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CHURCH of ENGLAND VINDICATED

From the CHARGE of

ABSOLUTE PREDESTINATION,

As it is Stated and Afforted by the Translator of

JEROME ZANCHIUS,

INHIS

LETTER to the Rev. Dr Nowell.

Together with

Some ANIMADVERSIONS

On his Translation of ZANCHIUS, his Letter to the Rev. Mr John Wesley, and his Sermon on 1 Tim. i. 10.

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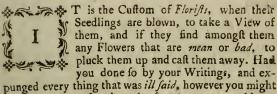
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THE

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

VINDICATED, &c.

REVEREND SIR!



punged every thing that was ill faid, however you might not have appeared to be quite fo witty, you would certainly have been much wifer. For though you may imagine that Compliment due to you, which one gives to Shakefpear, "His Wit is in his own Power;" yet what the fame Person said of him, may with much B

more reason be said concerning you, "I would the "Rule of it had been so too." It cannot be said concerning you, Feliciter anaet; for it must be owned, you have been most unhappily daring and unpardonably hold in your Flights. To enswer a Foel according to his Felly, is in some Cases allowable; less the be wife in his own Conceit. But in your Writings you have done soolishly alone: The Men, you set yourself so servely to espose, and so grossly to abuse, gave you no just Occasion, set you no Example for so doing.

It was mentioned as an Honour to Shakespear (as the Writer of his Life informs us) that in writing (whatsoever he penned) he never blotted out a Line: To which one that was his Friend, tho' not his Flatterer, replied, I would he had blotted out a thousand." And I must needs say, Sir, I cannot help indulging the same friendly Wish with regard to you. Doubtless Mr Toplady would then have appeared a wiser, a meeker, an humbler,

and a better Man.

Sed turpem putat in Chartis metuitque Lituram.

However in my Address to you, Sir, I shall not be so partial to what I write, as to spare a Word, because I wrote it; but, if upon a revisal, I meet with any thing I do not say, that might give Offence, but, that might give just Occasion of Offence, I shall dash it out again,

Nor think my blotted Paper a Disgrace.

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

You stile yourself a Presbyter of the Church of England; to which, in the Beginning of your Letter to the Rev Dr Nozvell, you give the high Character of the best of visible Churches. I readily allow she is such; and therefore am the more forry to see one of her Presbyters take so much pains to make her appear like some of the worst of Churches: I mean like those of Rome and Genevia. For how wide a Difference soever there may be between these two Churches in point of Discipline, and how wide a Difference soever in some Points of Dostrine; yet in that Point, which you stickle so mightily for, viz. the Doctrine of absolute irrespective Predestination; though all the Members of the Church of Rome do not fall in with it, because there they are notcompelled to it, as all the Members of the Church of Geneva do, because there they are compelled to it, yet if the Testimony of Dr Potter, sometime Dean of Windsor, be to be depended upon, there are ten Catholics, that hold this Point of Genevan Doctrine, for one that is so much an Arminian as to deny it. And no wonder; fince the Names of Austin and Aquinas. two Champions for Predestination, have as much Weight in the Church of Rome as they have with you. Aquinas, you know, was one of the most subtil Schoolmen, that ever that Church had to boast of. And Auftin's Writings are judged to confirm the popish Doctrines so much, that the Effigy of that Father is set with three others to support the papal Chair. And can you then flander the Church of England worfe than by affirming, that the holds a Doctrine trumped up by St Austin, maintained by the great popish Schoolmen, and embraced by far the greater part of the Church of Rome: that the holds a Doctrine, which represents the God of Mercy as dooming Millions of Millions of his helpless Crea. tures to necessitated Sin, and unavoidable endless Torments for the same, only to shew his Sovereignty and magnify his Justice! Justice, as you represent it, no better than the Tyranny of Tiberius; who because it was unlawful to strangle Virgins, caused the Hangman first to deflour a Virgin, and afterwards to strangle her. Contrary to you then, I affirm that either the Church of England teaches no such Doctrine as you maintain; or if the does, that she is not the best of visible Churches.

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

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

Forif Antinomianism and Ranterism, the genuine Effects of the Doctrine of Absolute Predestination, and Predestina. rians encouraging People to leave the established Church (which I know some whose Names have been frequently mentioned in certain late Publications, have done I fay, if these things endanger the established Church, (as they certainly do) we may well cry, The Church is in Danger. I could mention the Names of divers, who were brought up in the Communion of the established Church, were well affected to her, and made Profession of the full affurance of Faith, while within her Pale; who afterwards, through the artful Infinuations of fuch Persons, have been induced to forsake her.

To-dip themselves and sound For Christendom in dirty Pond; To dive like Wild-fow I for Salvation, And fish to catch Regeneration.

