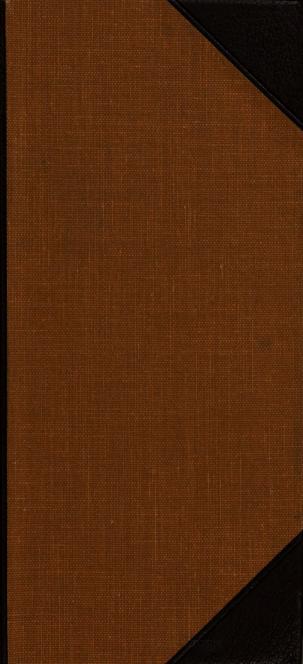
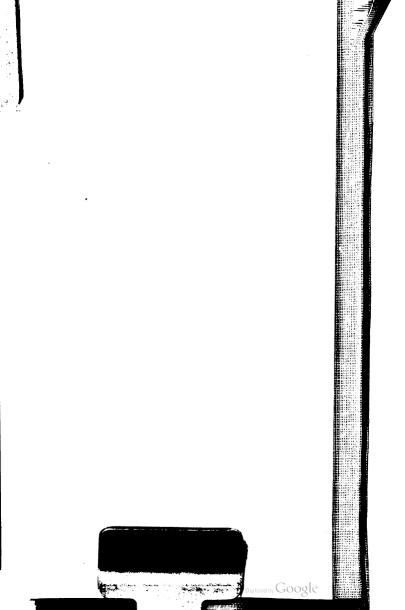
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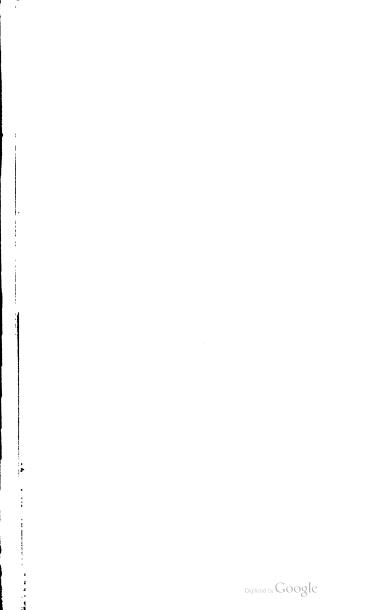
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11: IV 90 THE CHURCH of ENGLAND VINDICATED From the CHARGE of ABSOLUTE PREDESTINATION. As it is Stated and Afferted by the Translator of JEROME ZANCHIUS, I N HIS LETTER to the Rev. Dr Nowell. Together with Some ANIMADVERSIONS On his Translation of ZANCHIUS, his Letter to the Rev. Mr JOHN WESLEY, and his Sermon on 1 Tim. i. 10. LONDON, Printed : And Sold by E. CABE in Ave-Mary Laney. . I 7 7 I K



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T H E

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

VINDICATED. &c.

REVEREND SIR!

T is the Cuffern of Florifls, when their Seedlings are blown, to take a View of them, and if they find amongft them any Flowers that are mean or bad, to pluck them up and caft them away. Had

you done fo by your Writings, and expunged every thing that was *ill faid*, however you might not have appeared to be quite fo *witty*, you would certainly have been much *wifer*. For though you may imagine that Compliment due to you, which one gives to Sbake/pear, "His Wit is in his own Power;" yet what the fame Perfon faid of him, may with muck more

more reason be faid concerning you, " I would the " Rule of it had been so too." It cannot be faid concerning you, Feliciter audet; sor it must be owned, you have been most unbappily daring and unpardonably bold in your Flights. To answer a Fool according to his Folly, is in some Cases allowable; left be be awife in his own Conceit. But in your Writings you have done foolishly alone: The Men, you set yourself so fiercely to oppose, and so grossly to abuse, gave you no just Occasion, set you no Example for so doing.

It was mentioned as an Honour to Shake/pear (as the Writer of his Life informs us) that in writing (whatfoever he penned) he never blotted out a Line: To which one that was his Friend, tho' not his Flatterer, replied, "I would he had blotted out a thou/and." And I must needs fay, Sir, I cannot help indulging the fame friendly Wifh with regard to you. Doubtlefs Mr Toplady would then have appeared a swifer, a meeker, an bumbler, and a better Man.

Sed suspem putat in Chartis metuitque Lituram.

However in my Addrefs to you, Sir, I fhall not be fo partial to what I write, as to fpare a Word, becaufe I wrote it; but, if upon a revifal, I meet with any thing I do not fay, that might give Offence, but, that might give *juft Occafion* of Offence, I fhall dash it out again,

Nor think my blotted Paper a Difgrace.

Yet I shall deal plainly with you: more plainly, perhaps, than you might *defire*; yet not fo plainly as you might *justly expect*. I would not fay a Word *barely* to enrage you; and yet, I doubt not, but I shall *enrage* you, because there is no coping with such Writers as you, without speaking a little in your own manner; and I have always observed, those that are most prone to give Offence, are also most prone to *take* it.

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· You stile yourself a Presbyter of the Church of England; to which, in the Beginning of your Letter to the Rev. Dr Nowell, you give the high Character of the best of visible Churches. I readily allow she is such; and therefore am the more forry to fee one of her Prefbyters take fo much pains to make her appear like fome of the worft of Churches: I mean like those of Rome and Ge-For how wide a Difference foever there may neva. be between these two Churches in point of Discipline, and how wide a Difference foever in fome Points of Destrine; yet in that Point, which you flickle fo mightily for, wiz. the Doctrine of abfolute irrespective Predefination; though all the Members of the Church of Rome do not fall in with it, because there they are not compelled to it, as all the Members of the Church of Geneva do, because there they are compelled to it. yet if the Teltimony of Dr Patter, fometime Dean of Windfor, be to be depended upon, there are ten Catholics, that hold this Point of Genevan Doctrine, for one that is fo much an Arminian as to deny it. And no wonder; fince the Names of Auflin and Aquinas, two Champions for Predefination, have as much Weight in the Church of Rome as they have with you. Aquinas, you know, was one of the most subtil Schoolmen, that ever that Church had to boast of. And Auftin's Writings are judged to confirm the popifs Doctrines fo much, that the Effigy of that Father is fet with three others to support the papal Chair. And can you then flander the Church of England worfe than by affirming, that she holds a Doctrine trumped up by St Aufin. maintained by the great popils Schoolmen, and embraced by far the greater part of the Church of Rome: that fhe holds a Doctrine, which represents the God of Mercy as dooming Millions of Millions of his helplefs Crea. tures to necessitated Sin, and unavoidable endles Torments for the fame, only to fhew his Sovereignty and magnify his Juffice ! Juffice, as you represent it, no better than the Tyranny of Tiberius; who because it was unlawful to strangle Virgins, cauled the Hangman first to deflour a Virgin, and afterwards to strangle her. Con-

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trary to you then, I affirm that either the Church of England teaches no such Doctrine as you maintain; or if the does, that the is not the best of visible Churches.

In the same Page you give Dr Nowell the Character of a Person of diffinguifbed Abilities; and p. 6. you feem at leaft to allow, " that his Meritis both as a Sebe-" lar and as a Writer, entitle him to refpect." Yet but a few Lines after you tell him, "I cannot fay I " admire the want of Precifion, with which you, ex-" prefs yourfelf." By and by you find fault with his Learning ; because he has not translated Accipere to your liking. "What Sir, you fay, does Accipie properly " fignify to impute and charge a thing hame?" Though I have no bufine's to meddle in a matter, which concerns none but the Doctor and yourfelf, I will yet prefume for once to answer for the Doctor: No Sir ! Accipie does not properly fignify to impute and charge a thing bome (Phrases, by the by, not always equivalent) nor does it properly fignify " to regard, confider or look " upon," though it may improperly and metaphorically fignify all thefe. Yet again, your whole Book is levelled against the Doctrine advanced by Doctor Nowell. Now Sir, all this confidered, may one not juftly conclude, that when you complimented Dr Nowell on account of his diffinguified Abilities and Merits, as a Scholar and a Writer, you intended to pay a greater Compliment to yourfelf, by endeavouring to make the World believe that you are a Man of more diftinguished Abilities than he; and that you, by your Merits, both as a Scholar and as a Writer, are entitled to more Refpect than he ? But whatever your Intention was in that Respect, let me afk, Where was your Sincerity when you made the Doctor the Compliments ? Would not one almost be tempted to think that you parted with that, when you left Mr Wefley's Society in Dublin.

Page 5. You fay, "If the Public have hit upon the true Caufe of (a late) remarkable Expuision,—we may now, with the utmost Truth adopt the old Cry of the Church is in Danger." And fo we may, whether the Public have hit upon the true Caufe of that Expulsion or not. For

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For if Antinomianifm and Ranterifm, the genuine Effects of the Doctrine of Ab/elute Predefination, and Predeftinarians encouraging People to leave the established Church (which I know fome whose Names have been frequent-Iv mentioned in certain late Publications, have done) I fay, if these things endanger the established Church, (as they certainly do) we may well cry, The Church is in Danger. I could mention the Names of divers, who were brought up in the Communion of the established Church, were well affected to her, and made Profession of the full affurance of Faith. while within her Pale, who afterwards, through the artful Infinuations of fuch Perfons, have been induced to forfake her.

To-dip them felves and found For Christendom in dirty Pond; To dive like Wild-fow I for Salvation, And fift to catch Regeneration.

But you, perhaps, can eafily excuse this, fo long as the good old Caufe is thereby promoted.

Page 6. You fay, " there is the utment reason to be-" lieve, that the main Body of the Christian Church-" were unanimous Believers of the Doctrines now termed " Calvinific, for the four first Centuries." I should be glad to know what that utmess Reason is. Your telling us, page 0, that "during the four first Ages of the " Christian Church, Predestingtion and its concemitant " Doctrines, were undi/puted, for ought appears to the " contrary," is no Reafon at all. And till you can difprove me (which I apprehend, you never can, I fay, the main Body of the Christian Church during that time, were not unanimous Believers of the Doctrines termed Calvinific. That those Doctrines were all that while undi/puted I grant you; and for a very good Reason, because it does not appear that there were any that held them.

Ibid. In Answer to that Question, which you are " aware fome Arminian Writers have had the Affurance (bold Men as they are) to afk, where was the Doc-+ trine

" trine of Predefination before St Auflin ?" You reply, " Where was not the Doctrine of Predefination before " Pelagius ?" I answer, the calvinific, fynodical Doc--trine of Predefination was not in the Scriptures, nor in the Christian Church before Pelagius. Where is it written in the Bible, or what Chilfian Writer before Auflin's and Polagius's Time did ever affirm, as Calvin does, that "Man doth fall, God's Providence fo or-" daining it." And " the first Man fell, because the " Lord thought it expedient?" Or as Pifcator does, ." that God doth bolily drive or thrust Men on unto . Wichodnefs. That he ordained Reprobates to their " very Incredulity. That he took care to have his Tem-" ple profaned?" Or as your favourite Author Zanebius does, that " a neceffity of finning, and of finning " unto death without Repentance, doth lie upon Re-• probates from God's immutable Reprobation. That "God works all Things in all Men, not only in the " Godly, but also in the Ungodly. That both the ** Reprobates and the Elect were pre-ordained to fin as " fin." Or as Luther does, when he happened to be n a Predefinarian Fit, in his Book, De Servo Arbitrio, which you to highly commend; that " it is incompre-• hensible, yet believed by us, how it is just to damn " fuch, as do not deferve it?" Or as Peter Martyr does, " That "God doth incite, feduce, draw, command, bar-" den, and injest Deceptions, and offestetb those Things " which are beinous or grievous Sins ?" Or as Maccovius does, that " God ordains that Man should fin as " fin ?" Where I fay; are fuch borrible Affertions as chole, with abundance more to the fame purpole, which are to be found in the Writings of the most renowned Calvinifis, to be met with in the Scriptures, or in any Writings of the Fathers before St Auflin's Days?

Page 8. "Spanhemins the Son, you tell us, observes, it the Arch-Heretic Pelagius afferted, that the Cause of Predestination to Grace and Glory was the Foreinght of Good Works and of Perseverance therein, resulting from a right use of our free Will, Esc." And then you add, "that these are the Doctrines of the Ar-"minians"

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" minians now, as they were of Pelagius then, needs no " Proof." Yes verily, but it does, and more than " you are able to bring. The Men, I prefume, that you level your Artillery chiefly againft, are those that agree in Sentiment with him, you call, by way of reproach, " the John Goodwin of the prefent Age." I challenge you to point out one fuch Arminian that afferts that the Caule of Predestination to Grace was at all the Forefight of good Works and of Perfeverance therein, refulting; from a right Use of our free Will; or that the Canfer unless fine qua non, of Predestination to Glory was such Forefight of good Works and Perfeverance therein ; or that good Works and Perfeverance therein refult from the right use of our Free-will; if you mean as unaffified by Grace. And if you cannot do this, how will you clear yourfelf from the Character of a Slanderer ? What these Men hold is no more than the Calvinists great and giddy Apostle St Austin fometimes held. "No Man, fays he, " is chosen, unless as differing from him that is " rejected. Nor know I how it is faid, that God hath " chosen us before the Foundation of the World, unless " it be meant of his prefcience of Faith and good Works. " Jacob was not chosen, that he might be made good ;-" but having been feen to be made good, was capable of " being choien." Is it possible to find among all your Arminian Heretics, -a more open Afferter of this Arminian Tenet than Auflin was? But I suppose he is excufable, because at other Times, he is as clear for the Doctrines that are called Calvinim.

Page 9. You tell us from Bishop Burnes, "that in-"England the first Reformers were generally in the "fublapfarian Way; which you fay, plainly enough intimates, that all our first Reformers were dosirinal "Calvinifs, though with fome flight Variation." And let me tell you from the Authority of Dean Potter, once as rigid a Predefinarian as yourfelf, and who fludied the Controverfy with much more fugment and to much better Purpofe than you have done, "that our first Re-" formers, in the Point of Predefination, did fay over a gain thole Leffons which they had learned in the B 4 " Roman

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" Roman Schools." But what is that flight Variation that was among those first Reformers ? Why the major part held, that God, in the Decree of Predefination, confidered Mankind as fallen, the reft, that he confidered them neither as falles nor as unfalles; but fimply as Men. And " this you fay, affects not the main Quef-" tion." Yes very much. The main Questian relates to what you call the Destrine of absolute Grace, but what you might more properly call the Dostrine of ab/olute Wrath, Vengeance, and Damnation. Now if the Calwimissthemselves agree to differ, as you phrase it, about this metaphyfical Difquifition, whether God-predefinated fo many Myriads of Men to Damnation, confidered as finmers secessarily made fo, or only fimply as Men (which Predestination to Damnation, you fay, unavoidably follows from your Doctrine of Election, or Grace) is there not great reason to question whether Gop ever predeftinated Men to Damnation upon either Confideration : especially confidering that such a Predestinating Decree is most unjust and cruel; and to most unworthy the God of Justice and Mercy?

Page 10. The Calvinific Doctrines you intimate " have been disputed between the Jansenifis and Jesuits." Between them and fome of the Jefuits it may be. But others, even fome of the most noted Writers among the Jesuits were Calvinists, as well as the Jansenists and you. Page 11. " Luther himfelf was an abfolute Predefina-" rian." By fits, I grant he was fo, as were Auftin and Calvin .--- " And was as able, and as refolute a Defender of God's eternal, irrespective Decrees, as Calvin or any other. What, did Luther be-knowe, be-dog, and be-devil fuch as differed from him in the Matter of Predefination, as Calvin used to do? Truly this makes but little for the Credit of Luther, if he did. And as little for the Credit of your Caufe, that it has fuch Defenders .- But you fay, Page 12. " If any Perfon, after having read " a fingle Chapter in Luther's Book, De Servo Arbi-" trie, has the Affurance to pronounce Luther an Enemy to what is known now by the Name of Dostrinal " Calvinifm; he may-affirm Calvin himfelf to have " been

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" been an Arminian." I do affirm, and prove it too,. that Calvin was, in his fober Intervals, as much an Arminian, in the points of Predefination and Perfeverance, as Luther, when he was fomewhat wild, was a Calvinift. As to the Matter of Juftification, whatever you fally and invidioufly affert to the contrary, those you call Arminians, I suppose, do as cordially affent to the Contents of the 11th Article of our Church, as ever did Luther, Calvin, or you.

Luther and Calvin, you intimate, p.13. agreed mighty well about Predefination and Perfeverance. True, and both agreed in denying at one time, what they offirmed at another; in contradicting themfelves and one another. I need not tell you where Luther plays the Calvinifi; as you inform us, it is in his Book, De Serve Arbitrie. But I will tell you that he hath played the Arminian, or rather outdone them, in fuch Positions as these: " The " Sins of the whole World, which are committed from " the first Man thenceforth to the last Day, lie upon " the Back of that one Man, who was born of Mary, " Again, Chrift is the Salvation of the whole World, from " the Beginning to the End of it." He affirms alfo, that " Christ is the Life and Light of all Mankind," with abundantly more to the fame Purpole. To offer Proof that Calvin fometimes firenuoully maintained ab-, folute Predefination, is as needless as to offer Proof that it is Day when the Sun shines. But that in Contradiction to himfelf, at other Times, he held General Redemption, appears from fuch Passages as these in his Writings: "Since Chrift will have the Benefit of his " Death common unto all Men, they do him wrong " who by any Opinion of theirs, keep back any Man " from the Hope of Salvation." Speaking of Chrift, he fays, " He is to be confidered as an Expiatory Sa-" crifice, by which God is pacified towards the World." Elsewhere he teaches, that "Christ fuffered for the * Sins of the whole World, and is, through the Kindnefs " of God, indifferently offered unto all Men, though all " Men do not apprehend him." With much more to the fame Purpofe, especially in his Epistle before 6 B 5 the

the French New Testament. Such Arminian Predestinarians were Luther and Calvin. So did they play fast and loose with their own Doctrines.

Just as well they agreed also about Perfeverance. If Luther at fometimes, as you fay, maintained ab/olute Predefination, it follows that he maintained also invincible and infallible Perseverance. Yet at other Times he afferts plainly the total and final Amisfibility of Grace, in fuch Paffages as thefe: "He (St Paul) fignifieth . that now, being bewitched by the falle Apofiles, they se (the Galatians) had fallen away from and forfaken " that Trath, which formerly they had obeyed. He " had faid before, that feeking Justification by the " Law, they caft away the Grace of God; and that " Chrift died for them in vain. Here he adds, that " fuch Perfons crucify Chrift, who had formerly lived .. and reigned in them. As if he fhould fay, you have " not only caft away the Grace of God; it is not only ** true, that Chrift died for you in vain, but that he is " most shamefully crucified in or by you .- They who " revolt to the Righteousness of the Law, are confum-" mated by it, that is, are made an end of and utter hy " destroyed. He that falleth from Grace plainly loferth . Expiation, Remiffion of Sins, Righteousnels, Liberty, " and that Life, which Chrift by his Death and Re-" furrection hath merited for us." As for Calvin, who knows not that he fometimes flickles mightily for ab/olute final Perfeverance ? Yet at other Times he teaches the Poffibility of falling totally and finally from Grace. Hear what he fays: "We fee who they are, whom * the Apostle excludes from Hope of Pardon, namely . Apostates, who have alienated themselves from the .. Go/pel, which they once embraced, and from the " Grace of God; which befalleth no Man, but fuch " a one as fins against the Holy Ghost. He (St Paul) " convinceth them (the Galatians) of falling away not " from his Doctrine only, but from Chrift. If you feels " for any Part of Righteousness in the Works of the " Law, Chrift becomes nothing to you, and you are se alienated from Grace. Scarce every tenth Man of " those.

"those who have given up their Names to Chrift." "retain the purity of Faith unto the end. Almost " all degenerate—and grow profane."

So do those Weathercocks, Luther and Calvis, oppose themfelves and one another. And if those Champions for the Truth, as they are called, thus play the Ambodexter, which fide of the Question would you have ustake? That which pleafes you? For what Reafon? Becaule you challenge St Auftin to be of your Party? Nay, but his Authority will ftand you in no ftead; for he too was a double-minded Man and unstable in his Opinions; as wavering and inconfistent with himself, as Luther and Calvin. I need not tell you, that he is fometimes for absolute Predestination. But it is needful to remind you again, that otherwhile he is clear for Gemeral Redemption. He fays, "It was an Article falfly " fathered upon him, that he fhould hold, that our 4. Lord Jelus Chrift did not fuffer for the Redemption of " all Mankind." And in purging himfelf from this Imputation, he fays, " the Blood of Christ is the Re-" demption of the whole World." Elsewhere he speaks in this manner, "I know thee to be true God, and our " Lord Jefus Chrift, the only begotten Son of God, the " Creator. Saviour and Redeemer of me and of the " whole human Race. Mankind falls fick, not of bo-" dily Diseases, but of Sins. This great fick Man " lies all along throughout the whole World, from " the East unto the West. For the healing of this great " fick Man, the omnipotent Phylician comes down." With abundantly more of like Import. Auflin too is evoted to confirm the Doctrine of unconditional, final Persevenance! Yet he fays, " It is a thing to be won-" dered at, and much to be wondered at, that God " fhould not give Per/everance to fome of his Children, " whom he hath regenerated in Chrift, and to whom " he hath given Faith, Hope and Love." Again, he mentions fome, " who go out of the world by Death, with the goodness of their Wills fallen from good to evil.-If he that is now regenerate and justified, vo-" luntarily relapfeth into an ovil course of Life, furely " he

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" he cannot fay, I have not received it, because he " hath loss the Grace of God, that he had received." Again he teaches, that " there are some that love God, " who do not persevere in this Good unto the end." So does he oppose the Doctrine which he elsewhere espouses and maintains.

But you will back the Opinions of your Triumvirate with the Authority of St Paul. Impoffible'; unless you can prove that an infpired Apostle has written pro and con, as they have done. And from their Writings indeed you may affert that he has done fo. But bare Affertion comes thort of Proof. St Paul in his Writings is either uniformly for absolute and unconditional Predefination and Perseverance, or he is fo against them. This must be allowed, or we cannot allow him the Character of an infpired Writer. If he is for fuch Doctrines, then Austin, Luther and Calvin are mistaken, when they write against them. If he is against them, then these three Arminian-Predestinarians are equally mistaken when they write for them. Auffin, Luther and Calvin, I believe were good Men, and I doubt not are all now in Heaven, and have done with all the Disputes their Writings have occasioned; but yet they were but Men, encompa/fed about with infirmities, and liable to miflakes. as well as you and I. And fince they have all been fo positive on both fides of a Contradiction, which way would you have us follow them ? That way as you do ? And because you follow them that way? You must excufe us, if we do not follow them nor you a Step further than you all follow the Doctrine of Chrift and his Apoftles. And that is in the Way, which you call the Arminian Herely ; but we, Truth and primitive Orthodoxy.

"What Pretence, fays Dr Nowell to the Author of "Pietas Oxonienfis, have you to call your own Notions the Principles of the Reformation?" You pertly anfwer, "becaule they are fo." And to prove your Affertion, you fay, "Open the Liturgy where you will, "Calvinifm flares you in the Face." I open it on the very first Words of the Liturgy, which are thefe: When, the nwicked Man turneth away from bis Wickednefs that be

be bath committed, and doth that which is lawful and right, he shall fave his foul alive, Ezek. xviii. 27. Is there any thing in this fentence, that founds like your Predefination? Does Calvinifm fare us in the face bere, or in all the whole Chapter ? Yea is it not as oppofite to your Opinions as Noonday is to Midnight? It evidently is. Inthe Abfolution used in the daily Service. it is declared, that God "defires not the Death of a " Sinner." In Te Deum, we are taught, that Chrift " took upon him to deliver Man." In the Prayer for the Clergy and People there is this Petition : "Send down " upon our Bishops and Curates, and all Congregations " committed to their Charge, the healthful Spirit of " thy Grace " In the Litany, "O God the Son. Re. " deemer of the World: That it may please thee to have " mercy upon all Men. O Lamb of God, that takeft " away the Sins of the World." In the first Prayer to be used in Ember Week, we are directed to pray, that " those which shall be ordained to any holy Function. " may by their Life and Doctrine, fet forward the " falvation of all Men." In the General Thanksgiving, we blefs God " for his ineftimable love in the Redemp, " tion of the World by our Lord Jefus Chrift."

In the Collects for Sundays and Holidays, we meet with fuch Petitions, Declarations, and Expressions as thefe. " Almighty and everlafting God, who hateft " nothing that thou haft made. Ashwednesday. " Al-* mighty and everlafting God, who of thy tender love " towards Mankind, haft fent thy Son our Saviour Jefus " Chrift to take upon him our Flesh, and to fuffer Death " upon the Crofs, that all Mankind should follow the " Example of his great Humility." Sunday before Eafter. "O merciful God, who haft made all Men, and " hateft nothing that thou haft made, nor wouldeft the " death of a Sinner, but rather that he fhould be con-" verted and live; have mercy upon all Jews, Turks. " Infidels, and Hereticks; and fo fetch them home. " bleffed Lord, to thy Flock, that they may be faved " among the Remnant of the true liraelites," Good Friday.

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In the other Offices, are thefe: " Almighty and ever-" living God, who by thy holy Apoftle haft taught us to "make Prayers and Supplications, and to give Thanks " for all Men." Prayer for the Church militant. "Ye " must give most humble and hearty Thanks to God " the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoft. for the ** Redemption of the World by the Death and Paffion " of our Saviour Chrift." Exhortation at the Communion. "God fo loved the world, that he gave his only " begotten Son, to the end that all that believe in him " should not perish, but have everlasting life. This * is a true faying, and worthy of all Men to be re-" ceived, that Chrift Jefus came into the world to fave " Sinners .- If any Man fin, we have an Advocate with * the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous, and he is the " Propitiation for our Sins." St John adds, " And " not for ours only, but also for the Sins of the whole " World." Sentences at the Communion. " Jefus Chrift " is the very patchal Lamb, which was offered for " us, and hath taken away the Sin of the World." " Preface upon Eafler-day, " Jefus Christ-upon the " Crofs-made a full, perfect and fufficient Sacrifice, " Oblation and Satisfaction for the Sins of the whole " World." Prayer of Confectation. " Thou that takeft " away the Sins of the World, have Mercy upon us." Anthem at the Communion. " I learn to believe in God " the Son, who hath redeemed me and all Mankind. Catechifm. "O most mighty God and merciful Fa-" ther, who haft Compafiion upon all Men, and hateft " nothing that thou haft made, who wouldeft not the " death of a Sinner." Communion Office. "O most " mighty and gracious, good God, thy Mercy is over " all thy Works .- The Lord is gracious and full of " Compassion, flow to Anger, and of great Mercy." Thankfgiving after a Storm at Sea.

In this Manner our Church in her Liturgy fets forth the Extent of Redemption by Jefus Chrift. Let us now confider what fhe therein teaches concerning Perfeverance. And here let it be observed, that every Prayer for Perseverance implies a Possibility of Non-perfeverance, in

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in the Opinion of our Church : For to pray for a Thing which must necessarily be, and no Interveniencies whatever can prevent, is fuch a piece of Folly, as no Man in his Senfes would be guilty of. And furely you, above all Men, would never fuppole this could be charged on the bell of wifible Churches. If you fay, The End is not to be expected without the Use of Means; and the Means of obtaining Perfeverance is Prayer; you give up the Point, and acknowledge with us, that Per/everance is not a meteffary and indefectible thing, but contingent and conditional. In our Liturgy then we find fuch Prayers as thefe: "We therefore pray thee, belp thy Servants, " whom thou haft redeemed with thy most precious " Blood. Make them to be numbered with thy Saints " in Glory everlasting." Te Deum. "Take not thy " Holy Spirit from us." Daily Suffrages. "Grant " that by Patience and Comfort of thy holy Word we . may embrace and ever bold faft the bleffed hope of " everlafting Life. Second Sunday in Adv. " Strength-" en us by thy Grace, that by the Innocency of our 4 Lives, and Conftancy of our Faith, even unto Death, " we may glorify thy holy Name." Innocents Day. "Grant us thy Peace all the Days of our Life." Second Sunday after Epiphany. " Grant that we may al-4 ways ferve thee in purenels of Living and Truth. First Sunday after Easter. "Grant us by the fame Spi-" rit to have a right Judgment in all Things, and ever-" more to rejoice in his holy comfort. Whitfunday. " Keep us fiedfast in this Faith." Trinity Sunday. " Make us to have a perpetual Fear and Love of thy " holy Name." Second Sunday after Trinity. " In-" creafe and multiply upon us thy Mercy, that thou " being our Ruler and Guide, we may fo pais through " things temporal, that we finally lose not the Things " eternal." Fourth Sunday after Trinity. " Grant that " we may fo faithfully ferve thee in this Life, that we " fail not finally to attain thy heavenly Promifes." Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. Grant that we may " ftedfaftly walk in the way that leadeth to eternal " Life." St Philip and St Jamei's Day. " Grant us " Grace

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"Grace to to follow thy bleffed Saints in all virtuous and godly Living, that we may come to those unfreakable Joys, which thou hast prepared for them that unfeignedly love thee." All Saints Day.

