, about Unmercifullness, at your own scheme, which truly and properly deserves them. I appeal to the Judgment of every capable and unprejudic'd man, which system is most worthy of God? the Arminian one, which represents the Father of Mercys as offering Grace to them, who, He knows, will only add fin to fin. and make themselves two-fold more the Children of Hell, by refusing it; Or, Our's, which, in perfect Harmony with the Scriptures, afferts, That Grace is given to Those only, who, by that very Grace so given them, are made willing to receive it, and in whom it is a Well of water springing up into Holiness, Good Works, and Life everlasting?

Justly does the great Calvin exclaim against the Weakness and Absurdity of those Reasoners, who, while they affect to be "fuch Conscientious Advo-" cates for the [Mercy and] Justice of God, "frumble at every Straw that lyes in their Way:" but when they have a Turn to serve, or an Idolopinion of their own to set up, "make nothing of jumping over massy Beams, " and sighting throst thick and thin. For God to restrain the Operations

^{• †} Bonos istos Justitia Dei Patronos perplexos barére in Festuca, altas verò Trabes superare, nimis absordum est. CALV. Instit. L. 3. C. 23. § 7.

tions of Grace to Them who shall actually be faved, is " Partiality and Injustice." But to offer, and even to give, His Grace to Those that will certainly reject and make an ill use of it, and thereby render it the means of greater Condemnation; This is "Mercy, Goodness, Compassion, and tender Lov-" ing-Kindness!" In this manner does Arminianism strain at Gnats and swallow Camels! even by representing Grace itself as the Administration of complicated Sin and accumulated Ruin to Millions and Millions of Adam's Posterity. honest Calvinism makes Grace the real Administration of present Holiness and endless Happiness to All on whom it is confer'd.—The former turns the very Goodness of God into eventual Poyson. The Latter only affirms, that the non-Elect are left in a state of nature, without the Addition of ineffectual Grace to double the measure of their Sin and Misery: and that, with Regard to the Elect, whose Millions are countless by man, God both intends their Regeneration, and attually effetts it by the Omnipotence of His Love. On the whole, We must, 1. either deny the Omniscience of God (and we may as well deny His Existence outright;) or, 2. make GRACE itself the design'd Ministration of DEATH to unnumber'd Myriads of Men; or, 3. acknowledge, with Scripture, that God is the Sovereign Dispenser of His own Grace, that this Grace is divinely effectual; and, consequently, that God bath mercy on whom He WILL bave mercy.

I have often wonder'd, how so many good People, who would start at Arianism, can so glibly swallow and so easily digest Arminianism.

Oh, but Mr. John has told us that Arminians are not; are not Arians." True: All Arminians are not; tho' very many of em are. Most Arians, however,

are Arminians, tho' fome Arminians are not Arians.—Arianism robs Two of the Divine Persons. Arminianism robs all the THREE. If Arianism robs the Son and Spirit, of their proper Deity; Arminianism robs the FATHER of His Sovereignty, Decrees, and Providence: the Son, of His Efficacy as a Savior: and the Spirit, of His Efficacy as a Sanctifyer. An Arian represents the Son and Spirit as Dependents on God the Father: an Arminian represents God the Father as dependent on the Wills of Men for the Accomplishment of His Defires, God the Son as dependent on the Wills of Men for the Success of His Mediation. and God the Spirit as dependent on the Wills of

Men for the success of His Agency.

Arianism and Arminianism, like Water and Ice, have a natural Tendency to produce each other. Nor was it without Reason, that a very able * Advocate for the Doctrine of the Trinity, traces, in the Preface to his excellent Work on that Subject, both the Arianism and the Deism of the Age, to Arminianism, as the grand source of Both. The Reader, I am persuaded, will not only excuse, but approve, my laying before Him a short Extrad from that masterly Preface. Which I the rather do, as it may be a means of acquainting some with a certain truth they don't seem aware of: viz. that the trite, common-place objection to Predestination, drawn from the plausible Topics of Partiality, Unmercifullness, and Injustice; does, if admitted at all, conclude as strongly against the whole Christian Revelation, as against the Doctrines of Grace in particular.