But you, perhaps, can eafily excuse this, so long as

the good old Cause is thereby promoted.

Page 6. You fay, "there is the utmost reason to be-" lieve, that the main Body of the Christian Churchwere unanimous Believers of the Doctrines now termed " Calvinific, for the four first Centuries." I should be glad to know what that utmost Reason is. Your telling us, page 9, that "during the four first Ages of the "Christian Church, Predestination and its concomitant " Doctrines, were undisputed, for ought appears to the contrary," is no Reason at all. And till you can disprove me (which I apprehend, you never can, I fay, the main Body of the Christian Church during that time, were not unanimous Believers of the Doctrines termed Calvinific. That those Doctrines were all that while undisputed I grant you; and for a very good Reason. because it does not appear that there were any that held them.

Ibid. In Answer to that Question, which you are " aware some Arminian Writers have had the Assurance (bold Men as they are) to ask, where was the Doc" trine of Predestination tefore St Austin?" You reply, Where was not the Doctrine of Predestination before " Pelagius?" I answer, the calvinistic, synedical Doctrine of Predestination was not in the Scriptures, nor in the Christian Church before Pelagius. Where is it written in the Bible, or what Christian Writer before Austin's and Pelagius's Time did ever affirm, as Calvin dors, that "Man doth fall, God's Providence so or-" daining it" And " the first Man fell, because the "Lord thought it expedient?" Or as Piscator does. that God doth holily drive or thrust Men on unto " Wickedness. That he ordained Reprobates to their " very Incredulity. That he took care to have his Tem-" ple profaned?" Or as your favourite Author Zanchius does, that " a necessity of finning, and of finning " unto death without Repentance, doth lie upon Reprobates from God's immutable Reprobation. That "God works all Things in all Men, not only in the " Godly, but also in the Ungodly. That both the Reprobates and the Elect were pre-ordained to fin as " fin." Or as Luther does, when he happened to be in a Predestinarian Fit, in his Book, De Servo Arbitrie, which you fo highly commend; that "it is incomprehenfible, yet believed by us, how it is just to damn " fuch, as do not deserve it?" Or as Peter Martyr does, That "God doth incite, seduce, draw, command, barden, and inject Deceptions, and effecteth those Things " which are beinous or grievous Sins?" Or as Maccovius does, that "God ordains that Man should sin as " fin?" Where I say, are such borrible Affertions as those, with abundance more to the same purpose, which are to be found in the Writings of the most renowned Calvinists, to be met with in the Scriptures, or in any Writings of the Fathers before St Austin's Days?

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

" minians

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

Doctrines that are called Calvinism.

Page 9. You tell us from Bishop Burnet, "that in "England the first Reformers were generally in the "sublapfarian Way; which you say, plainly enough intimates, that all our first Reformers were doctrinal "Calvinists, though with some slight Variation." And let me tell you from the Authority of Dean Potter, once as rigid a Predestinarian as yourself, and who studied the Controversy with much more Judgment and to much better Purpose than you have done, "that our first Re-"formers, in the Point of Predestination, did say over again those Lessons which they had learned in the

" Roman Schools." But what is that flight Variation that was among those first Reformers? Why the major part held, that God, in the Decree of Predestination, considered Mankind as fallen, the rest, that he considered them neither as fallen nor as unfallen; but fimply as Men. And "this you fay, affects not the main Quef-" tion." Yes very much. The main Questian relates to what you call the Doctrine of absolute Grace, but what you might more properly call the Doctrine of absolute Wrath, Vengeance, and Damnation. Now if the Calviniststhemselves agree to differ, as you phrase it, about this metaphyfical Disquisition, whether God predestinated fo many Myriads of Men to Damnation, confidered as finners necessarily made so, or only simply as Men (which Predestination to Damnation, you say, unavoidably follows from your Doctrine of Election, or Grace) is there not great reason to question whether God ever predestinated Men to Damnation upon either Consideration: especially considering that such a Predestinating Decree is most unjust and cruel; and so most unworthy the God of Justice and Mercy?