Much more to the fame Parpole might have been produced from the Collects. But omitting that, let us fee what occurs in the other Offices. " To all thy " People give thy heavenly Grace, - that with meek "Heart and due Reverence, they may hear and re-" ceive thy holy Word, truly ferving thee in Holinefs ", and Righteouineis all the Days of their Life." Prayer for the Church Militant. " Repent you of your Sins, " or elfe come not to that holy Table, left after the " taking of that holy Sacrament, the Devil enter into " you, as he entered into Judes, and fill you full of " all Iniquities, and bring you to Destruction both of Body and Soul." Warning before Communion. " Grant us therefore, gracious Lord, fo to eat the 44 Flefh of thy dear Son Jefus Chrift, and to drink his " Blood, - that we may evermore dwell in him, and " he in us." Prayer after the Preface. " Almighty " and everliving God, we most heartily thank thee, " that thou doft vouchfafe to feed us, who have duly " received these holy Mysteries, with the spiritual " Food of the most precious Body and Blood of thy *' Son our Saviour Jesus Chrift, and doft affure us " thereby of thy Favour and Goodneis towards us; " and that we are very Members incorporate in the " myftical Body of thy Son, which is the bleffed Com-" pany of all faithful People ; and are also Heirs " through Hope of the everlafting Kingdom ; -- We " most humbly beseech thee, O heavenly Father, to " to affift us with thy Grace, that we may continue " in that holy Fellowship, and do all such good Works, " as thou haft prepared for us to walk in." Second Prayer after Communicating. " Grant that this Child " now to be baptized therein, may receive the Full-" nels of thy Grace, and ever remain in the Number " of thy faithful and elect Children." Bapti/mal Office. " I pray unto God to give me his Grace, that I may " continue

continue in the fame (State of Salvation) unto my
Life's end." Catechifm. " Defend, O Lord, this
thy Child, with thy heavenly Grace, that he may
continue thine for ever." Confirmation. " Send
thy Bleffing upon thefe thy Servants, that they obeying thy Will, and alway being in Safety under thy
Protection, may abide in thy Love unto their Lives
end." Matrimony. " Continue this Sick Member
in the Unity of the Church." Vification of the Sick. Now in all this, where, does Calvinifm fare us in
the Face ? So far is it from flaring therein, that it does not fo much as give a fingle Peep with the Eye; but the whole of it flands in direct Oppofition to that kind of Predefination and Perfeverance, which you - maintain.

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> But you go on, Page 13. " The Arminian Tenets' " belong to the Church of Rome." Do they fo ? I and glad to hear that the Church of Rome has fomething good in her. But if it be fo, you have done exceed-ing ill to pronounce her, " the most depraved and " the most impudent of all Churches." The Tenets that you call Arminian, and which are held contrary to you, by those that you boot at under the Name of Arminians, are the Doctrine of General Redemption, the Amilfibility of Grace, and that the Will of Man, affifted by Grace, is as free to good, as the merely natural and unaffifted Will, is free to evil : Tenets held by the best of Men in all Ages, and plainly maintained by our Church. To fay these Arminians hold Justification by Works, and deny Original Sin, is not only to speak wickedly for God, and talk deceitfully for bim, as Job fays of his Friends; but to be Forgers of Lies, as he alfo speaks, to help support a bad Cause. But of the Doctrines avowed by these Arminians, you fay, " From her (the Church of Rome) they came." What Proof of this ? " And to her they lead." Give your Inflances. Say who that has cordially believed the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th and 31ft Articles of our Charch (the Belief of which makes the Arminian you attack with fuch Virulence) has by fuch Belief been

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led to embrace the Errors of the Church of Rome? And if you cannot bring one, fome perhaps will be ready to fay, that by afferting this, you fhew yourfelf-to be not a whit better than that Church which you feem fo much to defpife.

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Page 13. " How goes the Stream," of Doctrines in the Church of Rome? " Quite in the contrary " Channel" to Predestination and invincible Grace. " Witness the Tridentine Decisions, and the more re-" cent Conflication, Unigenitus. Let a Man peruse " thefe, and then doubt, if he can, whether Arminia-" sifm does not cordially coincide with Popery" Now, Sir, let me ask in my turn, How goes the Stream of Doctrines at Constantinople? Is it not absolute Predestination ? Is there a Mu/Julman in all the Turkif Dominions that does not hold a necessitating Fate, and an inelustabilis ordo rerum ? Let a Man confider this, and then doubt, if he can, whether Calvinifm does not cordially coincide with Mabemetism? Say that Gebuisifts do not look upon Mabomet as a Prophet fent of God. I fay, on the other hand, Nor do Arminians, . those of them that you beet at, look upon the Pope as the infallible Head of the Church. Will you reply, The Mahometans do not believe Chrift to be fuch a Saviour, as the Scriptures declare he is? I fay, Nor do you. In this respect you are but very little before a Muffulman. Upon the whole, if fuch Members of the . Church of England, as you call Arminians, are to be ftigmatized as Pepifts for holding in common withthem fome Tenets, which the wifeft of the Fathers held before St Auftin's Days; fome of the best of Christians have held fince, and our own Church holds at this Day; is there not as much reason to stigmatize the Calvinifis as Mahometans, because they hold fome Tenets in common with them ? It cannot be denied. . Own yourfelf a Mabometan then, or call an Arminian, barely as fuch, a Papift no more.

Page 15. "Abbot, Grindall, Ufber, Williams, Da-"venant, Downham, Carlton, Hall, Beveridge, Hopkins, "&c. were all Bishops and Predefiinarians." They were

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were all Predestinarians once it is true. But did they continue fo to their Lives end? Did they never become wifer ? You should tell Dr Nowell and us that: That Piece of Intelligence, I suppose, you choose to throw into the Shades, as, you fay, Dr Nowell did the Bishops. But for the honour of fome of these once predestinarian Bishops, I cannot forbear telling Tales. Archbishop U/her, before he died, became what you call an Arminian. I know your Party deny it; bat I have fufficient Proof of it now lying before me. So did Bishop Davenant, and several other once antiarminian Bishops and famous Divines that I could name. But, as you fay, " After all, Truth does not depend " on Names. The Doctrines of the Church are to be " learned from the Articles and Homilies (and; you " fhould have added, Liturgy,) of the Church herfelf; "not from the private Opinions of fome Individuals, "who lay hold on the Skirt of her Garment, call "" themfelves by her Name, and live by her Revenue," 'I know fome that think, that Reflection might as well have been kept in.

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However, the Doctrines of the Church, you fay, are to be learned from her eftablished Writings above-mentioned. Agreed. I will take the Liberty then to tell you, in the Words of a Writer in the last Century, who was once as deeply drenched in Calvini/m, as you are, and, I have reason to think, studied the Points in Controverfy as much, and I fcruple not to fay to much better Purpose, that " Universal Redemption is afferted " in no lefs than four diffinct Articles, viz. the zd. " 7th, 15th and 31st. So also in the Catechifm, the " Nicene Creed, and in feveral other Parts of the pub-" lic Liturgy, as is evidently shewed by the Right ** Reverend Dr Overal, whilst he was Public Professor " of Divinity, in the University of Cambridge. And " to this agree the Confessions of the Protestant " Charches beyond Sea, reckoned up by Mr Rogers " upon the 31st Article; if not rightly, it is his Fault.

" Again, the Liberty of the Will, and the Co-operation of Grace, are afferted in the 10th Article, " wherein

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" wherein there is not the leaft Sound of irrefifible "Working; as it is excellently explained by the fame " Dr Overal (a Person, for Temper, Piety and Modera- . " tion, as well as for Wideness and Depth of Learning, " as fit to tell us the very Mind of the Church of " England, as any Man that can be named.) Again, " the Poffibility to fall from Grace after the Recep-" tion of the Holy Ghoft, and to fall into damning " Sins (or into a State of Damnation) is clearly af-" ferted in the 16th Article, and in the Homilies of " our Church concerning the Danger of failing away from " God ; and in the Administration of Baptism ; as " the fame Dr Overal doth demonstrate, affirming, " the contrary Opinion to have been rejected by all " Antiquity, and too much confuted by the Experience " of all Times, and only brought into the Church by " the late Diffentions, which paffed between Zuin-" glius and Martin Luther. Laftly, Conditional Pre-" deflination is fufficiently, though implicitly afferted, by " our Church in her 17th Article ; where it is "" clearly to be collected, that God's eternal Decree " of electing Men to Life sternal, was made in Is-" tuition of their being in Christ; which is as clearly " also to be inferred from the Nature of the Pro-" miles, which are conditionally express in holy Scrip-" ture. And the Promises of God are merely the Tran-" scripts of his Decrees, revealed to us in Time, after " the Pattern and Proportion of what he decreed from " all Eternity."

Now unlefs you can difprove what Bifhop Overal has advanced, (which you fhall never, with all your Art, be able to do) you fhall allow that he has vindicated our Articles from the Charge of Calvinifm; however, as you fay, Bifhop Bull, Doctor Waterland, and feveral other religious and learned Men, "have laboured hard to do it, but were not able." That our Church maintains Univerfal Redemption, as refpecting Mankind; the Liberty of the Will, and the Co-operation of Grace; the Polfibility of falling from Grace; and conditional Predefligation; (as likewife did Aufling.

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Auftin, Prosper and Fulgantius) which you yet call Arminian Tinets, is undeniable. If therefore you have by and by in this Book culled out certain Affertions from the flandard Writings of our Church, which, like many Threatnings and Fromises in Scripture, are abfolute in Form, but conditional in Sense and Meaning, and will yet have them to be understood in an absolute Sense ; and to be construed Calvinifically, you shall be forced either to renounce your Opinion concerning. fuch Paffages ; or to own that the Church of England, like most Calvinistic Writers, is so inconsistent in her Doctrines, that no Man can certainly tell what Doctrine fhe would maintain ; and fo, inflead of the beft, make her one of the worf of visible Churches. Whe-. ther this was not the Defign of your Writings, you, know beft.

Page 16. You tell us, " The Arminian Doctor, " (Bithop Bull) infinuates, " that the Determinations " of the Church in behalf of the Calvinific Princi-" ples, are not sufficiently clear, but dark and ambi-, " guous. As if the had not clearly determined, " That " Predestination is the everlasting Purpose of God ;. " and that we are justified by Faith only." And fuppose she has; as who disputes it ? Under Favour, Sir, the may have clearly determined these Things, and yet. her Determinations in behalf of the Calvinific Principles, may not be sufficiently clear, but dark and ambiguous. For these Points are no more peculiarly Calwinistic, than they are Arminian. " After this rate " any unbelieving Subscriber whatever, when taxed " with Diffonefty and Prevarication, need only cry " out with Bishop Bull, " the Determinations of our " Church, are not clear; and he flips his Neck out " of the Collar very cleverly." And truly you have, made the Collar wide enough for any one fo to do, as. much as in you lies. That our Church holds the Doctrines called Arminian, as maintained by Bishop Overal, is manifest to every Man of common Capa-city that reads his Common Prayer Book with Attention. And you, Sir, have worthily endeavoured to prove

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prove how greatly the contradicts herfelf, and therefore that her Determinations are not clear, and that the is a Church without any fixt Principles. But it is well that many of her wife and good Prefbyters, have recorded that her fixt Principles were innocently and foripturally Arminian, or to fpeak more properly, Melanchtonian; however, fome have taken great Pains to make her Principles fmell flrong of Geneva.

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Will you hear another Quotation from a pious, learned, and judicious Writer, whom I admire as much as you do Zanchius? Being charged with Arminiani/m by a bitter Presbyterian in Oliver's Time, he replies : " I was then in the Opinions I now am " in, when I had not read one Page of Arminius's "Works: Nor do I agree with him, any further than + he agrees with Scripture, Antiquity, the Church of " England, and Melanchion (after the Time of his Con-" version from the Errors of Luther and Calvin.) This " Melanchion had been at first as it were the Scholar . of Luther, and drew from him his first Errors, But . being a pious, learned and unpeffionate Man, (pur-" fuing Truth, not Faction) he faw his Error, and . forfuck it, embracing those Opinions concerning " the Liberty of the Will, the Caufe of Sin, the Uni-" versality of Grace, and the Respectiveness of God's " Decrees, which I afferted. - Thus Melanchton was, " and is still the Darling (more than any one Man) of ** the reformed Part of the Christian World; fo much " the rather, because, besides his wast Learning, un-" biaffed Judgment, and transcendent Piety, he was " almost proverbial for Moderation. For this was he " chosen to write the Augustan Confession ; for this he " was much confidered by them that composed our . Book of Articles, and our other Book of Homilies, " which flews us what is the Doctrine of the true " Church of England. For this he was imitated and admired by the glorious Martyrs of our Religion in " the Days of Queen Mary : For this he was effecmed " far above Mr Calvin by Jacobus Arminius, the ia-" mous Professor of Divinity in the University of - " Leyden ;

" Leyden; who, however a Presbyterian, as to Matter of Discipline, did yet fo very far excel the other "Divines of that Sect in exactness of Learning, as "well as Life, that we may fay he became Melanchton's "Convert." From this Testimony of Dr Pierce then, it appears, that the Church of England, is neither Arminian, nor Calvinissic, but treads in the Steps of Melanchton. And that his Testimony is true, there is no room left to doubt, fince, if it could have been proved false, his rigid Antagonist, Dr Reynolds, and the wielent Fastion that then stroke for the upper Hand, would not have failed to have done it.

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Page 16. " One of the most furious Arminians now " living, the John Goodwin of the prefent Age-is " Mr John Wesley." However it may be thought a Matter that does not concern me, to undertake to defend Mr Wesley against your virulent Slanders and Investices, yet, to let the World fee what Regard you have to Truth, Juflice, and Sincerity, I shall make fome Strictures upon this Paffage. You tell us, though most untruly, Page 132. " That an Arminian holds five of " the Points upon which the Mystic Babylon is built." And then you mention fix Points of Doctrine maintained in the Church of Rome; one of which muft be thrown afide, in order to reduce them to five; for you charge the Arminians with holding no more in common with Papifis. And pray which must that be? I prefume the first, wiz. that no Man, fo long as he liveth in this mortal Life, ought-positively to conclude that he is actually in the Number of the predefinate. This, though it be a Tenet of the Church of Rome, I conclude we must not deem an Error, because it is the undeniable Confequence of what is afferted by Elista Coles in his Practical Discourse of God's Sovereignty, which is the Calvinifts Body of Divinity, viz. " that Perfeverance to Salvation must demonstrate the " Truth of Faith ; and wherefoever this follows not. " Faith was but pretended," page 271. It undeniably follows from hence, that no Man can be fure his Faith is true; till he bas perfevered to Salvation; and fo. that

that no Man, so long as he lives, ought positively to conclude, that he is a *Exally* in the Number of the predefinate. Now whether the Arminians hold this diftinguishing Tenes of Popery or not, it is evident the Calwinifts do. As therefore you have been so unwary as heedlefsly to lay down fix popis Points instead of five; and this first, like the Wickedness of the Wicked, falls upon your own Pate, I doubt not but you will take it as a Favour, if we throw this out again, and retain only the five that follow.

The first of these five Points is, " That fince the " Fall of Adam, Man's Free will is not loft and ex-" tinct." What Man in his Senfes will affirm it is ? He may as well affirm, that his Soul is lost and extinct. You yourself must allow, with Mr Wesley, Elifba Coles, and me, that " the Will cannot be forced." And if it cannot be forced, it must be free. In this you must coincide with the Church of Rome, as much as Mr Wefley, unless you would incur the Imputation of an unreasonable Man. Herein you must Arminianize, or be downright perver/e. The Charge against Mr Wefley then is reduced to four Points, wiz. " that he main-" tains Doctrines contrary to the 11th Article of the " Church, (which you have split asunder to make " 1-we of your Points) and to the 12th and 13th Arti-" cles." Now, Sir, whoever reads Mr Wefley's Writings cannot but fee, that his Doctrine is exactly agreeable to all these Articles. To charge him then with a pretended Arminianism, that is, " the very Essence of " Popery," can be no other than to be guilty of Falfbood and Calumny, if nothing worfe. But you do not only charge him with being fuch an Arminian, but a furious one too. Now, Sir, I must tell you, I hardly believe you in this Point. I had an Opportunity twenty Years ago, of knowing as much of his Temper, as vou do. He was then a Man remarkably mesk and calm in his Temper; very far from having, like Calvin. a wild Beast of Impatience raging in him, and which be could not tame. And I have never heard, (which I should certainly have done, if it were so) that there is

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is any Change in him in this respect for the worfer. 1 <u>*1</u> Could you then juffly blame Mr Wolley if he should apply to you, the Words of David concerning Doeg ŝ the Edomite: Thy Tongue imagineth Wickedness, and with Lies thou cutteft like a tharp Rezer. Thou haft loved Un-78 righteou/nels more than Goodnels, and to talk of Lies more 21 than Righteousness. Thou hast loved to speak all Words 1 that may do burt, O thou falje Tongue. And if he should 11 tell you it is well for you (your prefent Quiet, I should; ũ. rather fay) that you can fancy yourfelf elect; or elfe I know not how you can read Prov. vi. 16, 17. 18, eċ 19. and other fuch Passages of Scripture, without de

ti trembling. But Mr Wesley, you say, is " the John Goodwin of İŁ " the prefent Age." Is he fo? And did you speak (x this, meaning to reproach Mr Wefley. Setting afide. i. 7. Good-win's political Principles, (which I shall have D. Occasion to shew by and by you seem to be no Enemy ł to) and taking him only as the Theologist, you could í. hardly have faid any Thing greater in his Commenda-1.1 tion. J. Goodwin is one of the chief of those Worľe, thies, who fuffered more for the genuine Doctrines of n, Christianity from the perfecuting Calvinifis of those få Times, than the fix expelled Students did for their niÌ Attachment to Calvinifm; and who, by the Breath of 41 his Moath contributed, as much as any Man, to dif. pel that Smoke of the bostomless Pit, which had clouded and fullied the Face of the Church of England. His Redemption redeemed, will ever remain as a Monument, of his great Reading, clear Reasoning, and sound Judgment in the Points we contend about. This Book you fay, page 65. was effectually answered by Mr George Kendall; for which he had the Thanks of Bishop Hall If it was, I'll eat it, as tough a Morfel as it is. Has Mr Kendall proved, that the Scriptures do not fay what. 3 they do, in favour of General Redemption, and the Poffibility of falling from Grace? Or has he proved that the Writers he quotes in favour of those Doctrines, do not fay what they do? Or that those Scriptures and those Writers do not mean what they fay ? Or has

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shas he proved, that the plain Passages of Scripture are to be explained by the figurative; and fuch as are easy and of undoubted Senfe, by fuch as are more diffcelt and doubtful? If he has not proved these Things, which it is impossible he should, he has not effectually an/wered J. Goodwin's Redemption redeemed. Surely we cannot but have a high Opinion of a Man whom Every itself cannot but praise. And when such an Enemy, as you deliberately avow yourself to be, commends Mr Wesley under the Character of the John Goodwin of the present Age, we certainly ought not to look upon him in any less View, than a glorious Champion for the Truth of the Gospel, and genuine Doctrines of the Church of England.

But did you indeed fay this by Way of Reproach to Mr Wefley? How is it that your Mind is fo eftranged from him, fince you were, as fome fay, a Member of his Society, or however an Attender upon his Doctrine, in Ireland? Was it your Humility (or your Pride was it?) led you to fit at the Back of him, or his Preachers, in the Defk at Dublin? One would be inclined to think you had a better Opinion of him and his Doctrines then, than you have now. What has occafioned the Change; You declare indeed, in your Sermon on 1 Tim. i. 10. " It is not the smallest of 44 my diftinguishing Mercies, that, from the very Com-" mencement of my unworthy Ministrations, (alas !) I " have not had a fingle Doctrine to retract, nor a fin-" gle Word to unfay." If this be true, Sir, I will venture to affirm, you are the first mere Man that could ever boast in this Manner, except some of the inspired Penmen : I fay fome, for it appears from Gal. ii. 14. and elsewhere, that fome, even of those, had fome Words to unfay. But if you have been to happy fince the Commencement of your most unworthy Ministrations (for we are not against your *fpeaking bumbly* in the *fupe lative Degree*, though we object a little to your boaffing in a Superlative Manner) as never to advance one fingle Point of Doctrine, which you had need to retrad, and never to fay a fingle Word, which you had need

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need to wnfay, never to make one Slip of the Tongues did you never do any fuch thing before that Commencement Did vou never believe and maintain the Doctrine of General Redemption? If you did, why did you wheel off from your former Principles? Will you tell me, you fee clearer now, than you did then? This is the poor Plea of every Weathercork in Religion that we meet with Several I have known, that have : Inifted about, perhaps more than you have done, whole last Vision, as they fay, was always the clearest; and yet, like you, were as politive at first that they faw . aright, as they were at last. This cannot but create a throng Sufpicion that you do not know when you do fee aright. And till you can give us better Proof of your prefent Infallibility of Vision, than you have done, you must give us leave to think for ourselves, and to think that you faw better once, than you fee now.

ke I have known one, that was always confident that 1 he was right, notwithstanding he has changed his Opinion three Times to my Knowledge, and his Opi-1 . . nions have been as widely different, as the East is! from the Weft. And at every Turn, every one was. ΰ. strong, that did not think as he did. Upon every ŝ Change he was still as infallible in his own Account. as ever was Pope in the Account of a Papif, or Mr. Toplady in his Judgment of himfelf. And after all this. I once heard this Shiftabout fay (as if he had always been as fixt to one Opinion, as the Needle to the North) speaking of a Gentlewoman of his Acquaintance, "I. never come near that Gentlewoman, but I always find her in a new Opinion ; there is a fincere Heart. at the Bottom, or fhe would have been overfet long ago." Now what can any one think of fuch Changelings? Tho', we may in Charity hope, as that Man did concerning his Acquaintance, that there is a fince re Heart. at the Bottom; we cannot but in Reafon think, that: there must be much Pride, and a marvellous degree of Self-footbing in fuch a one, that can all this while. upon every fresh Change, fancy himself to be right, and condemn all others that do not change as often

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and the fame Ways that he does. I would here give my Advice to all fuch, as are thus given to change; never change the old Opinion, unlefs you have fufficient Reafon to think it is wrong; and if upon fuch Ground you do change, never condemn others for not taiaking juft as you do, unlefs you are quite fure you have changed for the right. If this Rule were obferved, I am clearly of Opinion, that real Chriftians, of every Denomination, might go to Heaven quietly, as for one another, and without falling out by the Way.

" Mr Wester, you fay, feems to have refined upon " Bishop Full in Equivocation and diffoneft Prevarication ; and in a loofe, thaggling Way of evading the " Force of Church-decisions, and weakening the facred " Ties of folemn, repeated Subscriptions." Bull, you fay, page 14. " is one of those Names that are not " to be mentioned without Honour." I would alk, with what Honour we can mention the Name of a Man, though a Bishop, if he was, as you represent him, an Equivocator, a diffonest Prevaricator, and a loofe, shaggling Evader of Church-decisions, and Weakmer of the facred Ties of folemn, repeated Subscriptions? I should suppose the Name of a Man chargeable with fuch Crimes could not be mentioned with much Honour. And Mr Wesley's Name, according to your Account, feemingly with still lefs. For he, you fay, feems to have refined upon Bishop Bull; to exceed him in his Crimes. And with how much more Honour may we mention the Name of that reverend Presbyter of the Church of England, who has undertaken to vindicate her from the Charge of Arminianifm, by endeavouring to prove that the is downright Calwiniffic, by his own Equivocation. Prevarication, and loofe, shaggling Way of evading her Decision in the 2d and 31ft Articles, and in many Places of the Liturgy, (as I have already shewn) and Homilies befides. . You, Sir, have fublcribed to the 2d Article of our

You, Sir, have subscribed to the 2d unifered, was. Church, which afferts, that Chrift-traly fuffered, was. crucified, dead and buried, or respective his Father to, us, ţ

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us; and to be a Sacrifice, not only for original Guilt, but allo for the actual Sins of Men; and to the 31ft, which maintains, that the Offering of Christ once made, is that perfect Redemption, Propitiation, and Satisfaction for all the Sins of the subole World, both original and actual, as well as any of those Ministers of Chrift, which you call Arminian. And if you will needs have the Church of England to be Calvinific; and subscribed to these Articles as such, must not you equivocate, prevaricate, and have a look, thaggling Way of evading Church-decisions, as much as ever Bishop Bull and Mr Wefley cid and had? Certainly you cannot deny it. If then they, or any one elfe, that holds General Redemption, with its concomitant Doctrines, have, on that Account, been criminal in fubfcribing to the 17th Article; you and every Calvinift have been to as much as they, and more, in fubscribing to the ad and 31R. A Generalift may fairly and bonefly lub-Scribe to the 17th Article, seeing that those, who were likely to know its Meaning better than you and I. have determined, that it holds no fuch Predestination 2s you contend for ; as every unprejudiced Perion alio may eafily determine for himfelf, from the very Words of the Article; but no Calvinist can fairly and bonefily Mubicribe to the 2d and 31ft, but he must equivocate and prevaricate, and fly to fuch Sbifts and Evafions, as are not to be admitted in any Cafe, much lefs in this, as being altogether inconfistent with Uprightness.

Page 17. " Mr Welley, you fay, very gravely tells s, us, that the Article, which treats of Predefination, " only defines the Term, but does not affirm the Doc-* trine." The Doctrine taught by juch Calvinifts as you, I suppose he means. And can you prove that it does? If you can, I should heartily repent that ever I subscribed it, If I had had the least Notion of such Doctrine being affirmed in that Article, I would as foon have subscribed to the Mahometan Koran, as to й. You may gravely tell us, and you may as gravely attempt to prove, that all Events are abfolutely necessary ; and that Juch Neceffity is find by the Author of Nature ; 6.3. bag

but I must have as bad an Opinion, as you have, of God, the fovereign Good, and believe him to be the Author of all the moral Evil there is in the World, before I can believe you. However, you maintain that the 17th Article does affirm your Doctrine of Predeltination; and I maintain that the 2d and 31ft do affirm (in Words, that it is impossible, without doing Violence even to common Senfe, to draw afide to any other, than their plain, obvious Meaning) the Doctrine of General Redemption. To these you have subscribed ; and if you have subscribed as a Calvinia, you did it. infincercly, and with fecres Provises and Exceptions of your own. I cannot help therefore retorting upon you St Paul's Words, accommodated to the Cafe in hand, varying a little from your flight Variation : Thou art inexcufable (O fubscribing Calvinist !) wherever thou art, that judgest (the subscribing Arminian) for, wherein thou judgest (him) thou condemnest thyself : For thou that judgeft doft the fame Thing (in another Way.) And your own Words, a little varied, concerning Dr Newell and his Subscriptions, page 24. "You, Sir, have fub-" fcribed to our Articles and Homilies .- Thefe Arti-" cles and Homihes are, not in your Senfe, Calvinific, 44 but what you call Arminian. And you are a pro-" feffed rigid Calvinift. Either therefore you was not " a Calvinist when you subscribed, or you subscribed " to what you difbelieved." By your own Effimate then I judge of you; and leave you, as well qualified for the Bufinefs, to judge of the reft of your Sect.

Well Sir, you have, with that Measure of Courtefy and Candor that you are possible of, painted out Mr Wesley in very black Colours, not only as a Man unsit to be a Minister of the Gospel, but unsit even to be a Member of human Society. You have set him forth as an Equivocator, a Prevaricator, an Enemy to the Church of England, a Fattor for the Church of Rome; that such Men, (as you would make the World believe, he, and such as hold General Redemption are) were in Queen Elizabeth's Days ranked among Pelagiani, Papists, Epicures, and Anabopsist. Now, Sir, after you have the Charge of absolute Predestination.

faid all this, let me afk you, who do you think will believe you when you fay, page 26. " I abhor every " thing that even looks like Perfecution for Princip'es-" merely religious." But you do not perhaps, look upon the Generalist's Principles to be merely'religious. Youlook upon them as corrupt, impisus and wicked Principles, and fo by means of this Starting-bole, you can well approve of Persecution against the Generalists, and Mr Wesley especially, as being an Arch-beretic, one of the most furious Arminians now living. the John Gordwin of the prefent Age, and the Abridger of your Translation of Zanchius. You well know, Sir, that Mr Wefley has had a pretty good Share of Perfecution, and that chiefly for having been reprefented to the Word, in much the fame manner as you represent him; fo much of it, that if you had been in his flead with your Principles, and it must have cost you as much to maintain them, as it hath coft him, I am inclined to think you. would not have come up to the Price. As dear as you hold Calvinifm, I could almost venture to affirm, you do not hold it dear enough to give up every thing for it,that the Men of the World hold most dear.

But as near as Mr Wefley has oftentimes been to the Gates of Death, through the Outrage and Violence of an incenfed Rabble (which I do not find but he always bore with the utmost Patience and Mechneli, as furious an Arminian as you fay he is) he has hitherto efcaped with Life, and he can now go on his way pretty quictly, . a favour which you feem to repine at. And therefore, out of your pious Zeal for the Church and Orthodoxy, you will give one more loud Halloo, after the former Manner, to try if you cannot rouse again the dull inactive Populace, that they may do effectually that Bufineis, which before they left undone. But be advised, Sir, take heed what you do. For notwithflanding you would fhift the Character of Methodift from the Calvinific Party, and throw it wholly upon the Generalists, a thoughtlefs Mob, when once railed, will fhew them no favour on that account. The Leaders among you may take to themfelves the plaufible Character of THE Gofpel Minif-

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ters, as if none preached the Golpel but they; and call their followers Saveet Chriftians, and Dear Children of God, as if none but Caleinifts were worthy of fuch Names, but take my word for it, this will never fave your Bacon. When Perfection raged before, the Calvinifts fared but little better than the Generalifts: And if your good Offices can prevail fo far as to raife the Storm again, call yourfelves what you will, the World calls you Metbodifts, and as fuch you must not think to go fcotfree.

Will you pretend to fay, you do not defire to raife Persecution against the Generalists, the Arminians, as you call them ? Why then did you fet forth Mr Wefley, and all that agree with him in point of Doctrine, in fuch a Light? Is not that in itself a kind of Perfecution? And would you not have every one elfe think of them as you do? And do by them as you have done, if not sworfe? You shall never persuade me that you would not. If you had thought Mr Wesley, Dr Nowell, or any one else in an Error, would it not have been fufficient to have faid what you could by way of Proof. without shewing what you call your becoming Indignation ? Without reviling, flandering and calling reproachful Names ? I think it would. And if you had omitted that, there had been some Room to hope that you do indeed abbor Persecution. But first to persecute, and then to tell us very gravely that you abbor Perfecution, can but make every thinking Man conclude, that if you de abhor it, it is only when it lights upon yourfelf and your own Party. You would fain be thought a swife and a good Man : And if you really are that wife and good Man, which you defire to be thought, I must fay concerning you, as you fay concerning Dr Nowell, "All is not wife that wife Men fay ; nor all good that " good Men do." I not do fay as one of old did. Mar operio is in avia orpis, I hate that Sophift, who is not wife for himfelf; but this I fay, I pity fuch a Sophift who is neither wife for himfelf, nor others.

