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ANIMADVERSIONS

ON

A Late PAPER,

ENTITULED,

A LETTER to a DISSENTER upon occasion of his Majesties late Gracious Declaration of Indulgence.

By *H. C.*



LONDON,

Printed for John Harris, at the Harrow against the Church in the Poultrey, MDCLXXXVII.

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Animaduersions on a late Paper, entituled, A Letter to a Dissenter, &c.

Havock and Devastations on the Goods and Estates of peaceable English Men, have some years past been practised by strained Interpretations, and a rigorous Execution of the several Penal Laws, is sure too late to be forgot by the Sufferers, too notorious to be denied

by the Actors.

During this Storm the Diffenters of all forts filled Earth and Heaven with loud and mournful Complaints, both of the Iniquity of those Laws, and the Persecution they thereby suffered; which was become so intolerable, that many actually transported themselves to forreign Parts; Multitudes more, out of a sense of their present hard usage, or just apprehension of further Prosecutions, were upon the wing ready to say at the first opportunity to the remotest Desarts, chusing by a voluntary Banishment from their Native Country to expose themselves to all Hazards abroad, rather than continue under those Evils which they either felt or feured at home. And as Oppression is apt to make even wise Men mad, not a few distracted with these frightful Idea's, suffered themselves to be embarqu'd in Designs no less unwarrantable in their cwn Nature, than destructive in the Event.

In the height of this Consternation, and when no Interest but that of his Majties own Princely Generosity and the Publick-Weal, could necessitate him to it (the Western Re-

bellion

bellion being crush't and all his Enemies at his seet) the KING was pleased to publish his healing Declaration for a general Liberty of Conscience, together with the Grounds and Reasons inducing him thereunto; it being no sudden or occasional Overture to serve a present turn, but the well-weigh'd and long-confirmed Result of his Royal Judgment, which as he had many years ago declared on sundry occasions, so 'tis not unknown to whom we owe the Retarding thereof so long, and consequently all the Disasters attending that unhappy Obstruction.

By this Gracious Declaration, as his Majesty did freely and fully ease all his Nonconforming Subjects from those Pressures under which they had groaned for so many years, and put them into an equal Capacity with the rest of their Fellow-Subjects, to serve his Majesty and their Countrey, without violating their Consciences, (a natural Birth-right-Priviledg, which they were before debarr'd of) so he particularly expressed his Kindness to that Party who call themselves, The Church of England, by his Royal Assurance, that they should without any molestation, fully enjoy all their Possessions, as well as the free Exercise of their Religion.

Now who that confiders Men as acting like rational Creatures, could have imagined but such a very gracious Procedure, would have obliged all his Majesties Subjects to a

most joyful Resentment of so vast a Favour?

Who would not have thought that the Church-men (who feemed to value themselves upon nothing more than their steady Loyalty, and intire passive Obedience) should have been extreamly pleased, that their Prince, though himself of a different Communion, was so far from putting them on the Practice of that uneasy Vertue, as on the contrary he vouchsafed so peculiar a regard of them, as to continue them in the Figure of the National Church, and sure Enjoyment of

all their former Advantages, except that unaccountable one of forcing all others, (altho by destructive means, and dangerous to the Publick Repose) to conform to their particular

Schemes, which yet themselves own to be indifferent.

At worst, if they could be supposed capable of such an unreasonable *Peevishness*, as not to be satisfied, because their Nails were pared, and they could not scratch their Neighbours so as heretofore; yet it could not be doubted but all the *Dissenters* of whatever Denomination, would with the highest Gratitude receive such an indearing Indulgence; the rather because *His Majesty* not only assured them of it for his own Reign, but engaged to do his part for continuing it to

their Posterity.

But as what is offered with the Right Hand is not seldom received with the Left; and the best Actions frequently happen to be traduced by the Sinister Interpretations of those that postpone the Publique Tranquillity to their own pettish Humours, little Self-Interests, or perhaps only silly Vanity of appearing more sagacious at the Politicks than their Neighbours. No sooner was this Incomparable Declaration emitted, but some rigid Churchmen vext by a Spirit of Pride to think that their power of domineering should be in the least abbridged; and gaul'd with Envy to behold Dissenters admitted to any degree of Royal Favour (which they hop'd to engross wholly to themselves) studying likewise by some Wheadling Artifice to manage the Diffenters so, as that they should expose themselves to his Majesties just Displeasure, as a fort of favage Animals, that like Tygers can never be rendred tame; Men that would not be quiet under any Government, but like Trouts must be always swimming against the stream; People without Conscience, Reason or common Sence; whom no Kindness could reclaim, no Clemency oblige (for in such hideous Characters they always represented them;) and withal defigning that the Rods which them(6) themselves had both procured, and so mischievously made use of, might still be reserved in Lavender for a more opportune Juncture, in order to smarter Lashes on all that will not truckle to whatever Ceremonies their Reverencies should think fit to impose. Upon these and such like Motives, I fay, a strange sullen Murmur, and grouling Humour has ever since possess'd most of the violent Churchmen, to repine at or reproach his Majesties Proceedings, to incense or amuse the People with Fears and Jealousies, and especially to cajole the Dissenters not to regard this Indulgence with that Respect they ought to do, or at least to discourage them from contributing their share towards rendring it perpetual.

To reach these Ends, the Malecontents aforesaid have had their Clubs, and Cabals, and little Associations acted by united Councils, not altogether perhaps uninfluenced by foreign Correspondencies (as 'tis said, they had once heretofore on somewhat alike occasion) with some that have found Liberty of Conscience, too advantagious a Plant to themselves, to luffer it, by their good Wills, to thrive any where else.

The high-flown Church-men have endeavoured to affright such honest Country Gentlemen, as they thought Bigotted to their Establishment, with Outcries, that this Indulgence will certainly blow up the Church of England, and then Good-night to the Protestant Religion, and so farewel

to all their Abbey-Lands.

On the other side the Latitudinarian Divines, as being for their reported Moderation of greatest Credit and Interest among the Non-Cons, have been inveigled by specious Pretensions, to amuse and bug-bear the Diffenters with a noise of the Snake in the Grass; that the Constitution of England was unhoop'd, all the Laws of Civil Property shaken, by the King's dispensing with the Penalties of these Irreligious Religious ones; that this Indulgence was only a Scaffolding

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folding erected for the building up of Popery, which would be thrown down as soon as the intended Structure was com-

plear, oc.

These Infinuations were managed at first with Caution, till having (as they thought) by private Whispers sufficiently preposses'd their own Party, and created preparative Jealousies amongst others; To crown the Work, out comes a Paper, called A Letter to a Diffenter, &c. wherein all that Wit or Malice would rake together, to invenom Mens Minds with falle Impressions, is muster'd up, and boldly published to the World.

No fooner was the Press delivered in Hugger-mugger of this hopeful Brat, but many grave Dons (appointed for that Cue) stood ready to admire and recommend its charming Features: Industriously were the Papers spread, (and fome Crape Gowns appeared so fond of promoting it, as if they had a mind to play the Interlopers on the Hawkers) printed it was more than once or twice, and at last in a single Sheet for Conveniency of Postage, that no Corner of the Land might be unattempted by this excellent Specimen of the Church of England's Loyalty.

As for the Author, fince he is so kind to himself, as to play Bo-peep with the Publick, under the Mask of a couple: of Letters only, I am not solicitous to enquire after either the Quality or Habitation of a certain uncertain T. W. whom perhaps I am never like to find; nor did I certainly know the Gentleman, should I descend to Personal Reflections, how obnoxious foever he might happen to be to them; that is a base and sneaking Practice used only by such as thereby confess themselves over-match'd in the Argument.