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[•] The present Learned, worthy and venerable Mr. Sloss, of Nottingbam.

The Argument by which some Men "are induced to deny the Doctrine of Election, will, with " equal force, conclude with the Deists against all Reveal'd Religion: and, according to their [i.e. " the Arminian] way of Reasoning, it is impossible " that the Scriptures of the Old and New Testa-" ment can be a Revelation from God: because, "IT IS NOT MADE TO ALL MANKIND. If it " be effential to the Goodness and Equity of the " Divine Nature, for God to have an equal Regard " to all His Creatures; and if He is so tred up, by "those Perfections, that He can't, in His So-" vereignty and Free Grace, bestow peculiar and " distinguishing Favors on those upon whom He " pleases to fix His Love; Then, He must either " not make any Revelation at all, or else that Re-" velation must be made to every Individual of the " Human Race. But fince it is plain, that the " Method of Salvation, revealed in the Scriptures, " is not made known to every Individual fof Man-" kind]; it would follow, by necessary conse-" quence, [from the above Principle], that the " Scripture cannot be a Revelation from God: be-" cause His Perfections, as is supposed, would " oblige Him to make those Scriptures equally " known to all Men. Those, therefore, who deny " the Doctrine of Election, upon this Principle, "That it is inconfistent with that Goodness, " Equity, and Justice, which are effential to the " Divine Nature, whereby He regards equally ALL, " bis creatures; are obliged, upon the same Prin-" ciple, to deny that the Scriptures are a divine Re-" velation. If Election be deny'd, because it " makes a Difference among those who [are sup-" posed to] have an equal claim to the Divine Favor; it must be no less inconsistent with the " Goodness

"Goodness and Justice of God, to make any fuch Reveltaion to any Part of Mankind, "whereby their Condition is made better than "Others of the Human Race to whom that Re-" velation is not made known. Which [way of "Reasoning, in either Case] throws the greatest * Reflection on the whole Conduct of Divine Pro-" vidence, in all those Instances of it, whereby the "Condition of any of God's reasonable Creatures is made better than the state of Others: and cuts off, entirely, the Sovereignty of the Supreme "Being, by which He dispenses his Favors to " his creatures at Pleasure, without trespassing on " the Equity and Righteousness of His Nature: " fince none of them have any claim to the least Fa-" vor, above another, by any Thing in Themfelves, which they are possess'd of independently " of HIM who alone maketh any to differ. - Since, then, the same Arguments, made use of, by some " Protestants, against the Doctrine of the Free " Grace of God in the Eternal Election of a Part " of the Apostate Race of Adam, hold, with equal " Force, against all Divine Revelation, and conse-" quently, against all Christianity; they would do " well to consider, how far they may have contributed to the prevailing Deism of this present Time, by furnishing the Adversarys of divine Revelation (who know very well how to imor prove any Advantage against the Truth) with 46 Arguments against Christianity in general." Thus far this calm and judicious Reasoner.

As Arminianism fails in it's Attempts to magnify the Divine Mercy; so is it equally deficient in it's Pretences to promote buman Sanstity. Election ensures Holiness to a very great Part of Mankind: whereas, precarious Grace, deriving all it's Efficacy from

from the Caprice of Free-will, could not ensure Holiness to any one Individual of the whole species. "Oh, but some People, presuming upon Election, es neglect Sanctification." This is much easier faid, than proved. Admitting it, however, to be a possible Case; shall we mend the matter a single jot, by going over to Arminianism? Let us examine: The Goodness of God is unlimited in it's Exercise: and Christ dyed to atone for all the sins of all "mankind: Moreover, every man is indu'd, ei-"ther by Nature or Grace, with fuch Liberty of Will, as to turn to God, if it be not his own "Fault." Surely, these Doctrines (I will not say, necessarily, but) naturally carry a very gentle Aspect They are, to say the very on Neglect of Morals. least, hable to vast Abuse. "Oh, but if the Doc-" trines are abus'd, 'tis owing, not to the Doctrines, " but to men of corrupt minds." It may be so. And will not the same Remark hold equally true of the opposite Doctrines? 'Twill hold still truer. For, no Man, according to our System, has a right to look upon himself as eletted, 'till sanctifying Grace has converted him to Faith and good Works. Consequently, the Doctrine of Election is not so liable even to speculative Abuse, as the Doctrine which afferts that "God loves every man alike, and that "Christ dy'd for all the sins of all mankind." speak it without the least intention either to grieve or offend any: but it is too true, that several remarkable Transactions have very lately happen'd in the Arminian World (I mean in that Part of it, which is supposed to be more boly than the rest;) which Transactions too plainly proved, notwithstanding many truly conscientious People are Arminians, that Arminianism and good Works are by no means so nearly related as some Folks imagine. Indeed, the