I have dwelt long upon the Matter between Mr Welley and you, for several Reasons. 1. In my Opinion there is a kind of common Justice due to every Man; ٠.

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which is, that we fhould do unto them as we would that they should do unto us. It is a Lesson taught us by Christ himfelf, and admired even by a Heathen Emperor ; the more is the Pity it should not be practifed by you, who fet yourfelf up as the Church of England's Vindicator. You, Sir, would not be willing to be perfecuted yourfelf, why then should you endeavour to raise Persecution against Mr Wesley, or any Man else, that differs from you in Sentiment? If you would convince them that they are in an Error, do it if you can by Reason, where they err against Reason, and by Scripture, where they err against Scripture; but use no other Weapons, nor encourage others to do it. Do not, by charging them with high Crimes they are innocent of, endeavour to fet the licentious Vulgar on to beat their Brains out. As much as I hate Calvinifm, I do not hate Calvinifis. And though I would, if I could, rid the World of their horrid Opinions, I would not with fuch as hold them to be sout up in a Caffle in North Wates, or Walling ford, where none should be fuffered to refort to them but their Keepers ; as the Calvinian Bifhops advised concerniing thole termed Pelagians or Free-Willers in Q. Elizabetb's Days; much lefs would I with an End to their Lives. because they differed in Opinion from me. 2. I need not now tell you, that I am one of those Arminian Heretics, condemned by your Pen, that hold General Redemption, Free Will, and the Amiffibility of Grace, in fuch Manner as they are maintained by our Church'; and therefore whatever you have faid to fpirit up the World and the Calvinift's against Mr Welley or others, as Generalifis, equally affects me. And when it is come to bis, that,

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Proximus Ucalegon ar det.

When any *ill minded Incendiary* hath fet fire to our next. Neighbour's House, it behoves every one to lend a helping Hand to extinguish the Flame, left he be, milchiefed by it.

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Page 18. " If Arian Subscription to Trinitarian Ar-" ticles is pulpably diffioneff, then, by all the Rules of " Argument in the World, Arminian Subscription to " Articles that are Calvinific, must be no lefs crimi-" nal. This was the Gordian Knot, which Dr Wa-" terland, with all his straining, never could untie," But the Doctor, you fay, " to free himself from this " Embarrassment, resolved to cut the Knot at once, " by roundly denying, that our Articles are Calvinif-" tical:" and a very good Expedient too. For if Words have any fix'd and feilled Meaning, those Passages, which I have collected from our Liturgy, muft be acknowledged to be as opposite to Calvinifm, as Light to Darkness. And unless you can prove that our Articles contradict the Liturgy, you must own, that these, no more than the Liturgy, are Calvinific. the Doctor therefore has given the Arian Adverfaries no Advantage at all against him, nor our Church, by this Method : You and your Party have, by infifting upon her being Calvinific : Yea, and the Deifs too, against the Scriptures, as well as her. And 'tis next to a Miracle, while the Scriptures are to wrested to Support Calvinifm, that all the World do not turn Deifts.

Page 20. You pray, "That the Delilabs, who make it their Businels to flear the Church of its Locks, by robbing it gradually of its Doctrines, may not, at the long, run, deliver her quite up into the hands of the Phil/lines," Why, indeed, there is great Danger of it; but it comes from a quarter, that either you do rot fu/pect, or are willing to conceal. Her genuine Dectrines, I hope, we shall always maintain against the Church of Rome and Geneva, and any Innovators whatever.

Having difpatched Bifhop Bull, Mr. Wefley, and Dr Waterland, you will have a Bout with Bifhop Burset. Page 21. The Bifhop fuppoles an Article may be "conceived in fuch general Words, that it may admit of different Literal and Grammatical Senfers." Yes reply, "As if there could be more Literal Sen-"fes

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fr fes of a Propolition than one !" As if there could not . It is evident there may. For Instance, take this Proposition, the Word was God. A Trinitarian will take this in the literal Senfe, and fay, the Word was God ; oven the eternal, unoriginated God. An Arian will take it likewife in the literal Senfe, and fay, the Word was God; but it was only an inferior, originated God. It isplain then that different Perfons may fubscribe the fame Article in the literal and grammatical Senfe, and yet fubscribe in a Scale plainly contracy one to another. The chies Matter in Subscription then, is not to confider only what is the literal, but what is the true and genuine Senie of the Words subscribed to; as intended by those that framed those Words ; which can be, fupposing them all of ' one Opinion, but one and the fame; whereas the literal Senfe-may be taken different Ways. And he alone is the bonef Subscriber that subscribes in the true and genuine Sonfe of the Articles, where that Senfe is certainly -Anown or however in a Senfe that appears to him as fuch, where the Matter is not fufficiently clear. But this cannot be faid with regard to those Articles that oppose Arianism. Popery and Dei/m; for these are framed in such a Manmer, as admits of no Evafion, nor Miflake; no literal Senfe. but what is the true and gennine Senfe alfo, -When therefore you fay, that supposing there could be more literal Senfes of a Proposition than one, " An. " Arian, a Papifl or a Deifl, may with a good Conficience, . • and without Equivocation, fubicribe those very Articles -" which literally and grammatically conclude point-" blank against Arianifm, Popery, and Deifm." You only bear false Witness, and vilely flander that Church you pretend to vindicate. A precious Vindicator truly ! Page 23. You tell Dr Nowell, " You and I and

Page 23. You tell Dr. Nouvell, "You and I and "every Subferiber, are by express Declaration of Au-"toority, pinned down to the plain, literal and gram-"matical Meaning of each Article." By the Declaration of what Authority are we thos planed down? Supposing it to be that of King James the first? What is that to you and me? Unless it were the Declaration of prefent Authority, and fo expressed. A Declaration without any Name affirst to it, I can hardly call, a Decharation.

claration of Authority. Its being called, His Majefly's Declaration, 1 prefume, makes it no more Matter of Authority, than if it were called, His Holine/s's Declaration. But let me repeat it again, we are not only to confider the *literal*, but the genuine Senfe and Meaning of each Article. And this I learn from the Liturgy to be fuch, that Calvini/m, however it may appear to be the Senfe of one Article (which yet, when attentively confidered, is no more than Appearance) is not taught in our Articles. And this every one must allow, that will not make our Church as inconfiftent with herfelf, as Auflin, Luther, Calvin and You.

Well, you urge us further, King James declares, "That no Man thall put his own Sonje or Comment to " be the Meaning of the Article, but thall take it in the " literal and grammatical Senfe." What, without putting his own Senje upon it? Did you fubfcribe the Articles arithme putting your own Senje upon them, even when you fubfcribed them in the literal Senfe? Your Queffion is not, whether you took the Letter in a Senfe of your own devifing; but whether the Senfe you took it in was not your own, from whenceforer you gathered it up; or whether you fubfcribed them in the Senfe of others, which you knew nothing of, and did not believe? If the former, then you fubfcribed it contrary to King James's Declaration, you put your own Senfe upon it: If the latter, you were either very thoughth/s or very diffonefl.

You, Sir, have, among the reft, subscribed the 35th Article, which declares, the fecond Book of Homilies,--doth contain a Godly and wholefome Doctrine. In the Homily of Alms-doing there is this Aporryphal Text, Alms makes an Asonement for Sins. Now as much a Galwinif, as you are, did you not subscribe to this, which is one Principal Tenet of Popery? Or did you, like every boneft Arminian Subscriber, come in here with a Sense of your own, and make a little Exception. This I allow, that this Homily contains a godly and wholefom Doctrine (in general, but not in every particular.) You fubscribed likewise the 21st against Rebellion. And yet; Page 49. you fet your best Hand to promote is, as the i

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loyal and godly Mr Prynne did. For you fay, "When-" ever a Prince overfleps Law, Loyalty itfelf obliges a " loyal People to fay to fuch a Prince, as the Almighty " to the See, Hitberto fall you come, and no farther." Now, Sir, it is possible, that a wery good and wellmeaning Prince may chance to overflep Law, through Inadvertence and the wrong Advice of those about him. yet I can hardly think a Prince's taking fuch a flep, will justify his Subjects in rebelling against bim immediately. or whenever he takes such a step. If you can prove Rebellion to be ever necessary, I should think it, however, as it is adreadful Expedient, to be the laft Recourse that should be had to. Did you think this, as the Article fays of the Homilies, to be " godly and ubeleform " Doctrine, and necoffary for these times ?" If you do, I shall only fay, However " the famous Mr Wilkes is in " the Opinion of very many a paffable Polisician," (as you fay) you are not ; much lefs an beneft Subfer ther to a Hamily against Rebellion, while you say one Word to mourage another.

Page 26. " The reverend and dignified Anthon of The " Confessional, is a Saint, when fet in Competition with " fuch Divines, as would put out our Eyes, by daring " to tell us, that the 10th Article dees not oversame " Freewill." And he is a Simer, that dares to tell us that it does, and a very faalifs one too. There is no need to put out the Eyes of those that are wilfully blind. Such Divines would only have you fee, what you will not foe, when you might; that to suppose a Man without Free will, is to suppose him without a Soul; that though Mens will by Nature is free to nothing but Buil, yet the preventing Grace of God gives again fuch an Equipois to it, that, it is as free to Good through Grace, as it is free to Evil by Nature ; and that the Will, thus, enabled by Grace, is co-openant with God, in working out our Salva-Is this denied in the soth Article ? No. bec evition. To claim the 11th Article to dently taught there. yourselves, as Calwinific, in Opposition to those you call Arminians, is as great a Piece of Arrogance, as if you were to claim to yourfelves the 1st Article, as fach, in Opposition to them. We do not want to put out your Lycs,

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Byes, left you should see, that that Article " afferts Juft fication by Faith only; but we would have you fee and own that we allow it does, and believe what it afferts to be true as much as you do ; and no more bear falle withels againft your Neighbours. If there are fome that are called Arminians, that believe it not. cenfure them, but do not throw out your venemeus Slander upon all without Distinction. Excuse me, Sir, if I tell you, I could mention many, that you are pleafed to boot at under the Character of Arminians, that are (if one may judge of you by your Writings) much better Men than yourfelf. And I must tell you farther, we must have clearer Sight than you have, - before we can fee that the 17th Article " teaches everlasting, absolutes " gratuitous Predefination." That God from Everlafting appointed, perforering obedient Believers in his Son Jefus Chrift to eternal Life, we fee in his Word, and believe it ; that he fo appointed them freely without any Glaim or Merit in Man, we allow also; but that he fo appointed them abfolutely and without any Refpect at all to their Faith or Obedience, and that his Wildom did not freely chuse to regulate his Appeintment according to these Qualifications, which are the Effett of his Grace received, we fee not, nor can we believe, till we fubfitute the Decrees of the Synod of Dort in the room of the Bible. If you fee any thing like this, you must give us leave to suppose; till you can more clearly prove to the contrary, that it is occasioned by some Imperfection in the Vilove Faculty.

In your Remarks upon the Advice given by fome Bifhops to the Government in Queen Elizabeth's Days, 44 that incorrigible Arians, Pelagians, or Free-will-45 men, be fent into fome one Caftle in North Wales, 44 or Walling ford, and there to live of their own La-45 bour and Exercife, and none other be fuffered to re-46 fort unto them, but their Keepers:" You obferve, 46 1ft, That FREE-WILL MEM (printed always in Capi-46 tot of) were confidered by the Church of England, 47 ywhen in her Purity, as fome of the most dangerom. 48 Ween for the state of the most dangerom. 49 When in her Purity, as fome of the most dangerom. 40 Recufante

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" Recufants fhe had to grapple with." It may be, not, Sir; I rather think they were only confidered as fuch, by fome of her bigotted, Calvinifical Bifhops. "I "do not quote this mortifying Paragraph, you fay, from any Approbation I entertain of the Expedient recommended." No, good, moderate Man, you abhor every thing that even looks like Perfecution, for Principles merely religious." Had you omitted your Remarks upon this mortifying Paragraph, and had not fhewn your becoming Indignation, in the virulent Manner you have, againft Arminians, your Proteffation might have gained credit; but as the Matter in, it hardly will with those that Enow you beft, unless it be herein, that you do not approve of the Expedient "recommended, but a worfe.

A certain Calvinifical Trampeter of Perfscution, had the Infolence, not long fince, to publish a Letter to the Queen, in which he wishes the Civil Magistrate to inflict corporal Puniforment on all Preachers, that do not preach Predefination. And after reading what you have written, who can doubt, whether you fecond him with the fame good Wish?

But you observe, 2dly, " the FREE-WILL-MEN (ca-" piral Offenders again) at that Time were very few " in number; otherwife one Caftle, however spacious, would not have been thought large enough to con-"" tain them." One Caffle, I fuppofe, would have held all the avowed Protestants in England in Queen Mary's Days. And no wonder, when Prison, if not Death, was the Confequence of owning their Principles openly. What then shall we learn from this wife Remark of yours ? Why, that the Government in those Times was more tyrannical than it is now; and that we have reason to be thankful, that we live in an Age of Liberty, free from Popifs and Calpinifical Tyranny; or elfe, that the People in general, in those Times, were led away with Popifs or Calvinifical Errors.

I, Sir, as much as you, condemn Mens "fubfcribff ing to Forms which they believe not; according to ff the

" the true and proper Senfe of the Words, and the " known Intent of the Imposers and Compilers." Bus I must remind you again, that the Intent of the Imposers and Compilers of our Articles, was not to establish the "Doctrine of Calvin in the Church, but that taught by Melancher, as being thought most agreeable to Scripsure and Reason. So that it is not fo very evident, as you would have us believe, " that Calvinifs are the " only fair Subscribers ; and that Arminians, as fuch, are " wirtually excluded from Subscription." Page 23. If by Arminians, you mean Melancabonians, I lay, fuch are the only fair Subscribers ; fo far are they from being excluded from Subscription. Whitaker, indeed, and his Party, would fain have made the Church Calginif. tic, in Q. Elizabeth's Days ; and in complaifance, as fome think, to his Wife, who was a rigid Predefinarjan, endeavoured to get the Geneva Dadrine imposed upon her. But the Smull was too grong for that Queen and her Privy-Council; wherefore the Lambeth Articles, which Whitaker had deviled, and would fain have gotten added to the 39, were rejeated, and commanded to be Speedily Supprefied. Nor would King James be intreated by Dr Reynolds and his Party, to let them pais among the Articles of the Church, any more than Queen Elizabeth. And as those Calvinific Articles were rejected by these Princes, by the Advice of the Gevernors of the . Church, it is plain fuch Doctrines were not then conr fidered as the effablished Doctrine of the Church, nor , indeed fu to be made fuch.

Page 29. You bear us in Hand with the Telbimony of Bilhop Barnet, that "the meaning of every Subferip-"tion is to be taken from the Defign of the Impafer, and from the Words of the Subfeription itself." But muft we not know then what was the Defign of the Impofer, and what the Words of the Subfeription itself whereby, it feems, is meant the Words that are fubferibed to mean, before we can tell what is meant by the Subfeription, or know what it is that we fubferies of I should think we muft. You tell us from Dr Heyyin, just before, " that the first Reformers did not fo "compose

the Charge of abfolute Predestination.

" compose the Articles, as to leave any Liberty to dif-" fonting Judgments; but did bind Men to the literal " and grammatical Senfe; they had not otherwife at-" tained the End they aimed at, which was, to take " away Diversity of Opinions, and to effablish an Agree-" ment in the true Religion." I suppose this to be the End the Reformers aimed at, but if there are any ambiguous Words, any equipocal Terms in the Asticles. notwithstanding the Subscribers are bound to the literal and grammatical Senfe ; and do fubscribe in fuch Senfe ; yet Diverfity of Opinions may not be taken away, nor. the Reformers End in composing the Articles answered. If every Word is not fufficiently clear ; every Term fixed and univocal, there mult be fome Liberty left for differting Judgments; Men must have fome Leave to put their oun Senfe upon such Words, unless you would have them fubfcribe fomething they do not know, and need not care nobat.

Will-you berate me, as you have done Bishop Bull, for infinuating, that there are any Words in our Articles, which are not clear; that there is any Thing in them dark and ambiguous ? I shall vonture to fand the Brunt. We are told in our 3d Article, that it is to be -bolieved, that Chrift went thous into HELL. Will you tell mo, what is the precise Meaning of the Word Hell there ? (not to montion fome other fond Opinions about it) Whether it means the State of feparate Souls, which is called Paradife, or Abraham's Bofom, as some of our Reformers supposed ? Or whether, as was the Opinion of others, it means, the Place of mernal Torments? Certain it is, the Meaning of this Word is not quite clear. Will you tell me then farther, when you fubfcribed. Did you take this Word in both these Senfes ? or in one of them only, and which ? And are you fure, the Senfe you fubferibed in, was agreeable to the Intention of the Reformers ; who, though they agreed, that Chrift, in fome Senfe, did defcend into Hell, did not agree in what Senfe? Or did you fubscribeit in some Sonfe, the Senie of other Men and not your own; and in Obedience to the Reyal Declaration, never attempted to put any Senfe at all upon the Word Hell? If you fubfcribed it in any Senfe conceived in your own Mind, you put YOUE

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your own Senje upon it; however, it might be a literal. Senie; and to offended against the Royal Declaration, in fo fubscribing the 3d Article, as much as an Arminian does in fo subscribing the seveneenth. If you subscribed it, without regarding what was the Sense, without pretending to fix any Senje at all to it, then an Arian, a Papis, a Deis, a Jew, or a Tark, may subscribe in fuch a Manner, and be as boness a Subscriber as you.

I could, if I thought proper, point out feveral other-Passages in the Articles, the Meaning of which is as unfixed, and ambiguous, as that above-mentioned; which shews the Necessity there is, that Subseribers should sometimes, in fuch Cases, put their own Senfe upon the Articles. Yet at the fame Time L maintain, that no Man in fubfcribing, ought to depart from the literal Senie, nor from the true and gennine Senie of the Words subscribed, when it is certainly known what that Senfe is. And where that Senfe cannot be certainly known, he must needs, if he be a wife and an honeft Subscriber, in such Case, put a Sense of bis own upon the Article, agreeable to the literal Senfe; and which, according to his beft Judgment, appears to be the true and genuine Senfe; in doing which he must be especially careful not to depart from the Analogy of Faith, and the general Tenor of the Liturgy and Homilies of the Church. This I suppose you will hardly deny. And this granted, I scruple not to affirm that an Arminian may be an boneft Subscriber.

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Let it be observed here, that when I fay, there are fome Paffages in our Articles, the Meaning of which is *unfixed* and *embiguous*, I do not mean, any more than Bishop Bull, that the Church in her Articles " has ab-" folstely determined Notbing, and is a Church with-" out any fixed Principles." Your Wisdom must certainly know, as injuriously as you have treated Bishop Bull, that the Church may have determined *fome*Things, though the may not be clear in all Things, as you cannot but allow the is not. She may have *fome* fixed Prinaiples, though there may be and are, fome Matters in her Standard Writings, as well as in the Scriptures, of *doubtful.* the Chargeof abfolute Predestination. 43

doubtful Meaning. In all things effential and neceffary to Salvation, the Scriptures are clear; fo is the Church of England. Such Things fhe has determined. In fuch her Principles are fixed, and may be known; and known to be for, and not against Arminians, how positive soever you are to the contrary.

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Poge 31. " Only admit the three preceding Cita-" tions (from Dr Heylin, Bishop Burnet, and Dr Water-" land) to be juft, reasonable and true; and the Confe-" quence is undeniable : Namely, that Arminian Sub-" fcription is absolutely unjustifiable, Arminians them-" felves being Judges." But I cannot admit all these three Citations to be true (I mean in their Contents,) For though it be true, as Dr Waterland intimates, that. " Men ought not to fubfcribe to Forms, which they be-" lieve not, according to the true and proper Senfe of . " the Words, (add, if he certainly knows what that " Senfe is) and the known Intent of the Impofers and " Compilers;" yet this affects not the prefent Cafe, as we plead for no fuch Subscriptions : Yet the Citations ' from Dr Heylin and Bishop Burnet cannot be both true, because they are contradictory. The Doctor would have no Man put his own Sen/e upon the Articles, whether it agree with the Compilers Senfe, or not; as if he were to fubscribe them in no Senfe at all. The Bishop tells us, " The Subscriptions of the Clergy muff be confidered, " as a Declaration of their own Opinion (i. c. a putting their " orwn Sense upon the Articles; however it be agree. " able to the Compilers Senfe) and not as a bare Obli-" gation to Silence." You fee your Premifies are bad, and therefore your undeniable Confequence does not follow from them. But whether these Citations are just, true, and reasonable or not, there is not a Syllable in one of them against Arminian Sub/cription, either directly or indirectly. And to offer these Citations by way of Proof, that Arminian Subscription is unjustifiable, is just as wife and as reasonable, as if you had endeavoured to prove it, by faying, Arminians, honeftly fubscribe what they believe to be true ; therefore Arminian Subscription is unjustifiable. I fay therefore it is not. Page

Page 32. " I would not be understood, as if I meant " to put all Arminians on a Par with Arians. I only " draw the Parallel, or rather Point out the Similitude, * fo far as prevaricating Subscriptions, and falfe Decla-" rations of Affent are concerned ?" That is, you do not compare them to Arians in Principle, but in Practice ; not in their Opinions, but in their Hypocrify and Provarication; their Fallbood and Knavery, in fubscribing our Church Articles. How greatly obliged are the Arminians to fuch a worthy Presbyter of the Church of England for his Candour and Moderation ! You might when your Pen was dipt in Gall, have called them Rebels, Thieves, and Murderers ; or even have given them the Appellation used by old Father Barlee, as bigb a mettied Cabuinift as yourself, viz. Noon-day Devils : but you spared them, and have called them no worke than Hypocrites and Prevaricators; i. c. falfe-bearted Knaver. I know a Clergyman, Sir, (and I fuppole you know him too, by Name at least) that could not in Confeience fubscribe the Articles of the Church of Geneva; but could and did fubscribe those of the Church of England, and that as an Arminian. And I make no doubt, but that the Searcher of Hearts knew, that he was as bough a Subficriber as you was. Nor have I to little Charity, though you have, as to think that he was, Rara avis in terris, nigrogue fimillima Cygno. 1 make no doubt, there are many boneft Arminian Subfribers, as well as he. However it were best for you to leave that Matter to be decided by him, whole Judgment is according to Truth.

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Page 32. You proceed to give an Account of Henry VIIT's Book, intitled, A neceffary Dostrine and Erndition for any Christian Man. I shall not pretend to defend all that is in that Book : I shall only observe, that whatever "Popils Trumpers" there is in it, it does not prove that Cranmer and Ridley had no hand in composing it. Nor that Poyner Bishop of Winchester, had none; the Author of your admired Caterinifical Catechism, fet forth in the Time of Edward VI. He is supposed to have had a principal Hand in composing that Book, in 1524, which, three Years after, was reviewed, subscribed.

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so, and published by all the Bithopa of England; amongft whom was Grammer, and confequently Ridley too. unleis you can prove that he was not then a Bithop. However therefore, this Book flews, that the Reformation had proceeded no farther, than to leave " Pepery. " much as it found it; and that the Reformers thom-" felves wanted reforming;" it thews likewife that Grammer and the ref of these Reformers, were Arminians, in the Points we contend for; unlefs you can prove, that they too were all prevaricating Subferibers, and false Declarers of Affent.

Page 34. You fay to Dr Nowell, " He who lives on " the Banks of the Ifis, is not alkamed to dip his Pen " in the Tiber !" And may not Dr Nowell fay to you. He who has preached, and was well paid for it top, near the Banks of the Thames, is not ashamed to fetch his Doctrine from the Leman Lake; and he might as well have fetched it from the Hellepont? ---- " But at all " Events, Delanda eft Cartbago, Down with Geneva; " though Rome itfelf flourish on its Ruins," You rather mean, I suppose, up with Geneve; though Con-Aantinople of Mecca flourish by its Rife .- " Think note " Sir, that I am too warm." I will answer for the Doctor as well as for myfelf, that he will not: if he only confiders what it is that kindles your Ardour. No wonder that a Man should be somewhat inflamed, that professes to believe in a Deity, that he represents, as little better than Meloch. Were it not for this, the Doctors as well as I, might wonder, that after you had promifed, Page 5. to " endeavour to preferve, not only " the Decency, but the Respect, to which his Merity, " both as a Scholar and a Writer, justly intitled him ;" you should fall upon him open mouthed, crying: "A " Protestant, a Protestunt Divine, a Protestant Divine of " the Church of England, dares, in the Face of the Sun, " to rake into the Sink of an antiquated Popifs Book, in " order to throw up Mud, with which to fpatter the " Doctrines of that reformed Church, whofe Bread he " eats and whole Raiment he wears !" Gently ! Warm Sir! If you and others had raked no more Mud out of that

that Popils Book, than Dr Nowell has done, out Church had been left as clean as a Penny, and the Weakneffer of our pious Reformers, just emerging out of Popils Darknefs, had not been to exposed to public View. But go on, dear, zealows Man, expose every one, Tros Tyriufva, that will not fwallow down Geneva, as glibly as yourfelf.

Page 36. The first Passage, quoted by Dr Nowell from the Reformatio Legum Ecclesiaficarum, you fay, "visibly implies, that there are in fact, Decrees of Pre-"defination." What then ? Does it imply that these Decrees are abfolute and irrespective of any Thing that Men do ? No, nor any thing like it. Your Distinction" of God's bidden and declared Will, I shall pass over here, as you will give me Occasion to animadvert upon it elsewhere.

In yourRemarks on the next Quotation, (in which you find fault with the Doctor's Learning, with no more of your own) you fay, "To talk of God's actually im-" puting Sin to juftified Perfons, would be a Contra-" diction in Terms." I would afk you, If Sin be imputed at all, is it not actually imputed ? Or is there any fuch Thing as Sin's being imputed, otherwife than by being imputed ? And again, If imputing Sin to justified Perfons, be a Contradiction in Terms, is not justifying she Ungodly a Contradiction in Terms also ? Certainly it So then in order to establish the Calvinific Doctrine of the Inamifibility of Grace, you will have it, by your Argument, that St Paul hath written a Contradiction : and that no Man (feeing all by Nature are angodly) can ever be justified. A fure Way indeed of establishing your Doctrine, if your Ways holds good : For he, that never has Grace, can never lofe it. But may not Righteonfnels be imputed to an ungodly Man, that is ungodly until that Inflant that Righteoufnels is imputed to him, and he thereby ceases to be an ungedly Man. and becomes righteous? This I hope you will not deny: By parity of Reason then it is plain, that Sin may be impoted to a justified Man, that is justified until that Infant that Sin is imputed to him, and thereby he ceases to be a justified Man, and becomes guilty.

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You proceed, Page 37. to fhew what may be inferred from the Passage quoted; as, " first, That " justified Men are not impeccalle ; the Doctione of " Sinless Perfection in this Life, even after Grace receiv-" ed, being fulle. fanatical and presumptuous." Yet that justified Men are not impeccable we deny no more than you. But is this an Argument that the Doctrine of Sinless Perfection in this Life is falle? What has such a Conclusion to do with the Premisses ? You may just as well reason thus : Innocent Men are not impeccable : therefore the Doctrine of Sinle's Perfection in this Life is falle. Never the more for that ; Adam and Eve were innocent, and in a State of Sinless Perfection once, yet at the fame time they were peccable, capable of finning, as we know by fad Experience. Hence it is plain, that Man's being in a peccable State, is no Proof of the Falfity of the Doctrine of Sinle's Perfection ; whether that Doctrine be false or not. One would have thought. that a Man of your deep Sagacity might have difcerned, that to be finlefuly perfect, and to be impeccable, are Things widely different.

Again I must observe, that you make use of such Petitions as these in our Liturgy ; and have declared, and subscribed your Affent to them : " Keep us this Day " without Sin. Mortify and kill all Vices in us. " Grant us the true Circumcifion of the Spirit, that our " Hearts and all our Members being mortified from all. " worldly and carnal Lufts, we may in all things obey " thy bleffed Will. That our Flefh being fubdued to. "the Spirit, we may ever obey thy godly Motions in " Righteousnels and true Holinels. Cleanle the "Thoughts of our Hearts by the Inspiration of thy 4. Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, and " worthily magnify thy holy Name;" with much more to the fame Purpofe, implying Sinlefs Perfection, and that in this Life, if it can be implied in Words. And de you, Sir, pray for what is not attainable ; what you never expect in this Life ? Sub/cribe and declare your Affent to a Doctrine, that you pronounce to be falle, fanatical, and prefumptuous ? And will you quarrel

rel with Arminians for fubicribing to Articles that they do not believe, supposing that to be true? Physician beal shyself? Or elfe find fault no more with prevaricating Subscribers. All candid Men allow, that there is great Room to suppose that an Arminian Subscriber to the 17th Article may be bough? But Charity itself cannot acquit any Man, as an Opposer of finless Perfection either of egregions Folly or wile Hypacrify, that subscribes to, and ples such Prayers.

But farther, Sinlefs Perfection, you maintain, is not attainable in this Life. Therefore, if attainable at all, it must be in the Life to come. And pray, where is it to be attained. " In Heaven? No: for without Sinlefs. Perfection we shall never come there. In Hell? No: He that goes thither without it, will never come out again with it. So that you must, with the Papifis, maintain the Doctrine of Purgatory, or recant your Affertion; which finells as much of Rome, as your. Doctrine of Predestination does of Geneva. Will you tell me, "No; Sinle's Perfection is to be attained in: " the Article of Death, and not before ? We shall put " off the Body of Sin and the Body of Fleib together." I want Proof. Your Prayers intimate no fuch Thing ; the Scriptures do not affert it; and I can bring from the Writings of fome of your own Party (unless they have published the Accounts of dying Hypecriter, infletad of dying Shints) Experience to contradict it.