For this Reason too, I shall not qualify the Paper with any harsh Epethites; whether it fall within the Statute of false News, or without it; whether it should be called Libellous

lous or Seditious, or somewhat worse, are Questions that

belong not at all to my Province.

That which I apprehended my Duty (both as a difinte-rested bonest Man, a good Subject, a hearty Lover of the survey Peace of my Country, and a sincere Professor of, and Well-wisher to the Protestant Religion, that it may be established on such a Foot as may for ever preserve it free, both from the danger of being persecuted, and the scandal of persecuting any others) was to consider the Purport and End of this Writer, at the Reasons he offers; and since these, to the best of my Understanding, appear repugnant to all those Obligations, I hope I may be allowed to offer my Conception thereupon without any just Offence; to antidote the unwary against those mischievous Notions, which I conceive he would instil into their Minds, under the Flourishes of a gaudy Rhetorick.

For it must be acknowledged, that this Pamphlet is wrote with a great deal of Art, sull of pert Sallies of Wit, and gay Language, plausible Expressions of Kindness, and a Stile altogether accommodated to amuse and inveigle; but for strict Truth, or solid Arguments, the Author has been pleased

to dispense with his Readers Expectations.

To premise thus much, I thought not altogether impertinent, that the State of the Case being rightly apprehended, we might have done the sooner, and the Reader, if he please to divest himself for a while of Prejudice and partial Assections, may be the better enabled to judg of what is offered on either side: And so let us come to the matter.

Here's a Letter from Some body to a Dissenter——Very good! What has the illustrious unknown T. W. to say to his humble dissenting Servant? Why truly, after an envious Restection on the late Address in general, and a fine-spuninsinuating Banter, he has a pair of Advices to communicate

(9)to him: 1. That he must suspect his new Friends. 2. That he must not hazard the Publick Safety, neither by desire of Ease, nor of Revenge. To the first we can give no Categorical Answer till we better understand his meaning, which I shall enqire after by and by: But as for the last, I hope there is no Dissenter in England but was before fully convinced that it was his Duty; and so the Gentleman might have spared the pains of his elaborate Letter in that respect. But he has also some News to tell him, viz. That the Papists always make their first Court-ship to the Church of England; That they are not in their Hearts so fond of the Dissenters, as to their Principles, but civil to them, in regard-their Interests at this Juncture happen to unite in aliquo Tertio, viz. A Repeal of the Penal Laws, under which they have both smarted, and are in danger to do so again; and that therefore one Reason (and perhaps with many, the only Reason) why they are content to allow them Liberty, is because they would thereby get a little for themselves and their Posterity. Having made these wonderful Discoveries, our Author proceeds to open his Budget full of Supposals, mixt with known Falshoods, and thence conjures up a Parcel of horrid Inferences, and upon the whole concludes, that we had as good be down-right Atheists, as confent to part with the Penal Laws; - And so he is, dear Sir, your most affectionate humble Servant.

This is the Sum and Subflance of the Pamphlet, when stript of its Top-knots and Gallantry; and were not vulgar Ears more open to Rhetorick than Logick, there need no more be said to expose its Shallowness and Vanity; but since the Trifle is become so celebrated, I shall briefly over-

haul the Particulars.

His first Instruction to Dissenters is, that they have cause to suspect their new Friends; and have they none to suspect their old Enemies? The truth is, the Dissenters would glad-

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ly be Friends with all their Fellow-subjects, that there might be an Union in Affections, and all the mutual Offices of Justice and Humanity, tho under different Apprehensions about Matters of Religion; nor can they so much as guess at any Expedient able to accomplish that glorious End, viz. To render both Governours and People easy and safe, by extirpating the otherwise perpetual Feuds and Fears, each Party much needs entertain against the other (those infernal Winds which so often have raised Storms, and more than once ship-wrack'd Civil States.) And in a word, to give God and Casar each his due; Unless it be by a total Abolishment of those Penal Laws (that have hitherto obstructed all these Blessings) and establishing Liberty of Conscience on so firm a Legal Basis, that it shall not be in the Power (how violent soever the Inclination may be) of any one Party to invade the Immunities of the rest.

But this will not answer our Authors End; 'tis too plainly evident by this affected Term of New Friends, which runs through all his Paper, he principally means the King; who indeed has been the best Friend the Dissenters ever had on this side Heaven; and yet some People are so prodigiously ungrateful as to persuade them not to thank Him for't.

But if we must always mistrust new Friendships; then we must not credit the very late Pretensions on behalf of the Church of England, that she is forry for her past Rigours, or will be more kind for the future: With what Forehead does this Gentleman urge us to suspect the solemn repeated Promifes of our SOVERAIGN and yet at the same time expect we should take his bare Word, who neither gives us his own Name, nor produces any Commission from that Church, for what he undertakes in Hers?

But why must we needs suspect our King? Is it because amongst the many Royal Qualities he is invested with; a puntual Veracity, and generous Disdain of all little tricking

dissembling Arts, has been signally remarkable? No it is, because the Church of Rome cannot by her Principles allow Liberty to Hereticks; and because the Men of Taunton and Tiverton are on a sudden grown eminent for Loyalty; and because the Quakers give the King Thanks with a boon Grace:—Wor-

thy Reasons! But let's examine them apart.

As for the first, our Author exaggerates it with his usual Floridness thus, p. 3. "This Alliance between "Liberty and Infallibility is bringing together the two most contrary things that are in the World. The Church of Rome doth not only dislike the allowing Liberty, but by its Principles it cannot do it. Wine is not more expressly forbidden to the Mahumetans, than giving Hereticks Liberty to the Papists. They are no more able to make good their Vows to you, than Men married before, and their Wise alive, can confirm their Contract with another. The continuance of their Kindness would be a Habit of Sin, of which they are to repent, and their Absolution is to be had upon no other Terms, than their Promise to destroy you:—Thus He. And because tis a popular Argument frequently made use of, I shall endeavour to give it a full Answer.

what the Church of Rome's Principles are, or what by them she can, or cannot do, I shall not here take upon me to determine; for many of her Principles are very abstruse, even this of Infallibility, she has not been pleased

ven this of Infallibility, the has not been pleated to determine where and in whom particularly it resides; and she can do great things, as for example (if I am not * misinformed) she offered once to allow of our Common-Prayer-Book, and that I hope you'l say was kindly done of her. Nor do I see any such necessary Contra-

See my Lord
Coke's Charge
given at Norwich Asizes, 4
Aug. 1606 4th
page of the sheet
F. (for 'tis not
paged.)

riety between Infallibility and Liberty; for though a Man should think himself Infallible, (if any can in good earnest think

think so) it does not follow, that he must beat, spoil or kill all that will not own such his assumed Infallibility; at least Liberty and Infallibility may agree, as well as we find by woful Experience Conformity hath done with Nonconformity; and if Dissenters must be perfecuted, 'tis much alike to them, whether it be by a Fellow-Protestant or a Papist's Hand; only the former, Act somewhat the more absurdly in Imposing on others, since they confess they may perhaps be in the wrong themselves.