Page 10. The Calvinistic Doctrines you intimate " have been disputed between the Jansenists and Jesuits." Between them and some of the Jesuits it may be. But others, even some of the most noted Writers among the Jesuits were Calvinists, as well as the Jansenists and you. Page 11. " Luther himself was an absolute Predestina-" rian." By fits, I grant he was fo, as were Austin and Calvin .- " And was as able, and as resolute a Defender of God's eternal, irrespective Decrees, as Calvin or any other. What, did Luther be-knave, be-dog, and be-devil fuch as diffented from him in the Matter of Predestination, as Calvin used to do? Truly this makes but little for the Credit of Luther, if he did. And as little for the Credit of your Cause, that it has such Defenders .- But you fay, Page 12. " If any Person, after having read " a fingle Chapter in Luther's Book, De Servo Arbi-" trio, has the Assurance to pronounce Luther an Enemy to what is known now by the Name of Dollrinal

" Calvinism; he may-affirm Calvin himself to have

that Calvin was, in his fober Intervals, as much an Arminian, in the points of Predefination and Perseverance, as Luther, when he was somewhat wild, was a Calvinist. As to the Matter of Justification, whatever you call Arminians, I suppose, do as cordially affent to the Contents of the 11th Article of our Church, as ever did

Luther, Calvin, or you.

Luther and Calvin, you intimate, p. 13. agreed mighty well about Predestination and Perseverance. True, and both agreed in denying at one time, what they offirmed at another; in contradicting themselves and one another. I need not tell you where Luther plays the Calvinift; as you inform us, it is in his Book, De Servo Arbitrio. But I will tell you that he hath played the Arminian, or rather outdone them, in such Positions as these: "The Sins of the whole World, which are committed from " the first Man thenceforth to the last Day, lie upon the Back of that one Man, who was born of Mary. " Again, Christ is the Salvation of the whole World, from " the Beginning to the End of it." He affirms also, that "Christ is the Life and Light of all Mankind," with abundantly more to the same Purpose. To offer Proof that Calvin sometimes strenuously maintained abfolute Predestination, is as needless as to offer Proof that it is Day when the Sun shines. But that in Contradiction to himself, at other Times, he held General Redemption, appears from such Passages as these in his Writings: "Since Christ will have the Benefit of his " Death common unto all Men, they do him wrong " who by any Opinion of theirs, keep back any Man " from the Hope of Salvation." Speaking of Christ, he fays, " He is to be considered as an Expiatory Sa-" crifice, by which God is pacified towards the World," Elsewhere he teaches, that "Christ suffered for the " Sins of the whole World, and is, through the Kindness " of God, indifferently offered unto all Men, though all " Men do not apprehend him." With much more to the same Purpose, especially in his Epistle before B 5

the French New Testament. Such Arminian Predestinarians were Luther and Calvin. So did they play fast

and loofe with their own Doctrines.

Just as well they agreed also about Perseverance. If Luther at sometimes, as you say, maintained absolute Predestination, it follows that he maintained also invincible and infallible Perseverance. Yet at other Times he afferts plainly the total and final Amissibility of Grace, in such Passages as these: "He (St Paul) fignisieth " that now, being bewitched by the false Apostles, they " (the Galatians) had fallen away from and for saken " that Truth, which formerly they had obeyed. He " had faid before, that feeking Justification by the " Law, they cast away the Grace of God; and that " Christ died for them in vain. Here he adds, that " fuch Perfons crucify Christ, who had formerly lived and reigned in them. As if he should say, you have " not only cast arway the Grace of God; it is not only true, that Christ died for you in vain, but that he is " most shamefully crucified in or by you .- They who revolt to the Righteousness of the Law, are consuma " mated by it, that is, are made an end of and utterly destroyed. He that falleth from Grace plainly loseth " Expiation, Remission of Sins, Righteousness, Liberty, and that Life, which Christ by his Death and Re-" furrection hath merited for us." As for Calvin, who knows not that he fornetimes Hickles mightily for abfolute final Perseverance? Yet at other Times he teaches the Possibility of falling totally and finally from Grace. Hear what he fays: "We fee who they are, whom " the Apostle excludes from Hope of Pardon, namely . Apostates, who have alienated themselves from the "Golpel, which they once embraced, and from the " Grace of God; which befalleth no Man, but such " a one as fins against the Holy Ghost. He (St Paul) " convinceth them (the Galatians) of falling away not " from his Doctrine only, but from Christ. If you feek " for any Part of Righteousness in the Works of the " Law, Christ becomes nothing to you, and you are alenated from Grace. Scarce every tenth Man of " those, " those who have given up their Names to Christ. " retain the purity of Faith unto the end. Almost

" all degenerate - and grow profane."