the farther we extend our observation, the more we must be convinc'd of This. Arminianism was never more rampant in England, fince the Reformation, than at present. And I appeal to every man, whether Virtue is not as much on the de-Like alternate buckets, the one rifes, as the other falls.

Suppose we carry back our investigation, from the present century, to the last? In the last century, Arminianism was confined to much narrower bounds, and lay in much fewer hands, than now. Yet, where it did obtain, its Influence on Morals too often resembled the Agency of a Blast on the Blossom. Even the candid Mr. Hickman mentions an Instance of it. "This," fays that excellent Writer, "was the Refuge and appropriate of that se grand Propagator of Arminianism, Mr. Thom-When he was in a Fit of Intemperance, if " any one reminded him of the Wrath of God " threatened against such Courses, he would an-" fwer, I am a Child of the Devil to-day; but I bave FREE WILL; and to-morrow I will make " myself a Child of God *."

"Oh, but if we hold Free-will, we don't hold " final Perseverance. 'Tis Perseverance that throws " open the Flood-gates of Licentiousness." How can that be? It is neither licentious, nor abfurd, to supose, 1. that the truly righteous are the peculiar Care of God. And, 2. that, being his peculiar Care, they are kept by HIS Power through Faith unto Salvation (1 Pet. 1. 3, 4, 5.): so kept, as to be preserved fruitfull in every good word and work. Now, if to persevere in every good word and work

[·] Hickman's Animady. on Heylin, P. 91. and 227.

be the Turn-pike Road to Licentiousness; then, I grant, that the Doctrine of Perseverance is a licentious Doctrine. When Holiness and Sin are one and the same Thing; then, and not 'till then, will Continuance in the former open a Door to the latter.—But why do I detain my Reader and myfelf, in wasting Arguments on Mr. Wesley? The Man who did not blush to call even the exemplary Mr. Hervey an Antinomian, may well be suppos'd to hurl the Name, indifcriminately, at the Head of every one who fays, with St. Paul, By Grace ye are saved through Faith, and that not of yourselves; it is the Gift of God: not of Works, lest any Man should boast. For we are HIS Workmanship, created in Christ Jesus unto good Works; which God hath before ordained that we should walk Eph. 2. 8, 9, 10.

Let us now hear the Sum of the whole Matter: All Things are of God: 2 Cor. 5. 18. He is the efficacious Ordainer of Good: He is the wife and voluntary Permitter of Evil. There is no Good: of which He is not the AUTHOR: There is no Evil. of which He is not the PERMITTOR. Consequently, 'tis a first Principle of the Bible, and of found Reason, that "Whatever is, is RIGHT:" or will answer some great End (an End, at present; unknown) in it's relation to the Whole, and at the final Refult of Things. I must, even as a rational Being, and much more as a Christian, repete, and continue to infift upon, that celebrated Maxim (under certain Modifications); notwithstanding the controversial Dust it has raised among the Arminians of Mr. Welley's Predicament, and among some small Divines elsewhere. Nor will I ever give up that Maxim, 'till I can see the Conduct of divine Providence fairly vindicated with-OUC

out it's Help.—You may fay, perhaps, with a late great and good Man, that "The Disposals of Pro"vidence are undoubtedly right." Allow'd. But is there any Thing, in which Providence has no Concern? If there be, tells us what that Thing, is. If there be not, then it unavoidably follows, that "whatever is, is right" in some respect or other. Even Grotius himself found it absolutely necessary to grant this*: else, as that learned Man plainly saw, he must have left a very dangerous Breach in

the Fortifications of Christianity.