2. But however these things may happen to be, 'tis plain the Gentleman does not here argue a Propos; for we have nothing to do with the Church of Rome, the is no Party to the Transaction: The Dissenters have never that I know of, entred into any Treaty about Reconciliation with her in Principles, whatever others have been nibbling at. Our Concern lies with a Prince, our natural Soveraign, who altho he be of that Communion, has folemnly avowed to all the World, That it has been, and is his constant Sense and Opinion, that Conscience ought not to be constrained, nor Peo-ple forced in Matters of meer Religion. In pursuance of which Principle, his Majesty has at present restrained the Execution of the Penal Laws and affured the Diffenters that they shall enjoy the same Ease during his Reign; and that he would be ready to contribute His Part toward rendring the same perpetual, both by repealing those Laws, and confirming the Right of free Exercise of Religious Worship, and fecuring by Law fuch a fettled and permanent Freedom of Conscience from being invaded by any Party whatsoever for the future.

The Question is, whether the Dissenters ought not thankfully to embrace his Majesties most Gracious Offer herein, and not be wanting on their part towards bringing it to effect? To which I should answer affirmatively, and take it to be their true Interest and only Preservative. For,

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3. How far soever the Church of Rome's Pretensions to Infallibility, or her Aversion to those she calls Hereticks may extend, we find in fact, that it does not render all her Members so extravagant as to venture on Impossibilities, and act contrary to their own apparent Interest; Quia desunt vires is allowed by their hottest Casuists, a sufficient Ground for tolerating Hereticks; else every one of her Sons should be obliged under Pain of Damnation to run a muck against all Mankind that differ from her; whereas we see many places, where both Papists and Protestants live very quietly together, and that there have been and are Princes of the Roman Creed that have and do tolerate different Religions, without esteeming themselves ever the worse Catholicks; nor does the Pope venture to excommunicate them on that account.

I doubt not but those of the Protestant Cantons in Switzerland believe as much as any of our Dissenters that there is Idolatry in the Church of Rome; and there is no Question but those of the Popish Cantons believe the other to be rank Hereticks, yet they both in a friendly manner coalesce into one and the same Republick, and live quietly together for their mutual Preservation; neither the miscall'd Heretick thinking himself bound to invade the Civil Rights of the supposed Idolater; nor the imagined Idolater once dreaming that he can never go to Heaven, without a Promise to destroy his Neighbour, because he fancies him to be an Heretick.

Nor do the Roman Catholicks of the United Provinces (whose Numbers are not inconsiderable) esteem themselves bound to cut their Compatriots Throats, but on the contrary have as vigorously as any drawn their Swords (even though against the most Catholick King) in defence of their common Liberties.

By all these and many other like instances that might be given, it appears that Roman-Catholicks, notwithstanding their Principles, can fometimes live very sociably with Protestants, where their common Safety and Interest requires it; And that this is their case in England, shall presently be shewn.

But in the mean time, this may ferve in some measure to answer and take off that vulgar reproach now commonly thrown at Dissenters, that they joyn with Papists to set up Popery, by destroying the Church of England; Of which Charge neither Branch is true; they joyn not with Papists to set up, but rather to keep down Popery, and not to destroy the Ch. of England, but rather to establish it upon firm and lasting Grounds; To give every Party their Right in an uninterrupted Freedom of Conscience, and prevent any of them from using Violence to the other. To joyn with People of another Perfuasion in a certain respect where our several Interests happen to unite, may be done without the just scandal of favouring their Opinions, so when the Pope expostulated with Cardinal d'Offat Ambassador from King Henry the 4th of France, that his Master had entred into an Alliance with the Dutch, who were Hereticks, to the danger of the Church; that most prudent Minister of State replied, "That his Holiness need not wonder how in Reason of State "those of different Religions might joyn together for Poli-"tical Ends, without hazard of altering Religion; thus " David fought Protection of the Philistines, and Abraham " redeemed the finful Sodomites; That he took it to be up-" on the same Ground, that his Holiness himself not long be-" fore received a Persian Ambassador, who was so far worse "than an Heretick, that he never pretended to the Name " of a Christian. - With which Reason the Pope was pleafed to acquiesce.

Whatever Principles bigotted People may have advanc'd, wife Princes have, and always will endeavour to act accor-

(15) ding to Reasons of State and their true Interest. The Poets tell us, that the Gods esteemed themselves obliged by no Oath, but when they swore by Stix: The judicious Bacon mythologizes it thus, that though some Princes scorn to be Slaves to their Words, yet when their Interest runs parallel with their Promises, you may rely upon their Performance.

To remove our Suspicions in this case, we have not only the greatest reval Assurances that can be given from the most steady and generous of Princes, but also the concurrence of his Interest, together with that of all those of his Communion. It is His Interest, as to begin, so to continue Liberty of Conscience; as it allays Animosities, secures his own Peace, encreases People, augments Trade, advances his Royal Revenue. And to settle it upon an impregnable Foot, seems the greatest Kindness he can do those of his own Persuasion; to give them any Encouragement to hope further, will certainly embroil his Affairs, and in the End may probably occasion some great Disaster on that Party; They being at most not much above one in fixty, nay perhaps not one in a hundred, (for I conceive our Author may too much under-calculate, when he makes them but one in two hundred) in number compared with the rest of his Subjects; the Force of which over-Proportion is also much augmented by their inbred Aversion to Popery, than which nothing can be more visible throughout the Nation; whereunto add that the next Heirs in prospect are both Protestants, and bestowed in Protestant Alliances, which must needs unravel all the Web, and perhaps before it may be compleatly woven.

So that it any of the warmer Religious Orders should think of pushing on any present Advantages, so far as to make theirs the National Religion; as they are most unlikely to flicceed in fuch a rash Attempt, so the Nobility and Gentry

of their Party, and all that have Estates (who must ride out any contingent Storm and stand at mark, whilst others may retreat to safe Covert abroad) cannot be so dull as not to foresee that whether they fail or prosper at present, they must certainly expect to pay for it severely hereaster, and they cannot tell how soon, therefore will undoubtedly be cautious of countenancing any such precipitate Measures; but rather being content with the Liberty of their own Consciences and Enjoyment of their Natural Priviledges in common with their Fellow-subjects will adjoyn their Endeavours towards transmitting that Ease and Happiness to their Posterity, upon so comprehensive a Foundation, that it shall be the General Interest of the Nation to perpetuate it.

It may therefore upon the whole matter, be most reasonably, as it ought most dutifully be believ'd, That his Majesty's reiterated Promises deserve our entire Confidence; That a Prince so Wise and Generous will not expose both his own Ease and Grandeur, the Repose of his Realms, the Honour of his Name, nay the Honour of his Religion, together with the future Safety of all that profess it in these Realms, to fuch inevitable hazards; Buch her that he intends (as he has frankly declared) no more on to make his Reign easy to Himself, and All his People, To leave those of his own Perswasion (as well as others) in a Condition less Burdensom than for some Reigns past; And by these sweet and gentle Methods at once secure the future Tranquillity of his Kingdoms, and raise a perpetual Monument of his own Wisdom and Clemency, whereunto His great Experience as well as natural Goodness do dispose Him; The past Example of a mighty Monarchy reduced to a great Declension chiefly by the Maxims of an over-zealous Fierceness; Or that more Modern and Terrible One of Another (the Consequences of which may perhaps be foreforeseen without Consulting Astrology) are no very inviting Precedents for a prudent Prince to follow; especially when the Difficulties here are so much more insuperable

than they were in either of them.

