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ANSWER

TO

Mr. ROWLAND HILL's Tract,

ENTITLED

" IMPOSTURE DETECTED."

By FOHN WESLEY, A.M.

Jealoufy, cruel as the grave ! Cant. viii. 6.

Michael, the archangel, when contending with the DEVIL, durft not bring a railing accusizion against bim. Jude v. 9.

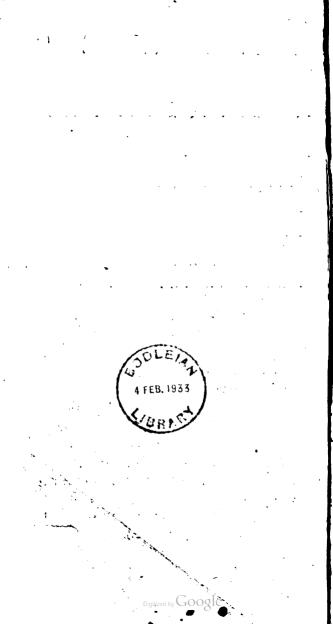
LONDON: Printed by R. HAWES, And Sold at the Foundry in *Moorfields*; and at the Rev. Mr. *Welley's* Preaching-Houles, in Town and Country. 1777.

(Price ONE PENNY.)

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ANANSWER

TO

Mr. ROWLAND HILL's Tract, &c.

IN the tract just published by Mr. Rowland Hill, there are feveral affertions which are not true. And the whole pamphlet is wrote in an unchristian and ungentlemanlike manner. I shall first fet down the affertions in order, and then proceed to the manner.

I. 1. "Throughout the whole of *Paul's* epifiles, he can fcarcely write a fingle line without mentioning Christ." page 3. I just opened on the 15th chapter of the first epifile to the *Corinthians*. In the last thirty verses of this chapter, how often does he mention Christ? In every fingle linc.

2. "In that wretched barangue, which he calls a Sermon, he makes bimfelf the only fubject of his own panegyrics." p. 4.

Being aware of this charge, I have faid, "I am, in one refpect, an improper perfon to give this information; as it will oblige me frequently to fpeak of myfelf, which may have the appearance of oftentation. But with regard to this, I can only caft myfelf upon the candour of my hearers, being perfuaded they will put the moft favourable conftruction, upon what is not a matter of choice; but of neceffity. For there is no other perfon, if I decline the tafk, who can fupply my place, who has a perfect

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fect knowledge of the work in question, from the beginning of it to this day." Sermon, page 9.

I give an account of the rife of this work at Oxford, from 1725 to 1735, p. 10-14. At London and elfewhere, p. 16-19. In all this there is not a line of panezyric upon myfelf, but a naked recital of facts. Nor is there any panegyric on any one in the tollowing pages, but a plain account of the Methodift Dectrines.

It may be observed, (if it is worth observing) That I preached in the open air, in October, 1735. Mr. N'bitefield was not then ordained.

3. "Not a fingle line tending to vindicate, or illustrate any one fundamental doctrine of the gofpel appears throughout the whole." p. 4. Yes; *Thon fhalt love the Lord thy Gcd*, is one fundamental doctrine of the gofpel; *Thou fhalt love thy neighbour as thy/clf* is another. And both thefe are vindicated and illustrated for feveral pages together.

4. "His facrilegious hand violates the affres of the dead, traduces the character of Mr. Whitefield, infinuates, that he was the first who preached in the open air; with the greatest bitterness of speech, traduces the dead, as a different from the Church." p. 16.

My words are (Sermon p. 42.) "A good man, who met with us at Oxford, while he was absent from us, conversed much with diffenters, and contracted a firong prejudice against the church. And not long after he totally separated from us;" from my brother and me. This is every word I fay about Mr. Whitefield. And is this "violating the ashes of the dead?" Is this " traducing his character?" Certainly not traducing him as " a diffenter from the Church, Much lefs " with the greateft bit. ternefs of facech." Where is the bitternefs ? And this is the whole ground for pouring out fuch a flood of abore, obloquy, and calumny ! But Mr. Hill goes on, "With ungodly craft he claws up the afhes of the dead. He fays, Mr. Whitfield by converting with the diffenters" (I mean chiefly the Prefbyterians in

in New England) " contracted a ftrong prejudice against the Church? page 18. I fay fo still. And how will Mr. Hill disprove it ? Why, " he manifested his strong attachment to the Church, by erecting Tottenham-Court Chapel for the celebration of the Church fervice: yea, and reading the liturgy himfelf." Nay, if this proved bis ftrong attachment to the Church, it will equally prove mine. For I have read the liturgy as often as he. And I am now erecting a Chapel (Hinc illæ lachrymæ !) for the celebration of the Church fervice.

