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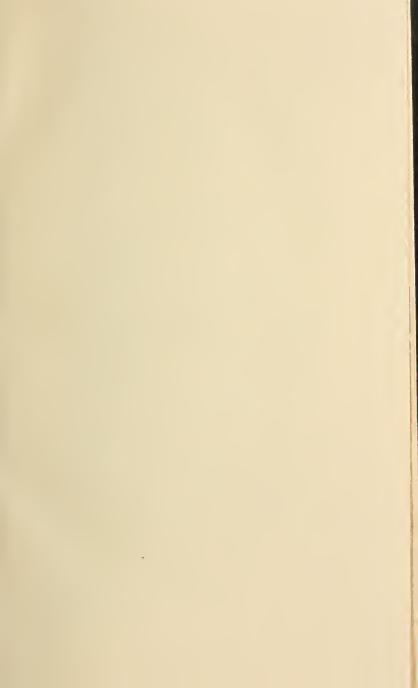
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CASE

OF

Dr. SACHEVERELL.

REPRESENTED in a

LETTER

To a Noble LORD.



Wedg'd in that Timber, which he strove to Rend.

Roscommon.

LONDON:

Printed in the Year 1710.

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DOLGSCHEKERELE

reditting

WILL OF THE CALL

January College Committee of the Committee of the College of the C

My Lord,

INCE the Christian Religion, according to the Doctrine of the Church of England, is your Lordship's distinguishing Character, I make bold to lay before your Lordship, the CASE of a True Son of that Church, now under Censure for High Crimes and Misdemeanours,

I shall not my Lord, presume to Enquire into the Justice of his Impeachment, or undertake the Desence of his Cause, leaving that wholly to himself; my Intent being only to endeavour such a Representation as may set his CASE in a true Light, and in some measure, to show the great pains that is taken to widen our Breaches, and wound our most Holy Religion, by those ever satal

Enemies to our Church, the Dissenters.

"But whatever Success my Endeavouas in this matter "may meet with, it is the peculiar Happiness, and Ad" vantage of the Church of England, that it can yet, "notwithstanding all Opposition, glory in such an une" blemished Patriot, and undaunted Champion for the support of its Constitution as your Lordship; whose "Life is the best Illustration of its Doctrine; whose Merits is as conspicuous as your Fortune; whose Merits is as conspicuous as your Honour; and who by "the Justice, and regularity of your Principles and Ac" ctions, have compleated the Character of a True Christian, as well-as that of an Accomplished Nobleman.

'Tis a Melancholy Reflection my Lord, to think that the Diffenters Moderation should be now, by themselves, turned into the utmost Revenge; and that Indulgent Toteration, which our Legislature has been pleased to permit them, endeavoured to be usurp'd into such a Domi-

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nion. That the Doctrine of the Church of England must not be Vindicated by one of Her Ministers, but it shalf presently be Reckon'd as a sore Grievance, and an Unpardonable Crime by the Diffenters; Power, my Lord, has ever been their aim, tho' never owned till they have got it, and then used with the greatest Unmercifulness imaginable; (as it has been judiciously Remarked by a late * Author,) when Matters " are brought to a near approach of the "Power fought after, the Object appears so near and so "lovely, few are able to withstand the Temptation, but "in despite of Laws Humane and Divine; give a loose "to their Defires. Thus in all probability, Cromwell had "not been instrumental in cutting off the Royal Martyr's "Head, had not the Lord Thomas Fairfax, reflecting on "the Cause his mistaken Zeal embark'd him in, laid "down his Command: A Second Error more fatal than "the former, for this pur it out of his Power to preserve "the KING, and all he could do afterwards was little "more than fending his Wishes for the Restoration of "the Royal Line.

And now, my Lord, to Refurne the Case of the Perfon before us, who stands Impeach'd of high Crimes and Misdemeanors, for some Expressions in * two late Setmons; and the Day of his Tryal drawing nigh, I shall now proceed to an Impartial Representation of his Case, and demonstrate what I have before hinted, that the Diffenters Moderation is now turned into the utmost Revenge, and the Toleration endeavour'd to be Usurpt into

a Dominion.

So foon as the Parliament began to fliew their Reference of the Sermon Preach'd at St. Paul's (long before his Impeachment) with what opprobrious Language and Scurrility was he treated, by the Difference Pamphleteers, and one or two Wolves in Sheeps Cloathing, who call themselves Ministers of our Church; as to the Differences they were glad of such an Opportunity to widen our unhappy Breaches (nor in the least Regarding that Advice of the Apostle, Be all Mecknos un-

^{*} Col. Bladen in the Life of Cular, presin'd to his Trais-

[#] I. Preached at Derby Affizes, Aug. 15, II. at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Nov. 5.

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to a. I Men, and nothing less than Banishment, Degradation, a large Fine, Imprisonment, or a severe Corporal Punishment will serve their turn, and yet I am certain, were a Scrutiny made, not one in a hundred of them ever read the Sermon; such are the Party that would be thought the best Friends to Her Majesty; who will not let his Honourable Accusers proceed without their Direction, and for want of Argument to Consule his Desence of the Discipline of our Church; and Asserting the Authority of the Queen, audaciously cry out, as they have always done, * such Desenders of our Church and Government, must be for a French Interest.

And as the Doctor himself justly Complain'd of those Judges that Condemn'd bis Sermon without hearing, so I would not have 'em again, pass Sentence upon him before his Tryal, but leave that to his Honourable Judges; and maturely weigh and consider with themselves, into what Mischiess Prejudice and Partiality will precipitate Men, if not rightly consider'd: To prevent which, I heartily recommend them to the Doctor's most

admirable Essay on that Subject, Viz.

As all Government is built upon Law, and all Law is Supported by the the due Execution, and regular Administration of Justice, which is the grand End and Defign of both: So there's nothing that does more effectually Overturn its Foundation, Countermine and Defeat its good Intention, and utterly Disappoint and Evacuate its Force and Power, than a Personal Prejudice, or a Blind, Mercenary, and base Partiality. And truly tis not easie to determine, Whether Government, or Religion has fuffer'd more from Prejudice and Partiality, to which they will for ever flaid fuch itreconcileable Enemies. 'Tis this that can Transform the one into Enthuhasm, Superstition, and Atheism; and the other into Fraud, Bribery and Oppression; fill our Church with Bigots, Fanaticks and Infidels; our Courts with Parafites, Informers and Sycophants; and if not timely prevented, subvert the Peace and Establishment of Church and State, and deprive us of what we can possibly claim

^{*} Preface to Dr. Manwaring's Two Sermons ! [] ?] printed, A 3

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as our Right, either by Humane or Divine Law. Which I hope to make Evident, under these Three General Heads:

I. First, I will endeavour to state the true Nature and Bounds of these Vices, and show wherein they consist.

II. Secondly, I will point out the Causes from whence they flow, whereby their Guilt and Malignity will appear.

III. Thirdly, I will lay open the fatal Influence they have in their pernicious Effects and Confequences, fo as more powerfully to induce us to prevent, or remedy.

hem.