But after all this very Question, whether we shall trust or suspect, is in Truth impertinent, and has no room in our present Case. His Majesty, though he well deserves, is yet so gracious as not to require our Confidence gratis, he offers a legal Establishment of our common Religious Freedom; you shall have at the same instant as good Security as can be devised, provided Terms be not insisted on, that are naturally repugnant to that Liberty intended to be Confirmed; For if it be not General, it cannot be Effectual; But by a General Security equally including All Parties, the Fears and Jealousies of Each must vanish, and their several Interests Concentre to continue Inviolable: For whatever may be the Desires and Inclinations of Roman Catholicks, 'tis certainly their Interest to secure themselves with the Multitude; And if it prove a Security to Them, 'tis so to others: If not to others, it will likewise fail them when they may need it; Therefore they are as much concern'd as any, to make a found Provision. That which defends the Whole, preserves every Part; But a Partial Security is imperfect and dangerous.

As to the Particulars, or Modalities of such Security, 'tis the Work of the Great Council of the Kingdom: And as it would be a fawey Vanity for a private Person to prescribe, so it can be no less Presumption in any to say, That the Wisdom of the Nation can find no Expedients instead of the Tests, which without being (like them) appropriated to the Interest of a single Party, or invading Mens Civil Rights or Priviledges for Matters of Conscience (as they do) may yet no less, nay more effectually prevent all Apprehensions of any one Parties over-running the rest. If

Laws be no Security, then the Controverted Laws and Tests are none: If they be, then why may not another Legal Provision, better, because more comprehensive, and sounded on more equal and reasonable Principles, secure us All as well as Those? These Reasonings to my mean Apprension, seem not inconsiderable; but the whole is with all deference submitted to the consummated Prudence of his Majesty and his two Houses of Parliament, when he shall think sit to convene them.

The Letter-Writer's next Suggestion why we ought to distrust, is, because sudden Changes are not natural, and how miraculous a thing it is, That the Men of Taunton and Tiverton (hould now be above all other eminent for Loyalty.-Good Sir! Either cease, or encrease your Astonishment; there are other strange violent Metamorphoses abroad, altogether as surprising; the old Declaimers against Fears and Jealousies become the busiest Promoters of them; the former Magnifiers of Prerogative swagger for Magna Charta; they that have an hundred times avowed, that they had rather be Papists than Presbyterians; they that have spent their best Breath for more than twenty years in Invectives against Diffenters, and promoted the most violent Prosecutions against them, as often as the Government did not restrain them, are now (if your News pag. 10. be true) overflowing with the spirit of Peace, Charity and Condescension. And all their former Haughtiness is for ever extinguished.

This is certainly a fudden unexpected Change, and therefore we are inclinable to take your Advice pag. 3. and pause a while before we believe it; for since we are satisfied our Features are not altered, we are apt to conclude, neither is your

Opinion of us, whatever may be pretended.

We forget not the Affairs of Taunton and Tiverton, and could fay there were more than Dissenters concern'd; but suppose them such, were it not the Severities which they had alrea-

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already fuffered from the Church of England, and those more astonishing ones, they were made believe they must una-voidably encounter under a Roman-Catholick Prince (the very thing continued to be infinuated in this Paper) that plung'd and hurried them into that desperate Desection? And when by his Majesties Gracious Declaration they were secur'd from those dismal Apprehensions, could less be expected than that returning to their Duties, they should express themselves eminent for Loyalty? Is it any wonder that the Cause ceasing, the Effect should also cease? Or can we think that Gospelfaying a Paradox, That those to whom much has been forgiven,

(bould love much?

Let us not flatter our selves, or calumniate others; Rebellion and Loyalty (as one has well observed) subsist not so much in Parties as Persons; Good, that is, true Christian Principles, are excellent Qualifications to advance the Peace of Civil Government: but since the Majority of those that profess them, rarely walk up to those self-denying Rules; if we turn over Histories, and survey the Transactions of the World, 'twill appear that the Interest of Societies is that which generally fecures their Obedience. That Governwhich generally secures their Obedience. I nat Government which protects most, and leaves fewest uneasy, being likely to be freest from Discontents, and consequently from Disturbance; for when all is done, the Magistrate that protects and cherishes any sort of People in his Dominions, may justly require their Service, and safely rely upon their Obedience; But if he persecute them, whether Papists, Church of England-Protestants, or Dissenters, though perhaps he may violently force many of them to an outward Compliance, yet he can never prudently rest upon their Affections.

As for the Ouakers (on whom our facetious Author is

As for the Quakers (on whom our facetious Author is pleased to exercise his merry Vein) if any have been so cenforious as to declare them not to be Christians, yet they themselves profess the contrary, and have patiently under-8332102

gone Sufferings equal at least with any other Party, to make good their Claim to that Title, however they are Men, and on that score, leading peaceable inossensive Lives, ought to be free from Persecutions, or being compelled by outward Force to a Religion that can only be propagated and entertain d by Love; And also, if they deserve it, may be made use of, and preferred in Civil Matters as well as others; since we, and I think most other Nations of the Christian Name result not to suffer Jews to live quietly amongst us, notwithstanding they are open Denyers of our ever blessed Saviour.

Hitherto we find this Author's Arguments of no force to persuade us to abandon our Interest and Duty, which are both inseparably wound up in our lawful endeavours to get the Penal Laws repeal'd.—But if he cannot delude us with Sophistry, he will affright us with Mormo's and Hobgoblins; Give him leave but to suppose for you,& then if you do not run out of your Wits, he pronounces your Courage too dangerous a virtue to be com-

mended.

But as he offers no proofs for his Supposals, so they are founded neither on Truth nor Probability. He imagines some criminal Alliance between the Roman Catholicks and Dissenters, when there is nothing more than a joint Concurrence (prompted by their Common Interest, and justified by the first Principles of Religion, Reason, and Policy) to remove unwarrantable and oppressive Shackles upon Conscience, and withal at the same time advance such a Legal Establishment as may secure, not only themselves, but all others too, in their Rights, both as Men and Christians.

And what need was there of any Mediators armed with Power of giving Encouragements and Rewards to induce Men to fuch an innocent undertaking, no less advantagious to all others (nay more to the Church-men) than them-

felves?

As Part of this Alliance or an Effect thereof, 'tis plain, he reckons

neckons the Diffenters returning of Thanks to his Majesty for his Declaration of Indulgence, and then at once to cast an insolent Resection on his Majesty, or his Ministers of State, and to expose the dissenting Ministers as Mercinaries, such as act not upon Principles of Conscience or Honour, but may easily be drawn by a little Money to any lewd Compliance, although to the Ruin of the Protestant Religion, and Subversion of all our Municipal Laws, and the very Constitution of our English Government, (for elsewhere he brands Addressing with no less mischievous Tendencies, see pag. 9. & 10.) He proceeds to advance two most scandalous Charges.

The first, pag. 5. by way of Suggestion, as if some (formerly implied in a like Negotiation) had now by Authority,

sprinkled Mony among the Dissenting Ministers.

The other, pag. 7. in a positive Assirmation, That the first Draughts of the Addresses (he speaks generally, that sty abroad every week, and with an Air of Scorn and Malice,—murther us with another to the same) are made by the Priests [which cannot otherwise be meant than of Roman Priests] and that the Dissenters Part is only to write them out fairer.— [His Kindness it seems will allow them to be the better Scribes, tho such Dunces as not able to express their own Thoughts so well as certain invisible Fathers who know nothing of them.]

Now if both these, be (as I dare, with all assurance, averr, they are) utterly salse, then I hope the World will partly understand the Temper of the Writer, and Design of his Paper, and entertain both with that Abhorrence, due to one that regards neither Respect to his Prince, nor Justice towards his Neighbours, nor any Measures either of Charity or Truth or common Honesty; so he may but reach his ends, of dividing the Dissenters amongst themselves, and exposing them all to the Contempt and Hatred of others; somenting Misapprehensions and Jealousies, thereby to frame an Engine both for their Ruin, and for continuing the exorbitant Power of that Party for whom he is an Advocate.