What you, or others mean by finlef: Perfedion, I car hardly tell; but the Perfection that I cannot help contending for, and am aiming at, and expect, according to the faithful Promises of God; through his Grace, to receive before I go hence, far as I am at prefent from it, is to love the Lord my God with all my Heart, with all my Mind, with all my Soal, and with all my Strength; and my Neighbour at my[aff. Now if fuch Perfection as this (call it finlefs Perfection, if you will) is not to be obtained here, it must be for want of Will, for want of Shill, for want of Means, or for want of Powar or in God to effect it in us. Either God has diermined, that his People thall not love him fo; which is not the Cafe;

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Cafe ; for he hath faid, I will circumcife thine Heartand thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy Heart. &c. Or it is for want of Wildom, fo that he knows not how to accomplish his Promise. But both Reason and Scripture enter a Careat against fuch a Supposition, and pronounce, that his Wijdom is infinite. Or, he has not fufficiency of Means, to effect what his Wildom could contrive, and his Will would have accomplified : But St Paul fuffers us not to entertain fuch 'a Thought, when he tiles him the God of all Grace. Nor will he fuffer us to diffrust his Power, any more, than queftion his having the Means of making us perfect in Love here, when he fays, God is alle to make all Grace abound towards you ; and when he prays, (not à senseles Prayer, I prefume) the very God of Peace fancility you wholly; and I pray God your whole Spirit, and Soul and Body be preferved blamelefs, unto the coming of our Lord Yelus Chrift. Such Confiderations incline me to beheve, that we must and shall recover here through the Second Adam, that Image of Holiness which we lost through the firft. You will ftill fay, I fuppole, Tell me one that was ever perfect in this Life ? I reply, Tell me one that is happy in the other, and that is the Man.

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To convince you still farther that my Opinion is right, I refer you to a Sermon preached in the Parift-Church of St ANN, BLACKFRYARS, an Sunday, April 29, 1770, by AUGUSTUS TOPLADY, A. B. Vicar of BROAD HEMBURY, Devon. This irrefragable Author therein tells us, " Heaven must be brought down into " the human Soul, ere the human Soul can be fited " for Heaven. There muft, as the Schoolmen fpeak, " be a Congruity and Similitude between the Faculty " and the Object ;" i. e. there must be an inward Meetnels for the Vision and Glory of God, wrought in you by his Holy Spirit, in order to render you fusceptible of those exalted Pleasures, and that Fulness of Jov, which are in his Presence, and at his Right Hand for ever. Was thy Soul, O unconverted Sinner, to be, this Moment, separated from thy Body, and even admitted inn

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to Heaven, (supposing it was possible for an unregenerate Spirit to enter there) Heaven would not be Heaven to you. You cannot relifh the Bleffednefs of the New Jerufalem, unless God, in the meanwhile, make von Partaker of a new Nature. The Father choie his People to Salvation; the Son purchased for them the Salvation to which they were chosen; and the Bleffed Spirit fits and qualifies them for that Salvation, by his renewing Influences. And foon after ; " God's graini-" tous Donation, and Chrift's meritorious Righteoufnefs, " conflicute our Right to future Glory, while the Holy " Ghoft, by in/piring us with /piritual Life, (of which " fpiritual Life, good Works are the Evidences and " the Actings) puts us into a real Capability of, and " Fitnels for that Inheritance of endless Happiness, " which otherwife we could never, in the very Nature " of Things, either poffeis or enjoy." I alk no more. All is here granted, that, I suppose, any lober Perfecsionift ever contended for.

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" The Reformatio Legum, you fay, only declares, " that the Justified may fail into Sin, and that Sin is " Sin, let who will commit it; and that Cranmer and " his Brother Commissioners, by going no farther, " but letting the Matter reft here, tacitly fet their Seal " to the Perpetuity of a Regenerate Man's Eflate." Suppose they went no farther in that Tract, did they go no farther elsewhere? Prove this, otherwise this tacit fealing will not help your Caufe at all, whatever fuch Proof may do. For their tacit fealing of an Un. truth, can never make it Truth. To your Question therefore, " What has all this to do with your Novel " Arminian Doctrine, of total'y and finally falling from " Grace ? I answer, 'tit, It is not proved that this is " a Novel Doctrine; on the contrary, it is certain, the " Doctrine of the Inamifibility of Grace is, as Brihop " Overall affirms, and J. Goodwin, and many others " have undeniably proved. 2d, It has much to do " with it : For if it be granted, that the Justified may " full into Sin; and that Sin is Sin, let who will com-" mit it ; and, as you affirm befides, that " Sin is, if " poffible,

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" poffible, more exceeding finful in a regenerate Man, " than if he was not jo;" then it muit be allowed that if a regenerate Man falls fo into Sin, fo as to become exceeding finful, it is poffible he may never rife again. You have God's own Word for it, Exchiel xviii. 24, 26. The Force of which, all the wrigling and twifting of all the Calvinifs in the World could never evade.

It is pity but you had published what you had prepared in the rough Draught of your Papers, to vindicate those venerable Prelates, Latimer, Hooper and Ridler. from the Slander, as you call it, of Arminiani/m. But you was afraid of fwelling your Book, and I prefume, you would have fwelled it to no Purpofe, if you can vindicate them no better than you have done the Church of England; feeing your Vindication of her, is only flandering the Mother and ber Sons. Is this Calvini/m; " Chrift thed as much Blood for Judas, as he did for Peter: Peter believed it, and therefore he was faved ; Judas would not believe, and therefore he was condemned; the Fault being in him only and nobody elfe?" If it be, it is fuch Calvini/m as I shall never quarrel with. Yet these are Bishop Latimer's Words. But to what Purpose is it to quote the Words of Latimer, Hooper, or Ridley, or any one elfe on our fides fince you fay, Page 41. " Not the Sermons and private " Writings, even of our Reformers themfelves, are to " be taken for authentic Tefts of our established Doc-" rines, as a Church : But those fubborn Things, cal-" led Articles and Homilies, which have received the " Sanction of Law, and the Stamp of public Autho-" rity." And let me afk you, Sir, has not the Liturgy recieved the Sanction of Law, and the Stamp of public Authority, as well as the Articles and Homilies ? I fuppofe it has. Now it is evident, no Writings in the World can more oppugn your Doctrine, than the Liturgy. Do the Art cles and Homilies then contradict the Liturgy ? Beyond all doubt, if they ipeak your Mind. Stubborn. as the Articles and Homilies are, the Liturgy is flubborner. The Words of that Composition can, by no Art whatever, be brought to bend to your Calviniims though . 2

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though the Words of the Articles and Homilies may eafily be bent to our Arminianifm; and must be fo, unle's we would render the established Doctrines of our Church, as great a Hoteb-patch of Contradictions, as the Writings of Auflin, Luther, Calvin and sourfelf.

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But you fay, "the Sermons and private Writings, "even of our Reformers themselves, are not to be "taken for authentic Tefts of our eftablished Doc-"rines, as a Church." What then, are we to suppose that their private Writings were intended to contradict their public ones? That they preached Doctrines from the Pulpit, to oppose those that they offered to the Sanction of the Law? I cannot suppose this. If some of the Reformers spoke as you do, others did not. So that it is evident they were not all of one Mind, any more than you and 1. And we have as much Liberty to take the Articles and Homilies in the Sense of those that differ from you, as you have to take them in the Sense of those that differ from us; especially as we can do it without wrefing of Words; whereas you cannot,

Page 42. In your Animadversions on Bishop Poynei's Catechifm, you give Stephen Gardiner the Title of an " Ecclefiaflical Butcher ;" and not without Reason. But have you confidered, Sir; that the fame butcherly Shirit is in yourfelf, that there was in Gardiner ? You only want the fame Power over Arminians, that he had over the Proteflants in Queen Mary's Days; which, if you had. I have no doubt, but where he butchered one of the latter, you would butcher ten of the former. Do you fart, like Hezael, faying, But what is thy Servant a Dog, that he should do this great Thing? If I could, in the Spirit of Prophecy, answer, The Lord hath shewed me, that thou shalt be Bishop of Winchester, with Steshen Gardiner's Authority, I should not at all fcruple to fay, you would be much worfe, than either the Brute. or the butcherly Bifhop. That very Spirit which hath led you to revile, reproach, and abuse the Arminians as you have done, would as eafily lead you to torture them to death. There is none but those of your own Party, that reads your Letters to Dr Nowell and Mr Wefley,

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ley, but can eafily discern, that your Dispition is fiery; though your Arm be feeble.

Bishop Poynet's Catcchifm, you fay, " clearly exhi-" bits the Senfe both of the Church and Legiflature." Allowing that it exhibits the Senfe of both, as it was in the Days of King Edward VI. what is that to us, any more than Pin et Catholica Institutio, fet forth in his Father's Days ? The Doctrines of the Church, your grant, are to be learned from the Articles and Homilier (I add, and Liturgy) of the Church herfelf; and not from Bishop Pornet's Catechilm; which is as contraty to the Standard Writings of our Church, as Darknefs' to Light. Nor does that Catochilm, though fet forth by the Command of King Edward VI. and Lound up with the Bible, fufficiently prove, that Calvinifm was' even then the effablished Doctrine of the Church. Alf that can be inferred from it is, that fome rigid Calvinifts in Power, had imposed upon that good young? King, and made use of his Authority to impose their Notions upon the Church. Nothing, I prefume, was" done in a legal Way, to effablish the Doctrines of our Church as they fland now, till Queen Elizabeth's Time ; when, not Calvinifm, but Melanthtonianifm, or Arminianifm, as you call it, was made the established Doctrine. Whatever therefore is afferted, explained and enforced in Poynel's Catechifm, concerning eternal, perfonal, grathitous and irreversible Election, and the Inamiffibility of Grace, we are no more concerned with, than with Queen Mary's Commands for the Effablishment of Popery. Nor does that Catechifm, which you call A valuable Monument of good old Church-Dostrine, contain much more found Divinity than the old Kotan' of Mabomet.

Page 44. "This Excellent Gatechifm" (excellent only for its Abfurdity) " was published the very next Year " after the framing and fetting forth of our Church " Articles; and therefore may be considered as a pro-" feffed Explication and Enlargement of them." I can, in part, readily allow this; and a pretty Trick it was. When Articles were framed in forch a Manner, that Melanthion himfelf would hardly have refused to fub-D 3.

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fcribe to them, up ftarts rigid Poynet, and gives us (I do not fay as you do, an Explication of them; for his Catechifm is not fuch, but) an Enlargement : Laying down fuch Matters, to be believed concerning Election and Predefination, as are not fo much as binted at in the Articles; and then gets poor young King Edward, whom he had brought to his Lure, to command ell Schoolmafters within bis Dominions to teach the Youth this Catechifm. It is well for us, that wifer Men have drawn up a Form of Jounder Words, and have composed a more fcriptural Catechifm than Poynet's, and have inferted it in the Book of Common Prayer, for the Inftruction of Youth; this, Sir, you have declared your affent to. But now affirm, that Poynet's Catechifm, which is the very Reverle of our Church Catechifm, is a waluable Monument of good old Church Dottrine ! How comes this to pass ? Did you play the Arminian in your Subfcription to the Church Catechilm, to gain Preferment ; and the Calvinif, in your Letter to Dr Nowell, for fome ather End?

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Page 45. You honour Queen Elizabeth with the Character of a "great Prince's," because the did not oppole the Tyranny of the perfecating, bigotted Calvinifis for a while; but Page 54. when the exerted her Authority to suppress the Lambeth Articles, then you degrade her as a "baughty Monarch, who was too much "her Father's own Daughter." Here, as well as every where elfe, we fee what Sort of Perfons shall be intitled to your Commendations. And I fee fo much of it, that I must needs tell you, I cannot but effeem your Reproaches Elogies, and your Encomiants downright Slander, wherever I find them.

You tell us, from Strype's Annale, " that the Parfon " of Milk-fireet. London, in behalf of himfelf and " others, requefted an Ad of Toleration for himfelf " and his Brethren, and petitioned, that they might " enjoy their Opinion, wiz. that God doth not predefti-" nate any Evil, Wickednels, or Sin in any Behalf." Good God! to what a Pitch of Tyranny and Wickedsefs was the Calvinific Faction gotten in Elizabeth's Days?

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Days ? That a Man could not enjoy an innocent and scriptural Opinion, without fear " of those Corrections, " Punifoments and Executions, which the Clergy had " already in their Authority." It is plain then from your own Contession, that Dr Heylin, as much a Lyar as you represent him, at least fays true, when he tells us, " it was fafer for any Man in those Times, to " have been looked upon as an Heathen or Publican, " than an Anticalvinist." Hence it is easy to forefee " what the poor Arminians have to expect, if ever Calvinifm should get the upper Hand among us.

In your Remarks upon the Extract from Strype's Annals, you observe, " that our Protestant Bishops and " Clergy were then more highly Calviniftie, than, per-" haps, the Scriptures will warrant; as holding that " God was the Author both of Man's Sin and Dam-" nation." Perbaps ! Then it is not certain to you, that the Scriptures do not warrant fuch a bla/premous Tenes ! I prefume, you think they do, because your hold it yourfelf. For which Reason, though "Mr " Wilkes (as you fay) is far enough from being a Cal-" vinif," I fcruple not to pronounce him almost as confummate a Theologift as yourfelf. For if he is miltaken in one Point, you are as much in another :-" That those Persons, who did not hold this, were " looked upon as differing from the reft of our Pro-" teftant Churchmen." And whatever fuch Proteftant Churchmen, as you call them, thought of the Matter then, every wifer Man now will allow, that they did not differ from them without Rea (on .- " That Parfon " Talbot, and his Followers, are expressly faid to have " imbibed their qualified Notions of Predefination from " foreign Divines." And pray, (excuse my plainness, as I only tread in your Steps) did Parlon Toplacy and his Teachers imbibe their high Calvinific Notions from any other ? And if Parfon Talbot's qualified Calvinifm is therefore to be exploded, because it is not of pure " English Growth," must not Parfon Toplady's rigid Calvini/m, for the fame Reason be exploded along with it? What could your Wildom intend by this. deep

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'eep Remark ?----- " Thole who held this Opinion, of " God's not being any Caule of Sin and Damnation, " were at that Time mightily cried out against by " the main Body of our reformed Church, as Fautors " of falle Religion." This flews what a deplorable State the Church was at that Time in. and you would with it to be in now; that unlefs a Man would be an impicus Blasphemer, he was mightily cried out against as a Fautor of falle Religion; and that by the main Body of the Church : and fuch a Church you call a reformed one. Reformed indeed ; but from bad to worfe ; from Popish Superstition to Calvinistic Blasphemy. +" That to be called a Free-will man, was looked upon as a shameful Reproach and opprobious Infamy ; yea, and " that a Perfon fo termed, was deemed beretical." The fame may be faid now of those that are called Methodifis. (a People how greatly honoured, while you were reckoned one among them 1)-But, I suppose, to be deemed heretical, and proved fo, are two Things .- " That the Par-" to of Milk-freet, his requesting an Act of Toleration for 15 himself and his Brethren (to enjoy their Qpinion) " demonstrated a Con/cioufnefs of their differing from the " Church eftablifhea." Not at all. It only demonstrates that they differed from the leading Faction of the Times ; and that fuch was the Tyranny and Oppression of that bigotted Faction, that it was dangerous even for a Man to enjoy his innocent Opinion, without an ASt of Toleration; notwithstanding he should worship God according to the prefcribed Order of the Church. In all this have you been unwifely pleading the Caufe of Galvinifm; or antfully and defignedly exposing it to Contempt ? For, as you have let it forth, it cannot fail of being the utter Averston and Abhorrence of every fober thinking Man.

But you remark further. "As these fort of People "were then more model, to they were much more erobate dax, than the Modern Arminians." I presume, their petitioning for leave to enjoy their Opinion, was notto much a Token of their Modelty, as of their Fear of that Herd of Perfecutors, who fat at the Helm. And whether

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whether they were more Orthodox that the Modern Arminians or no, it is certain they were more fo than either the Calvinifis of that, or the prefent Age. But, by the by, let me tell you, a Man of your Metal is no more fit to be a Judge of Orthodoxy, than a Popific Inguifitor is to be a Judge of Herefy. For as he judges of Herefy by the Decrees of the Council of Trent; to you judge of Orthodoxy by the Decrees of the Council of Dort; and which Coavention was the worfd, it is hard to fay.

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You add, " The Semipelagians" (why not Semicalvinifts ? Seeing they were only fuch as held " qualified . Notions of Predefination ;" and were no other than what are now called Moderate Calvinifis.) Thefe Semipelagians, alias Semicalvinifis, " of Queen Eliza-" beth's Reign, were very ready to confent that any ecclefiaffical or civil Penalty faould be levied on " those who should, by their express Words or Writ-" ings, affirm and maintain, that Man, of his own " Natural Power, is able to think, will, or work of him-* felf, any Thing that fhould in any Cafe help or ferve " towards his own Salvation, or any part thereof. "Where is the Arminian now, who would make fuch a " Concession as this ?" The John Goodwin of the prefent Age, as you call him, will readily allow, that Man, of bis own natural Ability, can do none of these Things. I will do the fame for another, and fo will many pions, worthy Men that I could name. But whatever the Semicabuinifis might do, much more those of your Stamp, I suppose no godly Arminian would consent to perfecute Men for their religious Opinions, and force them to be or-1 thodox - by apofielic Blows and Knocks ; fuch a Method of Conviction they would leave to Calvinifis and Papfls.

Page 48. "Nothing can be more evident, than that the Bibops and Clergy to whom that Petition was addreffied, believed the Predeflination of all Actions and Events whatever, Evil as well as Good." Then I fay, nothing can be more evident, than that these Bibops and Clergy were a Company of filly Men, to fay no D 5. worfe.

worfe. Whatever Pains you have taken to make them appear fuch, one would fcarce think they could be fuch Dolts, as you reprefent them. But it is very proper you fhould reprefent them as fuch, to keep yourfelf in Countenance. That too many of the inferior Clergy at that Time were Men of *little Learning* is plain, and were but mean Preficients in Divinity, as appears from the Preface to the Book of Homilies. But that the Fathers of the Church were as ignorant as fuch their Sons, and as deep in the Calvisian Error, I cannot believe, if I look into my Common Preyer Book.

That Mr William Barret was confirained to recant fome scriptural Truths, that he had advanced in his Sersnon, preached before the University of Cambridge, muft be allowed, to the eternal Shame of the Persons that obliged him to it; feeing he was forced to retract, if I may fo speak, what he never afferted. Mr Barret had only afferted, " that no Man was to firmly effablifb-" ed, that he ought to be fecure of his Salvation ;" whereas he was enjoined to make this Retractation : " those that are justified by Faith, &c. ought to be " certain and fecure of their Salvation." Where, obferve, certain should not have been added; for that he never denied ; and to make him acknowledge that Men ought to be fecure, was to make him speak against the Tenor of many Paffages of Scripture, and the Mind of fome of the most renowned Fathers, and even of Austin himfelf. But what of that? The good old Caufe, as it was afterwards called, required, that an Arminian Heretic fhould be suppressed, and it mattered not how, whether justly or unjustly, fo it was bot done. And here let me observe, that Dr Goad, asterwards one of the Members of the Synod of Dort, was one of Barret's Judges. This truly learned Man, who had once flickled fo . mightily for the Doctrine of absolute Predestination. when he came to him felf, flood forth an Advocate for the other Side of the Queftion. And his Difputation concarning the NECESSITY and CONTINGENCY of Events in the World, in Respect of God's eternal Decrees, is fufficient to cut the Sinews of Calviniim alunder.

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You fay, Page 51. " The University observed to " Archbishop Whitgift, that Barret had advanced Un-" truths, against the Religion of our Church, pub-" lickly received, and always beld in her Majefty's " Reign, and maintained in all Sermons, Disputations " and Lectures." I should suppose that this " Acade-" mical AE" cannot be very " peculiarly grating" to Dr Nowell, becaufe it is an Academical Untruth. For 1ft, What Barret advanced, was not against the Religion of our Church, (however publickly at that time received): as always beld in her Majefty's Reign. For however the chief Rulers of the Church might then have degenerated into rank Calvinifm, certain it is from the Book of Common Proyer, that the Church had once held Melanchtonian/m. 2. It appears from Parfon Talbot's Petition, in behalf of himfelf and his Brethren, that at most no other than Semical infm was maintained infome Sermons and Disputations; for which these Semicalvinifis were called many reproachful and opprobrious Names, by the perfecuting Bigots that were theroughpaced Calvinifis.

You proceed to give an Account of the Lamberb Articles; after reciting which, you fay, Page 53. " Your " grand, fundamental Objection, Sir, to thefe Arti-" cles, is your Hatred of the Doctrines they contain." I shall make no Scruple to tell you, Sir, if that is not Dr Nowell's grand fundamental Objection to them, it And I juftly hate them, because they are 18 mine. false, unscriptural and blasphemous. And therefore, confident as you are, that they ought to be a Part of our Faith, I am as confident, that nothing ought to be a Part of our Faith which contradicts the express Word of God, and represents the God of Justice, Wijdom and Mercy, as a cruel, unwife, unjust and arbitrary Tyrant, as these Articles do. But the Testimony of these Articles, you tell us from Fuller, " is an infallible Evi-" dence, what was the general and received Doctrine of " England in that Age, about the fore named Contro-"verfies." If you and twenty Fullers were to tell me, that Articles devised by about balf a Score Men, and thefe

the e Articles rejected by public Authority; and ordered to be *inpprefi*, were an infailible Evidence, what was the general and received Dockrine of England in that Age, I should not believe you; no: These rejected Articles were an Evidence that the general and received Dockrine of England was the very Reverse of what these Articles contained.

Page 57. " Billiop Andrews agrees with the Arch-" bifhop, as to the Main, in his Determination concerning these Articles." This Account you give us from Dr Edwards. But it is a very falle one. Bishop Andrews's Judgment concerning the Lumberh Articles, I have now lying before men He differs from the Archbishop in feveral of the most material Points of the Controversy: For he says, " I dare not condemn the Fa-" thers, who almost all affert, that we are elected and " predefinated according to Faith forefren : That the •! Necessity of Damnation is hypothetical, not absolute; " Men being damned for their Sins, therefore becaufe " sher have finned; and not (merely) upon shat Account, " because they are not Predistinated" (to Salvation.) ". Whether the Holy Spirit may not for a time be swith-" drawn, or extinguished, he owns, he coubes. Thou ". fandeft by Faith; be not bigb-minded, but fear: " Otherwije you also fall be cut off. How should not " this be an irrifory Precept, fays he, if a Man connet " fall away ?" With much more to the fame Purpofe. "That God is ready and at hand to beflow and commu-" nicate his Grace; and this, fays he, I think, is " given to all. It is the Fault of Men themfelves. " that what is offered is not (actually) confetred. For "Grace is not wanting to us, but we are wanting to "that." And this he confirms by this Paffage from St Auflin: " All Men may turn themfelves from the ". Love of visible and temporal Things to keep God's ". Commands, if they will; because that Light (Chrift) " is the Light of all Mankind." The Caufe why all are not drawn, or are not fo drawn, that they come to the Son, is the diffolute Will of Men themselves, and not the abiginte Will of God. It is plain from all this, that : 1

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that Billop Antiress was at much a Semipelogian, an Parlon Talkos, or any of those Arminion Heretics; so far was he from agreeing in the moin to the Lambeth Articles, as Dr Edwards and you would have us believe.

Your pompous account of the " ever-memorable Sy-4 mod of Dort," as you call it, will never induce any impartial Man, that is acquainted with the Proceedings of that infamous Gabal, to think favourably of its " Scarce ever, you fay, I believe, did the Christian. "World, before or fince, fee fuch a Number of Evange-" lical Divines, to learned, to pious, to discreet, to can-" did" (why did you not add, to be dven ly and to angeline ?) " allembled together under one Roof," Page 61. Is it possible you could over think to impose upon an intelligent Reader, by faying this? I should imagine But you had this to be confidered on your fide ; not. you were likely to most with many Readers who know no better ; and many others, who would be glad to have any Fallbook afferted, so it did but favour the good old Canft, That many of the Members of the Syned were. learned Men, is true: But that they were, to a Man, evangalical, admits of fome Difpute. You acknowledge. Pare 47. that our Protestant Bishops and Clergy were in Queen Elizabeth's days more bigby Calvinific than perhaps the Scriptures will warrant. Maccovins was as bigbly Calvinific as any of them, and yet his Blasphanny was pronounced by the Synod to be quite. pere and or shodox. And I can hardly allow fuch Men. to be very evangelical, who, by your own Confession, were more bigbly Calvinific, than (without your Psr-... baps) the Saripture will warrant. Pions Men, I believe, .. the few English Divines were that were at the Synod. But as for the chief Managers and Principal Deers at that Cabal, I have too great Reafon to fear they were but forfa. Diferset enough they were too, it must be owned; if by Diferetion you mean Subtility and Cunning : For they took care to have none among them, as near as they could, but fuch as they thought for their tarn; as appears from their Meffage to the Prince of Anbalt. And as for their Gasabar we have this Account from one 13

one that was prefent at the Synod; " That things were " carried at Dort, fomewhat worfe than at Trent itfelf, 44 rather by Violence, than Reafon. Their Arguments " were all Iron; their Syllogifms, Stocks and Fetters; " the Præter made the Major Propention, the Lifter, " the Minor, and the Prifon was the Conclusion." And yet you would bear us in hand, that " never were De-" bates of fuch Intricacy and Importance, carried on " with more Decency, Solemnity, and Unanimity, than " in this Synod !" Page 62. For your better Information concerning this, and fome other more interefting Matters, I would recommend to your ferious Perufal Episcopius's Account of the Synod of Dort, and the Chriftian's Refene from the Grand Error of the Heathen, (touching the fatal Neceffity of sli Events) and the difmal Confequences thereof, which have flily crept into the Church. By Thomas Pierce, Rector of Brington in Northamptonfbire : And if it does not make you wifer than ever the reading of Jereme Zeachius did, I will turn Mabometan. But in the mean time, I must adverthe you of this, that if you do not learn of Mr Pierce to become a sounder Christian than you are, you will be in danger of learning from old Father Barlee, his Antagonift, to rail and call Names in a manner even bevond what your own natural Genius could carry you to.

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Page 62. " I cannot, without doing Violence to " Truth, acquit the Arminian Writen, in general, of Ar-" tifice and wilful Mifrepre/entation, hardly compatible " with Heathen Honefty, and still lefs with Christian Inte-" grity, when they treat of Doctrines and Transactions " relative to Calvini/m." I readily believe you; though you certainly might if yeu would. And yet would you have us acquit you of these Crimes, when you tell Dr Nowell, that he apparently borrowed the Phrase, Herrible Decrees, from Mr John Wesley. For is it not as apparent that Mr John Wesley. For is it not as well as Mr Wolley? Certainly you cannot be ignorant that your even Docker, in his Institutes, calls the Doctrine of

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of unconditional Reprobation a Horrible Decree. When therefore you would infinuate that Mr Wesley was the Author of this Phrase, and that Dr Nowell borrowed it from him, if you had not been a Calvinist, I should have wondered at you. But however my Wonder ceafes, upon this Condition, I cannot acquit you of that Artifice and wilful Mifreprefentation, wherewith you charge the Arminian Writers. Nor can I acquit (to ule your own genteel Expression to Mr Wesley) the Bell-wetber of your Party, of fuch Artifice and wilful Mifreprefentation, in his Review of Arguments against the Doctrine of General Redemption confidered, published in the Gofpel Magazine, as it) is called. He has this Quotation (if that may be fo called, which was never written before.) Is it not a horrid Shame, to hear honeft People fo feduced into Love killing Factions, fiding with their Teachers ? Whereas the words in that Pamphlet are thefe : Love-killing, factious Sidings, by their Teachers. The Paffage is attributed to the Author, which is not his. but a Quotation from Baxter, as the Pamphlet declares. And if W. M could not fee it, he should have made use of his Peeping Glass, which he uses upon other Occasions to find Faults, which might perhaps have prevented him from making any. ' But the good old Caule did not require it ; and therefore he wilfully milrepresented the Matter. Yet W. M---- n is a most excellent Man, and a fweet Christian.

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Page 63. You tell us from Dr Edwards, " That if " Mr Hales bid John Calvin, Good-Night, when Epif-" copius urged John iii. 16. it is likely he was reconciled " to him next Morning." To prove this, certain Paflages are quoted from Mr Hales's Sermons; among which there is this: " It is a noble Refolution, fo to " hum'ble ourfelves under the hand of Almighty God, " as that we can with Patience hear, yea think it an " honour, that fo bafe Creatures as ourfelves, fhould " become the Inftruments of the Glory of fo great a " Majefty, whether it be by eternal Life, or by eternal " Deatb; though for no other reafon but for God's Good-" will and Pleafure's fake." In reading this and fome other

other extravegant Passages in your Writings, I have been almost at a Loss to know, whether you are really a filly Calvinist, or only an artful and sy Personater of one, who by exposing to the World the Extravagancies, Wedkneffes, and Crimes of the Calvinifts, endeavours to bring them into Contempt. . However, let me afk you, Do you really think it an Honour to be damned, for no other reason, but, for God's Good-will and Pleasure'sfake? If not, let me tell you, whatever you may pretend, you are as much an Arminian as the John Goodwin of the prefent Age; and (as one of your Party told me awhile ago) your carnal Mind rifes up against the Sovereignty' of God, as much as his. If you do think fo. you and Mr Hales, and all fuch Calvinifts, are welcome to that Honour alone. I will answer for it, no Arminian will envy you the Honour of being damned. though you entirely fhare it among you.