1. The true Nature of Prejudice may feem to Confift in this, That it is a Premature, Indeliberate, and Irra tional Opinion, hastily fixed in the Mind, either For, or Against any Person, or Thing, not arising from any Light, or Conviction of the Understanding, or the Merit or Evidence of the Caufe, but from the predominant Controul of the Will, and the Arbitrary impulse of Humour or Imagination, Aversion, or Desire. And it may be call'd a kind of Moral Sympathy, or Antipathy, or a Fantaffical Liking, or Hating any thing, not so much from Reason as Caprice. Now tho' it is unnatural for the Mind to hang and fluctuate in an Equipendency, in relation to any thing propos'd to the Thoughts, and that it must determine its Judgment one way or other, yet this ought always to be regulated by the clear Demor-Aration of Sense and Argument, where the Subject will admit of it, and by the most probable Proofs where it will not. When the Understanding Certainly peceives rhe Truth of Things, it enjoys an infallible Knowledge and leaves no room for Doubt, or Prejudice. But the Compals of this is so Narrow and Confin'd, that it ferves only to upbraid our Ignorance, and to mortify our Pride and Ambition in this dubious and gloomy State here below. A Confideration one would think sufficient in it self to make Mankind Cautious in enterraining Opinions, and folicitous in Establishing their Truth, to keep their Minds single, free and Untainted, ready to receive Conviction, and not so pertinacious as to refuse all further Information, and like the Deaf Adder, to Rop their Ears to the Voice of the Charmer, Charm He never fo Wifely.

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If Men Judge before they have throughly Examin'd the Force of those Arguments that should determine their Last Thoughts, it must be Owing to Fortune, that they stumble upon Truth, and find by Accident whatthey grope after in the Dark. They shoot at Random,; and its a Miracle if they hit the Mark, at which they never took Aim. This is the prime Source of Error in the World, Men in Defence of their own Opinions, Declare War against all Oppoters: When they have once Pronounc'd their Sentiments, they are resolv'd to Mainthem, and deliver themselves into the Belief of their own Judgments, for no other Reason, but because they never thought otherwise. Which indeed is to presume that they Judg'd right, because they never judg'd as they Ought. For then are We only properly taid to Judge, when we have Travers'd o'er the whole Extent of our Subject, and have nicely Compar'd the different Habiundes it bears, with respect to it Self, and Other Beings, when we have weigh'd every Doubt, and Difficulty in the Ballance of Reason, when the Mind has gradually. run through and Unravell'd the intricate Chain of Thoughts and Confequences be onging to it, till at last upon a con plear Survey, it Collects, Distinguishes, and Adheres to the Truth it must Rest upon, and Conside in. But how sew are there, whose Business and Leisure will admit of such a dilatory Search, thus accurately to Sift and Explore every Particular, that can let in Light upon an Obscure and Ambiguous Question? And how few Things are there that will allow such a thorough Difquifition, such a Full and Adequate Discovery?

But are we therefore to throw up, and abandon our felves, to Scepticism and Insidelity? And for sear of incurring the Guilt of Prejudice, and the Difficulty of avoiding it, Believe Nothing, but what we are to expect a Scientifical Certainty of? Must we Trim and Waver, and change our Judgments, as aften as we meet with a Knotty Objection that perplexes us? Doubtless that is as little a Proof of a Man's Courage, as his Reason, of his Honesty, as Religion, and as much Reproaches his Understanding, as his Manners. And on the other Hand, must we blindly Resolve to be Ignorant, and become sich Perverse Bigues, as to stick to the First Crude and Indigested Notions that arise from the Fumes of Lust. or the Heats of a disturbid and Whimssiel Ergin

Minesters Sty

Certainly the Danger is Equally great on both sides, and there must be some safe and Middle-way betwixt these Extreams. When a Man has with all due Care, Integrity, and Circumspection fairly discussed his Opipion, and the Testimony on all Sides has been Calmly and Impartially Debated, he may with a Moral Assurance, give in the Verdict of his own Judgment, which he is obliged to stand to, and defend, both in Justice and Honour, till better Evidence appears, and Convinces him to be in a Mistake. But to Assert his Notions Right or Wrong, to Shut his Eyes against the Light, Contumaciously to withstand all Persuasion, and to Bid Desiance to Reason, is to be Wilfully and Obstinately Prejudic'd.

He who Acts with this Ingenuous Fidelity, may Rationally and Laudably Affent to those Propositions, against which he at present sees no sufficient Objection: So he who is possess with that Obdurate Self sufficiency, as to imagin his own Maxims Incontestable, and above the reach of all Contradiction, must necessarily be De-

luded into Falshood and Error.

Thus far Prejudice has been Confined only to Matters of Speculation, and is to be confidered as a kind of Intellectual Sin, and as an Error in Judgment; but when it comes to break out, and Exemplify it felf in Action; then it commences Partiality, which is an Error in Conficience, and a Visible and Practical Instance of it. I shall now in the Second Place, Account for all those secret Causes and Methods whereby we are Betray'd into the

Errors of Prejudice.

II. Whoever fearches this Vice to the Bottom, and traces it up to its Original, will find it a very early Principle, deeply Rooted in our Corrupted Nature; fpringing from the Fundamental Stamina of our Conftitution, growing up, fpreading, and incorporating it felf, with the Vital Frame and Effence of our Being. To this Fatal Bent, and Devious Irregularity, that Humane Nature received in the Forfeiture of its Primogenial Innocence, is to be Attributed this The Town Principles as the Ancients Styl'd it, This Hereditary Falshood. To which is imputed that almost irresistible Sway, that our Headstrong, and Tyrannical Will, usurps over our Impotent Reason, leading it Captive, and Suborning it to the most Reproachful Compliances. However this may be Ridicul d,

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Ridicul'd, by Prophane and Senseless Atheists, as Cans and Hypothesis in Divinity, who are indeed the greatest and most Scandalous Exemples of its Truth: It cannot be deny'd, but that the State we are now in (and fuch a State must be a Faint Transcript of the beautiful Image of GOD, wherein we were Created) that not only the Disposition, Temper and Habit of the Soul, but oftentimes the very Power of its Reasoning, the Formation of its Idea's, and Judgment, do very much Depend upon the Contexture of the Organs of the Body, Co-orerate, and in a manner Sympathize with its prevailing Humours. There is a fort of Judgment as Peculiar to every Man, as the Turn of his Face, which proves to be, and may be call'd a Complectional Prejudice; Prefiding variously in all Men; according to the several Different Proportions, and Mixtures of the Elements in Their Constitution; a Corporeal kind of Energy, or Superiour Inclination, to which the Mind is very much subject, and from whence it Ferms its fingular Affections, and takes all the Colours and Figures of its Passions. This is what the Naturalists have styl'd the Isom xeiola the main governing Ingredient in the competition of Nature, which runs through, and mingles with its whole Mass, gives a Tincture to all his Actions and Conceptions, Denominates the Distinguishing Genius, and by Discriminating one Man from another, seems to be a Principle of Individuation. There are as the Philefother calls 'em, Apposignta Connate Infirmities, that are born and bred in our Blood, and that produce our darling Vices, which, so imperceptibly slide and infinuate themselves into our Practice. These intestine Tempt ations incessantly attend upon the Mind, by which it is watch'd and seduc'd, not without Proclivity and Satisfaction, They are the Center in which all our Patitons Terminate and Joyn, tho' never so much Repugnant to each other.