But how do we demonstrate that there is no Truth in the Particulars he hints at? I confess it is impossible apodistically to prove such an universal Negative; but if offering as much towards it as the nature of the thing will bear, may be sufficient, I doubt not but to satisfy all the impartial World.

1. The manner of our Author's talking, argues a Consciousness of Guilt, and has all the natural Features of a Libel; nothing afferted, but blind Hints, and Innuendo's thrown out; Baits fair enough to catch Gudgeons, and make them swallow the Calumny; but yet so cautiously worded, as to secure a Retreat when taxed with down-right Slander. His Hypothesis he thought, might amuse, but where is his Assumption that should prove? If those Men that formerly sprinkled Mony amongst the Dissenting Ministers, should (says he) by the SAME AUTHORITY now do the like, and disburse where they cannot otherwise persuade.—He ought to have added ;— But those very Men have now done the same, ---- which being proved, and not till then, he might have inferred (as he does) that it seems rather an Evidence than a Presumption of the Deceit; Whereas now, his Discourse is a Rope of incoherent Sand, and may thus, and much better be retorted. _____ If this Author have only dreamed, or invidiously forged this Supposal, as is highly probable, because he produces no Testimony for it, (which in Reason it must be thought he would have done, could he have procured any) then 'tis rather an Evidence than Presumption of Deceit, and something else which I am not willing to express by its proper Name.

2. This Infinuation about sprinkling of Mony consists of two parts: 1. That such a thing was once, and by Authority too, done formerly, to the Dissenting Ministers. 2. The like again now by the very same Men.——Here we are lest altogether in the dark when, or how long ago this formerly was; but it seems 'twas within Memory, because by the same Negotiators. Now I do well remember, that Dr. Owen in the

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the Preface to a Book, Intituled, An Enquiry &c. partly in Answer to the Reverend Dr. Stillingsteet's Discourse of the Unreasonableness of Separation, printed Anno 1681, takes notice of a Report then advanced, " That the Nonconformists " some of them at least, do receive, or have received Money from " the Papists to act their Affairs, and promote their Interest. And then he tells the World, "That 'tis such a malicious frontless " Lye as Impudence it self would blush at, That those by whom it " was first whispered probably understood better than the Noncon-" formists what Influence Money, or the things which they knew " how to turn into it, had into their Profession and Actings in " Religion; Whereunto he adds (I had almost said prophetically) these Words, " or It seems to me that some such Men " are afraid, lest the present Opposition unto Popery should " issue in such an Establishment of the Protestant Keligion, " as that hereafter it should not be in the disposal of any, " nor in their Power to make a Bargain of it, either for their " Advantage, or in their Necessity.

And a little after, speaking of Dissenters, He says, " How-

" ever they may be Traduced or Accused, they will continue in giving the highest Security that Conscience, Profession, Principles, Interest and Actions can give of their Stability

"in the same [Protestant] Cause; only they desire to be excused, if they make not use of this notable Engine for

" opposing of Popery, namely, the stirring up of Jealousies, "Fears and Animosities amongst Protestants, which others

" judg serviceable to that End.

And in the next Page, "Because I know my self herein peculiarly reflected on, I do avow, That never any one Person in Authority, Dignity, or Power in the Nation, Nor any one that had any Relation unto Publick Affairs, nor any from them, Papist or Protestant, did once speak one Word to me, or advise with me, about any Indulgence or Toleration to be granted unto Papists; I challenge all the

on to be granted unto Papilts; I challenge all the World

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"World who are otherwise minded, to intermit their Service for a season unto the great salse Accuser, and prove the contrary if they can; The Persons are sufficiently known

" of whom they may make their Enquiry.

Thus that Learned Worthy Man.— And can any Body that knew him, judg that he would either in Piety or Prudence print at such a rate (in a time when enow would have been ready to detect it), if what he so amply and earnestly denies,

had in it any Colour of Truth?

Yet fince he remarks, it was at that time become a publick Slander, 'tis highly probable this was what our Author would hint at, in the first Branch of his Supposition, if at least he thereby meant any thing, or had so much as any old baffled Story whereon to ground the Figment; For, perhaps, we shall wrong the Gentlemans Invention, not to ascribe it altogether to his own teeming Imagination.

3. Non Entis nullæ sunt Affectiones, If there were no such pecuniary sprinklings heretosore, then none now, according to the Letter-writers own Account, for he supposes the latter to be done by the same Instruments, and in the same Methods; And so all his Tattle about Ministers who having fallen under such Temptations, are engaged to continue their Frailty, by the Ame they are in, lest it should be exposed, &c. becomes

inlignificant.

4. If there were any such Artistices of Bribing Ministers, or of having Addresses penn'd by Jesuits, or other Popish Priests, sent to Disserters whose part was only to Copy, Sign, and Present them, it is most reasonable to believe, That such Intrigues must be practised upon those that most early Addressed, to the end others might be invited to follow. But so far is this from any Resemblance of Truth, That the first Addresses in this kind, were so scrupulous as not to impart their Intentions to any but those of their own Communion, till the Form was adjusted and agreed upon amongst themselves.

And

And for the full Detection of any such Practices as are insinuated, I have Commission from Persons sufficiently able to answer such an Engagement, to Advertise and Assure all the World.

That if any Person or Persons can make appear ei ther, That there was any Money, or Moneys worth whatfacher, directly of indirectly, Given, Promised, or Propounded to any of the Persons that did first Address, viz. That of the Baptists, That of the Presbyterians, oz. that of the Congregational Persuasion of London, to Dispose them, or any of them, to make such Addiels; Dr that there was any Draught or Copy of any of the said Addresses, or any part thereof (drawn by any Person or Persons, other than some of those that subscribed the same respectively) ever sent, shewn, or proposed to any of the Subscribers, That then the Person of Person fons making such Discovery, thall, upon his or their Application to the Bookseller, whose Name and Habitation is hereunto prefix'd, receive Directions where and of whom, he of They, and every of them making such Discovery, may and shall (besides most hearty Thanks). have, and be honestly and Bona Fide paid a Reward of Fifty Pounds of Lawful Honey of England.

The rest of his Supposals are of the same Leaven both for Truth and Charity. Who are those Dissenters, and on what part of the Globe do they dwell, (For sure they must be Antipodes to Ours) that preach up Anger and Vengeance against the Church of England? That are under a Contrast which obliges them upon a Forseiture to make use of Instaming Eloquence? That apprehend their Wages would be retrenched, if they should be moderate?——Quite contrary, they have, with a most Christian Moderation, so far overcome the Resentments of their past hard Usage, or present Provocations, that they treat

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that Church with all Friendliness and Respect; But think they mean her no Harm when they wish those dangerous Weapons out of her hands, which she has so long indiscreetly made use of, only to ruine other innocent People, and stab her own

Reputation.

Does this Sir Politick T. W. or W. T. (for some Criticks think that the truer Reading) imagine Liberty of Conscience, or Freedom to worship our Creator in such manner as we are convinced to be most agreeable to his Will, without being jailed or undone for the same; and without being scarr'd by severe Temporal Penalties to joyn externally and Hypocritically in a Religious Worship, which our Consciences tell us is sinful; does he, I say, conceit this noble Priviledg, so cheap and vile a thing that none will appear for it but fuch as are either fuhorned with Money, or have deserved to be bang'd? Is it not a pretty Notion, and much becoming a Statesman, that those who chiefly to affert Liberty of Conscience (though in a very bad and irregular way) incurr'd the Want of a Pardon, must after such Pardon obtained, needs act against their Consciences, if they offer to perswade any to endeavour the settling such Liberty regularly in a Legal Course ?