It was even right, that Mr. Wesley should be permitted to charge me with Blasphemys I abhor, with Positions I never wrote, and with Consequences which my Principles cannot produce. "Then why do you rap his Knuckles for fo do-"ing?" Because, even upon my own Maxim, it was no less right that his Knuckles should be rapp'd. Zeno, the Founder of the Stoics, one Day thrash'd his Servant for pilfering. The Fellow, knowing his Master was a Fatalist, thought to bring himself off by alledging that he was " des-" tin'd to steal, and therefore ought not to be beat " for it."—" You are DESTIN'D to steal, are you?" answer'd the Philosopher: "then you are no less " destin'd to be THRASH'D for it:" and laid on some hearty Blows extraordinary +.

The Motive of the Agent is very distinguishable from the eventual Tendency of the Act. A Man, who means ill, deserves Chastisement, even thos the Ill he means be made (by superior Direction)

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^{*} Quæ verò permittuntur scelera, non carent interim sub frustu. De Veritat. L. I. S. 19.

[†] See Stauley's Lives of the Philos. P. 296. Fol.

conducive to ultimate Good. Should it be objected, that, according to the above Maxim, there can be no such Thing as ill Meaning;" deny the Consequence. Let us weigh the Terms of the Maxim itself. "Whatever IS, is right." Whatever is. Not what has merely an invisible, ideal Existence, in the Mind of the Agent: but whatever has a perceptible, outward Existence, in the Course and Train of Things. A Being, posses'd of infinite Knowledge, to discern all consequences; of infinite Power, to prevent what He pleases; and of infinite Goodness, to will the best; cannot, confistently with those perfections, be suppos'd to permit any Event, without some wife and just view. Of these views, we are, by no means, competent Judges. In a state of superior Existence, we shall, I doubt not, see the Propriety and Fitness of Divine Conduct. Here, we know but in Part: and, in many Instances, we know nothing at all. Hereafter, we shall know, even as we are known. What I do, thou knowest not now: but thou shalt know bereafter. Wisdom itself never fuggested a more certain Truth, than that, with which the following words present us: Bebold, in this thou art not just: I will answer thee, that GOD is greater than Man. Why dost thou strive against HIM? For He giveth not Account of any of His Matters. Job 33. 12, 13.

"It is very reasonable to believe," says Mr. Addison, "that Part of the Pleasure, which Happy "Minds shall enjoy in a future state, will arise from an enlarged Contemplation of the Divine "Wisdom in the Government of the World, and in a Discovery of the secret and amazing steps of Providence, from the Beginning to the End

"of Time. In our present Condition, which is a middle state, our Minds are, as it were, chequer'd with Truth and Falshood: and, as our Facultys are narrow, and our views impersect, it is impossible but our Curiosity must meet with many Repulses.

" Visu Carentem magna Pars Veri latet.

We are not, at present, in a proper situation to "judge of the Counfels by which Providence " acts: fince but little arrives at our Knowledge, " and even that little we discern imperfectly. "Since Providence, therefore, in it's Oeconomy, " regards the Whole System of Time and Things "together; we cannot discover the beautifull " Connections between Incidents which lye widely " separated in time: and, by losing so many Links " of the Chain, our Reasonings become broken " and imperfect. Thus, those Parts in the Mo-" ral World, which have not an absolute, may · vet have a relative Beauty, in Respect of some " other Parts concealed from Us, but open to " His Eye, before whom Paft, Present, and To " Come, are fet together in one Point of view. " And these Events, the Permission of which seems " now to accuse His Goodness; may, in the "Consummation of Things, both magnify " His Goodness and exalt His Wisdom. And this is " enough [at least, it ought to be enough] to check " our Presumption: since 'tis in vain to apply our " measures of Regularity, to Matters of which " we know neither the Antecedents nor the Con-" fequents, the Beginning nor the End." Spectator, vol. 3. No. 237.