This will appear very manifest, if we turn the Mind inward upon it self, to view all its secret Workings, and trace its invisible Labours, in its dark Cell. by the Springs that actuate it. This We shall find the Grard Master-Wheel, that Communicates Motion, and Life, to the whole Machine. Where a Man's Nature is

wrought

wrought up with Impetuofity and Fire, the Spirit will exert it self in Boldness and Ambition, in Rage and Rashness, in Turbulency and Choler. This will make all his Counsels sanguine and precipitate, his Actions' unadvis'd and unsteddy. What ever Strikes the Imagination thus in a Heat, makes a strong, tho' not always a lasting Impression, and hurries the Man away into inordinate Transports. This Constitution, if not subdued by the affistances, of Wisdom and Grace, will neither let us Reason cooly, Judge sedately, or Act confiftently. It drives and over-powers our Faculties, raises a kind of Hurricane in the Soul, and so ruffles and discomposes its Serenity, that it is no more capable of discerning Truth, than a troubl'd Sea of reflecting a perfect Image. This violent Temper has generally the misfortune to be attended with Pride and Conceit, Vanity and Self-Love, Vices that darken the, Inward Man, and infatuate and belot his Understanding, and leave him utterly incapable of Conviction. they make him in love with his own Errors, doat upon his Follies, and admire his Deformities. They expose him to the most ridiculous Absurdities, to justify and adore his own Crimes, and to villify and depretiate other's Merit and Virtue. Upon which account he icorns others, and is himself despis'd; while he rails at them, he is no less reproach'd, and is derested by that World which he presumes to abhor. Such Men are always carried on with a bitter and furious Zeal; Fly into Extreams, Love, or hate in Excess, and view every thing thro' a wrong Glass, either Magnify'd or Diminish'd too much, by Prejudice and Partiality. They are impatient of Contradiction, implacable in their Refentments, boundless in their Hopes, fierce in their Profecutions, uneafy under Delays, exalted with Success, and dejected with Disappointment.

Thus does Prejudice flow from a tumultuous and inflam'd imagination, which never fails to make either an Atheist, Bigot, or Enthusiast; and 'tis difficult to judge, which is the worst madness, to believe any thing, or to believe nothing: For either of 'em perfectly un man us, dethrone our Reason, and subject it to all the wild Extravagances, and impious Suggestions of a sophistical Fancy, and unbridied Appetite. The Certainty of Sense,

and Authority of Divine Revelation, and all the common Methods of natural Knowledge, must be equally thrown up and discarded in this Case, where Men pretend to such a new infallible Illumination, as must superfede all previous Instructions, either from GOD, or Nature. Such Perswasions as these, when they once come to be settl'd in the Mind, Magisterially insult over it, bassle and bear down its Faculties, and demands its Assent and service Compliance. Like evil Spirits blended with their Natures, they animate em with strong Impulses and Delusions, break through all the Restraint of Resection, and carry Men, headlong into Perdition.

Again, where Envy, Jealoufy, or Revenge get the upper-hand in a Man's Temper as they are active, buily and prying Passions, and indefatigably working in Secret, and always keep the Soul awake, standing upon its Guard, and ready to give, or ward a Blow, so they prepare and qualify it, to wrest and missintergret the Reports it receives; and by casting a false Mediumbefore its View, play upon it with all the Islusion of deceitful Colour and Appearance. They make it like a sick Stomach, either resuse the wholicime Diet when its offer'd, or convert what it swallows into Posson, and

the corruption of a Disease.

Where Phleem and Melancholly make the Blood Stagnate, they Stupify the Soul, strike a Chill and Damp. upon the Confcience, and render all its Conceptions Gloomy, Splenatick and Sour. Men of this auftere and fullen Temper, contemplate nothing in the Divine Nature, or Law, but their Justice and Rigor; reprefent GOD as an hard and inexorable Mafter, trampling upon his Vassals, and loading them with unreasonable Chains, and Impositions, taking up what he laid not down, and reaping what he did not fow, and making the Work of his own Hands, the Reprobated Vessels of eternal Wrath, and Vengcance, for Invincible Ignorance, and Necessary Infirmities. This is a sad Prelude to Despair, which GOD permits some self tormenting and desponding Men to fall into, and is the most powerful Efficacy of Devilish Imposture, which can perswade Men to invent, and believe such monstrous and absurd Tenets, so derogatory from the infinite Goodness and Mercy of GOD, and so utterly Regugnant to his Glory and Honour. With these Men, a timerous Dittrust, a fearful looking for of Judgment, and a Supertitious Horror. Usurp the Place of Reason, and the facred and inviolable Name of Conscience. Their Charity is made up of Spiritual Pride, Pecvishness and Censoriousness. They treat their Brethren in their Devotions with Blackning Contumelies, and dire Execrations, and even GOD Himself with amazing Impu-

dence and Blasphemy.

It is manifest, in all these Cases, that the Operations of the Sensitive Soul are mistaken for those of the Rational, and the Acts of the Will, for those of the Understanding; that a strong Persuasion, and inveterate Stubborness, imposes upon Men for Evidence and Illumination; and Fancy and Inclination, for Demonstration and Science. These are the Internal Grounds of Prejudice, and which are laid as the Basis of all false Notions, and chimerical Speculations; and prepare the way for the Erroneous Conduct of our moral Practice, which is usually guided by them. Which I shall more distinctly Consider, under these following Heads; to which all that Variety of Prejudice that Reigns in the World may be reduc'd, as it arises from one, or more of these Causes. Namely from,

1. Education and Custom. 2 Ignorance and Affellation. 3. Conversation and Company. 4. Authority and Example. 5. Interest and Party. 6. A Vicious and

Debauch'd Life.

r. As to those Prejudices that are deriv'd from Education and Custom. The First Impressions that are made upon the Mind in the tender State of Infancy, strike so strongly upon it, and sink so deeply into it, that nothing can, without much Force and Violence, erase those durable Characters. Let those Sensitive Rudiments be never so wrong and absurd, they will, if not timely Corrected, carry a commanding Instuence over all the Opinions and Conduct of our future Life; give a Taint's to every Thought and Action, and make emeither stand approv'd, or condemn'd, as they fall in with, or impugn these elementary Draughts of our Knowledge: Which are often, tho' talsy appeal'd to by sensual Men, as the great Test of Reason, the Standard of Truth and Faishood, as the lively Oracles of GOD and Nature,

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fet up in our Breafts, for the last and infallible Deter mination of all doubtful Controversies. This many Epicures look upon as the immutable Rule of their Faith and Affent, and will Credit nothing elfe, though recommended with the highest Evidence of Revelation. Reason here loses its Force, and argument Recoils without Entrance. For when these Original Prejudices, begun by the Senfes, and improv'd by villanous Instruction, have crept into the unguarded Understanding. by long Familiarity they contract a Friendship with it, till at last they cleave to, and are almost inseparably United with it. Thus, when a Man has through a false Education, been long train'd up in, and devoted to any Opinion, and it is become Habitual to him, it passes into a Second Nature, which as twere extinguishes the First, by Superinducing a fort of Necessity of Acting according to its Motions. For though the Understanding may be fometimes Reluctant. yet when the Will is fo prepar'd by Custom, as to become inflexible, the other Faculties of the Soul are refign'd to an undisputed and implicit Obedience. Thus Men live and believe as they are taught, and owe their Religion to the Tenets imbib'd in their early Years, and to the different Wav and Fashion of their Country. They grow like Plants as they are set, partake of the Soil they rise out of, and bring forth Fruit according to their Radical Moisture. and scarce ever wear out the Principles they were first feason'd with. Certainly there cannot be a greater Proof of the insuperable Dominion, as well as strange Absurdity of these Infant-Prejudices, than that irrefra: gable and blind Zeal, wherewith Men of all different Perswasions, and Religions in the World, as inconsistent with each other, as GOD is with Falshood, Tenaciously adhere to the most irreconcileable Contradictions; and yet every one thinking himself in the Right, and his Adversary in the Wrong; asif there was no such Thing as Real Truth, or Reason in Nature. So deeply Rooted is the Prejudice of Education, so Despotick and Unquestionable the Authority of Custom, that it shall compel Men to swallow Traditional Nonsence and Lyes. though never fo Gross and Impious; and make 'em afterwards as Impudent in defending them, as they were at first Sottish in Embracing them.