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5. " He caft lots for his creed." p. 8. Never in my life. " That paltry flory is untrue." They who tell it, caft no honour upon him, who published a private letter, wrote in confidence of friendship.

6. " He gives up the rightcousness of Christ." p. 9. No more than I give up his Godhead. But I renounce both the phrafe and thing, as it is explained by Antinomian writers.

7. " He gives up the Atonemint of Christ. The atonement, and the righteoufness of Christ, he confiders as mere words." p. 10. Nothing can be more falle. It is not concerning these I advise

Projecte ampullas, & fefquipedalia verba.

" But a man cannot fear God, and work rightconfnefs evangelically without living faith." Moil certainly. And who denies this? I have proved it an hundred times.

8. "He RENOUNCED the grand protofant doctrine of Justification by faith alone, in those borrid minutes." I never renounced it yet, and I truft, never shall. The borrid Minutes Mr. Fletcher has fo effectually vindicated, that I wonder Mr. Hill should mention them any more.

9. "After all poffible candor and forbearance had been fhewn to him." (By whom ? . By Mr. Toplady? Mr. Richard Hill? or Mr. Rowland, who has • excelled them all ?) "This interloper" (a pretty word, but what does it mean?) "has totally renounced the gospel of Christ." p. 11. Totally falfe : unlefs

unlefs by the gospel be meant Antinomian Calvinism.

10. "In his last year's minutes, he speaks of the doctrines of Grace" (Calvinism) "with as much venom as ever." Just as much. Let the reader judge, The words occur, page 11.

"Q. 26. Calvinilm has been the greatest hindrance of the work of God. What makes men fwallow it fo greedily?

A. Becaufe it is fo pleafing to flesh and blood, the doctrine of Final Perfeverance in particular.

Q. 27. What can be done to ftop its progrefs?

A. 1. Let all our preachers carefully read our Tracts, and Mr. Fletcher's and Sellon's :

2. Let them preach Universal Redemption frequently and explicitly; but in love and gentleness : taking care never to return railing for railing. Let the Calvinists have all this on their fide."

Ecce fignum !

11. "He is most marvellously curious in forbidding his preachers to fay, My Lady."

Were ever words to difforted and mifrepresented ! The words in the minutes are page 12.

"Do not imitate them (the Calvinists of Trevecka in particular) "in fereaming, allegorizing, calling themselves ordained, boasting themselves of their *learning*, the college, or my lady."

Is this "forbidding them to fay, my lady?" No more than forbidding them to make a bow.

12. "A vast number of Sluts had taken possefion of the preaching-houses"—(No: the preachinghouses were not in question:) " and female fervants, by courtefy called maids," (civil and kind ! But neither were fervants in question:) " are filtby flovens in their perfons, dress, and manawores." (See, Mr. Hill understands French!) " So Mr. John.gives the public to understand." No not Mr. John, but Mr. Hill. He goes on. " And how is this mighty grievance to be redressed?" Why, " fays this Solomon in a cassfock," (Is not that witty?) " Sluts are to be kept out, by not letting them in," p. 12: And

And is all this wit bestowed upon three poor lines ! The words are just these :

" Complaint is made that Sluts fpoil our houses. " How then can we prevent this?"

" Let no known Slut live in any of them."

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What a colour does Mr. Hill put upon this? But mean time where is Confcience? Where is Honour?

13. "He denies the doctrines of the Church of England." p. 13. That is, abfolute predefination. .Mr. Sellon has abundantly proved, that this is no doctrine of the Church of England. When Mr. Hill has answered his arguments, I will give him fome more. The objections against lay-preachers (which come ill from Mr. Hill) I have largely anfwered in the Third Appeal to Men of Reafon and Religion. But I know not that any lay-preachers in connexion with me, either baptize children, or administer the Lord's Supper. I never intreated any thing of Bishop Erasmus (who had abundant unexceptionable credentials, as to his episcopal character) Nor did he "ever reject any overture" made by me, p. 14. Herein Mr. Hill has been mifinformed. I deny the fact; let him produce his evidence. The perfection I hold is fo fai from being contrary to the doctrine of our Church, that it is exactly the fame which every Clergyman prays for every Sunday, " Cleanfe the thoughts of our hearts by the infpiration of thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, and worthily magnify thy Holy Name." I mean neither more nor less than this. In doctrine therefore I do not diffent from the Church of England.