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There is, therefore, what Calvin very justly calls, a Learned Ignorance *: For it is real Wisdom in Man, to acquiesce, with the most absolute and implicit Confidence, in the Decrees and Dispensations of that God, "wbose never failing Providence," as our Church expresses it, "ordereth ALL Things both in Heaven and Earth."

I shall close the subject, with the following Passages: which, tho' taken from an Apocryphal Book, are pregnant with just Reasoning, and speak the Language of Piety and Sense. Let Mr. Wesley listen; and learn, for the Time to come, not to asperse the Decrees he cannot comprehend.

Thy Heart bath gone too far in this World: and thinkest thou to comprehend the Way of the Most High?

* Eorum enim, quæ scire nec datur, nec fas est, DOCTA est IGNORANTIA: scientiæ appetentia, insaniæ species. Calv. Inst. L. 3. C. 23. § 8.

This passage of Calvin's seems to have given Grotius the first hint of that fine epigram, which he entitles, Erudita Ignorantia: and which, as it is both exquisitely beautifull in itself, and so closely connected with the subject in hand, I

here subjoin.

Qui curiosus postuiat totum suæ Patere menti, ferre qui non sufficit Mediocritatis conscientiam sua: Iudex iniquus, Æstimator est malus Suique, naturæque. Nam rerum parens, Libanda tantùm quæ venit mortalibus, Nos scire pauca, multa mirari, jubet. His primus error auctor est pejoribus. Nam qui fateri nil potest incognitum, Falso necesse est placer ignorantiam; Umbrasque inanes captet inter nubila Imaginosæ adulter Ixion Deæ. Magis quiescet animus, errabit minus, Contentus eruditione parabili: Nec quæret illam, siqua quærentem fugit. Nescire quædam magna pars sapientiæ est. Vide GROTII Peemat. P. 235 .- Lugd. 1639.

High?—And I said unto him, yea, Lord.—And be answer'd me, and said, I am sent to shew thee Three ways, and to set three similitudes before thee: whereof if thou canst declare me one, I will shew thee also the way that thou desirest to see, and I will show thee from whence the wicked Heart cometh.—And I said, Tell on, my Lord .- Then said be unto me, Go thy way: Weigh me the Weight of the Fire; or measure me the Blast of the Wind; or call me again the Day that is past. Then answered I, What man is able to do That? - And he said unto me, If I should ask thee how great Dwellings are in the midst of the Sea, or how many Springs are in the Beginning of the Deep, or how many Springs are above the Firmament, or which are the out-goings of Paradise: peradventure thou wouldst say unto me, I never went down into the Deep, nor into Hell, neither did I ever climb up into Heaven. N vertheless, now have I asked thee but only of the Fire, and Wind, and of the Day wherethrough thou hast past, and of Things from which thou canst not be separated, and yet canst thou give me no Answer of them. Thine own things, and such as are grown up with thee, canst thou not know? How should thy vessel then be able to comprehend the Way of the Highest? And, the World being now outwardly corrupted, to understand the Corruption that is evident in my fight? The more thou searchest, the more thou shalt marvel. For the Grain of Evil feed bath been sown in the Heart of Adam from the Beginning: and bow much Ungodliness bath it brought up unto this Time! And bow much shall it yet bring forth, until the Time of Threshing come! Ponder now by thyself, how great Fruit of Wickedness the Grain of evil feed hash brought forth. And, when the ears shall be cut down, which are without number, bow bow great a Floor shall they fill!—Then I answered and said, How and when shall these Things come to pass? And wherefore are our years few and evil?—And he answered, Do not thou hasten above the most Highest: for thy Haste is vain, and thou hast much exceeded. Did not the Souls also of the Righteous ask question of these Things, in their Chambers, saying, How long shall I hope on this Fashion? When cometh the Fruit of the Floor of our Reward? And to these things, Uriel the Arch-Angel gave them Answer, and said, Even when the number of seeds is fullfilled in you: for he hath Weighed the World in a Balance. By measure he hath measured the Times; and by number hath he numbered the Times: and He doth not move nor stir them, untill the said measure

be fullfilled. 2 Eidr. 4.