2. As Prejudice is the Effect of Education and Customs to is it also of Ignorance and Affectation. The various Conditions and Stages of Men's Lives, joyn'd with the Obliquity of their Will, and want of a solid Regard to their true Interest and eternal Welfare, betray them into Ignorance; from whence, according to their particular Circumstances, Peculiar Prejudices flow. And a Ridiculous Affectation of an imaginary Fame, leads Others into a Petulant and Heretical Singularity; which, as 'tis the Socree of unaccountable Prejudices, so those Prejudices produce as Wild and Incomprehensible Errors.

Those whom Providence has plac'd in a lower Sphere in the World, whose chief Solicitude is to provide for the hard Exigencies of a miserable Life, must have their Minds as humble and narrow as their Fortunes; and owe the little Improvement of both to the Condescension of their Superiors, and consequently think and act as

they are directed at Second-hand.

Others, that are engag'd in a Tumult and Hurry of Business, scarce give themselves Leisure to retire into their Thoughts; to state their inward Accounts, settle the one Thing necessary, and found the Truth and Cerrainty of their Principles. Their Minds are fo full with the substantial and engaging Concerns of this Life, that they find little Room for those of the next. If their Affairs increase here, they trouble not themselves with the Expectations of hereafter. Wealth, Honor, and Estates are their Aim; they despise Contemplation and Knowledge, as Pedantry and Amusement, fit only for the Conversation of Scholars, and the idle Speculation of Bookish and Melancholy Men. Money is not to be zot by Syllogism, and an Argument is worth nothing that will not serve to promote Trade. If these Men have any Orinions, they must take them upon Trust, without examining their Credentials, and consequently Live and Dvc in one continued Circle of Prejudice and Mistake.

Others, who erjoy all the noble Advantages of a learned Education, and want neither Time, Friends, nor Abilities, to fernish 'em out for a strict and impartial Search after Truth, are either carry'd off by Diversion, or Pleasure; or industriously avoid such a Disagreeable Scruting.

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Scrutiny, as would let 'em into a true Knowledge of themselves, and sill 'em with a just Shame and Remorse, on the odious View of the Folly and Iniquity of their Designs; and the extravagant Waste and Abuse of those excellent Gifts and Endowments, GOD and Nature had enrich'd 'em with, for the Service and Honor, the Desence and Ornament of their Country and Religion. How great Pity is it, that these Men will form no other Judgments, but such as are suitable to their Libertine Course of Life, which makes 'em seek after Arguments to Desend, instead of Correcting it! They are contented with a lazy and supine Ignorance, to know and believe just what is in Fashion, and to Subscribe the Articles of

other's Faith with an Implicit Consent.

On the other Hand, even Learning it felf, if not Regulated by Piety, Humility, and the true Fear of GOD, may not be without its Prejudices and Errors, into which some Vain-glorious Men, thirsty of a Name, are unforturately Mif-led, to its great Dishonour. Hence fome, that are wholly Govern'd by Singularity and Novelty, affect what is Abnormous and Surprizing, they endeavour to think out of the Way, and to shew their Wit in maintaining Paradoxes, scorn to go in the Common Road and Beaten Track with the rest of Mankind. These Patrons of Conjecture and Hypothesis, are so enamour'd with their own new-fangl'd Conceptions, that they will renounce their Religion, if it does not square with their Opinions, and looner quit the Gospel than their Systems. They will impiously dare to prescribe Rules to Providence, and constrain GOD to Work in their own Ways and Methods; and prefumptuously set Bounds to the infinite Power and Wisdom of the Almighty, and fay, Hitherto shalt thou go, and no further. Tho' they are never so fully Confuted, they will never be Convinc'd; they are wedded to their empty Curio-Tity, embrace a treacherous Fallacy, and hold fast a destructive Lye. What a vast Discredit and Mischief this has brought upon Learning and Religion, and how much it has tended to undermine and subvert the Truth and Authority of the Holy Scriptures, by folving the great Miracle of the Divine Creation by the Novel Shemes, and Senseless Theories, of Humane Invention, and Philosophy fally so call'd: and by impiously Fathoming the profound, and mysterious Doctrines of Christia-

anity, by the short Line of shallow Reason.

3. Another Cause of Prejudice is Conversation and Company, 'Tis almost impossible for Innocence to Breath Untainted in an Infectious Air, or to preserve it self Chaft and Undefil'd amidst the Infinuations, and Wiles of fubric and defigning Men; who by Mif-representing Truth and Religion, under an odious and ridiculous Dress, by scouting and scoffing Vertue out of Countenance, by impudent Harangues and Panegyricks upon Lewdness and Profaness, ser-off and recommended with the false Embellishments of Wit and Rhetorick, Address. and Complaifance, pretended Counfel and Friendship. instill all loose and cursed Teners into unstable and unweary Minds; and inject the Principles of Fanatism. Deism, and Atheism, and sow the Seeds of Damnation.

in a corrupt and perverted Judgment.

1. The Fourth Cause of Prejudice, namely Authority and Example. These are as twere Palpable Arguments which Appeal to the Senses, they come vouch'd with personal and visible Evidence, convince by Matter of Fact, and seem not to leave the Judgment in the Suspence of Election. No Wonder therefore, that the Understanding should Credit the Eye-sight, and not Distrust the Reports of Sense. So Powerful is the Cheat and Prejudice of Authority, it can scarce leave Room for Speculation, but Ratifles and Illustrates the Sophistry of it's Rules, by the Examples it alledges of their Practice. But how ridiculous and inverted a way of Reasoning is this, to prove the Truth and Morality of any Man's Actions, by his Pretended Principles? Whereas we ought to judge quite contrary, and prove the Truth and Morality of his real Principles, by his apparent and express Actions. Yet however absurd and irrational this Maxim is, it has Mis-led more Men into Guilt, Error, and Prejudice, than any Fallacy besides, that puts upon our Judgment. How sew are there in the World that know how to Distinguish betwixt Men's Honesty and their Characters? Not the Vulgar only are mistaken, with outside Pomp and Figure, with the Appearances of Wealth and Grandeur, which like false Beauties, glitter at a Distance: but even those of more considerable Capacities, through