14. However, " he renounces the *difcipline* of the church." page 15. This objection too I have anfwered at large, in my letters to Dr. *Church*; another kind of opponent than Mr. *Rowland Hill.* A gentleman, a fcholar and a chriftian : and as fuch he both fpoke and wrote.

15. "He fallely fays, Almostall who were educated at *Trevecka*, except those that were ordained, and some of them too, disclaimed the Church, nay, and spoke of it upon all occasions with exquisite bitternels

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16. "He professes, he stands in no need of Christ's righteousnets." page 23. I never professed any such thing. The very fermon referred to, the firth in the first volume, proves the contrary. But I starty deny that fense of imputed righteousness, which Mr. Hill contends for.

17. " He expressive maintains the merit of good works, in order to justification." page 24. Neither expressive, nor implicitly. I bope Mr. Hill has not read Mr. Fletcher's Checks, nor my fermons on the subject. If he has not, he has a poor excuse for this attertion: If he has, he can have no excuse at all.

18. "He contradicts himfelf concerning *Enoch* and *Elijab*. See his notes the former edition." p. 28. Wifely directed ! For Mr. Hill know the miltake was corrected in the next edition.

19. "He is ever raising malicious accufations against the *laws* and doctrines of *all* Calvinists, whether Churchmen or Differences, throughout all the kingdom." p. 29.

Thoufands of Calvinifts know the contrary, both Churchmen and Diffenters.

20. "He exerts all his art, to irritate the civil powers against all the people of God." p. 30. "He fays, The Diffenters revile and lightly effects the facred perfon of the king." I answer 1. Are the Diffenters, are the Calvinis, all the people of God? 2. If you think they are, do all these defend the American rebels? Who affirms it? I hope, not a quarter, not a tenth part of them. 3. Do I fay, All the Diffenters revile the king? I neither fay fo, wor think fo. Those that do, are guilty of what you impute to me. They "irritate the Civil Powers" against themselves.

21. " He fays he will no more continue in fellowfhip with Calvinifts than with thieves, drunkards, or common fwearers." No: I fay I will have no fellowship with those who rail at their governors; (be they

they Calvinifts or Arminians) who *fpeak all manner* of evil of them in private, if not in public too." "Such is the character he gives of the Calvinific Methodifts." p. 31: I do not; no more than of the Arminians. But I know there have been fuch among them: if they are wifer now, I am glad. In the mean time let him wear the cap whom it fits, be it Mr. Wilkes or Mr. Hill himfelf.

22. "This apoflate m'screant" (civil!) "invites the king and his ministers, to fall upon," whom? Those who "rail at their governors, who speak all manner of evil of them, in private, if not in public too." I am glad they cry out, though before they are hurt, and I hope they will cease to speak evol of dignities, before those who bear not the fivord in vain fall upon them, not for their opinion, but their evil practices.

23. "He fays, Calvinifts and all Diffenters are rebels," p. 32. I never faid or thought to. "But a few years ago, he himfelf thought the Americans were in the right." I did; for then I thought that they fought nothing but legal Liberty: but as foon as I was convinced they fought Independency, I knew they were in the wrong. Mr. Evans's low and fourrilous tracts have been confuted over and over.

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24. "He trumpets himfelf forth as the grouteff man that has ever lived fince Conflantine the Great," p. 37. This too is in Italics; it might have been in Capitals; but it is an utter fallhood. Mr. Hill might as well have faid, "He trumpets himfelf forth as the King of Great Britain." The paffage to which I fuppole he alludes, and the only one he can allude to, is this, "When has true religion, fince the time of Conflantine the Great, made fo large a progrefs within fo fimall a fpace." Serm. p. 28. Is this "trumpeting myfelf forth as the greateft man that bas ever lived tince then?

25. "All his difciples are commanded, not to read, what is wrote against him," p. 38. No: it is the Tabernacle.

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Tabernacle-difciples are commanded Not to read Mr. Fletcher. And reason good; for there is no refuling the force of his arguments. Thousands, if

they read them with any candor, would fee, That GOD willeth all men to be faved.