Does God's seeming severity, to the Non-Elect. stumble us? 'Tis enough for us to know, that Infinite Wisdom cannot err, and that Infinite Goodness does all Things well. Thou art fore troubled in Mind for Israel's sake: lovest thou that People better than He that made them?—And I said, No. Lord; but of very Grief bave I spoken: for my Reins pain me every Hour, while I labor to comprebend the Way of the Most High, and to seek out Part of His Judgement.—And He said unto me, Thou canst not. Number me the Things, that are not yet come; gather me together the Drops, thut are scattered abroad; make the Flowers green again, that are wither'd; open me the Places that are closed, and bring forth the Winds that are shut up in them; shew me the Image of a voice: and then will I declare unto thee the Thing that though laborest to know. - And I faid, O Lord, that bearest Rule, who may know these Things, but he that bath not his Dwelling with Men? As

As for me, I am unwise: bow am I then to speak of these Things, whereof thou askest me?—Then said He unto me, Like as thou canst do none of these Things that I have spoken of; even so canst thou not find out [on one hand] my Judgement [toward the Reprobate]; nor, in the End, the Love which I hear unto my People [on the other]. 2 Esdr. 5.—For thou comest far short [of the implicit Duty thou owest to Me], that thou shouldst be able to love my creature.

more than I. Chap. 8. 47.

One Word, to Mr. Wesley himself, and I have done. Time, Sir, (I am informed) has already whiten'd your Locks: and the Hour must shortly come, which will transmit you to the Tribunal of that God, on whose Sovereignty, a great Part of your Life has been one continu'd Assault. At that Bar, I too must hold up my Hand. Omniscience only can tell, which of us shall first appear before the Judge of All. I shortly may. You shortly must. The Part, you have been permitted to act in the Religious World, will, sooner or later, sit heavy on your Mind. "Mix'd in the warm Con-" verse of Life, we think with Men: on a Death-" bed, with God*." Depend upon it, a Period will arrive, when the Father's Electing Mercy, and the Messiah's adorable Righteousness, will appear, in your Eyes, even in your's, to be the only safe Anchorage for a Dying Sinner. I mean, unless you are actually given over to final Obduration. Which, I trust, you are not; and to which, I most ardently beseech God, you never may.

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Dr. Young's Centaur not fab.

You have told us, totidem verbis, that " Men's "BILIEVING is the Cause of their Justification+:" that " our obeying Christ is the Cause of his " giving us ETERNAL LIFE+:" and that " our OBEDI-" ENCE to Christ is the CAUSE of his becoming the Au-" thor of ETERNAL SALVATION to ust." You have affirmed, speaking of God, that it can never Consist with His unerring Wisdom, to think that I am innocent, to judge that I am righteous, because another is so. He can no more, in this manner, confound me with Christ, than with David or "Abraham t." Such Doctrine may pass well enough, while Life and Health last: but it will leave us comfortless, hopeless, ruin'd, in that Hour, when Heart and Flesh fail. you, to me, and to all the race of Adam, if the Righteousness of Christ will not then stand us in any more stead, than the Righteousness of David or Abrabam! was that really to be the Case, how could Mr. Wesley, in particular, hope for Justification at the Hands of that GOD, whom he has impiously compar'd to "Tiberius" and "the Grand "Turk?"

May your Name, Sir, after all that you have done, be found at last in that Book of Life, against which you have so daringly exclaimed! May your Person be interested in that only perfest Righteousniess, on which you have so unhappily trampled! And, as an Evidence of your Part in Both, may your suture Condust display the Spirit and breathe the Language of those excellent Lines:

" Let

^{†††} See Mr. Wesley's Scripture Doctr. of Predestin. P. 7, 8.

‡ See a Sermon, concerning Justification, in one of Mr.
Wesley's three first volumes of Sermons.

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Let not this weak, unknowing Hand presume Thy Bolts to throw,

And deal Damnation round the Laud on each I judge thy Foe.

"If I am right, thy Grace impart, ftill in the Right to stay:

If I am wrong, O teach my Heart to find that better Way!" *

Be this your Supplication. And may your Supplication be heard.

FINIS.

^{*} Pope's Universal Prayer.

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