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an over-candid Judgment, or a Latitudinarian Charity? think it impossible, for Men of Parts and Learning, of establish'd Fame, Eminency and Power, to Apostatize from Truth, or espouse any falle Opinions, or Doctrines. They think it as much want of Sense, as Good Breeding, to question their Authority, which stands confirm'd by the venerable Seal of Dignity and Antiquity, and has been continu'd down to them as an undisputed Title, which they have held Possession of through Age and Tradition. Thus Men deceive themselves with Instances instead of Reasons, take their Creed by Proxy, as 'tis dictated by their mistaken Parents, Magisterial Tutors, or Ecclesiaftick Directors; and stake their Faith upon the suppos'd Probity and Capacity, the Number and Integrity of their Leaders and Authors. As if Truth was to carry it by the Poll, and Religion was to be decided by the majority of Voices. To be born down the Stream: and blindly follow the Prescriptions of others, is almost. the inevitable Road to doing Ill. For the Multimde are generally deceiv'd, and there's such an universal Corruption in Morality, and Men's Vices lie so intermixt with their Virtues, and so hardly to be distinguish'd, that Precedents are scarce ever to be trusted; unless in cases of demonstrative Virtue and Equity, and fometimes in matters of Indifference, Decency, or Fashion. Besides, there was scarce ever any Opinion broach'd in the World, though proceeding from Mover so craz'd a Brain, but has found some Men, either Fools, or Knaves, enough to espouse it. Mankind walk like Beafts in a Track, no Error ever wanted its Profesfor, no Professor his Disciples; for one bad Example shall have ten Thousand more fordid Imitators, than a Hundred good Ones: Especially if it falls in with their Interest and Party, which carry an over-bearing Prejudice with it. When once Men have lifted themselves into a Party, they never consider the Merit of the Cause, but at all Adventures follow their Ring-leaders; Stick to their Colours, and obey the Word of Command, 'let it be to the Right or Left. The management of Parties being like that of making War, wherein there is always a false Reason given out, to justify the Proceeding; but

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but the true Cause and Reason of State suppress'd and conceald. The treacherous Hook must be cover'd with a specious Bair, and the deadly Pill must be artificially Gilt, before they can be swallow'd, or do Execution. Hence these skilful Incendiaries in Government, to make their ungodly Stratagems and Revolutions pass upon Mankind, have amus'd them with the Kingdom of Christ, and the true Worship of Ged, the defence of his Saints, and the extirpation of his Enemies. the vindication of Liberty and Property, the abolishment of Herefy, Superstition and Episcopy, the publick Good and Salvation of Souls; which are the glittering Pretences; and godly Trepans, with which crafty Politicians, and defigning Knaves, cajole and delude the credulous World, and fanctify the most abominable and execrable Villanies. Whereas, God knows! There's nothing meant by all this Holy Jargon, and Scriptural Sham, but to cast a Mist upon Men's Brains, to lead them blindfold into the Devil's Snare, to prevent their Repentance. and to damn them with more Security. To play upon their Faith with all the Pharifaical Artifice and Legerdemain of Wors, and to Difguise and Consecrate Avarice and Oppression, Ambition and Injustice, Murder and Rebellion, and even Regicide and Sacriledge, under the venerable and facred Name of Conscience. This is the distinguishing Dialest and Shibboleth of Fastion and Sedition; and truly 'tis an 'amazing Confideration, what strange Power and Influence this Enthusiastick Cant has had in all the Civil Wars and Disturbances of Europe, and particularly in our own Kingdom; wherein, like a kind of Witchicraft, it animated a Body of People into a Religious Phrenzy, to act the most astonishing Impieties .: For God's Sake to pull down his Church, murder his 'Anointed, and to lay a whole Nation in Blood and Ruin. And fuch is the malignant Virulence. and implacable Rancor of Phanaticism, which is nothing elfe, but a most full and comprehensive Combination of all wayward and diabolical Prejudices in one, that we can never be secure from its restiefs and embroiling Defigns: If the fruitful Monster is loot in one Part, it sprouts up in another; and like the evil Spirit, which

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which possesses it, can appear in all different Forms, to act its Illusions upon Mankind. For if we were to confider its Progress, in all that Series of Rebellions, from its odious, and never-to-be-forgotten Æra of transcendent Villany, in the Year Forty One, we shall find the same Jesuitical Principles, like a Plotter in Masquerede, only changing the Name, but carrying on the same Machinations and wicked Practices in Church and State. to the subversion of our Constitution in both, down to this present Day. An Argument one wou'd have wish'd had been thought sufficient, to have induc'd our Wise Legislature, to put them both out of the power of fuch double-dealing practical Atheists, whose Gain is their Godliness, whose Profit is their Religion, and whose Interest is both their God and Conscience! Who can Betray, and Sell their Saviour for Money; and make the bleffed Body and Blood of his Sacrament, the Seal and Sanctuary of the worst of Iniquity! Men that, have the Confidence to own the stated Principle of their Communion, and open and avow'd Hypocrify! A Principle that ought to qualify its Professors for a Goal, instead of a Church; bring them to the Scaffold, instead of the Altar; or advance them to Haman's Punishments, instead of his Preferments! It is, to say no more of it, such a prodigious Act of the most. audacious Villany, that it seems an equal Wonder, that ever that, against which our Saviour denounc'd so. many Woes, should want an Humane Law to restrain it, and that we should be the only Christian Nation in the World without it: or, that the Church and Kingdom should be deny'd that Law, which can be. the alone Support and Defence against the Ruin and Subversion of both, from these their sworn, and forever irreconcilable Enemies. But if these pious Hypocrites must not meet with their Recompence in this World, they may rest assur'd, they will not fail of it in the next; where they will find, to their eternal Sorrow, without a long, habitual and fevere Repentance. here, that God is not to be mock'd, that what they have Sown in Dissimulation, they shall Reap in Sad Earnest; B 2

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and that what is begun in feeming Devotion here, will end in real Damnation there.

But what is there that the Infatuation of Prejudice. Interest, and Party, will not perswade Men to do? If it can prevail even upon those, who pretend to support our Church and Government, in spight of their Oaths and Obligations, to betray them; and partially to give up both in favour of those Men, who have plotted their Destruction ever fince they began first to rend it with their unnatural Schism; who deny and confound our Holy Orders, renounce our Sacraments, defy our Discipline, ridicule our Articles, scoff at our Priests; and was their Power equal to their Malice, would down with em all even to the Ground, and Annihilate the very Name and Being of our Church! And are these then the Persons to be cares'd? Are these the Wolves in Sheep's Cloathing, that are to be Invited and Complemented, even by our Superior Pastors, into Christ's Fold, to Worry and Devour it? These are strange Politicks! And whether they Savour not of the refin'd Spirit of Rome, or Geneva, let any Man Judge; when they wisely teach us, to court our most invererate Foes, and to abuse and sacrifice our best and most faithful Friends! To carry on the blessed Work of Occasional Conformity, to Prevaricate and Halt betwixt the Church and Conventicle; and be afnam'd, or afraid to own our true Principles! upon what bottom must the Church stand, when these are the Conditions and Terms of our Communion! Will nothing but Impossibilities farisfy their unreasonable Demands; to reconcile Light and Darkness. Unity Order and Anarchy, and strike up a League betwixt Christ and Belial.