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Page 67. "When Arguments fall short, it is too " common with Controversial Writers, to call Names " and fling Dirt." I must fay to you, as you to Dr Nozvell, " I could with, Sir, that you had not flooped " to this illiberal Recourfe." For how fadly is your own Observation verified in your Letters to Dr Nowell and Mr Wesley ? In the former, the Arminians in general are branded with the Character of Prevaricating Subscribers, False Declarers of Assent, Musbroam Schismatics, Friends and Coufin-germans to the Papifts ; Men, as Writers, guilty of fach Artifice and wilful Mifreprefentation, as is Thardly compatible with Heatben Hon nelly, or Christian Integrity; not to mention the pretty. Names you have bestowed upon Individuals. In the latter, you call Mr Wesley a refless Arminian, the Bellevetberof deluded Thousands, acting with all the Saphistry of a. Fefuit, and the distatorial Authority of a Pope, and the ignoble Part of a lurking, by Affafin; a Knave, a lying Sophifter, a Divine funk beneath the Level of an Oyfier-Woman, a Theological Coward, a Religions Gambler, a Protens, possessed of more then Serpensine Elability, a Windmill, a Scribler, an old Plagiary, a. literary Picker and Stealer, &c. &c. &c. Though you. lay

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fory to Mr Wefley, " Bluk if you ran;" as if you doubted, whether he could or not: I was in hopes you would have done to, upon a Review of what you, had written; confidering that you had no Precedent. from what Dr Nossell, or Mr Wesley had written, to write in fuch a Manner, and fo no Plea. But I find myfelf miftaken. You only blame yourfelf in a subsequent Publication, for not having written in a worfe Manner. The Comedian makes a Blash on a young Man's Cheek, a hopeful Sign of Virtue still remaining: Erabuit ;; falva res off, fays he. But if you can face out this, what shall we fay ? Non erubuit; perdita res eft. Where there is not fo much as a Flufbing on the Cheek, the Cafe is bad indeed. However, if I may advise you, for the future leave off calling Names yourfelf, or no more blame others for doing it; left otherwise some that are Men of as much Metal as yourfelf, should fay to you, Then Hypocrise, first cast out the Beam out of thine been Eye; and then those that fee clearly to ceft ant the Matt out of thy Brother's Bye.

. Poge 58, In order to bring Jahn Goodmin's Redemption redeemed, into disofteem, you tell us, that the; fame John Goodwin, " that virylant Anticalvinist, " wrote an elaborate Treatife in professed Vindi-" cation of King Charles's Mutder." Be that as it. will, Gaodwin's Sentimente, as a Politicium, cannot at all invalidate his Argaments in Defence of General. These will fland impregnable against all. Redemption. the Artillery of all the Galyiniffs in the World. But by the Way, Sir, let me afkeyou, was Goodwin a Rebel, for writing, as you day, A Defence of the Sentence ! paffed on King Charles, by the High Court of Justice? I would beg Leave to ask, How much better are you for writing this: " Whenever a Prince oversteps the " Law, Loyalty itfelf obliges a loyal People to fay to " fuch a Prince, at the Almighty to the Sea; Hitherta " Shalt thou same, and no further," Page 49. i.e. Loyalty itself obliges a loyal People in fuch Cafe to rebel : not to remonstrate and modulty best the Prince his Error, and request a Redress of Grievances; but daringly fly

By in the Prince's Face at once; firetch out the irrefifible Arm of Power, and give the dread Command, as God does to the Sea, and fo force him to Obedience, or detbrone and marder him. I have not firained your Words at all. What can they mean elfe ? Lot me then afk you ferioufly again: Is this the Language of one that profeffes himfelf a Minister of Jefus Christ ? An Ambaffador of the Prince of Peace? And at fuch a Time as this? If you are not forry for yourfelf, upon Reflection. I am the more forry for you.

But J. Goodwin, you fay, was a "virulent Antical. "vinif." In which of his anticaloinifical Writings does this appear? In none that I have feen. I think there is hardly a controverfial Writer to be found, that has more firstly observed the Roles of Decessor and Modelly than he, notwithstanding the Ufage he met with from the calvinific Party. But for fuch a one as you to complain of his Virulence, confidering your own Venom against the Arminians in general, and against Dr Nowell and Mr Welley in particular, I music needs fay, is no more a Token of yous own Madelly, than it is of your Candour or Trutb. Page 71. Upon Dr Nowell's remarking on Article.

23d, that the Compilers of our Articles-prudently avoided determining the Question, whether Episcopal Ordination is necessary; your Wildom replies : " So, " rather than not expunge Predefination from our Ar-" ticks, you would expunge with it the Neceffity of " Episcopal Ordination." You might as well have faid, that because the Compilers of our Church Catechifm have only laid down the Sacraments, as generally necesfary to Salvation, therefore they have altogether ezpunged the Neceffity of them. But will you maintain that Episcopal Ordination is any more absolutely necessary in England, than it is in Scotland, in order to the profitable Discharge of the Ministry? I suppose not, unless you will thew yourfelf to be an intelerable Bigot indeed, and a Match for the fliffest Devotee under his Holines's Jurifdiction. And if not, unvarrantable as you . 2

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you suppose this Concession is in favour of the Geneva Discipline, you must make it, as well as Dr Nowell. Nor need you fear its being "told in Glasgow, or pub-"listed in the Streets of Edinburgh," fince it will not give "the Presbyterians," any manner of Occasion "to "rejoice", nor the Daughters of the Kirk to triumph," if we can maintain our own to be the primitive Mode of Ecclesiastical Government.

Page 76. Because Dr Nowell acknowledges, there is fuch an Article as the 17th, concerning Election, you triumph amain, crying, " O vis Veritatis invitis etiam " pectoribus erumpentes." ---- You have granted as " much as any calvinific Writer could have granted, " or a calvinific Reader can defire." Very far from it. Afk Dr Nowell his Meaning, and you will defire fomewhat more, or be as ill Jatisfied, as you are with Mr Wesley's Extract from your Translation of Zanchins. But you add, " You are got into the very Midft of Geneva, before you are aware." No, nor fo much as balfway thither. To understand that Article in a fcriptural Senfe, which it is certain ought be the true Sense of it; is to fland at a very great Diffance from Geneva and you. But I fee you are for imitating the French : You will fing Te Denm, even though you have loft the Battle.

Page 78. "I challenge any one Arminian, to point "Jout any one spiritual Qualification, represented in "the Bible as previously requisite to everlating Lifes "which Qualification is not in the fame Bible declardet to be the Gift of God and the Work of bis corns Grace in every one that shall be faved." And I, on the other Hand, challenge any one Calouisist to point out any one Arminian, that will affirm fuch Qualification is not the Gift of God, and the Work of his own Grace. If you can find out any Man that affirms this, that Man observe, is not an Arminian.

Ibid. You fay, "That the Sentences of Scripture, "with which the Morning and Evening Prayer are appointed to begin, declare neither more nor lefs than this, that Perfons possessed of fuch and fuch Graces, "have

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" have an evidential Right to fuch and fuch Privileges, " by Virtue of God's free Promifes." Not fo. Several of them mention nothing about the poffeffing of Graces, nor Right to Privileges; but are merely Prayers for Pardom, Confeffion of Sin, or Exhertations to Repentance; which very Exhortations imply as much Freewill in Man, as any Arminian contends for.

Ibid. In your Remarks on the Abfolation, you ask, ** Are all Sinners Partakers of this true Repentance and " unfeigned Faith ?" That is not the Queflion. The Point we contend about is, Whether all Sinners to whom the Gofpel is preached. may not be Partakers of these Graces? And whether God hath absolutely decreed, they fould not? And Bishop Andrews, as I have shewn before, hath determined the Matter against you .-... " The Faith and Repentance, which the Abjolu-" tim mentions, were, in the Intention of the Com-" pilers, confidered as the Effects of God's Free Grace. " and not of Man's Fran-will." Yes, of Man's Freewill also, affined by Ginces as is plain from the roth Article, (unless you would make the Article contradict the Abfainsion :) For therein the Grace of God is expressly declared; as " proventing us, that we may have " a good Will, and working with as (not without as) " when we have a good Will." Arminian Freewillers, at you call them, therefore, " acting confiltently with " their darling Tener," would be to far from " not praying " for Faith and Repentance at all," that they would pray for thefe Bleffings continually; and that with fomewhat more encouragement, than one could pray for them, who believes they are unronditionally defigned only for a feed, and fo withheld from all the reft of Mankind.

Page 79. Dr Nowell infers, from that Petition in the Lord's Prayer, Lead us not into Temptation; that the Church of England denies (abfolute) final Perfeverance. You reply, "A most formidable Argument indeed! rc-" duced to fome little Sort of Form it flands thus: " The Church of England hath adopted the Lord's " Proyer into her public Service: But in that Prayer " we

the Charge of absolute Predestination. 69

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n, , r " we request to be preserved from Temptation : Ergo, " the Church believes, that the truly Regenerate may " totally and finally fall from Grace." A little Sort of Form the Argument is reduced to indeed! So little that it may well make him that reduced it to fuch a Form, ashamed of it. Your Major is not what it ought to be. No more is your Minor, which is absolutely a falle Position. The Conclusion is true, though it follows not from your Pressiffes. In the Lord's Prayer we do not pray, as you express it in your Minor, that we may be preferved from Temptation ; or, as you afterwards explain yourself, that ue may " not be tempted to Evil," but that we may not be led into Temptation; by which Phrafe, I fuppofe, every feusible Man will allow, is meant, that we may not be suffered to be overcome by Temptation. Which Thing, if it were not poffible, our Lord would never have taught us to pray against. But you will not deny, that a tra y regenerate Man may be overcome by Temptation, yea, fall into deaaly Sin. And it is poffible that fuch a one may never rife again, Heb. vi. 4, 5, 6. - x. 38. Well then, to reduce the Doctor's Argument into a larger and somewhat better Sort of Form, than you have done, let it fland thus: Whatever Evil the Church of England prays against in that Prayer, which our Lord himfelf taught, the believes may pollibly come to pais. But the Church of England in that Prayer, prays against falling into Temptation, which may be a total and final falling from Grace : Ergo, The Church believes that fome may totally, and finally fall from Grace. And fuch as fo fall, according to you, must be truly regenerate, hecause no others base Grace. Nor indeed is it possible for any Man to fall from Grace, that bas it not. Wherefore, though "Temptation and " final Apostacy," are not " Terms Synonymous ; fall-" ing totally and finally into Temptation and final Apof-" tacy are fo." If then these Terms are fynonymous, the Doctor's Inference drawn from the Ule of the Lord's Prover does not " fall to the Ground," nor " vanish " into-Air."

Page

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Page 80. I shall not concern myself with the Doctor's Argument for unlimited Redemption, drawn from the Te Deum, as it is reduced to some little Sort of Form by you; but I shall animadvert a little on that which you fet down as your own against it. " Our " Church, you fay, in the Te Deum, afferts, that " Chrift, by his Incarnation and Death, orened the * Kingdom of Heaven to all Believers : But the Whole of Mankind are not Believers : Ergo, Our Church, in " the Te Deum, does not affert, that Chrift opened. " the Kingdom of Heaven to the Whole of Mankind." I deny the Mejor. Our Church does not there affert. that Chrift by bis Incarnation opened the Kingdom of Heaven to all Believers. This fhe afferts he did only, when he had overcome the Sharpness of Death. Whereas by bis Incarnation be took upon bim to deliver Man. By which Man, the evidently means Mankind; that great Ack Man, which St Aufin fays, " lies extended all " over the World, from the East unto the West, and se for the healing of which great fick Man, the Al-" mighty Physician came down." Now if after this great fick Man has been bealed and delivered, he again makes bimfelf fick, or wounds bimfelf to death in any of his Members, and will not be healed again, when he might ; fuch Members of this fick Man are to blame, and not the Phyfician. Our Church then, in this Hymn, afferts unlimited Redemption, though not unlimited eternal Salvation, which is a quite different The one is entirely independent of any Thing Thing. done, or to be done by Men ; the other depends on Man's believing the Golpel, when propoled to him.

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Allowing all that you fay in your Note on the Petition in the Collect in the Funeral Office, Page 82. "That there is a Body of eleft Perfons; that they are cholen of God bimfelf; and that they are a certain, determinate Number, which fhall be fo accomplified, that not one of the Number fhall be mifling; I canenct allow that this Number might not have been "mere or left. Nor will I believe, without better "Proof

the Gharge of absolute Predestimation.

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" Proof than you, or any Calvinist upon Earth is able to bring, that these, as you say asterwards, are fimply and fingly the Objects of God's gracious Choice, abstratedly considered as such, without any respect had to ought in them, or done by them, whether astual or foreseen." When you can prove, that God is an unjust, cruel, arbitrary self-willed Tyrant, I may then perhaps have as unworthy Thoughts of him as you have, and allow of your shocking Position.

Your Term, the World of the Elect, I teject as un/cribtural and unknown to Antiquity, and only coined by fome leading Men of your Party, to ferve a wretched Hyposbefis, by thus evading the Force of fuch Texts, as affert General Redemption, which they could not otherwife withstand .- The Word Exterlos, allowing it to fignify, as well as Exhsherperos, feletted, picked out, and chofen from among others, is no Proof, that the Perfons fo favoured, were fo favoured of God without any Respect had to sught in them, or done by them, whether actual or forefeen ; nor that he did not regulate his Election according to the forefeen Faith and Works of those he elected. To fay that he did not, is, as Bishop Andrews observes, to condemn almost all the Fathers. Whatever then Dr Nowell's Definition of the Elect may be, Mr Toplady's (if Bishop Andrews is to be heard) is at least to far a necofangled one, that it was hardly mentioned in the first Ages.

That Watchfulne/s and Prayer are the Means appointed of God, whereby a Believer may fecure his Perfeverance, is most certain. But that every one, who has once truly believed, shall fo use these Means, as that he shall infallibly perfevere, I no where find that God hath decreed, as you tell us, Page 84. Your Text, I Theff. v. 23, 24. is far from Proof of this. Seeing what the Apostle had exhorted the Theffalonians to before, was, in order to their being preferved blamele/s unto the coming of Chrift. But to affure fuch Men, whom we have feriously exhorted to be careful to do such and such Things, that fo they may be blamele/s unto the coming of Chrift, that they shall certainly, and without' any Possibility of miscarrying,

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ing, be preferved by God herounto, is nothing elfe, being truly interpreted, but to tempt them to neglet all our Exhortations to that Purpole. But I perceive, whitever Dr Newell has, you Sir, according to your own Remark, have gotten fuch a Habit of wrefting the Scripture, by coming to it provided with your own Senfe, that you have acquired a Desterity of extracting what Doctrines you please out of it.

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Page 86. If Dr Norvell has affersted, " That all " whom God the Son hath redeemed, God the Holy " Ghoft fanctifies," I muft declare my Diffent both from him and you; if by Santtification you mean, the being fully reneased in the Spirit of our Mind, and to made meet for Glory; which I suppose the Doctor does not mean, though you may. For Redemption and fuch Santaification, are not " equilateral and commenfurate with each other. You may as fairly prove from our Catechifm. " that Creation is equilateral and commenfurate with them " both. With regard to the rational Part of the Crea-" tion, I maintain, from the Catechifm, if that has any " weight with you, that Redemption is commenturate " with it. For, as God the Father is there faid to " have made all Mankind, as being Part of all the World; " fo is God the Son faid to have redeemed all Mankind. " But not fo God the Holy Ghoft to fanttify all Man-" kind; but only all the Elect People of God. In what " Senfe the Church uses the Term Elect there, I shall .ve not fland to enquire. But, this I fay, it is certain ... that fhe, as well as the Scripture, uses it fometimes in a large Senfe for all Baptized Perfons; and at other times in a more limited Senie, for those only that shall be infallible Heirs of Salvation ; that is, perfevering obedient Believers.

Page 88. "Calvini/m, it feems, is downright Popery, "and Popery is orthodox Calvini/m. But by what Act of "Tran/ub/fantiation is this proved !" By your Leave I will tell you, by the fame Act whereby you prove Arminians Pupifts. The Arminians (ay, that Man through the Aid of Divine Grate has Freevill to do Good: So fay fome Papifts. The Calvinifts maintain an unconditional Election of particular 1

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particular Perfons to eternal Life. So do some Papifis, and therefore, according to your Method of Proof, the Calvinists are Parifis. Give up your Argument and we are content to let each Party be called nothing more than just what they are: The Arminians, merely as fuch, Arminians and no more; the Calvinists, merely as fuch, Calvinists and no more; the Calvinists more the other barely on account of their diffinguishing Tenets, being any more Papifit, then they are Italians or Frenchmen.

Page 01 ... I believer-1 am convinced, that the Souls " of all departed Infants whatever, whether bapized ". or unbepiezed, are with God in Glory. And I " think my Belief warranted by an Authority which " cannot err. I believe-that in the Decree of Predef-" tination to Life, God hath included all, whom he " hath decreed to take away in Infancy; and that the " Decree of Reprobation has nothing to do with them." I am exceedingly pleased with your Charity, but quite aftonished at your Faith. O tell it not in Scotland, publish it not in the Scients of Geneva, left the Daughters of the Kirk. as your Expression is, be grieved, and the Sons of Calvin lament and mourn; yea tell it not in London-Row, left the Publishers of the Gospel Magazine, as it is called, who have given you to high a Character for a Defender of the Doctrines of (limited) Grace, should groan out, Oh! What a Fall was there ! The Evangelic Mr Toplady, who took fo much Pains to prove the Church of England calvinific , who translated Zanchins, in order to thew, that God from all Eternity made the Devil a free Gift of far the greatest Part of Mankind , that he decreed their Sin and their Damnation for it when he had done; who fo foundly chaft if d Dr Nowell, for maintaining, that the Church of England was Arminian; and who fo heartily mauled Mr Wesley for exposing his orthodox Tenets ; this very Mr Toplady, O Grief of Griefs, not. content to maintain the heterodox Opinion of general Redemptism, plainly deciares his Belief of the universal. Salvation of Mauhind; and fo in a few Lines retracts. Е -11

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all that he had written in Defence of Synod cal Orthoeoxy both before and after.

Do you flart, Sir, and afk, where ? In the Paffage above quoted, in which you fay, your Be'ief is war. Tanted by Matt. xviii. 14. Even fo it is not the Will of your beavenly Father, that one of these little ones should perif. Observe, our Lord does not fay, one of these little ones that shall die in their Infancy; but little ones in general, whether they live long or die foon; for he declares, Chap. xix. 14. of such is the Kingdom of Heawen. It is plain therefore that all Infants have a Right to the Kingdom of Heaven ; and if, according to your Doctrine, they who have any Right at all thereto have an indefeasible Right ; if you ground your Belief of the cer. tain Salvation of Children dying in their Infancy upon this Text, you must of Confequence believe the certain Salvation of all others that arrive to Manhood. If you deny this Confequence, you must come over to the Arminians, and own the Amiffibility of Grace.

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In Answer to your Comment upon the 17th Article. and what you have elsewhere advanced concerning Predeflination. I shall here only fay in general, that the Article only fuppofes that we are to have a godly Con. fideration of Predefination and Election in Chrift, and not fuch an ungodly and llasphemous one as you hold forth : that though we acknowledge there are forme Sort of Perfons elected to eternal Life, and others rejected. vet we dare not, like you, entertain fuch Notions about these Matters, as represent God as a Being void of Wildom, Juffice, Mercy, Holinels and Truth ; and when you drag in I Peter ii. 8, 9. to confirm your Notion of Predefination, you feem to know no more the Meaning of that Paffage, than you do the Meaning of the incantatory Word, Abracadabra, that was once used to charm away Agues.

Page 94. "The Article closes with two wife and " useful Cautions. 1. We must receive God's Promifes in " such wife, as they be generally set forth to us in boly " Scripture. 2. In our Doings, that Will of God is " to be followed, which we have expressly declared unto " us in the Word of God." Admitting your Notion of Prethe Gharge of absolute Pred Aination.

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. . Predefination, there is no great W. Idom in these Cautions; nor have they any U/e, unless it be to contradict. t at Notion. For where is either the Wildom or Ule of giving Cautions to believe and do what, according to your Account, fome never can, and others cannot bus believe and do, by virtue of an influencing and overruling Decree? " The latter of those Propositions, " you fay, by the bye, is evidently formed on the " Calvinific Diffinition of the Divine Will into fecret . and revealed " You very jully call it a Calwinific Diffinction; for a scriptural one, as you hold it, it is But by the bye again, if the latter Proposition is not. formed on that Diffinction, is not the former as well ; feeing the Promifes are no lefs the revealed Will of God, than the Precepts? One would suppose it is.

But let me tell you, if your Calvinifical Diffinction be well grounded, then ought no Man to receive Goa's Promises as set forth, nor follow bis Commands, as exprefsly declared in Scripture, until he is fure that thefe Promises and Commands are agreeable to his fecret, which the Synod of Dort maintains is his proper Will. Yea, you yourfelf tell us elfewhers, " that God's bidden . Will is peremptory and abfolute ; and therefore cannot " be hindered from taking effect." Now certain it is. that whatever is revealed, is not God's bidden Will. And if his bidden Will be alone his proper Will, and peremptory and absolute; his revealed Will, fo called. should rather be called Somebody's Whim than God's Will. For I cannot conceive how any Thing can in anywife be faid to be God's Will, or (whatever elfe it may be called) that is not properly his, and is not peremptory, nor abfolute in some Respect. Upon your Supposition, the Promises and Commands in the Bible, I tay again. are Somebody's Whim, not God's Will : for God's Will is fecree ; these Things are revealed. Thus, Sir, with your calvinific Diffinction you deftrey the Credibility and abrogate the Authority of the Bible, and give up the Caule to the Deifts. I had a ftrong Suspicion before, for more Reasons than one, that you are fomething other than a Calvinifl. What you will

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turn out by and by, Time only can discover. In reply to your Comment upon several Texts of Scripture in some following Pages, I shall only refer you to a Pamphlet lately published, initiled, Arguments against the Dustrine of General Redemption confidered.

- Page 08. Your Remarks on the 16th Article are very extraordinary indeed, and this Article, you fay, 1. " Treats of Sins committed, not after fpiritual and " internal Regeneration. but fimply after Baptifm." Yet you tell us immediately before, (how truly you muft look to) that Bapti/m and receiving the Holy Ghoft mean the fame Thing. Now it is certain, he that receives the Holy Gboft is possent of /piritual and internal Regeneration. I do not fay Renovation, for that is a different Thing. If therefore this Article treats of Baptifm. which you tay is the fame Thing as receiving the Holy Gboff. it treats of (piritual and internal Regeneration. But let me observe to you, that our Church by Baptifm, no more means, receiving the Holy Ghoft, than it means thereby spiritual and internal Regeneration. However. it supposes, that in and by Baptilm, the Holy Ghoft is given to, and spiritual and internal Regeneration is con-ferred upon the Recipients. This is plain from the Prayer immediately preceding the Dipping or pouring Water upon the baptized Person: "Grant that this " Child may-ever remain in the Number of thy " faithful and elect Children :" in which Number it is fupposed to be, when baptized, otherwise it would be abfurd to pray that it might remain therein. In the Address after Baptism, she afferts, that the Child is by Baptifm regenerate. In the Prayer immediately following, the thanks God, that he hath " regenerated the "Infant with his holy Spirit." In the 27th Article the maintains, that "Baptifm is a Sign of Regenera-" tion or New-birth, whereby-the Promifes of For-" giveness of Sins, and of our Adoption to be the " Sons of God by the Holy Ghoft, are visibly figned " and fealed." But it would be a grofs Abfurdity to fur pofe Things figned and fealed, which were not fignified and had no Exifience. When therefore you fay. that

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that the 16th Article treats only of Bastifm and not of Spiritual and internal Regeneration. you fay what I cannot allow, unless you can prove, that to be regenerated with God's Holy Spirit, is fomething different from Spiritual and internal Regeneration. No more is that true, which you advance ; 2. " That the Influences " of the Spirit vouchsafed in Baptism, do not. for any " Thing that the Article fays, amount to real Regenera= " tion." For certainly those that receive the Hely GLoff, and are regenerated by it, are really and truly regenerate. And hence appears the Fulfity of your third Remark, " That the Departure from Grace given, of " which the Article makes mention, is only fimply " fliled a Departure, without declaring that Departure " to be exher total or final." For the Departure men-** tioned is not fimply stiled a Departure ; but compe-" fitely, a Departure from Grace given, which Grace is the Holy Ghoft, or its Influences, faid to be received in Baptilm However, therefore, the Article does not declare, " that Departure to be either total or final," no more does it declare, that it shall not be fuch. And though it declares, that by the Grace of God we may rife again, it does not declare, that thefe that fall, every one of them certainly shall do so. And now, " pray Sir," do you" " let the Article speak for itself," and you will find it very much " affects the prefent Argument." It plainly implies, as Dr Nowell observes, that we may fo fall from Grace, that we may not rife again.

But you remark, 4. " The Whole apparently relates ** not to Matters of spiritual Grace, but to ecclesiafical " Censures, and the Exercise of Church Discipline." Does it fo? Suppose the present Governors of our Church were as flaming Calvinifis as you are, and were to excommunicate, as, I fuppofe, you would with them to do, every godly and gracious Arminian in the Nation, and you had the Happinels to make one of of the Number ; would you therefore venture to affirm, that they and you were fallen from the Grace of God, because ye were fallen under the ecclesiastical Ganfures of some fiery Bigots ? You may as well affirm, that the whole

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whole Church of England is fallen from Grace, becaufe it is fallen under the ecclefiafical Cenfures of the Pope. Is it possible for any Man of common Senfe, much less for such a mighty Pretender to Reason as you are, to confound the Grace of the Holy Spirit, received in Baptism, with ecclefiastical Censures? This shews you were put to your Traimps indeed. I may justly retort upon you your own Words to Dr Nouceli: "Surely the Cause must be very weak, which in fo " able an Hand as yours, is so feebly and so unfairly " surported." ۰Ľ

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Page 99. " In the 17th Article,-the Elect are ex-" pressly faid to be justified, called (Have regard to order, Sir; much depends upon it) to be called, and " obey the Calling, to be justified, conformed to the Image ss of Cbrift, walk religiously in good Works, and at " length to attain to everlafting Felicity." True ; but what Elect ? It is evident that by the Ekd there, our Church means fuch Perfons as perfevere in the Faith ; and fo are chosen as infallible Heirs of Heaven. But this is not her Meaning wherever the ules the Term Eha, in her Liturgy and Homilies. It is therein often used in a loofer Sense, for those that are only prefumptive Heirs of Heaven, as it is frequently used in the Scripture. Those that now believe being filed Eles, whether, they continue in the Faith or not, as St Aufin obferves Now I suppose there is no Man to void of Senfe, as to suppose, that all or any of these, that shall be infallible Heirs of Heaven, will ever " perish " by the Way." But this hinders not, but that many of those who are now, thro' believing, prefumptive Heirs of Heaven, " may perifh by the Way :" for which reafon there is need to fear left a Promise being hest of entring into God's Roft, any flould feen (doni), mould be feen, or found to come fort of it, Heb. iv. 1. Though by the way lot it be observed, this will never happen to any one in confequence of God's abjolute and irrespective Predestination ; but by his just Appointment on account of Mens own wilful Sins and final Impenitence. The different Notions of the Term Ele3, given above, you muft

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ti ' Gr most allow of, otherwise all that you have cited from the Standard Writings of the Church to maintain the Doctrine of *Final Perfeverance*, is only to much cited to contradies the Homily on the Danger of Falli-g from God.

I shall take the Liberty in my turn to give my Opinion of your Performance, as freely as you have given yours of Dr Newell's, which is, (to return you your own Words) that your Defign is not very keppily extended, nor your Objections (to what you call Arminianism) very folidly founded, Page 105. And I really think, upon a Review of the whole, that you have no great Reason to fing Te Deum for your imaginary Triumph over the Doctrines of Melanchion, which our Church embraces, and maintains. But " it is Matter of Lamentation, you " fay to the Docior, that you fhould even have attempt. ed to subvert (the Doctrines of Calvinifm;) and that ** the Church fhould receive any blow, how flight foever, " from to respectable a Hand." It may be to. Sir ; and yet you cannot but allow, that a flight Blow given, though it were by a respectable Hand, may not be attended with fo bad Confequences, as the fewere Screechings and Classings with the venemens Nails of a malaperi Boy.

In Answer to all the Pains you have taken to prove that our Church has no fixt Principles, and that her Hsmilies directly contradict her Liturgy (for what all that you have faid from the Homilies, if we must understand it as you would have us, proves befides, I fee not) Is must tell you, that your Quotations are more Chicanny. You make a great Buffle with them only to raife Dufb to put out Mens Eyes. But notwithftanding this, foma perhaps may fee a little clearer, than you would wift. Some of your Cuotations in Favour of your I oftrin esaue mothing to the Purpele, and others make directly againft you. To confider fome of the Paffages quoted.

First, Concerning Predefination, as it respects Mankind: "When God had chosen to himself a Peouliar" "and Special People, from amongst all other Nations, "that knew not God,—he gave unto them certain "Ordinances." What then? Is this an affortion that

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be irrefectively chose all this People to be infallible Heirs of Heaven? No, nor a Syllable to the Purpose. -" The true Church is an universal Congregation or " Fellowship of God's faithful and Elect People." This likewife is no more Proof that our Church maintains Calvin's Doctrine, than it is that fhe embraces Mahomet's Doctrine ---- Let us only truft to be faved by his Death " and Pattion, - that he may receive us into his hea-" venly Kingdom, and place us in the Number of " his elect and chosen People." Nothing can more directly oppose the Doctrine of irrespettive and unconditional Election than this Passage ; feeing that it abfolutely makes our being placed in the Number of Chrift's Elest and chosen People, to depend upon our trufting to be faved by bis Death and Paffion. That which hath the greatest feeming to favour your Opinion, is what occurs in the next Quotation ; wherein it is declared, that " God, of his Mercy and Secial Factour to " fonge, hath appointed them to everlafting Salvation." But even this is no more than feeming. For not an Air or the leaft Breath is here concerning the irrefifible working of Grace, or the Abfolutonefs and Irrefpettivenefs of Election. Nothing at all is advanced here, that opposes the rational and scriptural Opinion, that God has regulated his Election, by the foresteen Faith and Works of Men.

As little to your Porpole are the Paffages you quote, to impole your Notion of God's Decree of Reprodution upon our Church.—" Every Word in God's Book, is " unto the Reprodute. the Savour of Death unto Death." And what then ? This is no Proof that our Church holds, that God from all Eternity made the Devil a free Grant of far the greateft Part of Mankind, irrefp. Airwely of their Sins; much lefs that he decreed they fhould neceffarily fin, and then be infallibly damned for their necefficated Sin, as you blafphemoufly teach.— "God may do subat liket b bim, and none can refift bim." We grant. Yet Nothing likes him, but what is juff. So that neither here does the Church confirm your Notion of abfolute and irrefpedies Reprodution.— " He worke the

the Charge of absolute Predestination.