26. Mr. Hill concludes, "I fhould have been glad to have addreffed him in the fofteft and moft tender ftile. But those are weapons he turns to ridicule." p. 39. When? Shew me a fingle instance. Indeed, I never was tried. What Calvinist ever addreffed me in a fost and tender style? And which of them did I turn to ridicule? I am utterly guiltless. in this matter.

11. 1. I have now done with the merits of the caufe, having refuted the charge in every article. And as to the manner, let any man of candor judge, whether I have not *foken the truth in love*. I proceed now to take fome notice of the manner whereim Mr. Hill fpeaks: to illustrate which, I need only prefent a tew of his flowers to the impartial reader.

2. "All the divinity we find in this wretched barangue which be calls a fermon, are a few bungling fcraps of the religion of nature, namely, Love to God, and Love to Man, which an heathen might have preached as well as Mr. John" (Polite!) " and probably in a much better manner. Erafe half a dozen lines, and I defy any one to difcover, whether the lying apofile of the Foundery be a Jew, a Papift, a Pagan, or a Turk." p. 4.

"Elfe I should have treated bis trumpery with the filence and contempt it deferves. But to see Mr. Whitefield scratched out of his grave, by the claws of this "defigning wolf" (There is a metaphor for you!) "is enough to make the very stones cry out, or (which would be a greater miracle, still) redden even a Wester's forehead with a blush." p. 5. I think it would be a greater miracle still, to make wolf blush.

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"The dictatorial Mr. JOHN lyingly maintains argument enough for the gaping dupes whom he leads by the nose." p. 6.

"He and his lay-lubbers go forth to poifon the minds of men." p. 11. Are not then the lay-lubbers and the gaping dupes just fit for each other?

But who are these lay-lubbers? They are "Wesley's ragged legion of preaching tinkers, scavengers, draymen, and chimney-sweepers." p. 21.

3. "No man would do this, unlefs he were as unprincipled as a ROOK, and as filly as a JACKDAW."

"His own people fay, He is a very poor preacher, and that most of his laymen, raw and ignorant as they are, preach much more to the purpose. Indeed the old gentleman has loss the bis teeth. But should he not then cease mumbling with his gums?" p. 25.

"Why do they not keep the *Shatter-brained old* gentleman locked up in a garret?" p. 36.

4. "I doubt not but for profit-fake he would profefs himfelf a ftaunch Calvinift." p. 16.

"The Rev. Mr. John, Mr. Whitefield's quondam understrapper," ib. How fadly then did he mistake, when he so often subscribed himself, "Your dutiful, your obliged and affectionate Son !"

"Mark the venom that now diftills from his graceles's pen." p. 17. "The venomous quill of this grey-beaded enemy to all rightcousses." p. 19.

5, " The wretch thought himself fafe, but the crafty flanderer is taken in his own net." p. 20.

"This truly Socinian, truly heathen, truly infernal passage is found in that beretic's fermon." P. 23.

"The most rancorous pretences that ever actuated the profituted pen of a venal profigate." p. 30.

"With him Devils and Different are terms fynonimous. If fo, what a Devil must he be!" ib.

"The fole merit of the difappointed Orlando Furio/o" (how pretty and quaint that is !) " is feeking to inkindle a flame of Ecclefiaftical and Civil Difcord:" No; to put it out; which I blefs God

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God is done already, to a great degree. " And his fole perfection confilts in perfect hatred of all goods nefs and all good men." p. 314

r 6. Now lettall the world judge between: Mr. Hill'and me. I do not fay, all the religious world a but all that have the fmallest portion of comment fenfe and common humanity. Setting every thing elfe alide, fuppole him to be my fuperior in mark, fortune, learning, and understanding is this treatment for a young man to give to an old one, who at leaft is no fool, and who, before Mr. Hill was born, was in a more honourable employ than he is ever likely to be? What can infpire this young hero with fuch a fpirit, and fill his mouth with fuch langaage? Is it any credit to his perfon, or to his caufe ? What can men think either of one or the other.) If he does not reverence me, or common decency, should he not reverence himself? Why; fould, he place himfelf on a level with ft the ragged legion of tinkers, feavengers, draymen, chimney-fweepers ?" Nay, there are many of thefe who would be ashamed to let fuch language come out of their mouth. If he writes any more, , let him refume the Scholar, the Gentleman, and the Chriftian an. Let him remember Him, who kfins an example, that we might tread in his fleps ; in micekunfs infirmeting that the at oppose them choes, permitting Que nay bring , them to the knowledge of the traches a HATEL : \mathbf{c}^{*} 1.