And yet this is thought sufficiently Palliated with a little popular Cant of Moderation and Comprehension, Christian Peace and Union, no Personation of tender Consciences, and the mighty Fears of POPERY, and other such hase and false Institutions against the CHURCH OF ENGLAND; as if her Doctrines were too high-strain'd, and ought to have their Rigour and Severity Temper'd and Qualify'd; or, as if they tended to bring in that more than the Egyptian Monste

By the false Pretences of Moderation their defigning Men derve themserves and two-fold Way, both upon the Church to amuse and cast it into a dead Sleep, and then like Dalilah, to let in the Philistines upon Sampson, by widening a Breach in her Constitution, first to Weaken, and then to Overthrowit: And on the Diffenters, to Sooth and Encourage them in their Sins, by mitigating their's and the Church's Differences; nay (which is more Aftonishing) even by justifying their damnable Schism. What have fuch Men to do with Peace and Christian Union? We may learn this even from a Jezabel, That Zimri shou'd have no Peace who flew his Mafter; and that we ought to fuffer for our Folly, if we are so Weak, as to trust those who never fail'd of betraying us when they were trusted. Comprehension is so Nonsentical and Wicked a Scheme of Religion, and will produce such a destructive Latitude in it, that instead of bringing the Diffenters in to the Church, it will carry the Church in to the Diffenters, into which it is utterly Impossible they ever flould come upon their own Principles. And as for Persecution of Tender-Consciences, if the Church's ale ferting her own legal Rights and Privileges must be call'd so. I appeal to the Histories of our Kingdom, and even those written by their own Party, whether ever they gave the Church the least Favour, or Quarter, when they had her under their Power. Or, whether the barbarous and bloody Ulage of the poor Episcopal Church in Scotland, may be call'd a Persecution. or a treating it with Tenderness of Conscience; and, whether that does not give us a fair Warning, that this is only a Model of the Reformation we must expect from them here, As for the Cry of Popery, it has been always the Trumpet to all the Sedition and Rebellion, that ever infested this Nation: It is the Party-Word, to Exasperate and Frighten the Rabble with Groundless Jealouses and Fears, against that Establish d Church, which is the only Bulwark, under GOD and Providence, against Popery in the World. Yet such is the intoxicating Influence of Faction and Prejudice, it Mall make Men believe Contradictions; or, which is WOLE B 3

worse, contradict and act against their Belief! In shall make em the most slavish and abandon'd Vassals to their Interest and Party, to preserve and promote which, they shall Root out the very Foundations and Principles of Truth and Honesty from their Natures. Cancel the Distinctions of Good and Evil, stand indifferent to do any thing, fay any thing, and in a word, to be any thing, but what they shou'd be. Now as these Prejudices argue a very base and dishonest Mind. so they must very often Result, from a Corruption of Manners, and a Profligate Life. A Man may, without doubt, by many long and habitual Acts of Sin, as much debauch his Soul, as his Body; bring as fatal a Diftemper on the one, as the other; and as much impair his Judgment, as weaken his Constitution. For all Vice does naturally Obscure and Pervert the Understanding, which is willing to comply with such Principles as will justifie it's Actions. And when once Luse has conquer'd the Conscience, and it lies Stupify'd and Drown'd in Sensuality, the inward Man grows Callows, harden'd against Remorse, Proof against Advice, or Rebuke, and deferted by the good Spirit of God, and given up to the Bondage of, his own Paifions, and the Dominion of the Devil. This is that wretched and deplorable State of Mind which the Holv Ghost sets out by those strong and fearful Metaphers, of a brawny Heart, as an Adamant harder than Flint, a Conicience sear'd with a red hot Iron, vous additios, a Reprobate mind, and everyera Thaves, the efficacious Power of Error, That Men soculd believe a lye, and rejoyce in Iniquity, having the understanding darken'd, being alienated from the Life of God, through the Ignorance that is in them, because of the Blindness, or Hardness of their Hearts, are past feeling, having giving themselves ever to Lassiviousness, to work all Uncleanness with Greedinefs. Ephel. 4. 18, &c. Thus Vice may deftroy the Man long before his Death, Bury his Understanding before his Body, eclipse his Reason, and draw as it were an Egyptian Midnight upon his Soul. And when once the Understanding is thus Subern'd by the Will, no wender that it becomes the Eccho of its Dictates

Dictates and Commands. Men may well be suppos'd to think according to their fettl'd Practice, and their

Lives and Principles to hold a Correspondence.

Having trac'd our Prejudices up to their most considerable Causes, and shewn how they derive their Original from the degravation of our corrupted Nature. and are woven into the very Body of our Constitution; that they Spring from the Disorder of the Imagination, and the Irregular Motion of our Pailions; that they are made up of Pride, Ambition, and Self-conceit; Envy, Hatred, and Jealoufy, Rashness, Turbulency, Choler; Spleen, Moroseness, and Enthusiaim; Revenge, Luit, and ill Nature, imprinted upon the mind by a wrong Education and Custom; Grounded on Ignorance, Affectation, and Singularity; improv'd by the tempting Incentives of ill Conversation; justify'd by Authority and Example; Propagated by Interest and Party, and Establish'd by Immorality and Dehauchery. Such :: Malignant Composition of the most Venemous Ingredients, as are enough to Raise a Plague among. Mankind; and were not God infinitely Merciful, unpeople the World! Wherein it bears to absolute a Sway, that it feems to be the General Informing Principle which -Actuates, Enlivens and Inclines all our Passions, Appetites, Deliberations, and Actions.

This, I presume, I have in some measure prov'd: But will crave your Lordship's Leave to illustrate it a little further from the last Consideration. Namely, the

Mischief that Prejudice produces.

1. First, in the Conduct of Humane Life and Conversarion.

2. Secondly, in the Administration of Justice. 3. Thirdly, in the Corruption of Religion.

1. As to the ill Confequences it has upon the Conduct of Humane Life and Conversation: Which will appear a double Way, both with regard to our felves and others, in that it hinders a Man from ever arriving at a just Knowledge of Either; and therefore, as he can never be sufficiently Humbl'd for his own Infirmities, so on the other Hand, he can never have a true Value, or Esteem, for the Virtues of his Neighbous'

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For when we are prepoffels'd with odd fantastical Notions, we put a Cheat upon our felves, and impose a Lve upon our own Understandings; and industriously avoiding to examine and look into our inward Circumitances, hide our Weaknesses, as much from our own View, as others Discovery. Hence we grow Wise in our own Conceits, and become Politive, Peeville, and Affuming; Uneafy, not only to our felves, but to all thole we Converte with: For, having extinguish'd the Light of our own Reason, we endeavour to put out the Eyes of our Brethren, and Saucily obtrude our Dogmatical Thoughts upon every Body; as if we had the Commission to Broach New Schemes of Philosophy, and the Prerogative of Prescribing Faith to the World. This is so wretchedly Forlorn a Condition, that it renders us incapable of ever Reforming our Errors; for we expect the same Base Flattery from Mankind, that we give to our Selves; and Pride fo Hardens us against all wholsome Advice, that we scorn to Receive it from our Triends, much less will we Condescend to Learn any thing from our Enemies; and we had rather with Abab, Lose our very Lives, than Liften to a Micaiah. Prophecying Evil concerning us: Thus as Prejudice Cramps, and Strengthens the Mind, and renders us Short-lighted, and Ignorant of our felves, so does it no less Obstruct us, in forming a Just Sence, and Esteem of other Mens Intrinsick Worth and Characters.

For, let any one have an Aversion to his Neighbour, tho' never so Groundless and Trisling, how will this Eclipse his Merit; and Prevent his Treating him, not only with Candour, but even with common Decency and Humanity! How difficultly will he be brought to allow any Persection in him; and shou'd he afterwards have the happiness of a nearer Access and Acquaintance to shew him the Error and Folly of his Prejudice, how hardly will he be constrain'd to Forget and Wear it off! And (as there's nothing so Aukward and Contemptible, as Pride reduc'd to Shame) with what haughty Consuston will he be compell'd to Consess it, tho he is Inwardly never so much convinc'd of his Mistake!