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• worketh all Things in his fecret Judgment, to bis 🕶 own Pleasure; yea, even the Wicked to Dammation, faith Solomon." I call upon you, with all your Learning, to fhew me where Solomon fays this. Not in the Text referred to in the Homily; and I do not remember that he fays it any where elfe. I shall admit of no Authority but what is drawn from the Fountain Head; and not from any corrupt Stream whatever, however it be too rashly fuffered to make its Way, and fettle in the Homily.

I cannot but take notice here, with what feeming Sarisfaction, and a kind of pleafing Guft, most Predestinarian Writers and Talkers mention the borrible Decree of absolute and unconditional Damnation. They tell us we are God's Greatures, and he hath a Right to do what be will with his own : To take fome to Heaven, and fend a thousand times more, it may be, to Hell; and that merely for his Good-pleasure's Sake, (as Mr Hales's Expression is) yea, and think it an Honour that he will fend us to Hell. As if Hell was Nothing more then a Back-Kitchen, and a good warm Corner there was too good for us. While they are afraid of it themselves indeed, they think of it with Horror, as a Place of inexpressible Torments, (as it certainly is, according to the Scriptures.) But as foon as they fancy themfelves elect, and fo they are fure of Heaven, they will talk of Reprobates going to Hell, with as much Composure and Unconcernedness, yea, with as much Pleafure, as if going to Hell were Nothing worfe then going into a Bagnie, or into the Hot Springs at Bath or Bux. That Predefinarian Oracle, Elista Coles, very 1071. coolly tells us, that " Non-election (which observe, is .. only Hell in Embrye, and has Damnation at the End of. it, is not a Punifoment ; it is but the withholding a free Favour, which God may justly deny to one Sinner, while he gives it to another ; i.e. it is only configning a Sinner over to everlasting Burnings, without any Poffibility. of, or Provision made for his escaping. And with what Indifference, or rather Delight, some Predestinarians view this Non-election, or configning over of nesefy-Stated Sinners to unavoidable endless Torments, it is amazing

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mazing to think. It is not long fince, that one, who ought to have known better, speaking of some abandoned Sinners, declared openly, that he "loved to see the Swise wallow in the Mire, because it was all the Heaven they had to expect." And when one aked, Would not you pray for such poor Sinners, Sir, that God would grant them Repentance unto Life?" He roundly answered, No. Would not this give any one a Surfeit of such Principles?

Your Doctrine of abfolute Providence, which you fay, Page 109, is intimately connected with, and folely founded upon Predefination, is no more the Doctrine of our Church, than your Doctrine of abfolute and unconditional Predefination. For however we acknowledge the Decision thereof to be right, that " Epicares they " be, that imagine, that God — hath no refpect of in-" ferior Things; and that he has no Stroke in them;" yet we affirm that Fook they be, that imagine, God hath made an abfolute Decree, that a Man fhall not walk up to his Knees in Mud, when he hath Eyes to fce, and a clean Path before, them unlefs fuch a Man were an Idiot, and his Cafe called for fuch an Exergition of Providence, and God faw meet to employ it.

2. " With regard to the Extent of Redemption .----" Chrift is the high and everlafting Prieft, who hath " offered himself once for ALL upon the Altar of the " Crofs." Could you poffibly offer these Words of our Church in proof that the maintains particular and timited Redemption ? You might just as well have produced the Apofile's Words, God bath made of one Blood all Nations of Men; to prove that God hath made only fome Nations of that one Blood. Your Caufe is not holpen in the least from these Words : " Our Debt " was a great deal too great for us to have paid .-- It " pleafed Him (Chrift) therefore to be the Payer there-" of, and to difcharge us quite." For however Ged was in Chrift reconciling the World unto himself, it does not follow, that the World is, on their Part. reconciled unto God. If fo, it would have been a fenfeleis Thing indeed in the Apofile, to pray Sinners is Chrift's Streed to be reconciled

the Charge of abfoliate Predeftination.

reconciled unto him. Yet hence you afk, Page 110. ⁴⁵ How can it come to pals, that fome of these very ⁴⁶ Perfons shall be thrown into Prifon, and there tor-⁴⁷ mented, whose Debts have really been paid to the ut-⁴⁶ termost Farthing?" It may be, because they contract ⁴⁷ frefb ones, and such as Mercy itself pronounces shall not be forgiven. But is it possible, that you could borrow any of your Terms from 'our Lord's awful 1 arable, Matt. xviii. 23-35. and rot as well find an Answer to your own Question therein? A Question which betrays, either great Inattention to the Scriptures, or great Perverfeness, in the Proposer.

You affirm, Page 110. " Upon these two correlative " Suppositions, 1. That the Death of Christ was a vi-" carious Punishment; and 2. That it was a proper. " real, adequate Atonement for Sin, - either universal " Salvation, or a limited Redemption, must necessarily " follow." And what Matter is it to you whether, feeing you maintain both ? But with your Leave, Sir, neither of these Consequences follows from these two correlative Suppositions. The Death of Chrift was a wicarious Punifoment, yet it follows not, that all Mankind shall be (eternally) faved, but only fuch of those. to whom the Golpel is propoled, as repent and believe it. And Chrift's Death was a proper, real, and adequate Atonement for Sin; and confequently Redemption was not limited, but as universal as Sin, with respect to Mankind. Redemption and eternal Salvation, remember, are not convertible Terms. For though zene shall be eternally faved that bas not been redeemed; yet many that bave been redeemed, by wilfully refuling to accept the Benefits of their Redemption, may not be eternally faved. When you tell us the Church "be. " lieves Redemption to be only co-extensive with Elec. " tion." If by Election you mean fuch a Kind there. of as concerns only those that shall be infallible Heirs of Heaven, You maintain her Creed to be as abominable in this Respect, as that of the Church of General or the Muffelmens at Conftantinople. You must excele n.e therefore, if I cannot suppose her to corrupt in her. Principles :

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Principles; till you can prove that her Principles are contrary both to Scripture and Reafon.

There is but one way, you fay, to elude the Force of this Argument, and that is, fairly and aboveboard to take Refuze in Socinianifm (as the great Grotiusunhappily did) by denying that Chrift died as our Sub-Did Grotius turn Secinian? It was to the eter-Ritute nal Shame of your evangelical Syncd of Dort, and all that fubscribe to their Decrees. Confidering the Ufage that he met with from that perfecuting Rabble, it were no Wonder, if not only be, but all those truly godly Men besides, that were his fellow-Sufferers under the Calvinists, had turned Libertines. For the Punishments inflicted by these borrible Tyrants upon many of the best of Men living at that Time, which Punishments came but little short of these inflicted by a Reman Inquifition, were enough to make Christianity abhorred by all Mankind, if we may suppose the Authors of them to have been Christians. But will you, Sir, blame a Man for turning Sociation? For is it not notorious, that every Calvinift upon Earth, is no other than a Socinian at the Bottom ? Chrift, you maintain, never did die for Reprobates. His Blood, you fay. was not fhed in vain. But if it was fhed for the Elect. it was shed in vain; if these, as you affirm were such eternal Faccurites of Heaven that nothing could hinder their eternal Happinefs. Neither therefore was his Blood fhed for the Eled. If then, according to your Principles, Chrift did rot fhed his Blood, did not die, either for the Reprobates, or for the Elect; you that hold fuch Principles are downright Socialans, denying that Chrift died as the Substitute for any Man. and in any Man's room and flead,

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Your Argument for particular Redemption drawn from God's Forcknowledge, Page 111, concludes as firongly for universal Salvation, as for particular Redemption For, to argue after your Manner, "Would God create Millions and Millions of Men in bis own Image, who, as himfelf knew at the Time he did it, would certainly dyface that Image?" If he did not foreknow this, what becomes

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becomes of his Deity? If he did foreknow it, and yet created fuch Perfons, it was, in effect, creating them unto Condemnation; and then Creation (fo far as these Perfons are concerned) can hardly be confidered as an Act of Mercy or Goodness. Hence any one might fubjoin in your Words altered a little; "For my own Part, these, and fimilar Confiderations, firike me fo fitnongly, that I find myself obliged, by Dint both of rational and foripture Evidence, to believe, that God actually and infallibly focured the Salvation for every Individual that be treated." This Argument is as good for universal Salvation, as yours of the fame Kind, for particular Redemption; though neither really concludes for the one Point or the other.

But whether your Arguments are found or not, I fuppofe, we need not ftand to inquire. Every Thing that looks like an Argument, yea the bare ip/e dixit of fuch a Man as you, doubtless ought to be received as canonical. For you are looked upon by fome as a Man infpired. I do not fay

----With Ale, or witer Liquors That inspir'd Withers, PRYNNE and VICARS.

But I may too juftly fay with a subscript, as in most evident from your Letters to Dr Nowell and Mr. Wessey. And with such an Unstion, who can doubt whether you are guided into all Truth?

Page 111. You quote these Words from the Homily on the Sacrament: "The Death of Christ is available. "for the Redemption of all the World:" And then give us this extraordinary Note upon the Word, available: "I hat is, of sufficient Value; which it most certainly "is. But Availableness, or intrinsic Sufficiency, is one "thing; intentional and astual Efficacy, is another." Hold, Sir ! By your leave, they are not another only, but two more Things. Intentional and astual Efficacy are not for sonymous Terms God himself may intend that to be effectual, which may not actually be fo, as appears from many Instances. Ab Intentu ad Astum, therefore concludes no more than a Pe a Potentia ad Actum. Your Quotation then from the the Homily, notwithstanding your Note to pervert its Meaning, is sufficient to shew, that in the Opinion of our Church, Christ died intentionally to redeem the whole World.

What you produce from the Homilies, to maintain " Man's exceeding Depravation by Nature and total " Inability (if you mean, as the Homilies speak, of " ourselves and by ourselves) as to spiritual Good," we no more oppugn than you do; yet we cannot suppose our Church in any of the Passages cited contradicts. much less intended fo to do, what the advances in her 10th Article concerning Man's Co-agency with God, under the Aids of his Grace, which is implied in the Expression of God's working together with us, when thro' his preventing Grace we have a Will to good; for that would be to suppose her, (as there is too much Reason to think you would have us do) to have no fixe Principles. Hec Itbacus welit : But he must give folider Proof. We defire not a Whit more to be granted concerning Man's Freewill and the Powers of Nature, than is contained in the Passages you have cited, and in the 10th Article.

Page 114. You fay, " The Church is careful to af-" fert the absolute Energy, Independence and Efficiency of " Divine Grace." Where ? Not in one fingle Paffage that you have quoted from the Homilies, nor any where elfe. To print what you would have thought Expressions pertinent to your Purpose in Capitals, does not at all enlarge their Senfe. If you had had them printed in the largest Characters that ever firutted in rubrick in a Play-bill, it would only have made your Lines look big, and have left your Arguments as beggarly, as if they had been printed in Nonpareil. Nothing of Absoluteness is here afferted, nor so much as bointed at, except with regard to preventing Grace. This we allow, with the Homilies, and 10th Article. to be absolute and independent ; but yet we cannot fuppofe co-operating Grace to be fo, without contradicting both ; and

and proclaiming ourfelves fuch, as have aced of a plentiful Dole of Hellebere.

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With regard to this Point of the abfalute Energy, or Irrefiftibility of divine Grace, you fay in the Sermon before-mentioned, " The Gofpel of Grace may be re-" jected ; but the Grace of the Gofpel cannot :" Which is as much as to fay, a Man may have the Grace of the Gofpel, that will not believe the Gofpel of Grace when it is propounded unto him. I am fomewhat incredulous in this Matter; and think that here, at leaft, you have faid a Word which you sught to unfay; though perhaps you will not. It is my humble Opinion, the Man that rejects the Goffel of Grace, at the fame Time rejects therewith the Grace of the Gofnel. as much as he that rejects a Purfe of Gold unopened, rejects the Gold as well as the Purfe that contains it. It is true, a Man may take out the Gold and throw away the Purfe; but he cannot take Grace and throw away she Gofpel. When you tell us, immediately after, "It " is recorded, All the Day long bave I firetched forth my " Hands to a difebedient and gain faying Prople ;" I fhould imagine the People that thus difebeyed and gainfaid, rejected, not only the Goffel, but the Grace of it too. And I am greatly confirmed in this Opinion, by that Word of St Luke; who tells us, that the Pharifees and Lawyers rejetted the Counsel of God, us intlus, towards, themfelves ; which, I suppose, was a Counfel of Grace, even the Grace that is ordinarily conveyed by the Gbansel of the Gofpel. For to reject God's Counfel of Wrath, in the Manner there meant, they could not; nor if they could, would any Harm therefore have happened unto them. And I am farther confirmed in my Opinion from that Word of St Stephen to the Jews, Ye do always refift the Holy Ghoft; and that in the Epifile to the Hebrews, which mentions fome that been done Despite to the Spirit of Grace: Which Phrases, I conceive, cannot but mean the rejecting the Grace of the Gospel, as well as the Gospel of Grace. So that to diffinguish between the Gospel of Grace and the Grace of the Gospel, can no more effablish the Docvine

trine of the Irrefiftibility, Unconditionality, absolute Energy, or whatever else you call it, of Divine Grace (in the Salvation of the Soul) than to diffinguish between a Well of Water and the Water of a Well, eftablishes the Doctrine of the absolute Energy and irrefisible and independent Effects of Water to quench a Man's. Thirst.

The Doctrine maintained by our Church concerning the Influence and Indwelling of the Holy Spirit, and Affurance of the Favour of God, we heartily affent to. And it is much to be wifhed, that it were more infifted on by fome, than it is. But here in your Note on the Passage quoted from the 2d Homily on Faith, you fay, "the Saints, even under the Jewish Dispensation, "had, according to this Homily, not only a fpecial " Confidence and Truft, that God was then their God : " but likewise that he would be so still, and be their " Maintainer in the Grace he had given them. But: " how, you afk, is this confistent with the new Arminian " Doctrine of finally falling from Grace ?" I will tell you, Sir. Only suppose that God hath promised to maintain his Grace in those that duly use the Means to that End, and that those Saints had this special Trust and Confidence to have their Grace maintained in no other Way, and there will appear no Inconfistency at all between their special Truft and Confidence, and the Doctrine of finally falling from Grace.

But why do you call this a new, or an Arminian Doctrine? It is as old, at leaft, as the Book of Homilies, and is plainly contained therein. What you advance from thenee in favour of abfolute and unconditional Perfeverance, is nothing to your Purpole. All your Words and Phrafes that you have fubparnaed on your Side and fet in Bufkins, are not capital Proofs of your Point, but capital Prefumptions. Whoever has read the Homilies knows that there is one intitled, Of the Danger of falling from God; in which are thefe-Words: Page 65. " If they who are the costen Vine-" yard of God, bring not forth good Grapes, that is, " good Works, they thall be put from the Grace and " Benefits the Charge of absolute Predestination.

⁴⁴ Benefits that they bad, and ever might bave enjoy-⁵⁵ ed through Christ. They shall be deprived of the ⁵⁴ heavenly Light and Life, which they had in Christ, ⁵⁴ while they abode in him. They shall be (as they ⁵⁵ were once) as Men without God in the World, or ra-⁵⁶ ther in worse taking. And to be short, they shall ⁵⁶ be given into the Power of the Devil, who beareth ⁵⁷ Rule in all them that are cost away from God. Now ⁵⁶ what deadly Grief may a Man suppose it is, to be ⁵⁶ under the Wrath of God, to be for faken of him, to ⁵⁶ taken from bim, to be brought into fo vile a Condi-⁵⁶ tion, that he shall be meet for no better Purpose, ⁵⁶ than to be for ever condemned in Hell."

Can any Man that reads these Words of our Church, pretend to fay, that the maintains the Doctrine of abfolute unconditional final Perseverance? He that does, must have a Heart as full of Perversensi, as his Head is of Perfeverance. Nor is there one Passage among all that you have cited in favour of that Doctrine, that undeniably makes for it. Yet you reckon this among " the Doctrines that fhe bolds ;" among " the Truths to " which all her Clergy have *[ub/cribed.*" Hold, Sir, I and thousands beside never confidered this Point, and fome others objected against, as Doctrines, much lefs as Truths beld by the Church, nor did we ever fubfcribe them. But you fay, " Truths thefe, which " have no more to do with Methodism, properly fo " called, than they have with Mabemetanifm." I allow you this, and affert moreover, that they have just as much to do with Mahometifm, as they have with Chriftianity.

Will you hear the Judgment of Dr Featley, a tolerable calvinific Divine, in the Days of King James I. delivered in a Sermon, preached before the Archbifhop of Canterbury, and the reft of his Majefty's Commiffioners in Canfes Ecchifastical, 1617, at Lambeth? which, no doubt, was agreeable to the Doctrine maintained in the Church then, and is the Doctrine of our Church now. "Christ will not quench the fmoking "Flax, if there be any Spark of divine Fire in it. "Yet

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" Yet if this Spark be not blown, and the Wick en-" lightned again, it will die. In like Manner, if we " do not, according to the Apofile's Precept ang for week " fir up the Grace of God in us, and use the utmost " of our religious Endeavours to kindle again the Lamp " of Faith in our Souls, that Spark of divine Faith and " faving Grace, which we conceive that we have, will " die. As it is not Presumption, but Faith, to be con-" fident in God's Promifes, when we walk in his Ordi-" nances ; fo it is not Faith, but Prefumption, to affure " ourfelves of the End, when we neglect the Means of " our Salvation. We may no etherwise apprehend or " apply unto ourfelves the gracious Promiles made to " all true Believers in the Gospel, than they are pro-" pounded unto us; which is not ab/olutely, but upon " Conditions by us to be performed through the Help " of divine Grace; namely, To wash ourselves, to " make us clean, to put away the Evil of our Doinga " from before God's Eyes. To ceale to do evil, to " learn to do well, to feek Judgment, to relieve she " Oppressed, to judge the Fatherless, and to plead for " the Widow; to break off our Sins by Righteoufnels, " and our Iniquity, by fhewing Mercy to the Poory " to abhor ourfelves, and repent in Duft and Afhes (" to remember from whence we are falles, and do that " first Works; to be zealous and amend, and to bring: " forth Fruits meet for Repentance."

"To argue from a firing Perfuation of our Election, "and from thence to infer immediately Afurance of "Salvation, is, as Tertullian speaketh in another Cafe, "Ædificare in ruinam. The safe Way to build up our-"felves in our most boly Faith, and jurely fasten the An-"chor of our Hope, is, to conclude from Amendment of Life, "Repentance unto Life: From our Hatred of Sim, God's "Love unto us: From Hunger and Thirst after Righte-"outnets, fome Measure of Grace: From gedly Sorrow and Son-like Fear, and Imitation of our Heavenly Father, the Adoption of Sons: From continual Growth in Grace, Perfeverance unto the End: From the Fruits of Charity, the Life of our Faith: And from all, a Modest Affurance

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Affurance of our Eladion unto eternal Life. Not curioully to difpute the Scholaftic Question concerning the abfolute impoffibility of the Apoffacy of any Saint, and of the Amilfibility of justifying Faith ; which many learned Doctors of the Reformed Churches hold fitter to be extermined than determined; or at leaft to be confined to the Schools, than defined in the Pulpit. That wherein all Parties agree, is fufficient to comfort the fainting Spirits, and firengthen the feeble knees of any relapsed Christian ; that God would never be wanting to raife him, if he be not wanting to himself. But if, when he is returned with the Sow to bis wallowing in the Mire, he taketh Delight therein, and never friverb to pluck his Feet out of it, nor rife up out of the Dirt; if he never cry for Help, nor fo much as put forth the Hand of his Faith, that Chrift may take hold of it, and by effectual Grace draw him out of the Mud, he will certainly putrify in bis Sins. So does this Magazine of Wit and Eloquence bear Tellimony to the Truth here ; though, to please a Party, like moft other Calvinifts, he foon after tacks about, and rears his feven Pillars of Perseverance; Pillars of Touchwood indeed ; by far too weak to bear the Weight that is laid upon them; all refolvable into this weak and comfertles Proposition, Whoever does not fall finally, will enders to she end, and be faved. I prefume a Man need neither be a Conjurer nor a Calvinift to know this.

Let me add a Word more. You are the Vicar of Broad Hembury, and as fuch, I fuppole, you fometimes adminifter the Sacraments of Baptifm, and the Lord's Supper. Now when you baptize a Child, you declare that it is regenerate, not only with Water, but with the Holy Gboft. When you adminifter the Lord's Supper, you declare that the Body of our Lord Jefus Chrift was given, and his Blood fhed, for every Perfon to whom you deliver the facred Elements. I would afk you then, Sir, do you really believe that every Child you baptize is regenerate with the Holy Ghoft, and taken into the Number of God's faithful and Ekel Prople (as you profers to believe, when you Pray that fuch Child may remain

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remain in that Number) and fo can never fall finally away; and do you really believe that Chrift hath died for every one that receives the Communion at your Hands, and fo, that it is impofiible any one of them fhould perifh? If you do, your Faith ftretches even beyond an Arminian's. If you do not, according to your narrow Notion of Election, you profess with your Lips to believe that to be true, which in your Heart you believe to be utterly false. Confider this Point a little, Sir, and then, however a Lay Calvinis may be an honeft Man, tell me whether you think it pofible, that a Calvinistic Clergyman can be honeft, who administers the Sacraments with Words which he does not always believe to be true?

However you affirm, page 130. that these are " the " Principles of the Reformation." Some of them are, and some are not; unless you call the Decrees of the Synod of Dort the Reformation, which I cannot allow to be so, otherwise than from better to worse. And " to our Departure from these Principles, you fay, it " is chiefly owing, that the Church and Churchmen " are the Scarn of Infidels." So then you suppose Infidels would efteem both as Christian, if they were but Calvinific. I am in fome doubt of that. -- " That fo " great a Part of the common People of this Land are " funk into fuch deplerable Ignerance of Divine Things." Not fo. I know many that have deep Experience of Divine Things, that never were Calvinifis : And on the contrary, many rigid Calvinifts, that know nothing of Divine Things experimentally. - " That Multi-" tudes, who are Churchmen spon Principle, are " forced to go to Meeting, in order to hear the Doc-" trines of their own Church preached." Allowing this to be the Cafe with fome, it is notorious that many more have been spirited away from the Church to Diffenters Meeting-boufes by fuch as you, who perfuade them, that whatever Truths they hear, they do not hear the Gospel, unless they hear Predeflination preached. - " That to this we may impute, in great " Measure, the vast and still increasing Spread of In-" fidelity

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" fidelity amongst us." I cannot believe you. If ever I turn Deif, it will be when I am convinced that no Man can be a Christian except he be a Calvinifi; as I once heard a fenfible Perfon flatly affirm. And from fuch a Persuasion I have known several Persons. and fome of no mean Name, renounce the Christian Faith. It is the preaching up Calvinifm, Sir, that makes Deifm spread, and not the preaching it down ; and that, I apprehend, you know too well .- " That to the fame 4. Source may be traced the rapid, and alarming Pro-" grefs of Popery in this Kingdom." I am fomewhat flow of Credit here too. Arminianism and Popery are not fo near akin by far, as Predestination and Popery; the learned Dr Potter, once a rigid Predestinarian, being Judge. He tells his warm Calvinific Friend. Mr Ficars, " If you look again into their Books, and " confider well, you will confess that the Church of " Rome makes more against the Arminians, than for " them. The prime Controversy, on which all the " reft are but Appendances, is that touching the ab. " folute, irrespective Decree ; in which Point, if you " collect and number the Suffrages, ten for one against " the Arminians." He adds, " The Truth is, our " Reformers did herein fay over again those Lessons, 4 which they had learned in the Roman Schools," What reason have you then to affert, that " it gives a " true Papist leis Pain to hear of Pope Joan, than of " Predefination ?" However, 1 must own I could as foon fubmit to Pope Joan's Bulls, as to yours; and as foon be a Devotee to Mabomet, as a Worschitper of Moloch.

Page 134. " I heartily wifh good Works abounded " more among us, than they do: But I am certain " they never will, until they are enforced on *Cbriftian* " *Principles*, even the *DoBrines of Grace*." Here you are quite right in *Matter*; but I fuppofe not in *Mean*ing. What do you mean by the *DoBrines of Grace? Predefination* and its *Correlates*? **Pray** by what Figure is the DoCtrine of *inevitable*, unconditional Damnation, called the *DoBrine of Grace*? I cannot conceive, unlefs

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lefs there be such a Figure in Rhotoric, as is called Contradition. You may just as well call the Doctrine of Original Sin, the Doctrine of Original Holinefs, as call the Doctrine of abjoints Predefination, the Doctrine of Grace.

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You tell Dr Nowell, page 135. " I have endea-" voured to rub off the extransous Varnifb (from the " Church) with which you, Sir, have difguifed her." And you might justly have added, I have daubed her with a fouler Fucus of my own. " The Doctrines. " which the avows," I am of Opinion, as well as you, " appear amiable in the Eyes of all her genuine Sons ;" but these are not the Doctrines of Calvinian. Even Calvin himfelf confesses that the supposed Decree, upon which all your diffinguishing Tenets depend. . is a borrible Decree. I suppose therefore, " the justly fa-" mous Dr South," must have become a Tawichild before he fell in love with it, as you infinuate he did. Upon a near View, Calvinifm was found by the juffly famous Archbishop Uber, Dr Goad, Dr Potter, and others, to be fuch an "borrid, bideous Thing," that, as the learned and judicious Dr Pierce expresses it, it " frightened them into their Wits." You however, have taken great Pains to drefs up the Church in these Ravens Plumes: And who can wonder that any one. viewing her under this Difguife, thould cry out, " How " black the looks !" But you tell us, " I have no " Interest, abstracted from Hers, to promote; no Re-" feniment to gratify ; no Party to ferve." After your wile abuse of Mr Wesley, and the wirulent Manner in which you treat Arminians in general, there is no Man will believe you, even though you thould fwear, . as well as fay this. Your " undiffemblid Respect" for them all in the Lump too evidently appears, to leave room for a Doubt, whether Refentment and a strong Attachment to feme Party, had not too great an Influence over you in your Undertaking.

I had intended to make a full and particular Reply to your Pamphlet, intitled, The Doctrine of abfolute Predefination flated and afferted; but (befides that there

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there having been two Manufcripts shewn to me, which I suppose will be sent to the Press soon, and which will fave me that Labour) I trust that the two Pamphlets published not long since (the one intiled, Arguments against the Doctrine of General Redsmption confidered; the other, A Defence of Gon's Sovereignty, against the borrible and impious Afpersions cast apon it by Elissha Coles, in bis Treatife on that Subject;) will sufficiently consure what you have advanced in favour of your Opinion in that Pamphlet. However, I cannot help making fome Strictures upon a few Things that are advanced therein.

You tell us in your Preface, that " St Auftin, and " many other great and excellent Men, have not forupled to admit, both the Word (Predefination) and " the Thing, properly underflood." What then ? This is no Reason why we should admit either, improperly underflood. And fo, I maintain, you underfland them. And your kind of Predefination has no Foundation either in Scripture or Reason. Every Argument you advance for it is falle, and fallacious; and every Text you produce, perverted. This, I hope, will appear evident to every unprejudiced Reader of the two Pamphlets juft now mentioned. But you add, "I * have no Objection to being called a Stoic, fo you but " prefix the Word Christian to it." I suppose a Man may as foon form an Idea of a Christian Turnstile, as of a Christian Stoic. But supposing such a Being could exist, what right can fuch a Man as you have to the Appellation ? A Stole, to answer his Character, muft bear every Thing, however difagreeable to Nature, with the Patience of an Indian Bramin; almost with the Unfeelingness, and with no more Refentment than a Stock or Stone : Like Epictetus, let his Leg be broken without winceing at it: And the Christian, to answer his Character, must have that Love, which, sign, covereth all Things, believeth all Things, bopeth all Things, endureth all Things. But upon every Slight put upon your Wifdom, upon every little fuppefed Affront given to your august Reverence, you break one into

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into a islent Wrath, lay about you for Vengeance, and acheronta movens, Scatter Firebrands, Arroaus, and Death.

Yea, and after you had treated one of your Opponents in fuch a Manner, confidering the Provocation given, as would make any one, befides yourfelf, blufh to read over again. you deliberately add, in a fubfequent Publication, " I blame myfelf, on a Review, " for handling Mr W. too gently. I only gave him " the Whip. when he deferved a Scorpion." So entirely regardlefs are you of thefe apoftolical Precepts: Be an Example of the Believers, in Word, in Conver/ation, in Charity, in Spirit, in Faith, in Purity. Reprove, rebuke, exbort with all Long-fuffering.

Upon this Confideration, however, you profes to have no Objection to being called a *Christian Stoic* s I fear you will not find many that will think you worthy the Character of a *Stoic*, much lefs of a *Christian*, except it be fome of your own Party: I fay *fome*; for even among them there are others that have as unfavourable an Opinion of you, as if they had been Arminians.

You tell us, page 2. " Whatever He (God) fore-" knows to be future, shall necessarily and undoubtedly " come to pais." That it shall undoubtedly come to pals, I grant ; but that every Thing foreknown of God to be future shall necessarily come to pass, I deny. God foreknows many Things to be undoubledly future. which yet are mere Contingencies. If he did not, he should not be infinite in Knowledge. But it is no Wonder that you thus take upon you to limit the Knowledge of God, when it is confidered that by and by you dare even to make a Devil of him. Your Diffinction, borrowed from Luther, between a Necesfity of Infallibility, and a Necessity of Coaction, page 3. does not at all free the Divine Being from the Imputation which you cast upon him, of being finite in Knowledge. For this necessary Ceastion, which is to fecure the Infallibility of Events, must have an impellent Caufe; which impellent Caufe, you tell us, is ľ

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the Will of God; which is "nothing elfe than God him/lif milling." And according to your Doctrine, mithout this impellent, or, as you ipeak, efficacions Will of God, God himfelf could not know what would infallibly come to pafs. This indeed you advance as an Argument of, God's infinite Knowledge; but molt unhappily, fince it is only an Argument of finite and limited Knowledge.