Nor is his next politick Squint less impertinent, as if one Prince might not for Reasons of State continue Friendship with another, whose Conduct in some Particulars he highly disapproves; nor know I how, in that case, he can more effectually declare such dislike, than by steering a direct contrary Course him-

self.

His Noise of folliciting Addresses, the Tyring Post-Horses with Circular Letters, and threatning, where Persuasions would not serve to procure them, is all but the Product of a very bold Imagination; And he has been sufficiently challenged to give but one single Instance. Sure the Gentleman is Master of no great Stock of Gratitude at home, that he can think

t

the whole Nation so wondrous barren of it, on one of the most glorious Occasions that ever were given for that good-na-

tured Vertue to display it self.

Rather than fail of advancing Jealousies, he seems willing to contradict himself, as well as Truth; and both complains of the Dissenters for their Forwardness, and yet would have the World believe they were very backward in Addressing. But still, wherein I pray, lies the harm of the thing it self. that either there should need such Variety of Artifices to draw in the unwilling; Or that can render them criminal that did with all ready Zeal make those grateful Acknowledge ments? This he undertakes to tell us, pag. 8. & 9. (for I follow the first Edition) and the Sum of his Discourse amounts to neither more nor less than this.

Estim That the King's Declaration for Liberty of Conscience was an IRREGULAR ACT [Very dutifully spoken!] therefore the Diffenters ought not to have taken any notice of it, but to have forborn the Publick-Exercise of their Religion, till The Parliament had allowed it I which if he and his Associates Pean helpit, Thall never be | But fince they did not only receive the Benefit granted, but publickly return his Majesty Thanks for it, they thereby give a Blow to all the Laws by which their Religion and Liberty are to be protected, and fall foul upon Magna Charta Which Chapter of it I beseech you Sir? 7 The Breach of one Law, they lose the Right of complaining of the Breach of all the rest.

This is fad News! but as good Luck would have it, there is not one Article of it true; for the King's Declaration was in it fell, not only a very plous, prudent and gracious, but (according to the antient Constitution of this Realm) a most Legal Act. The Different had been the most inexcusa- D_2 Claye Jane 2 bly

bly peevish People in the World, if they had not accepted of it, the most ungrateful if they had not thankfully acknowledged it, and will be the most stupid Neglecters of their own Interest, both Religious and Civil, if they do not exret all their Endeavours towards having it established for Posterity by a Law.

Upon this occasion it may be expected, that I should enter into a long Discourse in Affirmance of his Majesties Right to dispense with Coercive Laws in Matters of Religion: But since that is already done by a far better Hand in a Just Treatise (which may possibly er'e long see the Light) I shall not actum agere, or inlay my Copper with that Noble Author's Gold;

but content my self to say in general,

I. That as it was the Right of our English Kings by the Common Law, so it has been confirmed to themby several Statutes; and they have accordingly exerted it time out of mind; and particularly its reserved to the Grown by the Statute of 22 Car. 2. cap. 1. for preventing and suppressing seditious Conventicles, in these Words,——Provided, That neither this Act, not any thing therein contained, shall extend to invalidate of avoid his Pajesties Suppemacy in Ecclesiastical Affairs; But that his Pajesty and his Heirs and Successions may from time to time, and at all times hereaster, exercise and enjoy all Powers and Authority in Ecclesiastical Affairs as fully and as amply as Dimself, or any of his Predecessions have, or might have done the same; Any thing in this Act notwithstanding.

Paragraph)

graph) That there is a great difference between Repealing a Law, and relaxing or dispensing with the Penalty; The first can only be done in Parliament, the latter has been always adjudged to be Part of the Royal Prerogative. For example, the Law dooms every Person convicted of Burghlary or picking a Pocket, to die: Our Kings have frequently in all times remitted the Execution: Was this ever thought to be a Repeat of those Laws? or any Infringment of all the rest?

And if it be so in Civil Cases, wherein the Subject is concerned in the Injury, and where the Matter to be restrained by the Laws, is not only Malum prohibitum, but Malum in se, not meerly evil, because forbidden, but forbidden because intrinsecally evil; Then (a fortiori) much more strongly it follows, that his Majesty may suspend the Execution of the Penalties, which by these Laws relating to Ecclesiastical Affairs, are inflicted on Actions or Defaults so far from being in themselves Griminal, That a very great part of them are undoubtedly allow'd by the Laws of God, Nature, and Rea-

And so much the rather may his Majesty exert this Right, since these Penal Statutes generally in their Preambles (which are Glaves Legum, the Keys that open to us the Occasion, and consequently the main Scope and End of Enacting them) affirm that they were made for the Security of the Princes Person, and to prevent Treason, Insurrections and Sedition; so that his Majesty is principally and immediately concern'd therein; and fince He must be allowed the best Judg of his own Security, if he shall find that there is no need of putting Such Statutes in Execution to that End; but rather that the Non-Execution thereof will more conduce to his Safety, and the publick Repose; and therefore thinks fit to fupersede or forbear the exacting the Penalties, Where is the Wrong? To whom the Injury?

So that hitherto neither was the King's Declaration an Irregular AEt, nor the Dissenters thanking him for it any such desperate Business as to make them forfeit their Right in all other Laws of their Country; but most true it is that whilst these Church-driving Laws stand in Force, if the Execution of them happen into some Hands, we know by Experience that there are a thousand very small Matters, of which any one, by the dexterous Management of the Gentlemen of Doctors Commons, is enough not only to strip any Man of his Interest in the Laws, but send his Body to the Gaol, and sin

their apprehension) his Soul to the Devil to boot.

And who can but Blush to hear some People upbraid the Romanists with that Tenet, That Faith is not to be kept with Hereticks (which yet they, with the highest Affeverations, disclaim) whilst at the same time, Themselves would have so many Laws kept on Foot, that give opportunity to every Villain to cheat any honest Man, by taking Advantage of his Conscientious Dissent in Matters of Religion, from the Establish'd Mode; Witness the pleading of Excommunication in Barof a just Action; And the Disablement of so many to maintain any Suit at Law, or in Equity, unless they first both receive the Sacrament according to the Usage of the Church of England, and take the Tests.

But-Parcius ista viris- The Gentleman owns, That the Church of England preserving too long the bitter Tifte of that Usage They had received in the times of our former Confusions, Sacrific'd their Interest to their Revenge. [A great Truth, I had almost said, the only one in his Paper. J But now (quoth he) they are sensible of their Mistake, all their former Hanghtiness is for ever extinguish'd; Therefore you may securely trust them, That in the next Parliament [If you Dissenters will be Quiet and fuffer them to carry Elections as they please They will do jon Reason; Ay, and you shall have Liberty, and the Papists ne-

ver a Bit.

Is there any Body that deserves not to wear a Muckender, but must needs see through all this? What better Hopes can Dissenters conceive of another Parliament of Bigotted Church-Men than of the Last? who were generally stanch that way. To go about to wheadle us with Promises of Liberty to Protestants, but exclusive of Romanists, is, at this time of day, such a palpable Banter as only snews the contemptible Opinion they have of the Dissenters Intellectuals. Can it be imagined, That the King can ever pass it? Would it not be extravagant Rudeness to offer it? Nay, have not They themselves already by their Proxies made Overtures to the direct contrary?