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On the contrary, let a Man be but preposses'd in Faveur of another, his Judgment stands Brib'd, and Retain'd, baving bis Person in Admiration because of Advantage, He views every thing Magnify'd in his Reputation, and like a Fond Lover, will Adore even Deformity; Injuring his very Friend with a fullome Accommodation of those Virtues he has Not, and so awakening the Malice and Jealoufy of his Enemies to Pry into, and discover the real Faults he has; which he is forced not only to Blush for, but even to Justify, and to prostitute his own Credit in Vindication of another's. It may further be observed, that according as any Man is Engag'd in a Party or Profession, or lies under such particular Circumstances in his Life and Character, he shall be more or less Obnoxious to the Insults of his Adversaries, or Entitl'd to the Partial Favour of his Friends. What is it else that Suppresses Learning and Virtue, and raises some Men unaccountably to Dignities and Preferments, and draws 'em up like Fortunate Fxhalations, to Blaze in the Firmament of the Church and State, and oftentimes pretend the Difturbance and Downfall of both? Such is the Spight, and Malice of Men of different Imployments, that when any one is by Fortune or Providence cast upon a Profeilion, he must not expect a fair Treatment from those of another, especially if attended with Honour and Grandeur. And whoever in the fame Profession arises to a diffinguishing Excellence, must permit all those Below him to view him with Regret, and an Evil Eye, and to Envy and Calumniate those transcendent Virtues they cannot reach; which feem as much to leffen and reproach them, as they exalt his due Praise and Glory, And such is the Misfortune, and discouraging Curse of True Merit, that tho' it be never so conspicuous and shining, if it wants the Recommendation and Affistance of a Party, it may for ever lie Neglected, Unrewarded, and Bury'd in a Modest and Humble Poverty. I shall mention but One more Instance of the Malignity of Prejudice, which tis not easie to judge, whether it proceeds from the most ridiculous Folly, or most daring Wickedness, as being in one Single Act

a Breach of all the Laws of God, Nature, and Nations, I mean those Impious, as well as mistaken Notions Gentlemen maintain of Honour in Duelling, whereby they Supercede all the Authority of Government, as if that was not a sufficient Guard for Right and Reputation, wrest the Sword of Justice into their own Hands, Usurping the Vengeance due only to that of God, Palliating Murder under the Pretence of Bravery, and Cool-Bloodshed under Equity and Satisfaction.

2, The Ill Effects of Prejudice are no less Pernicious in the Administration of Justice. For here it confounds Righr and Wrong, Annuls Property, Sets Fraud and Opppression, Extortion and Violence above Innocence and Honesty; Makes a Court of Judicature, an Afrlum of Villany; the Tribunal, the Peit of the Kingdom: and the very Law, that was made for the Redress of injuries, it self the most insupportable Injury. When GOD, who is the Sovereign Law-giver and Judge of the World. Vouchlafes to give us an Idea of his Inimaculate Justice, 'tis by the Description of his Impartiality, that he is no Respecter of Persons. And, in the first Court of Judicature that he Erected amongst Men, he Enacted it as the Supream Law, and as the Prime Rule, by which all Humane Laws are to be Executed, I Charge you Judges, Hear the Caufes between your Brethren, and Judge Righteously between every Man and his Brother, and the Stranger that is with him. Ye shall not Respect Persons in Judgment, but ye shall bear the Small, as well as the Great; ye soill not be efraid of the Face of Man, for the Judgmeet is God's. Thou Shait not wrest Audoment, neither take a Gift, for a Gift does Blind the Eyes of the Wife, and Pervert the Words of the Righteous, Deut. 1. 17. c. 16. v. 19. Which Injunctions we find Rarify'd by the Apostle in as express Language, If you bave Respect to Persons, you commit Sin, and are Conwine'd of the Law as Transgressors [am. 2. 9.

But to detain your Lordship no longer, I only inrreat your Patience, to shew the most dangerous Consequence of Prejudice in Religion. And truly here the Malady seems to Inveterate, that the Patient gives him(27)

felf over, and Nauseates and Despises both his Remea. dy and Physician. When Men have Rais'd for themfelves, New and Anomalous Plans of Religion, Suitable to their Inclinations, and agreeable to their Lives, they will Wrest the Word of God to Defend their own Inventions, rether than Relinquish 'em. And 'tis very strange. confidering the Plainnels and Perspicuity of the Holy Scriptures, that there were never fince the Foundation of Christianity, any False Doctrines, Heresies or Schisms. Broach d or Propagated in the World, tho never foextravagant, shocking, and inconsistent with each other. but have equally laid their Claim to the inspir'd Writings for their Justification; and set up the Gospel, as the Universal Standard of their Truth and Authority. This was the Fraudulent Stratagem of the Grand Founder, and Father of all Fallhood, the Devil, who thought himself secure of betraying the Very Son of God with its Delufion; and by which the Sozinians, who Copy fo perfectly after their Matter, endeavour to Disprove his Divinity. And what Absurdity can be ever so Nonfenfical, and Flagitious, that Man's Prejudices cannot enable 'em to swallow; when through these, they shall dare to Counterfeit GOD's Commission, to Blaspheme his Holy Inspirations, to Impeach the Divine Veracity of Contradiction, to Arraign the God of Touth for Fallhood, and to bring Omniscience to Seal to the Forgery of a Lye? For what else can all that Multitude of Opinions, that Distinguishes the several Classes, Sells, Divisions, and Sub-Divisions of pretended Christians and Churches in the World be call'd? Which are drawn like so many Lines from a Center, all Uniting in the Same Point, yet Separated and Widening from each-Other. Some placing Religion in Speculation and Mystical Vision, Others in meer external Pomp, and Protession, and not a Few in a bold, conceited, ignorant Confidence and Presumption. One exalting Morality above the Gospel, another intirely Excluding it. This Representing Christianity. as a Commodious and Genteel Institution, and complying with our Appetites and Pleasures; and another as a Sharp, Rigid, and Melancholy Discipline, wholly incomparible with Human Life. This, by indulging Men in

in Vice, making them Libertines and Atheifts, That, by Setting up an Impracticable Virtue, Quietifts and Enthusiasts. Here we find a People holding Variety of Sacraments and Orders, There others utterly denying both. Some pretending the Pope as a Supream Judge of their Faith, another setting Tradition and Councils above him; and a Third Sort for resting in the Suggestions of a private Spirit. And all in their Way asfuming a kind of Infallibility; as if Truth chang'd its Form and Appearance according to the Difference of Men's Humours or Climates. And truly he that Reads their Histories and Controve sies, will find scarce any thing elie, but a Party-Prejudice running through them all. Thus every Sect has its Particular Prejudice, which Governs their Reason and Religion; it can make a Few Crucify his King and Saviour; a Mahomeran, and Socinian; Ungod him; a Papife devour him; a Lutheran hold a Vertual and Real, and yet a Local Presence of Christ's Body in the Holy Eucharist; a Calvinist believe God from all Eternity, to Reprobate the whole World, but himself and his Brethren; and an English Fanatiek (the greatest Monster of 'em all!) in a sordid Imitation of him, Rend the Church into Schism and Diffraction, and Anemathize Bishops, to set up Lay-Elders and Occasional Conformists. Thus Fatally does Prejudice Mistead Men into the most Damnable Heresy and Infidelity; for Errors in Judgment will be found to Endanger our Salvation, as much as Errors in Practice; and 'tis scarce Possible thete should be one without the other. And this St. Paul has given us a livel; Example of in himself, who with an Erroneous and Prejudic'd Conscience, as a strict and malignant Jew, might have Forseited the Benefit of his Persecuted Saviour's Sufferings had not his Saviour himself, by a Miraculous Mercy interpos d for his Conversion.