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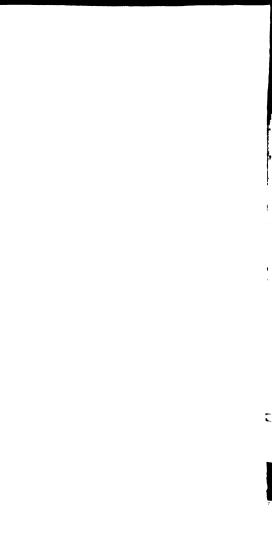


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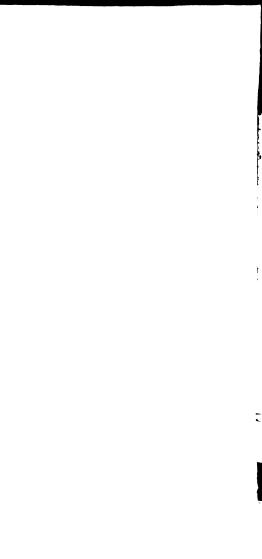












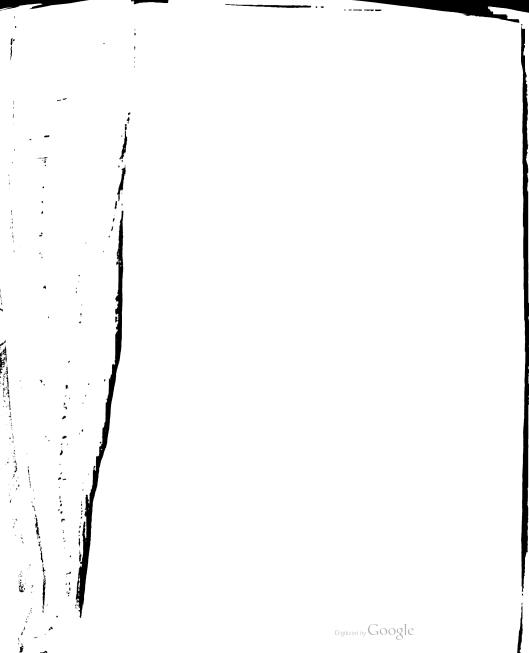






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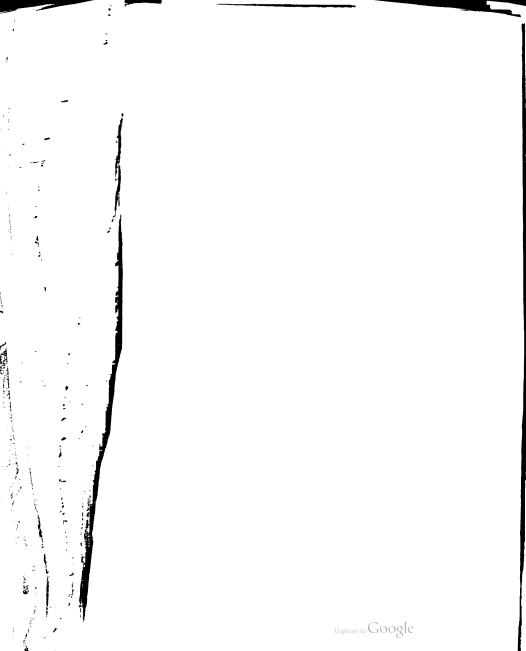
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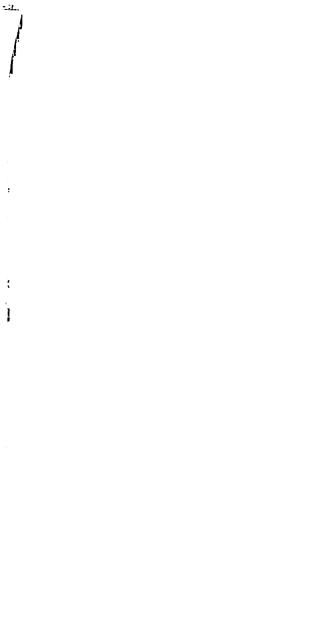






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