To pretend now, That They were only the Instruments, not the Authors of the late Violences towards Dissenters, as it exposes their Prudence and Honesty in the Fatt, so it manifests their Insincerity in the Excuse; did they not by Concert throughout the Nation both in Pulpits, Prints, and Practices, instigate and warrantize those Outrages? Have we not seen them in Person animating Insormers, and with their own hands

in some places pulling down Meeting-Houses.

Nay so high had the inveterate Venom swell'd, that even distressed Foreign Protestants selt part of its Fury; For by some of their good Wills none of the poor Ruinated Hugenots, should have had any share of that Noble Charity which Royal Mercy had allow'd to be Collected, and true English Bounty plentifully Contributed for their Relief; But they must notwithstanding starve, unless they would first conform to certain Rituals, which either they did not understand, or else could not be supposed (according to their Education) able in Conscience to comply with, and so in slying one Rape upon their Souls, were dangerously exposed to another.

Yet notwithstanding all these too common and unwarrantable Transports, it must be acknowledged, there were divers of the Establish'd Clergy who kept themselves free from that

Epide-

(32) Epidemical Infection of the perfecuting Spirit, who did Christianly interpose, and venture far in their Endeavours to stem the impetuous Torrent: The Author of the several Conformists Pleas for the Nonconformists; The Reverend Protestant Reconciler; honest Mr. B—Ids, and probably more than I have met with, did publickly appear in Print; And others in their Sermons and Practices declared their more healing and pacifick Principles. May their Names be never mentioned without Respect and Honour! May they never stand in need. of that Compassion which they so bravely vouchsafed to others under Persecution! May their Memories be had in perpetual Renown; and especially let their Moderation for ever be imitated!

But as to the Generality of those that pride themselves with the Title of Churchmen, it cannot be denied, That as they reproach'd such their moderate Brethren with the odious Nick-Name of Trimmers, so themselves went on Jehu's Pace, nothing but a strict and severe Execution of all the most rigorous Laws would content them; They daily both irritated Magistrates and the Skum of the People to the Holy Work; At Guild-Hall-Chappel we have heard such enflaming Rhetorick as this (speaking of the Dissenters) "Let them not call it "Persecution, 'tis a just and necessary Prosecution, and the most they can suffer, is the least they deserve. In pursuance of such Pulpit-Maxims, Laws, tho too harsh in themselves, were wyredrawn abundantly further than the apparent Intent of the Makers. Common Justice denied to any that appeared under the Character of Dissenters; palpable Perjuries wink't at; Riots made not only of the most peaceable Assemblies to worship God, but of the Friendly Visits of Relations; Nay where the small Number found, were not sufficient to colour a Legal Prosecution on that pretence, a Servant attending one that came to surprize them, has been clapt in for a Party in the Indictment, and an Outragious Fine thereupon enforced to be paid

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paid; As in the Case of a worthy Citizen near London-Bridg; How Juries Brow-beaten, and forc'd to present Men on the 23 Eliz. contrary to their Consciences; Some troubled on a double Conviction before two several Magistrates for one and the same Offence; The Fines frequently Extravagant, as one Man at a Sessions in Surrey was compell'd to pay down 100 pound, for being at one Meeting. In brief, no Wood came amiss to make Arrows of, for the Destruction of the Dissenters; Delenda erat Carthago, all Nonconformists were to be ruined in all places, after the Example of Bristol, &c.

At this pass matters stood when His Majesty vouchsaf'd to hold forth his Golden Scepter, and put a Stop to all these Outrages and Calamities: And what Security does this unknown Author give us, that it may not be so again one day, if these Penal Laws be not utterly removed? How does it appear that the Sentiments of the Church of England towards Dissenters are chang'd, unless it be to a greater degree of Malice? Or that their Haughtiness is for ever extinct, but rather encreased? For Example, but ten miles up the Thames, a good while since the Declaration, a Parson refus'd to Bury a Child, because Baptized by a Nonconformist-Minister, so that all the Company assembled for the Funeral were forc'd to depart, and the Infant's Corps to be kept above Ground all Night; And hardly would he be induced by any Entreaties to permit its Interment the next day, and then too without vouchsafing his Reverencies Presence.

I would not file particular Mens Failures to the Reproach of a Community amongst whom are so many Learned worthy Men; But this I cannot forbear to say, That if the Church of England would be credited, she ought publickly declare against the Persecuting Spirit, and make her Repentance as notorious as the Scandal: Whereas her contesting so stifly for the Continuance of the Penal Laws, argues too broadly that

the still retains the very same Inclinations.

And

And indeed this mighty Stir and Outcry of keeping up the Tests, or else we are all undone, is no more than that of old, Great is Diana of the Ephesians! For by these Lams and Tests the Church-men (though but one Part, and that not the greatest, of the Nation) have not only engrossed and secured to themselves all the Preferments and Offices, all Places of Profit, Honour, and Trust throughout the Kingdom; but also an opportunity of Ruinating all, or any of the other Parties at pleasure. These are too sweet Morsels to be disgorg'd without some Reluctancy; And they may be excus'd in Policy, if they use all Efforts to continue their Enjoyment, or Hopes at least, of such absolute Advantages; But in the mean time the Dissenters will be unpardonably remis, if they hearken to the Voice of these Charmers, and neglect such an op-

portunity of Enfranchizing Themselves and Posterity.

Nor can I imagine what our Author means by that Helloring Rhodomantado, pag. 12. How his Church can in a moment bring Clouds again, and turn the Royal Thunder upon the Difsenters heads, Blow them off the Stage in a Breath, if She would give but a Smile, or a kind word: That the least Glimpse of her Compliance would throw them back into a state of Suffering, and draw upon them all the Arrears of Severity which have accrued during this time of Kindness to them:——But She will. not allow her self to be rescued [From what?] by such un-justifiable means, but chuseth to bear the Weight of Power, rather than lie under the Burthen of being Criminal. And to the same purpose he talks elsewhere, That his Church bad the first Court-ships, which she rejected, and is ready to Suffer, rather, than receive all Advantages that can be gain'd by a Criminal Compliance. ____Now besides the most insolent Aspersion hereby thrown on his Majesty (as if he were rather her Servant than her Soveraign) that she can so easily induce him to violate his folemn Promises for her Pleasure; I would gladly learn what this expected and so much courted Smile might be, that can perform

perform such Miracles? What it was His Church refused, ra-

ther than criminally comply with?

Was it that her Sons should all turn Papists? This indeed would notably vary the Scene of Affairs, and by casting the Over-ballance to that Party, alter the Politick Interest; and yet even in such case the Diffenters would trust God's Providence and the King's Word for their Security.

Is it that they should consent to repeal all the Penal Laws against Roman Catholicks, with a Reserve of those against Protestant Dissenters? I am much more confident there never was any such shameful partial Dealing proposed unto them, than

I am. that it was never voluntarily offered by them.

But if it should be true, that they have made frank Overtures to rescind the Laws against the Romanists, and secure them in the next Reign, Provided themselves might be con-tinued in their prosecuting Protestant Dissenters in this; and that the same was rejected with a generous Indignation worthy of such a Proposition: Then it will not be difficult to guess both at the Nature and Prevalency of their boasted Smiles, and what Kindness Diffenters are to expect at their Hands, notwithstanding all their fair Pretentions.

Either the Church of England opposeth Liberty of Conscience in general, and then justly engageth the Body of the Nation against her; or only That of Roman Catholicks, and then they recede from their own Principles, for it cannot be forgot that they heretofore told the Diffenters, there was as much Reason the Roman Catholicks should be tolerated as They: And to confirm it, many of her Communion frequently declared, That they would rather be Romans than Presbyteri-

ans.