Now, what an Infinite and invaluable Bleffing do swe enjoy; Who, by God's Preventing Grace, are Baptiz'd, and Educated in a Church, whose Primitive Creeds, Orthodox Articles, and Charitable Discipline, are the most efficacious means, either to Anticipate, or Eradicate all ihese Prejudices! A Church, which if God,

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in his utmost Wrath, should permit its Enemies to Subvert, We may justly conclude that the great Day of Final Retribution is drawing near; and that Mens Sins and Prejudices are Ripe for Divine Judgment, and call down Vengeance upon that wicked Earth, in which

fearce any True Faith Shall be found!

· Next to a firm Adhesion to, and unshaken Perseverance in, the Doctrine of This BEST of CHURCHES, which no Seducing Prejudice can pervert; no Phanatick Enthusiasin Corrupt; no Superstitious Abominations Defile; and whole only Stain and Reproach are those Double Apostaces, that Trim and Prevaricate with Her Communion, which must End in Her Dissolution: If any among us, notwithstanding Her Excellent Rules to prevent it, are missed with Prejudice, as even the Best of Men may be Obnoxious to it, let us nicely and diligently Examin into the Nature, and Grounds of our most Holy Religion; which consists, not so much in a Laborious fearch of Learning, and an Accurate Skill in Distinguishing the Subtle Sophistry of Controversy, as in what the Scripture calls a Refign'd and Ready Will to believe and ober, whereby we shall know of the Do-- Arine, whether it be of God, by an Honest Mind, and a Pure and Humble Heart, holding the Mystery of Faith in a Good Conscience | which if we put away, we shall certainly suffer Shipwrack in the dubious Course of our Salvation. Let us labour so to Conquer our Passions, and particularly that great Leven of Pride, that ferments them, that we may attain to that Habit and Perfection the Apostle describes, of having our Reason and Senses Exercis'd to discorn both Good and Evil. Let us Weigh, Measure, and compare one Principle with Another, and never presume to Settle any Thing as a Principle in our Minds, but upon the Authority and Conviction of Reason, and Revelation, the only sure Foundation we can Build upon. And to make these our Endeavours Successful, we must have a constant Application to the Throne of Grace, for the Divine Alfatance, to Supply the Defects of our Nature, by the Gifts and Efficacions Succours of the Bleffed Spirit of . Truth, to conduct our wandring Steps through the

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dark Veil of Sin and Misery, and to lead us into that Truth from which no Temptation may ever Seduce, or Divert us.

Thus far it lies in every ones Power to Correct, or Subdue his own Errors; this is every Man's particular Care, and private Province, to amend what may Respect his own Life. But those Publick Causes of Prejudice, which affect the Body Politick, and strike at the National Interest and Safety, call for the Assistance of the Magistrate, and the Power, and Execution of the Law, upon which they are such an Open Viola-

tion and Reproach.

Amongst which we may Single out, as the most Notorious, Those Illegal Semenaries, that are Planted up and down in feveral Parts of this Kingdom, as 'twere fo many Schismatical Universities, set up in Opposition against the ESTABLISH'D · Church, and our Royal Fountains of its Learning, for the Education of Youth in all the Poylonous Principles of Fanaticism and Faelion; and to Debauch them with the Corrupted Maxims of Republicanism, which in our Constitution has, and must for ever end in Anarchy and Confusion. And is it not therefore high time for the Law to take Cognizance of such a Growing Mischief, which if fuffer'd to go on with Connivance and Impunity, will gradually gather Strength, Rife into Corporations, and Societies of Schism, to Propagate a Generation of Vipers, that will eat through the very Bowels of our Church, and Perpetuate their Diffention to Posterity?

It is too Notorious, how Liberal the Enemies of our Church and State have been, in Contributing to Maintain and Support them; well knowing, that they must inevitably and in the Ruin of our Mmarchical, and Episcopal Government. This is a sufficient Argument, how little they Deserve; and how Much they will Abuse, any Induspence that is Granted Them! But These are such soft of ACADEMICAL CONVENTICLES, as they never yet had (and We hope in GOD never will. Have) any TOLERATION for: Were it only an Infringement upon the Rights and Privileges of our Universities, Granted, Continued, Confirmed,

firmed, and Delivered down to 'em by the Indisputed Authority, and Various Acts of Kings, Queens, and Parliaments, it might be a very Justifiable Cause of Complaint, for the Redress of such an Insupportable Grivance. But this is a Transgression of a much higher Nature, 'tis no less than an T-surpation of the Prerogative of the Crown (which our Wife Senate has declar'd fo Sacred and Inviolable) and which, if not speedily prevented, will in time pluck it from our Prince's Head. Upon which it can never Rest Safe or Secure, but as 'tis Upheld by the Principles and Doctrines of the CHURCH of ENGLAND, as Distinguish d

from all other Reform'd Churches.

Doubtless out of These Schools and Nurseries of Rebellion, have Spawn'd that Multitude of Fasticus, Heterodox, Atheistical, Lewd Books, and Seditious Libels. which are every Day Publish'd against Monarchy, and the Establish d Hierarchy, and Religion, to the Encouragement of Vice, and the Destruction of Piery, and the Scandal and Extirpation of our Law, Nation and Government. What Church or Kingdom in the World would patiently endure to see it self thus provokingly Affronted? And the Memory of the BLESSED MARTYR, the greatest Glory and Defender of Both, made the Infamous Subject of Scorn and Drollery. whilst the last Branch of the Royal Family is notwithstanding- Yet, God be Blessed; Flourishing on the Throne: What can be the meaning of those Fultifications, that are now every where Publish'd, of that Horrid Rebellion, both out of the Press (and, to its Eternal Disgrace!) out of the very Pulpit; together with the Impudent Burlesquing the Dismal Murder of HER ROYAL GRANDFATHER, but to Prepare the Nation to Act over the same Bloody Tragedy again? If an Heathen Republick would not suffer the Mysteries of a False Religion to be Profan'd, what Holy Indignation, what Zealous Resolution, what Ardent Affection, ought we to show in the Descence of the Venerable Mysteries of our True Religion, which is thus openly Attack'd with Reviling Scoffs, and Ridiculing Blatchemy ! These are such Crying Sins, as (32)

are enough to Sink our Nation into Everlating Vengeance, if not Prevented by a Timely Execution of the Law upon such Enormous and unheard of Offences.

I must yet. my Lord, intreat your Lordship's Patience, to make one Observation upon the Great Pains now taken by the Fanaticks to bring the Church of England into the same Equal Combination with those that were concern'd in the Blood of the Royal Martyr; but I hope the following Title of a Treatife, written by one of their Greatest Divines, will be an Ever living Memorial against this Villanous Suggestion, and which shall in a short time be Presented to the World, for the Illustration of that Sublime Truth, which their Diabolical Falshood would Endeavour to Ecliple. Thereoslyia. The OBSTRUCTERS OF JUSTICE, or a Defence of the Honourable Sentence passed upon the Late KING, by the High Court of Justice, Wherein the Justice and Equity of the Said Sensence is Demonstratively Asserted, as well upon Clear Texts of Scripture, as vrinciples of Reaf n. Grounds of Law, Authorities, Presidents, as well Foreign as Domestick. By JOHN GOODWIN Minister of the Gospel. Printed Ann. 1610.

And now my Lord, I shall conclude with a Hearty Wish, that what has been said, may be as Carefully Consider'd by all its Perusers, as it will be by your Lordship. Then will Falshood and Error be utterly Abolish'd, and Truth and Justice Leave the Best of Churches in a Safe and Hoursshing.

Condision.

I am;

My LORD;

Your Lordship's

Most Obedient Servant