You tell us farther, " that the Divine Foreknowledge, " has an Influence on the certain Futurition of the Things " foreknown." And page 15. " that the Will of God " is the Governe's of our : And that a'l Things turn, " out according to the Divine Predeflination; not only, " the Works we do outwardy, but even the Thoughts " we think in wardly." Yet you fay, page 13. " My " Meaning is, that the Prescience of God does not lav. " any coercive Neceffity on the Wills of Beings naturally " free." So that your Meaning is, the Foreknowledge, of God is influential in the Wills and Alliong of Men, and it is not : It conflrains them, and it does not. That the Will of Man is frice, and it is not. That Man is not free you maintain, becaufe he is constrained and compelled; and yet he is free, because he is fersible, of no Compulsion; that is, he is as free as a Weather cock, that is not rusted to a Point, but is driven about. just as the Wind changes Quarter : A free Agent acting by fatal Compulsion. I really think, Sir, your Doctrine is as unreasonable, as it is unintelligible; fuppoling Man to be a rational Being.

Page 4. "The Divine Will, you fay, is very properly "diffinguished into *Jecret* and *revealed*;" and that the one is in fome Inflances *opposite* to the other. "Thus it was his *revealed* Will, that *Pharaob flould* "let the *Ifraclites* go; that *Abrahum flould* facrifice. "his Son; and that *Peter flould not* deny Christ: But, " as was proved by the Event, it was his *fecret* Will, " that *Pharaob flould not* let *Ifrael* go; that *Abrahum* "*flould not* facrifice *Ifaac*; and that *Peter flould* deny " his Lord." What a Character is here given of the infinitely. *holy*, *nule*, *juft* and good God! You have painted him out fuch a Being, as cannot but be the F

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Confident as you are, that to the Deviation from yours, (which you call, our established Doctrines) " we " may impute, in great Measure, the vast and still " increasing Spread of Infid lity among us :" I. as confidently affert, that the Increase of this Spread is. in great Measure, owing to the preaching up such Doctrines. A well known Writer, who is no more a Friend to my Principles, than he is to yours, after viewing God, in the Light that he is represented in by Predefinarians, too justly makes this Reflection : " If it be possible to revere, love, or confide in fuch " a Being as this, I must own I know nothing of the " human Heart, or its Affections. Sure I am, that a " Man of this Character, and who should act in this " Manner, would be the Object of Dread and Abbor-" rence to all, who should be fo unhappy as to be de-" pendent upon him. What Advantage favourable to Vir-" tue, can be madeof the Imitation of tuch a Being as this?"

But we know that God is a God of Truth, and without Iniquity, just and right is be, Deut. xxxii. 4. When therefore you lay down such a Position, you wickedly blafpheme bis Honour; and what you advance is abfolutely falfe.

God's fecret Will, fimply confidered, as well as his revealed Will. was that Pharaob should let Ifrael go; and it never was his Will that he fould not, only in Cafe he would not. It never was his Will that Abrabam should facrifice Isaac, if thereby you mean flaying him; for the Scriptures sufficiently declare, that Abraham did in that Matter whatever God required of him. The Word The, uled in the Command of God to Abrabam, no more properly fignifies to kill, or burn. than it does, to grind to Powder ; however, it was commonly used for offering up as a Burnt-Offering. Its proper Meaning is only to afcend. And all that God required of Abraham was, that he fhould make I/aac afcend up as an Offering unto him ; without fignifying whether it should be from the Altar in Flame and Smoke. as the common Opinion was; or whether only upon the Altar. According to your own Rule, the Event fhewed

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Reewed that the latter only was the Will of God. Abrabass did his Will ; both his fecret and revealed Will. Nor was the one contrary to the other at all. Nor was it God's fecret Will, fimply confidered, any more than his revealed Will, that Peter fould deny his Lord. God determined no fuch Thing, only in cafe Peter should wilfally and felf-confidently run into the Way of Temptation. However, if you will fill maintain these two opposite Wills in the Divine Being, you shall then be able to free him from the Charge of mocking bis Creatures, when you can free a Man from the Charge of Lying, while he fpeaks a known, wilful Falf. sod: Nor thall you till then prove his Creatures " inexcufable for neglecting to observe his Will " of Command." You may affert. page 6. " Pharaeb " was faulty, and therefore justly punishable for not " obeying God's revealed Will, though God's fecret " Will rendered that Obedience impoffible;" but I deny it. I will alk you one Question, Sir. Suppole there were fuch a Law, that you among others fhould go on foot to pay your Attendance on the King at his Court upon a Day appointed. on Pain of Death; and before that Day comes, the King should fecretly order your Legs to be cut off, or you to be chained close to to fome Pillar at twenty Miles diffance; would you pronounce yourfelf faulty and justly punishable for not obeying the revealed Will of your Sovereign, when his secret Will had rendered that Obedience impeffible? I trow not. Much lefs, unlefs in one of your raving Fits, would you pronounce yourfelf justly punishable with an eternal Hell, for not doing what the Will of God rendered impossible to be done.

Not content with fuch korrid Blasphemy in thus charging God with Prevarication, Fraudulence, and Double-dealing, you make him. page 23. the Principal in all the Wickedness that is in the World; and tell us expressly from Luther, when he was in his predefiinarian Phrenzy, that "God worketh all Things in all Men; even Wickedness in the Wicked." page 25. I must needs tell you, Sir, both Luther and you are very wicked for afferting this; and that your charging your

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your Wickednefs upon God will by no Means difebarge you from the Guilt of it. But this Blafphemy, thocking as it is, is little to what follows, page 23. where you endeavour to maintain, that God is Satan, or the Devil. " It was the Lord, you fay, that moved David " himfelf to number the People. Compare (Cbrow. " xxi. 1. with 2 Sam xxiv. 1." Upon comparing these Scriptures, I find in Chronicles, that it was Satan that moved David to fin against God. In Samuel, I find only that He moved him. The Antecedent to which Relative, HE, you fay, is the Lord. So that according to your Account, the Lord and Satan is one and the fame Perfon. I cannot, I dare not believe you. that God and the Devil are one. Had you looked into the Margin of your Bible, you could not furely, unlefs willingly and wickedly, have run into fuch a dreadful Mislake. The Translators themselves, in Samuel, have noted Satan as the Mover of David to his Sin : and that without doing Violence to the Text. For in the Hebrew, as well as other Languages, the third Perfons of Verbs are often used imperfonally. Accordingly the Verb no', in Samuel might have been better rendered, There was one (viz. Satan, as in the Margin; and Chronicles) that moved. What shall I condemn here? Your Of itancy, your Ignorance, or your Wickedness? The first I hardly can. The second perhaps I may; but whether it be not the last, your own Confcience can best determine.

Having expressly afferted, that "God workethreven Wickedness in the Wicked;" you afterwards endeavour to clear him from Blame on this Account, by faying, "We can eafily conceive of an Action, is purely as fuch, without adverting to the Quality of ris So that the Diffinction between an Action it-"felf, and its Denomination of good or evil, is very obvious and natoral." Now I prefume Wickedness implies the bad Quality of fome Action, either of the Body or Mind. But can you, Sir, conceive an Action wherein there is Wickedness of any kind, without adverting to the Quality of it, whether it be a wicked Thing or not? I am inclined to think fuch Conception

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can hardly be the Product of your Wildom. Admiting there is a Diffinction between an Action it felf and its Denomination of good or evil, is it posible to leparate that from it, which denominates it good or evil? Surely not. There is a Quality in the Action, which is inseparable from it, however we may diffinguish between it and its Denomination. Thus Aduliery is a Quality; and the lying with another Man's Wife, and Action : Nor is it possible to separate the lying with another Man's Wife (which is the Action) from Adultery (which is the Quality, without which the Asion can have no Being.) If therefore God, as you affirm. works this Wickedness in the Wicked, it is impossible that he should, as you pretend, work it " physically, " fimply, and fensu diviso, abstractedly from all Con-" fideration of the goodness or badness of it;" but he muft needs be the Author of it " in a moral and com-" pound Senfe; as it is finful." So that still, I fay, your blasphemans Doctrine, like Habbes's, makes God the Author of all the Sim in the Worlds.

Bat Tikeus shaft answer you farther : " There are" Sins of Commission (as well as Omission) not capable of shat Diffinction ; as in Blafpheny, Murder, Adultery ;wherein the All is not to be diffinguished from the Exorbitancy: (So diffinguifed, as to conceive a Poffibir his of Separation between the Act and its Quality .) And were such a Diffinction allowable before Goat fand if it be not, fure it is not to be alledged on bis Bebalf) every Transgressor might shew a fair Acquity ance, and jufily plead Not guilty. The Adulterer might fay, He went in to his Adulterefs, as a Woman ; not as the was married to another Man ; and that he humbled her for Procreation, or for a Remedy of bis Concupiscence; not for Injury to her Husbund. The Blas. phemer might fay, what he spoke was, to make use of the Faculty of Speech, and to keep his Tongue in Use; not to different the Almighty, And fo might every Offender have leave, by Virtue of this Diffinction, to separate his finful Att from the Enarmity of it; and every Sin would become a Miracle, that is, it would . be an Accident without a Subject." , If your God flands in'

in need of this Logic bimfelf, there is all the Reafon in the World, that when he firs in Judgment, he fhould allow the Benefit thereof to others. You fee, Sir, your Diffinction. *Jubtil* as it is, has not Wildom enough in it to free your *tredefinating* God from the Charge of being the "true Author of all the Sims and Wickednels of "this World, peft, prefent, and to come." Nor indeed need you be much concerned whether it has or no, if the Devil be God, as you teach us just before.

But you falk on, page 27. " Every Allion, as fuch, " is undoubtedly good." According to your Account then, Murder, as an Action, is undoubtedly good. Whoring is good. Thieving is good. Truly, Sir, if I believe God's Word, I cannot believe you .- " God " may be the Author of all Attions, as he undoubtedly " is, and yet not be the Author of Ewil." Let us fee how you will make this appear. - " Suppose a Boy, " who knows not how to write, has his Hand guided " by his Master, and revertheles makes falle Letters, " quite unlike the Copy fet him ; though his Proces-" sor, who guides bis Hand, is the Caufe of his writ-" ing at all, yet his own Ignorance and Unskilfulnefs " are the Canfe of his writing to badly. Juft to God " is the fupreme Author of our Altion, abstralledly taken, " but our own Vitishity is the Caule of our ading ami/s." But fuppose the Hand of this poor dull Boy, like that of a Pupper, has no Motion at all, but what is given it by the Impulse of the Hand that guides it, as you firenuoufly maintain, then the Action of this Boy, his making falle Letters, Potbooks and Hangers, as the Phrafe is in Schools, is chargeable altogether upon the Mafter, and not at all upon the Boy. His Hand, according to your Account. is as merely paffive, as the Pen that is in it. The Master having sufficient skill, and an irrefifible Power, should have taken care that the Boy's Hand might have made truer Letters. Still, Sir, if there be fuch a Thing as Evil in the World, according to your filly Simile, God is the Author of it. In order then to clear God and Man at once, you had better leave out the Qualification, as fuch, and roundly affirm, every Action is undoubtedly good; and that there is

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is no fuch Thing as Sin in the World. And why fhould you not here, as well as in your Preface, where you admit, that "wobatever is, is right." This Oljection you have flarted, that fuch muft be the Confequence of your Doctrine of Presefination. To which you gravely answer, "Confequences cannot be "helped." I reply, Yes verily but they may. Reject the Premisse, which ought to be rejected, and no fuch Confequence can possibly follow. We may then upon Principles of Scripture and Jound Reason aff. m, that fome Things are not right: Some Astions are not good; and that God is not the Author of Ewil.

You charge Mr Wefley with Inconfiftency on Account. of a Mistake in his Notes upon the New Testament, which you are not fure was his own; and it should feem it was not, because it was corrected in a subsequent Edition. This, I suppose, you could not but know. To charge this upon him therefore afterwards, what is it, but to give us the clearest Proof of your own Difingenuity and Baseness of Mind? But suppose the worst, that Mr Welley was really to inconfistent with himfelf as to maintain both Sides of a Contradiction, it is about an innocent Point; fo that which ever Side his Reader takes, it can do no harm. But you, Sir, are inconfistent enough to maintain, that God is, and is not the Author of Sin. And common is the Cafe, and dreadful is the Confequence of taking the former Part of your Contradiction. The Carpocratians thought it their Duty, as well as Interest, to fill up the Measure of their Sins, by which God was to be glorified : And your Doctrine exactly coincides with theirs.

You have indeed nibiled at a Way to free God from being the Author of Sin, by diffinguifting between the Alion and the Quality of it. But your Matter Hobbes, as able a Culvinifl, in Appearance, as your Zanchius, will teach you, that this Diffiction will not do. He declares, that after all his Meditation, he " cannot find any Difference between an Alion, and " the Sin of that Action. As for Example; between " the killing of Uriak, and the Sin of David in kil-" ing Uriab. Nor when one is the Caule both of the " Action

" Allien and the Law, how another can be the Cashe " of the Difugreement between them; no more than " how one Man making a longer and a forter Gar-" ment, another can make the Inequality, that is be-" tween them." Hobbes! in this thou reasoneft well; and to the utter Destruction of Mr Toplady's colvoeb Argument.

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Let us see what you have gained by mending, I fould have faid marring the Translation of these Words, $\Sigma \omega \log \pi \alpha \log \omega \omega \log \omega \sigma \sigma$, and rendering them, The Ircferver of all Min, 1 Tim iv 10 If God be the Preferver and not the Sariour of all Men, he is not the Saviour of them that believe. But if he is the Saviour of them that believe, he is then the Saviour of all Men. For these are spoken of in that Text, as the Objects of God's Salvation, as well as Believers.

I must needs fay, that you, like fome of the wife Reviewers * of our Day, feem to have criticised here with your Heels inflead of your Head. This is fmall Dust indeed thrown into the Scale, to make it preponderate infavour of Calvinism. But as much weightier Matter hath been found too light for that Purpose, fuch an Atom as this, must needs leave your Cause in the Mounting Scale.

But when you had taken upon you to alter the Translation here, why did you not alter and amend Rom, ix. 11. Where do you find the Word Cbildren, in that Text? It is true, it is foiled into our Tranflation, but it is not in the Original, nor has it any more Business there, than the Word Lions or Dragons. It is not in the Text alluded to. What is there faid is

• Some of thole most accurate and judicious Gentlemen, in the very fame Review wherein they find fault with the Negligence of my Language, in my Arguments against the Destrine of General Redemption confidenced, facet at a certain medical Gentleman for using the Word, florkened, in his Writings, and tell us that this Word, "tripped up their Critical Heals." I would advife these (Gentlemen, for the future, to criticife with their Heads instead of their Heads (unleft their Brains have faited Quarters) or elfe to defish from the arduous Task of Reviewing; for if they continue to be fuch Eurglers at the Businels, there is no Man of Judgment would ever think them qualified for any higher Honour than to be made forth of the principal Goargestow in the next Dury clab.

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is this : Two Nations are in thy Womb. and two manner of People Shall be separated from thy Bowels, and the one Prop'e shall be Bronger than the other People, and the elder shall ferve the younger, Gen. 1xv. 23. I defire to know then what Authority you have from fuch a Text as this, to pronounce Jacob perforally elected to Salvation, and Efau perfonally reprobated to Damnation? And where does the Apofile from the Example of these two Twins, " infer the eternal Election of " fome Men, and the eternal Rejection of the Reft?" Not in Rom. ix. He is no more speaking there of Mens eternal States, than he is speaking of their Houses and Lands. He is speaking of Nothing more than the choosing of the believing Gentiles to, and rejecting the unbelieving Jews from, the Privilege of the Golpel as is plain to every one that reads that Chapter with due Attention, and without Prejudice. If the Apoille knew that the Jews were doomed to everlasting Dame nation by the eternal Decree of God, what Wickednefs had it been in him to rife up again / God's Sovereigniy, as you call it, and to expreis himself on this wife : I could wish that myself were accursed, separated from Chrift, for my Brethren, my Kinsmen according to the Flefs? ver. 3. But I perceive you had rather an Apofile thould lofe his Credit, than the Preseftinarians lofe their Caule.

Page 74. " The Condemnation of the Ungodly " is not unjuft, feeing it is for Sin, and only for Sin." How can that be, if there is no fuch Thing as Sin ? If every Action is good; and whatever is, is right? But supposing they are condemned for Sin, it is, you fay, for necessitated Sin; " they were predesinated to con-" tinue in final Impenitency, Sin and Unbelief." Page 72. In answer to your Question then, " Where is the fup-" posed Unmercifulness, Tyranny or Injustice of the Di-" vine Procedure?" I reply, Supposing your borrid Destrine true, in first predeflikating and necesficating Men so fin, and then damning them for finning. If this be, the Cafe, if you should ever come to lift up your Eyes, _ in Torment, (which God forbid) you will then fee as, much Unmercifulness, Tyranny and Injustice in Juch'a F. 5. Procedure,

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Procedure, as I do new. Your Arguments, used to vindicate the Divine Justice in fuch Procedure, are all mire Fallacies. You would tell a quite different Story in Hell.

You vindicate the Mercy of God no better than his Jufice. "Who ever accufed a Chief Magiffrate, fay you, of Cruelty, for not fpairing a Company of a-"tracious Mal. factors, and for letting the Sentence of the Law take place upon them by their Execution?" No Man could juftly accufe the Magifirate, fuppoling he had no band in caufing thefe Malefactors to do amifs. But if he, as you fay of God, worked their Wickeanofs in them, and then caufed them to be put to Death for it, all the World would accufe fuch a Magifirate of the greateff Cruelty, Tyranny and Injuffice. How much more might thefe T hings be charged upon God, fuppofing it true, as you teach, that he firft predefinates and meceffitates Men to fin, and then not only takes sway their Lives, but defiross both Soul and Body in Hell, for their meceffitated Sins? You are not content to charge God feelifely and untbinkingly with doing wrong, but wickedy, and in a deliberate Manner.

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Page 90. "That Predefination ought to be preached, wyou fay, I thus prove: The Gofpel is to be preached, and that not partially and by piecemeal, but the whole of it." But by the bye, Predefination, as you have flated and efferted it, is not the Gofpel; nor any Part of it. It is not Evaryvelaar, but Kazaryvelaon. Not good News, but bad News. Not glad Tidings of great Joy to all People; but dreadful Tidings of great Sorrow to far the greateff Part of Mankind; made fo. not by any Fault in Man, but by the inevitable Decree of God. That it is not a Scripture Defirine, I hope, I have made appear fufficiently in a Traft. intitled, Arguments againft the Destrine of General Redemption confidered; and more clearly fill in another Traft, intitled, A Defence of God's Sourceignty, & c. to which I refer the Reader.

But you fay, page 103. "The Doctrine of Predefi-** mation (I prelume you mean, as you have flated and ** afferted it) is not only u/eful, but abfolutely necessary ** to be taught and known. For, 1. Without it we ** cannot the Charge of abfolute Predeflination; 507.

" cannot form just and becoming Ideas of God." Without it, I grant you, we cannot form an Idea, that Godis the Devil, as you teach, page 23. yea, that he is worse than the Devil, as you all along maintain; (net only as tempting Men to fin, as the Devil does; but neceffitating them to it, which the Devil does; but neceffitating them to it, which the Devil cannot do.) But this is not to form a just and becoming Idea of God. To form a just Idea of God, we mult suppose him, at least, to be lowing to every Man, and his tender Mercy. to be over all bis Works; that be is not avilling that easy Bould perifs, but that rather they Bould turn from their Sins and be faved. And fuch an Idea of God, I: prefume, we may form without your Doctrine.

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Page 105. " 2. Fredefination is to be preached, be-" cause the Grace of God, which flands opposed to all " buman Worthiness, cannot be maintained without it." This Springe hath catched many an unwary Woodcock. Just as if God could not freely before his Grace upon fome, unless he should deny it to an bundred, or perhaps a thenfand or more, for one on whom he bestows it. God may and dees offer his Grace to all, as is evident from Titus ii. 11. The Grace of God that bringeth Sakvation to all Men (fo the Margin is) bath appeared. And he hath given a Power, at least offers a Power to all Men, to accept of his Grace when offered; otherwife. to offer his Grace, would be mere Mockery. And if fome accept what others refuse, their Salvation is altogether of Grace, as much as if God had never offered. his Grace, not Power to accept it, unto the Reft. This you will not allow. But who cares for that? If you are disposed to talk wildly, with your " excellent Aufin. " and Zanchius," you shall give us leave to think forberly, as we ought to think.

Page 107. "3. By the preaching of Fredefina-"tion, Man is dily bumbled, and God aline is exalted." These Ends may be better answered without preaching. Predefination, as flated and offerted by you. Manmay be sufficiently bumbled by infifting upon that Wordof Chrift, Without me ye can do Nothing: And God alone. exalted by maintaining, that it is He that gives Energy to our Willing and Doing of bis. Guedwill (ivdoure). The Arminians, you fay, maintain, "that Conversion " and and Salvation are porought and effected by our lives " and God together." And does not the Church of England maintain the fame in her 10th Article, wherein the teaches us, " that the Grace of God prevents " us, that we may have a good Will; and works with " us'when we have a good Will ?" And does not St Paul teach the fame, faying, Work out your own Salration with Fear and Trembling : For it is Gol that worketh in you both to will and to do; gives Energy to your willing and doing, of his good Will? And does not your excellent St Austin, upon 1 John iii. 3. teach the fame a'fo? " Behold, fays he, after what manner he hath not taken away Freewill, that the Apostle should fay, keepeth bim/elf pure. Who keepeth us pure except God ? But God keereth thee not fo, against thy Will. Therefore, inafmuch as thou joined thy Will to God, thou keepest thyself pure. Thou keepest thyself pure, not of thyfelf, but by bim, who comes to dwell in thee. Yet because in this thou dost Something of thine own Will, therefore is Something also attributed to thee. Yet to is it afcribed to thee, that fill thou mayft fay with the Pfalmist, Lord be thou my Helper. If thou fayst, Be thow my Helper, thou deft Something ; for if thou doft Netbing, how doth he belp ?" You fee then, however your whiffing Oracle, St Auflin, is one while for having Predeficination preached, in order to maintain Grace ; otherwhiles he plays the Arminian, and thews that the Bufinels may be done without fuch preaching ; and confoquently that Man may be bumbled, and God exalted without it. And indeed to talk of God's working Convertion in Man, witbout Man, is to talk fuch palpable Nonlenfe, as were almost enough to make an Idict laugh at it.

"Page 100. " 4. Predefination should be publickly " taught and infifted upon, in order to confirm and . Prengthen true Believers in the Cortainty and Confi-" dence of their Salvation." It is an anowed Principle of your Party, " that Perseverance to Salvation must demonstrate the Trath of Faith ; and wherelo-"ever this follows not, there Faith was but pretended." If therefore no Man can know that he is a true Believer till

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till he has perfevered to Salvation, the preaching of Predefination can never confirm and frengthen any one in the Certainty and Confidence of his Salvation. As this End therefore cannot be answered by fack Kind of Preaching, it is downright Folly to preach it for such an End.

Page 111. " 5. Without the Doctrine of Predefi-" nation, we cannot enjoy a lively Sight and Experi-" ence of God's special Love and Mercy toward; us in "Christ Jesus." I suppose we can. For if Christ took not bold of Angels, but of the Seel of Abraham be took bold; and was made Partaker of Flefb and Blood. This Matter duly laid to Heart, is fufficient to give us a lively Sight and Experience of God's special Love and Mercy towards us in Christ Jefus, without hearing the Doctrine of Predestination preached. But it feems von cannot look upon God's Love and Mercy to you with Won-" der and Gratitude," unleis you are fure, that if he " faves you, he will damn, it may be an bundred or a " thousand on the other Hand." It is well for us that the Scripture hath taught us not to measure Gos's Mercy by a Predestinarian's Charity. But however, neither can the End here proposed be answered by the Doctrine of Predefination ; feeing that, according to your Principles, no Man can be fure of God's special Love and Mercy, till he hath perfevered to Salvation. In vain then shall you preach Predestination, " that the special " Grace of God may /bine," while the very preaching of that Doctrine eclipses its Beams.

Page 113. "6. Another Reason-for the anreferved "Publication of this Doctrine is, that from a Senfe" of God's peculiar, eternal and unalterable Love to "his People, their Hearts may be enfamed to love "him in return." This Reason muft likewise vanif, when it is confidered, that however peculiar, eternal and unalterable God's Love to his People is, upon Predefinarian Principles, no Man can be sure that he is one of God's People, in a saving Senfe. Even your own Doctor, Calvin himself, afterts, "That the Heare " of Man hath fo many Starting boles, and ferret Cor-" ners of Lying and Vanity, and is cloatbed with fo many

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"" many Colours of guileful Hypocrify, that it often de-"cievetb itfelf. And befides, Experience fheweth, the "Reprobate are fometimes moved with the fame Feel-"ings that the Eleft are, fo that in their own Judg-"ment, they nothing differ from the Eleft." So that the preaching of Predefination will do but little towards enflaming the Hearts of God's People to lovehim. For though they may have fack Feelings as the Eleft have, according to Calvin, it may be all guileful Hypocrify; and unlefs they are fare it is not, which according to him, they never can be, they can have no fufficient Ground of Love to God. They may "fail "down (as you advife) before his elefting Merry;" but mult rife up again uncertain whether they have any Intereft in it.

· Page 114. " A 7th Argument for the preaching of " Predefination, is, that by it we may be excited to " the Practice of universal Godliness." Nay, this can never be, if what you affert, p. 24, be true. There you fay, " God occasionally, in the Course of bis Prozi-" dence, puts both elect and reprobate Perfons into Cir-" cumfances of Temptation ;-even fuch as shall caufe " the Perfons fo tempted, altually to turn afide from the. " Path of Duty, to commit Sin, and involve them folves " and others in Evil." And to confirm your Opinion, von give us that blundering, blasphemous Tranflation of Kaiab Ixiii. 17. which Text, rightly interpreted, no more proves your Affertion, than it proves that Adam planted the Garden of Eden. However, if the Cafe be as you affert, how can the preaching of Predestinanation excite to universal Godliness, when the Effect of Predestination itself is, as you fay, the producing of all the Wickedne's there is in the World? You expressly teach, that whatever Men do, be it good or bad, they do it by Virtue, and in Confequence of the eternal Decree of God: And when Men are once perfuaded of this. they will have but little Concern about the Practice of maiverfal Godlinefs. They will naturally conclude, that fuch a Measure thereof as the Decree hath apporsiened to them, which is just as much as they practice, be

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be it more or lefs, will be altogether fufficient for their Turn. The preaching of Predefination, then, I prefume, will be fo far from exciting to the Pradice of univerfal Godlinefs, that it has a direct Tendency to diffred it.

Page 115. " 8. Unleis Predestination be preach-" ed, we shall want one great Inducement to the Ex-" crcife of brotherly Kindnefs and Charity." So far from this, that Nothing fo much tends to diffeloe the Bonds of brotherly Kindnefs and Charity. Of this I have had sufficient Experience. I know a Gentlewoman, not twenty Miles from Salifbary Plain, (I make no Doubt, you know whom I mean) take her barely as a Woman, the is one of the foresteft, and most amiable Temper upon the Face of the Earth : take her as a Calvinift, and when the four Leaven of Predefination operates upon her Mind, and what a Change is there ? She is no more ber felf. I have heard her declare, that the could love no one as a Chriftian that did not bold Predefination ; and that the could not pray for the Salvation of any Relation the had, unless the had Reafon to believe they mere Eleft; for in fo doing the flould think the was opposing the fovereign Will of God. Such Narrowness of Spirit is not peculiar to her; it is the natural Confequence of Calvinifm. Mr Toplady himfelf 100 well knows this to be true. If he will nor ann it, his Writings too evidently make it appear. If any Calvinist be of a better Spirit, and has a universal Love for all Mankind, it is entirely owing to his Chriftian Principles, which have gotten the better of his predeftinarian Notiens.

Page 117. "9. Laftly, Without a due Senfe of Prodefination, we shall want the furest and the most powerful Inducement to Patience, Resignation and "Dependence on God, under every spiritual and temparal Affliction." And will a due Sense thereof everk these Virtues in us? I can then only fay, if so, you that preach it fo strenuously, have not a due Sense thereof. Where was your Patience when you wrote your Letter to Dr Newell? Where was it when you wrote

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to Mr Wesley? Alas! Sir, we have in yourself such undeniable Proof, (supposing you that bearty-Predestina-rian you pretend to be) of the Insignificancy of Predestination to induce to Patience, Refignation and Dependence on God, under Afflictions, Oppositions, and Disappointments, that I cannot think it at all needful or uleful on this Account to preach Predefination, any more than upon any of the former. Upon the Whole then, I affirm, contrary to you, that Predefination, as stated and afferted by you, is an unscriptural and an unreasonable Doctrine, and therefore ought not to be preached. However, I make you this Challenge : Bring me one Infidel that was ever converted to the Faith of Chrift by the preaching of Predefination; one carnal Profeffor, that was ever amended by it; one careles Sinner that was ever firred up by it; or one diffreffed Soul that was ever comforted by it; I will then fland convinced of my prefent Mistake, and turn Predefinarian too. Thefe Effects are produced, not by preaching Predestination, but by offering Salvation through Christ to all in general; by preaching the Gospel, as you advise, to every Crenture; and that without telling them of a borrible Drcree, which hath abfolutely and inevitably that far the greatest Part of them out from having any Benefit by, or Interest in that Salvation, and made their Damnation neceffary.