But it may still be urgd, that the Church of England is now no more for persecuting, and would be content to give up all the Penal Laws on either side; But cannot, dares not, part with the TESTS; especially the last, whereby only

Roman

Roman Catholicks are kept out of Parliament. For if She quit this Guard; presently the Two Houses may be full of Roman Catholicks, who will establish their Religion by Law, or perhaps pretend it actually in Possession Jure Possiminii, And so the Protestant Religion shall be utterly suppress'd, and the Writ, De Haretico comburendo revived, &c.

This is the Topping Objection, but I think a very satisfacto-

ry Answer may be given to it. For,

I. Not to repeat what has already been offered of the King's Promises, the Pancity of the Romanists, and how their Interest stands in prospect of Futurity, I cannot but remind you, that no body that I have met with, supposes the removal of the Tests, without some equipollent Provision in the very same Ast, that may obviate these Fears. And its inconceivable that the Wisdom of the Nation so refined, should yet be so barren, as not to be able to contrive some Civil Security as strong and safe, without Hampering of Conscience. For Why may there not be a Civil Test form'd, altogether as effectual, and yet not so obnoxious to Exceptions, as these Religious Ones?

2. If we can secure due Elections and Regular Returns, we are safe; for undoubtedly the Free-holders, Citizens and Burghers of England are not very fond of chusing Roman Catho-

licks for their Representatives.

3. As to any Apprehensions, that by taking away these Laws, the Roman should pretend a Right to be the National, established Religion, by vertue of any Antiquated Statutes, that may easily be dash't by an Establishment or Confirmation of the present Church of England, as to all its Priviledges, but such as are Compussory by Temporal Penalties, altogether unadequate means to secure Religion, and unnecessary to the Well-being of a Gospel Church.

4. What if in the same Bill that vacates all the Old Penal Laws, it be by the King in Parliament, afferted and declared,

that'

that Liberty of Conscience is part of the Constitution of this Kingdom; The natural Birth-right of every English Man? And that all Persons endeavouring to undermine or subvert such Settlement, shall be adjudged Criminal, and liable to such Penalties as shall be thought sit; all Acts tending thereunto, in themselves ab initio and for ever void. And every Member of either House of Parliament, obliged before he sits or acts, solemnly to make some such Declaration.

5. Or what if all the Penal Laws, together with the Test, debarring from Offices and Imployments, be abrogated, and only that relating to Members of Parliament be kept on foot?

Will none of these Expedients, or such better ones as may

be contriv'd, allay your Fears?

That which alone must conclude any honest Man's Judgment, is the Resolution of this single Question.

Whether Persecution in it self be lamful? That is, whether for meer Opinions, or Exercise of Religious Worship, tho different from the national Form, yet no ways disturbing the Publick Peace, injuring Givil Society, or violating Morality, any Persons whatsoever ought according to the Law of God or Nature, be punished by Death, Banishment, Mulcis, Fines, or Imprisonments, or be rendred liable unto any Forseitures of, or Preclusions from those Advantages and Priviledges, which otherwise they might justly pretend to, or ought to enjoy?

They, and They only, that will undertake to justify the Affirmative, may reasonably appear for the Continuance of the Penal Laws and Tests. But then, if they affert any kind of Persecution to be lawful, they ought also to tell us the Bounds and Limits of it, why the Penalties may not be sanguinary as well as pecuniary, positive as well as privative? why we may not burn a Man for his supposed Error in Religion, as well as take away his Goods, or his Birth-right?

On the other fide, all Those, who cannot but acknowledge fuch Statutes, and all Profecutions thereupon to be unwarrantable, as being against the main Tendency of the Gospel, contrary to our Lord's Rule of doing as we would be done by, and opposite to the Maxims of Reason and Givil Policy, are bound in Conscience as well as Interest to declare and use their utmost Endeavours for the Abolition of all these burthensom destructive Laws.

Nor will they be affrighted with any imagined bad Consequences, or a Noise of what Advantages ill Men may design to make by such a Repeal; for as we are not to do Evil, that Good may come on't, so we must not omit doing Right, whatever may be the Sequel. Let us perform our Duty, and then we may rest assured, that Divine Providence which superintends all the Affairs of this fading World, will dislipate the Councils of any Architophels, and either preserve us from, or

support us under the worst they can contrive.

But if the Diffenters wilfully lose this Opportunity which God and the King have graciously vouchsafed; And shall in Distrust of Providence, as well as his Majesties Word, multiply to themselves groundless Fears; and for certain supposed Politick Ends, quit both their Duty and Interest, to rely on Egyptian Reeds, and future improbable Expettancies, the Courtely of a fort of People, whose tenderest Mercies they have found to be cruel; and will assist to continue those very Statutes which their own Consciences cannot but tell them, are Irreligious and unjust, and under the Lash of which they have so lately and so severely smarted; and by reason of this reselute Error against their own Convictions and Experience, shallhappen hereafter to fall under a more dreadful Persecution, than ever heretofore; ('tis no matter by whose Hand:) Must they not with Confusion of Face, acknowledg they have justly deserved it? And that themselves have chiefly contributed to their own Miseries, and entailed a Plague on all their Posterity? He

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He who is convinced, that Persecution for Religion is mulawful, and yet refuses to contribute all he can towards removing those Laws (which either positively or privatively, for they both depend on the same Bottom) injoin such Persecution; let him pretend what Fears and Jealouses he will of ensuing Dangers from the doing of it, I know not how to excuse him from the just Imputation of being either a Fool or an Atheist.

Tis true, our Orator asserts, That 'tis as justifiable to have NO RELIGION, as wilfully to throw away the humane Means of preserving it. But because I always thought Religion was best to be preserved by Religious Methods, and that a Church built upon the Rock, needs not the seeble Suports of Civil Force; I would gladly learn what Humane Means are necessary or Expedient, or indeed adequate to preserve true Religion? Sure I am the Christian Religion held up its Head, not only without, but against such Means for the first Centuries; And yet then it was that it most flourish'd in purity, and spread it self throughout the World; but as soon as Politicians would be adding their Humane Means to preserve it, and interwove it with Interest of State, from thence we commonly date its Declension.

In a word, if it be the Interest both of the Papists of this Nation, and of all Protestant Dissenters, to have a General Liberty of Conscience firmly setled: If this be no real Disadvantage to the Church of England, but only keeps her from engrossing all Offices and Employments, which caused her to be envied; and from ruining her innocent Neighbours, which made her hated; and is both her Guilt and her Shame: If by the Gospel, no Man is to be abridged of any of his Civil-Rights for his different Opinion in Religion; Since we may have as good Security for the Enjoyment of this Liberty for ever as we our selves can reasonably contrive; since we have felt and sound so many Evils attending Persecution, and never

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any Good, me Unaccountable why we should not all readily at noniously agree to the Total Extirpation of all Tests and Penal Laws for Religion, and heartily endeavour the Establisment of that Universal Liberty, which only can be the Nation lastingly Quiet and Happy.

I am no Lunacquainted with the ill-natur'd World, as not to foresee, that for this free Publication of my Thoughts, I must expect to encountre a thousand Scandals and Calumnies; But—

Mil conscire sibi.

Being conscious of nothing but an unbiasid honest Intention, I can smile at, and pitty the impotent Malice of false Reports. Having taken up that resolution of Quinstius Cincinnatus—Vellem equidem vobis placere, Quirites! Sed multo malo vos salvos esse, qualicunque erga me animo sitis futuri.

THEEND.