You close your Book with a long Quotation from Melanction in favour of Predefilination; and tell us, " that he never, to the very laft, retracted a Word of " what he there delivers." Did he not? Read Melanckton again. See if you cannot find this in him, as. much againft Predefination, as what you quote is for it: " Let us remove from St Paul fuch Stoical Dif." " puter, as overthrow Faith and Prayer. For how " could Saul believe or pray, when he doubted whether " the Promile belonged to him, or when that Decree of " the Definies had prepossible d his Mind: It is already " decreed, that thou that be a Castaway; thou art not " written in the Number of the Elect, &c." Look in his Chapter concerning Freewill; fee whether he does not fay there, he had known many, who would argue

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in this Manner: " If my Freewill doth avail Nothing in the mean Time, till I percieve that Regeneration, you speak of, wrought in me, I will indulge my Unbelief and other vicious Affections: and then adds; this Manichean Imagination is an borrible Mislake; and from that Error our Minds are to be fetched off, and taught that Freewill avails Somewhat." The Truth is, while Melanckthon was, as it were. Luther's Scholar, he was as wild and wavering as his Teacher; but when he began to think for himself, he became a sober, rational Man; sound in his Judgment and settled in his Principles: and it was him chiefly that Arminius and the Church of England followed in their Dostrine and Interpretation of the Scriptures.

Now, Sir, notwithstanding you have fo violently hashed Mr Wefley for exposing your Book; I shall vensupe to tell you, that it is one of the molt contradictious, fopbistical, anseriptural, and blasphemous Books that I ever read. Nor can I tell what Judgment to form of you; whether you are really a Calviniff; or whether, like Hobbes of Malm/bury, you (as he is supposed to thave done) only talk from the Teetb outward, playing the Drole with Religion, upon the Grounds given you by the rigid Predefimarians, in order to bring Christianity into Difrepute, and fo to make way for the fashionable Notion of Materialism. You feem indeed to lament the Spread of Infidelity and Dei/m among us, and then teach Infidels and Deifs how to ridicule the Bible and the Church. You feem to pay a great Regard to both, but it is eafy for every attentive and confiderate Reader to fee, that, like Joad, you flab while you prezend to kifs. Whether you intended fo to do or not, I seave to be determined by the Searcher of Hearts and your own Confeience. But till I fee more Reason, than I do at prefent, to think more favourably of your Book, I cannot file it, as you do Mr Welley's Abridgment of your Zanchius, a Penny Moule, but a two Shilling LEVIATHAN

Your perfonal Quarrel with Mr Wefley I have Nothing to do with; and therefore shall fay but a little more concerning

concerning your Letter to that Gentleman. I would however take the Liberty to afk you, what could be the Occasion of all that wile Abu/e and Scurrility, which you have thrown out against him ? Was there a sufficient Reason? No. Had he abused and ridiculed you, as the Publishers of those called Mr Hervey's Letters, did him, you might then with fome Reason and Juffice, have retorted his own Words upon him. But there was Nothing of this in the Cale. However, you fay, he abridged your Translation of Zanchius. Well, suppose he did, you might have abridged his Sermons, and fo have been even with him. But it feems, he addeda Line to your Words, by way of Remark. Well, fuppose it be so; that Line was not added, as your Words, but was put in a Parenthefis, as his own. And you might fo have added twenty Lines to any of his Writings; which would have been a better Way of shewing your Refentment, then calling him twenty reproachful Names. Yea, but befides all this, he prefixed and fubscribed the Initials of your Name to his Abridgment. And what then ? There are thousands that would never have had the least Guess at your Name from thence, if you had not unadvisedly exposed yourfelf. And where then was the mighty Crime of meddling with the Initials of your Name? I hope you have not the Vanity to imagine that the Initials of your Name are as facred among Christians as the Initials N-1 are among the Jewife Rabbins. But, what is work of all, he closes his puny Abridgment thus : " The ** Elect shall be faved, do what they will : The Repro-" base shall be damned, do what they can. Reader, " believe this, or be damned." It is true, he does fo. And (as the Author of a printed Letter addreffed to you, rightly observes) " every Reader of your Book, " who understands plain English, and is capable of " drawing a Conclution from the plainest Premiss, " must allow these Words to be the Sense, the obvious " Import of Numbers of your Propositions, though " they are not your very Words themselves." So that herein you are not injured at all. Upon the Whole, in my

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my Judgment, there was no need of your Scarpion, which you repent you had not used. Your Whip hashed abundantly too severely for the Offence given. But you had a mind to shew your Wit: to which, I suppose nobody would object, so it were done upon proper Occasions, and in a proper Manner. But these Restrictions you unhappily did not regard. This puts me in mind of some Lines written by the late celebrated Mr Nake, and hung up in most of the public Places about Batb.

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Envy and Malice must that Man perplex, Who aims at Wit, not to refarm, but vex; Which is, if we may judge by Shake(pear's Rules, Always a Villain's Office, or a Fool's.

I would not fo far fubscribe to Mr Nafb's Sentiment, as to call you either the one or the other; but this, I believe, every candid Man will allow, that you fuffered your Passing to outrun your Reason, and your Wit to overshoot your Wiscom, when you launched out into fuch virulens Abass, and such malicious Charges against a Man for little more than an imaginary Crime.

You fay, in your Letter to the Parishioners of St. MATTHEW, Betbnal-Green, concerning the Reverend Mr Haddon Smith, Curate of that Parish, who it seems has offended you, and whom you suppose, it would render too confiderable (Monishing Haughtiness !) were you to address him by Name, that you " chassified Mr W. with a fludious Difregard to Ceremony." Sir ! that is not all. You are certainly confcious to yourfelf, and every one that reads your Letter to Mr W. cannot but fee, that you did not barely fludy a Difregard to Ceremony, but moreover endeavoured to defame, flander, and traduce him as much as you could. And, whatever Mr Smith has done in his Performance, you, in yours, have suffered " Heat and Scurrility, to supply " the total Vacuity of Argument." And however you could not prevail with yourfelf to render to Mr S. . Railing for Railing, you prevailed with yourfelf to do worfe

worfe by Mr W. even to render Railing, where none had been given. You had not then perhaps preached your Sermon on 1 Tim. i. 10. at Bethnal Green and Blachfriars ; however, certain it is, you did not act agreeable to the Advice therein given : " Let not your " Zeal be of the inflammatory Kind : Let it be tent-* pered with unbounded Moderation, Gentlenels and Be-" mevolence; and thine forth as the Sun with bealing in " its Wings." Would any one ever imagine that the Man who gives this Advice in the very fame Sermon. in a Note, thus bitterly exclaims against one, whom he calls " an Arminian Schi/Matic, grown gray in the Sor-" vice of Error; and who, he fays, fill goes up and " decon, fowing his Tares, feeking abom be may decour, " and compassing Sea and Land to make Profetytes ?" Could any one believe that the very Man who gives fuch Instruction, not only funned spainst that and the plain Command of God, but is to far from repensing of his Sin, that he declares, he repents he had not finned worfe! I must needs fay there is no Occasion for thur, for you have really thewn that you act to much upon the Machiavellian Principle, that in fpite of all your Ristoric, you have induced many People to queffica, whether you are poffessed at all of the Christian.

Whether Mr W. be that very bad Man, which you represent him to be, (which Charity would induce me to bope he is not, and my own Knowledge of fome Pacts he is charged with, force me to declare he is not ;] let me alk you, Sir, whether you yourfelf have not done in divers Particulars the very fame Things, which you look upon as fo criminal in him? And if they were Crimes, were they ever the lefs fo, because you did - them? I think not. Will you plead, what I did was for want of Confideration, and at that Time, through an Error in Jadgment? Very well! If your Bro-ther needs it, give him one End of your Manvie. If it will cloke your Fault, it is wide enough to cloke his too. However, I cannot but think, Sir! that Mr. W. is every way your Superior, in Years, in Learning, in Judgment, and in the Rank he flood

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ftood in, while he was a Member of the University of Oxford. And this confidered, I should suppose that (I do not fay " Ceremony," but) a little Decency at least, if not Respect, ought to have been obferved in your Address to him. You, I find, think otherwise, because he has somewhat offended you by abridging your Zanebius, and especially in this, forsooth, because he is not a Calvinist.

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After reading your Invectives against Mr W. muft not every one be amazed at your following Harangue upon Bigotry. " Of all Vices, you fay, Bigotry is one of " the meanest and most mischievous. Its scrivelled con-" tracted Breaft, leaves no room for the noble Virtues to " dilate and play. Candour, Benevolence, and Forbearance. " become fmothered and extinguished; partly from be-" ing cramped by Littlenels of Mind, partly from be-" ing overwhelmed with intellectual Duft. Bigotry is ' a determined Enemy to Truth; inalmuch as it effen-" tially interferes with Freedom of Enquiry, reflrains " the grand indefeasible Right of private Judgment, " confines our Regards to a Party, and, by limiting " the Extent of Moderation and mutual Goodevill, tears " up Charity by the very Roots. In fhort, Bigotry is " the very Effence of Popery." All this, behold, is afferted by the Man, that has shewn himself in his Writings the greatest Bigot that ever existed. Without one Grain of Candour, Benevolence or Forbearance, Moderation, Goodevill or Charity, he flies open mouthed up. on those he calls Arminians, upon all that are not Calvinists, as if, like the Dragon of WANTLEY, he would make but a Mouthful of them, and fwallow them up at a Gulp; purfues them with the most opprobrious and reproachful Names, loads them with the bittereft Invectives, and, as far as in him lies, by the Tenor of his Doctrine, dooms them all to Hell, though they are ever fo worthy, pious, Christian Men. While, on the other Hand, some of the work of Men, as Rebels, Hypecrites, Oppressors, Plunderers, and what not, are cried up as evangelical, eminent, learned, pious, discrees and excellent, because they were Predestinarians. If this is not Bigotry, Nothing is. And if Bigotry be the very Estence

Effence of Popery, Mr Toplady will find it impossible for him to free himself from the Charge of being a Papift. When I read this Paffage, and divers fuch inconfistent Matters, notwithstanding the Ground given by fome others in his Writings, to fulpect him for Something wor/s, I could hardly help charitably hoping that he was only a Madman. He has, it may be, his fober Intervals; but having had a Twirl in bis Lantern, he has his raving Fits too, when he is hurried into Inconfiftencies, wild Reveries, and extravagent Language. If this be the Cafe, poor Man ! he is to be pitied; if not, he is inexcufable; unlefs we admit his Doctrine of Predefination.

I would now only alk you a few ferious Queftions : Not, whether Mr W. ever preached Calvini/m, but whether he ever preached the Gofpel ? Of which Calvinism, as to its diflinguisbing Tenets, is no Part. Has he not preached the Golpel of Chrift for many Years ; even, perhaps, before you were born? Does he not preach it now? Does he not preach now in the fame Manner that he always did, ever fince Mr Wbitefield and he fet out in a public Manner ? I do not afk, whether he has gained many Followers by his preaching; for that any Enthusiast, a Nicholas Storck, and Thomas Muncer, a Jobn of Leyden and Knipperdoling, might do : But whether he ever by his preaching converted any Sinners from the Error of their Ways? Whether God ever did, or does not now own his Ministry, by making it effectual to the faving of Souls ? Whether there never was, nor are now, any that were brought to the Knowledge of themselves and of God, by his Means, and that still continue in the Doctrine that he preaches ? You cannot. you dare not but answer these Questions in his Favour. Why then, if God hath owned him for his Minister. or any one elfe that you rail on as Arminians, by fetting bis Seal to their Doctrine, take them with all their Failings, (and there is great Reason that you and I (hould do fo; feeing we are not without ;) Take them. I fay, with all their Failings, unless they are fallen into a Course of known, wilful Sins, and at the Peril of your

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the Charge of abfolute Predestination.

your Soul be it to fay one Word againft fuch Men. that may be a Means to hinder their Ulefulnefs, by bringing Contempt upon their Ministry, because they are not Calvinists, because they cast out Devils, (that is) because they turn Sinners from Darknels to Light, and from the Peroer of Satan unto God, and do not fellow you. I would add moreover, if God, by the Ministry of these Arminians, fo called, converts Sinners to himself, it is an evident Proof that he fends them to preach his Gofpel; but I prefume, you will find it difficult to prove, that he hath fent you to teach them how.

I fear many amongst you have much to answer for, on this Score of depreciating the Ministry of all that do not preach Calvinifm. And what do you gain? You may gain Applaule in the Gofpel Magazine, as it is falfly called, that Monthly Medley of Truth and Error. found Words and Bla/phemy, trumped up as a Vehicle to convey Calviniim and Slander round the Nation ; but you will have no Praise on that Account of God. Yea. you leffen yourfelves in the Effeem of wife Men. I could tell you of divers of your own Perfuasion, that have been fo difgusted at you, and an intimate Friend of yours, for Railing, inflead of preaching the Go/pel, that they have determined to hear you no more. I would advise you therefore to let Arminians, as you call us, and especially Mr Wesley, alone. Mr Wbitefield is gone to Reft, and is happily escaped out of the Din of your vain Jangling, which he was heartily tired of before he went hence. Mr W. is old and firicken in years, and confequently it will not be long before he follows him. Let his gray Hairs go quietly down to the Grave. And whatever Failings he may have, as a Man, fee that you, as a Christian, bury them in the Bowels of Charity, before his Body is buried in the Bowels of the Earth. This I should think a much better Way to convince the World that you are one of the Eke, than your using either your Whip, or your Scorpion.

I have long taken Notice, that one can hardly ever enter into religious Conversation with those of your Party, but

but they foon come to Difpute. I have hardly known any Calvinists that are not guilty of this. Let a Man be ever so much a Christian, he is never right, unless he be as rigid in his Notions, as they are. I could point out a Man that for many Years hath profest to be a B liever. in Jefus Chrift, and his circum/pett Walking and truly Christian Disposition bear sufficient Tellimony to the Truth of his Profession. A Man more devoted to God. I do not know that I have ever met with : A Man more diligent in Business, more fervent in Spirit, and that, with a boly Fervency, and more given to ferve the Lord. And yet how has poor Jobn (for that is his Name) been buffeted by divers Calvinifical Ministers, and condemned as a Legalift, and as one that holds grievons Errors, becaufe he holds General Redemption and the Poffibility of falling from Grace; and therefore, according to our Lord's Advice, watches and prays, that he may be fure not to fall. Now I would afk, what would you or he gain, if he, as you would with him, were to embrace your Notions? It would make neither him nor you a Whit more boly, nor a Whit more bappy. You would gain a Projetyte, and he would gain a Change of Opinion. and that would be ali, unlefs, perhaps, he fhould grow more careless after his Change, (which, it is a thoufand to one but he would) and then his greatest Gain would be a grievous Loss.

I am not alone in my Observation. I accidentally met with a Hymn-Book, lately published by the Rev. Mr John Berridge, Vicar of Everton, Bedford/bire; in the Preface to which, he tells us: "When the Lord "first opened my Eyes, I was much visited by Predeftinarians from far and near. I then took notice, that instead of defiring to join in Prayer, discoursing of the Love of God, or exhorting me to press forward, and shrive to enter in at the strait Gate, they made an endless Clutter about Election and Reprobations for that after a Conference held with one, I knew what every other Person had to fay. Can this be called lifting up the Hands which hang down? Was "is

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it not more like the Coming of Foxes to fpoil the tender Grapes? For my Part I feek no ftrange
Lord; not Predefination, but Jesus be my Gon?
Thus being weary of Difputes, I refuied to converse any longer with them. So do ye, my Brethren, or no Reft will ye find to your Souls "

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" It is no Wonder that Satan beftirs himfelf about Election; for Nothing ferves his Purpole better.— Chrift fays, Strives to enter in at the frait Gate,— Luke xiii. 24. but Satan, perceiving his Opportuinity, fays to the weary Predefinarian, "Strive not at all; for if thou art appointed to be damned, why fhouldft thou firive againft the Stream? And if thou art ordained to Salvation, faved thou muft be; whether thou firiveft or not. Then, Soul,take thine Eafe; it is good for thee to eat, crink, and be merry: For thou canft not cope with God, whofe Decrees are unalterable, and his Power irtefiftable."

" I fhall conclude this Head, my Brethren, with a "few Queffions to each of you. — Is it reafonable to "think that God would fend his Son to die a cruel" and accurfed Death for the human Race, if the Lot of each Individual was determined before the World was made? I take it for granted, that fuch is the Doftrine of Predefination; which, if true, Is not all Preaching and all Hearing vain? Is not every Soldier of Chrift beating the Air? Could you be lieve the far greater Part of Mankind to be pre-ordained for Hell, and yet cry out with Abraham of old, Shell met the Judge of all the Earth do Right: "or with St John, God is Love?"

I know your Plea: "All that do not hold parti-"cular Redemption, let them profess what they will, "and appear ever so good, they have only counterfeit "Grace." Counterfeit, Grace is genuine Nonsenfe. Grace is real Grace, or there is no Grace at all. "However they have no better than common Grace." Nor can they, or you have any better. It is true, one may have a larger Measure thereof than another; G

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but whatever their Measure be, their Grace is, for Kind, the fame. It is, in all that have it, the Grace of God; unlefs you maintain there is fuch Grace as the Grace of the Devil. And if by this, which you contemn and despise under the Notion of common Grace, a Sinner is enabled to break off his Sins, to rely upon the Lord Jefus Chrift for Salvation, to love God and all Mankind for his Sake, to walk religioully in good Works, and to have the Mind that was in Cbrift ; (even though he should not believe your Doctrine of Predefination) which has been the Cafe of Thousands, let such a one only have this Prayer anfwered, Lord, evermore give me this Grace! I defire no other, I defire no better, only a larger Mea-Jure thereof: And, my Soul for his, fuch a one will not mils of Heaven.

I know fome among your Party (whatever you may do) that maintain. " A Man may do all this, and have " no Grace at all. He may be enlightened, tafte the " beavenly Gift, be made Partaker of the boly Ghoft, " tafte the good Word of God, and the Powers of the " World to come; and fo far Nature may go. He " may not for all this have one Spark of true, faving " Grace." But this is plainly to contradict that Word of our Saviour, Without me ye can do Nothing ; and that of his Apostle, We are not sufficient of surfeloes to think any Thing as of ourfelves. But can a Man indeed, by the Power of Nature, think one good Thought ; work bim/elf up (as they fpeak) to enjoy any of the Experiences above mentioned? Why then, if he can do it once, and in any measure, he may do it suben and as much as he will. He has no need of Grace, if he can by Nature bels himself in Time of Need. Such Calvinists, however, as speak in this Manner, should never quarrel with Arminians, Pelagians, Papifis, and Free-will Men. For they are fomewhat more than Arminians and Papifs in this Refpect : Pelagions and Free-will Men with a Witness. Against fuch Calvinilts I must enter my Protest. If any Man experience the least Measure of those Things above mentioned a

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mentioned; if he thinks for much as one good Thought, if he has one good Defire, it is not the Produce or Effect of fallen Nature. It is the Grare of God; free, unmorised Grace alone, that thus works in him to will and to do; energiner (if I may fo fay) his volitive and acsive Faculties of his Goodwill. The Meaning of which Expression of the Apottle, Tripmegifus (if we take his Words Homping; in a Senfe worthy of God) has excellently well given us, when he files God, Exiguin was on, the Lenergy of all Powers, and the Power " of all Energies, or vigorous Actings."

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You fee I have followed you; Sir, "though at an "bumble Diffance;" and can you be angry with me "for copying fo venerable an Example?" Indeed I almost begin to fear you will challenge me, as you have done Mr Wefley. "to measure Swords, or break "a Pike with me." If fo, I can only fay, Alas! Sir, I am quite unskilled in the Exercises of the Bear-Garden. I know Nothing, at all how to fence or puff. I shall willingly submit to be possed for a Couvard. You shall have all the Honour of Valour. I shall be guite content with Honesty and a whole Skin.

But why flould we differ, when, according to your ninth Reason for preaching Predestination, there is fo fore and powerful an Inducement to Peace and Amity. Posses your Mind, Sir, with a due Sense of Predestination, (which, it feems by your Letters to Dr Nowell and Mr Welky, you have not done yet) and " this " will be a most fure and powerful Inducement to " Patience, Refignation, and Dependance on God, un-" der every spiritual and temporal Affliction ;" yea, under all Croffes, Oppositions, Affronts and Injuries whatever. Such a Sense of Predefination must entirely reconcile you to Dr Nowell, Mr Wester, and Me; and to every other Antagonist, that shall set himfelf against you. You will then rest satisfied, that whatever any of us have faid, whatever we have done we have only done what was our " Bufine is below"-" filled up the Departments, as you fay, and discharged G-2' " the.

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" the feveral Offices affigned us, in God's Purpofe. " from everlasting." You will then own, " What-" ever is, is right." That Dr Nowell did Nothing amily with regard to the Oxford Expulsion ; survey Nothing amifs, in his Anfwer to the Author of PIETAS OXONIENSIS. That Mr Wesley did Nothing amis in all that you lay to his Charge ; wrote Nothing amifs in his Abridgment of your Zanchini. And that I bave done Nothing amils in any Thing that I have faid or written. Whatever fome foolige Men, that know Nothing of, or will not believe the Doctrine of Predefination, whatever, I fay, fuch Men may condemn as wrong, a bearty Calvinift will cloke with Fate and an eternal Decree ; and thus maintain, as you do, " Every " Action is undenbtedly good; it being an actual Exer-" ties of those operative Powers, given us by God. " for that very End." Be then, Sir, not only " a " doctrinal" Predefinarian, but a practical One; for fhall you perhaps be able to tame that wild Beaft of Imparience that now rages in you; fubdue that Lionlike Fury; and put away from you all that Bitternefs, Wrath, Anger and Clamour, Evil-feaking and Malice, with which you are now overwhelmed, as with a Flood. As you number yourfelf among the Eleft, thew that you are fuch, not by preaching and writing webemently against the Generalists, that you call Arminians, but by a first and inviolable Observance of that apostolical Precept : Put on therefore (as the Elect of God, boby and belowed) Bowels of Mercies, Kindness, Humbleness of Mind, Meekness, Long-suffering; forbearing one another, and forgiving one another, if any Man bave a Quarrel against any : even as Chrift forgave you, fo alfo do ye, Col. iii. 12, 13. And this done, we shall have no more Objection, than you have, to your being called a CHRISTIAN STOIC.

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I Shall not confider fully, as I might have done, your famous Sermon preached at St Matthew's Bethnal Green, and at St Ann's Blackfriars, on 1 Tim. i. 10. because I think, as to the doctrinal Part, it is sufficiently answered in the foregoing Pamphlet, and in another, intitled, A Defence of God's Sovereignty against the impious and borrible Afperfrons caft upon it by Elisha Coles, in bis Practical Treatife on that Subject. This however I must fay, I am surprised that you was not aware, that your exalting yourfelf in the Manner you have done in your Sermon, as well as in your other Writings, against those that oppose you, is the readiest Way you could have taken to abase yourfelf in the Efteem of all Men. You boaft in your Sermon, " I " find myself at a Lois, not what to fay, but what to " leave unfaid." Again, " From the very Com-" mencement of my unworthy Ministrations, I have " not had a fingle Destrine to retratt, nor a fingle " Word to unfay." In your Letter to Mr Wefley you fay, " I have no Notion of encountering a Windmill, " in lieu of a Giant." Again, " I would no more " enter into a formal Controverfy with fuch a Scrib-" bler, than I would contend for the Wall with a " Chimney-Sweeper." In your Epiphonema to Dr Nowell, you form this Climax, " A Protestant ! a " Protestant Divine ! a Protestant Divine of the " Church of England !" and raife him up aloft, and then, as it were, fet your Feet on his Head, and try " to trample him into the Earth." In the Postfeript to your Sermon, you fay, concerning Mr Smith, the Curate of St Matthew Bethnal Green; " It would " render that untbinking, but, I would hope, well-" meaning Gentleman, much too confiderable, were I " to address him by Name." What excessive supercilion/nefs

eilienfnefs and baughtine/s of Spirit? What Majeffy of Pride does fuch Language as this betray? What could the greateft Peer of the Realm fay more with Regard to the meaneft Peafant?

I know Nothing more of Mr Smith, than what you fay of him in your Poltscript. As to myself, I make no Scruple to tell you I am, what fome call, an Exetic : one defitute of the Honour of Academical Education. The highest Degree I lay claim to is, that of a poor Fellow of Je/us College in the University of Christianity. You may be a Man of Fortune, and a Man of Family for aught I know ; and doubtlefs you are fo, if it be fuch an unpardonable Crime, as it feems it is, to meddle only with the Initials of your Name. However you have, to your Self-abasement, entered into Holy Orders; and fo have put yourfelf upon a Level, with respect to Order, with Mr Smith and me. But fetting us afide, as Men nullius Nominis, and leaving you the Third with Dr Nowell and Mr Welley, I can hardly pronounce you as the Chief and most Howeurable among the Three. Excuse my Plainness, Sir, yea, and if I tell you farther, you feem much to fland in need of learning that Leffon dictated by Solon of Atbens, Twot oraulds ; Know thy/elf ; and of praying heartily that Prayer prefcribed by our Church, From all Blindness of Heart, from Pride, Vainglory and Hypocrify; from Envy, Hatred and Malice, and all Uncharitableness; Good Lord, deliver us l

I shall only observe farther in general, that I find Sophistry, Fallacy, falle Infinuations, Raillery, Perwerfion of Scripture and our Church Articles, Selfcontradiction, or Self-fufficiency, Haughtinefs, Pride and Vanity, glaring in almost every Page; and that I cannot readily believe you, when you say,

I. " That what I am going to observe does not " proceed from the least Degree of Bitterness against " the Persons of any, from whom I differ." (For from what else did your rancorous Note concerning him that you call " an Arminian Schifmatic" proceed? Not from Meekness and Love, I presume." And, 2. " That

-2. " That I am infinitely remote even from the "*flighteft* With of erecting mytelf into a *Distater* to " others." (For what but an *carneft* With of that Kind could move you to be fo positive in Points that have flaggered divers of the most renowned Men for Learning and natural Abilities, that ever adorned the Christian Church ?)

" The Rights of Conscience, you say, are inviola-" bly facred; and Liberty of private Judgment is " every Man's Birtbright." If fo, let every Man enjoy his Rights and Liberty; at least without abusing them, as you have done the Arminians, as you call them. If others can fee but with one Eye and you fee with both, pity their weak Sight, but do not bite their No/es off. Do not bring Railing for Reason, and Scurrility for Syllegism. Such Salve will never open blind Eyes. If you continue to use it, as you have done, I dare pronounce, as they will never be cured by your Destring, much lefs will they by your Example. However, let you and your Party adhere frictly to the Maxim laid down above, and it will at once put an End to all fierce Contention between Predestinarians and Generalists.

I must confeis 1 am as fick of Controverly, as I am of your Opinions. And yet, without declaring my Sentiments, and my Reafons for embracing them, this once for all, there is no End of answering the daily Cavils of Religionifis that labour to hinder the Success of my Ministry, and that of others who think with me, by means of your Writings, and those of fome others of your Persuasion. If I were a Predestinarian indeed, I should only laugh at their Attempts. I would fay, Ye Fools! if God hath decreed that my Ministry fhall have a good Effect upon the Hearts of the People, ye cannot hinder it, do what you will. And if he has decreed that I shall labour in wain, he can steel the Hearts of the People against my Word, without your lending him a belping Hand. But as it is my Misfortune not to be able to fee into the Reafonablenets of fuch abfolute Decrees, I think it right and reafonable fonable to defend my Principles against those that oppole them, and to give a Realen of the Faitb that is in me; and I hope I have done it with as much Meekmels as you yourfelf could have done it. I am hitherto fleady, because I see no Reason as yet to flagger. Yet I am not perverse. I am open to Conviction. And if any Man can shew me from plain Scripture or found Realen that I am in an Error, I will renounce it immediately. For I count that Man either a Fool or a Knave, that will retain an Error one Moment after he is clearly convinced it is an Error: A Fool, who suffers his Privit to force him to maintain an Error always, because he hath once done it: Or a Knave, that will shill maintain an Error against Conviction, for the Sake of some By-ends.

I shall add but one Thing more. You perhaps know the Proverb.

Fastores odia exercent, Lupus intrat ovila.

While the Shepherds are quarrelling, the Wolf gets into the Propfold. A Truth how fadly verified in our Day. . Thile you are thus berating the Arminians, Rome an Devil lange in their Sleeves, and make a Prey of both their Flocks and yours. You call yourself a Presbyter of the Church of England. Let me advise you : Præsta nomen tuum. Confule Ecclesia. Make good your Character. Confult for the Good of the Church : Which is not to be done by repreaching those that you suppose to be in Error; but by infiructing in Meekness those that oppose themselves; by preaching the Truth as it is in Jefus, and transcribing the Truth you preach into Practice. And in your Preaching, observe the Hint given by Origen, Preach good Things well : that is, as he fays, fincerely and foundly. And in doing this, use as many Flowers as you will: Only take Care that they be Flowers of Paradife, and not Flowers of Adonis, or Something worse; as too many are that you have hitherto used. If you believe the Doctrine of Predefination to be true.

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true, preach it humbly, as your Opinion, and give' the best Reasons you can for it And if a Generalist believes the Doctrine of General Redemption to be true, let him as humbly preach it as his Opinion, and give his Reasons. But do not you doom him to Hell, because he believes Christ tasted Death for every Man. and will not preach what he does not believe. If you think a true Believer can never fall from Grace, preach fo with Humility, as it is your Opinion, giving your Reasons. And if a Generalist believes that a justified Man may make spipwreck of Faith and of a good Conscience, let him preach to, giving his Reasons: But do not you confign him over to the Devil, becaufe he will not play the Hypocrite, and preach contrary to his Confcience. In a Word, Think and let think, at pleafure, in all Points which do not enter into the Effentials of Religion. An Arminian, as well as you, believes, that there is no other Name (or Thing) under Heaven given among Men, whereby they can be faved, but only the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ, and that there is Salvation in none other. And believing in this Name, and through Faith having the Heart sprinkled from an evil Confeience, and the Bod.

with pure Water, both the Generalist and the 111definarian are equally fure of Heaven. Griggereat Bufiness then, next to believing in Jesus Christ, is, to pray earnestly to God that he would give us a found Judgment, an upright Heart, a forbearing Spirit, tempered with prudent Zeal, and boly, bumble Love, and Grace to ferve Him acceptably with Reverence and godly Fear; that fo living to God here, we may live with God for ever hereafter. This is my earnest and hearty Prayer, for myfelf, for you, and for all that profess the Religion of Jelus Christ, our common Lord and only Saviour. Amen.

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