So do those Weathercocks, Luther and Calvin, oppose themselves and one another. And if those Champions for the Truth, as they are called, thus play the Ambodexter, which side of the Question would you have us take? That which pleases you? For what Reason? Because you challenge St Austin to be of your Party? Nay, but his Authority will stand you in no stead; for he too was a double-minded Man and unstable in his Opinions; as avavering and inconsistent with himself, as Luther and Calvin. I need not tell you, that he is sometimes for absolute Predestination. But it is needful to remind you again, that otherwhile he is clear for General Redemption. He fays, "It was an Article falfly " fathered upon him, that he should hold, that our Lord Jesus Christ did not suffer for the Redemption of " all Mankind." And in purging himself from this Imputation, he fays, "the Blood of Christ is the Redemption of the aubole World." Elsewhere he speaks in this manner, "I know thee to be true God, and our " Lord Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of God, the · Creator, Saviour and Redeemer of me and of the " aubole buman Race. Mankind falls fick, not of bo-" dily Diseases, but of Sins. This great fick Man " lies all along throughout the whole World, from " the East unto the West. For the bealing of this great " fick Man, the omnipotent Physician comes down." With abundantly more of like Import. Austin too is quoted to confirm the Doctrine of unconditional, final Perseverance. Yet he says, "It is a thing to be won-" dered at, and much to be wondered at, that God " should not give Perseverance to some of his Children, " whom he hath regenerated in Christ, and to whom " he hath given Faith, Hope and Love." Again, he mentions some, "who go out of the world by Death, " with the goodness of their Wills fallen from good to evil -If he that is now regenerate and justified, vo-" luntarily relapseth into an evil course of Life, surely

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

and maintains.

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

"What Pretence, fays Dr Novoell to the Author of Pietas Oxonienfis, have you to call your own Notions the Principles of the Reformation?" You pertly answer, "because they are so." And to prove your Assertion, you say, "Open the Liturgy where you will, "Calvinism stares you in the Face." I open it on the very first Words of the Liturgy, which are these: When the wicked Man turneth away from his Wickedness that

be bath committed, and doth that which is lawful and right, he shall save his soul alive, Ezek. xviii. 27. Is there any thing in this sentence, that sounds like your Predestination? Does Calvinism stare us in the face bere, or in all the whole Chapter? Yea is it not as opposite to your Opinions as Noonday is to Midnight? It evidently is. In the Absolution used in the daily Service. it is declared, that God "defires not the Death of a " Sinner." In Te Deum, we are taught, that Christ " took upon him to deliver Man." In the Prayer for the Clergy and People there is this Petition: "Send down " upon our Bishops and Curates, and all Congregations committed to their Charge, the healthful Spirit of " thy Grace." In the Litany, "O God the Son, Redeemer of the World: That it may please thee to have " mercy upon all Men. O Lamb of God, that takest " away the Sins of the World." In the first Prayer to be used in Ember Week, we are directed to pray, that " those which shall be ordained to any holy Function, " may by their Life and Doctrine, fet forward the falvation of all Men." In the General Thanksgiving. we bless God " for his inestimable love in the Redemption of the World by our Lord Jesus Christ."

In the Collects for Sundays and Holidays, we meet with such Petitions, Declarations, and Expressions as these. " Almighty and everlasting God, who hatest " nothing that thou hast made. Ashwednesday, "Al-" mighty and everlasting God, who of thy tender love towards Mankind, hast fent thy Son our Saviour Jesus " Christ to take upon him our Flesh, and to suffer Death " upon the Crofs, that all Mankind should follow the .. Example of his great Humility." Sunday before Eafter. "O merciful God, who hast made all Men, and " hatest nothing that thou hast made, nor wouldest the death of a Sinner, but rather that he should be converted and live; have mercy upon all Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Hereticks; and fo fetch them home. " bleffed Lord, to thy Flock, that they may be faved " among the Remnant of the true Israelites." Good Friday.

In the other Offices, are these: "Almighty and ever-" living God, who by thy holy Apostle hast taught us to " make Prayers and Supplications, and to give Thanks " for all Men.' Prayer for the Church militant. "Ye " must give most humble and hearty Thanks to God " the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghoft, for the " Redemption of the World by the Death and Paffion " of our Saviour Christ." Exhortation at the Communion. "God fo loved the world, that he gave hi only. " begotten Son, to the end that all that believe in him. " should not perish, but have everlasting life. This " is a true faying, and worthy of all Men to be re-" ceived, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save " Sinners .- If any Man fin, we have an Advocate with the Father Jesus Christ the righteous, and he is the " Propitiation for our Sins." St John adds, " And " not for ours only, but also for the Sins of the zubole " World." Sentences at the Communion. " Jesus Christ " is the very paschal Lamb, which was offered for " us, and hath taken away the Sin of the World."
" Preface upon Eafter-day. " Jesus Christ-upon the " Cross-made a full, perfect and sufficient Sacrifice. "Oblation and Satisfaction for the Sins of the aubole "World." Prayer of Consecration. "Thou that takeit " away the Sins of the World, have Mercy upon us." Anthem at the Communion. "I learn to believe in God " the Son, who hath redeemed me and all Mankind. Catechism. "O most mighty God and merciful Fa-" ther, who haft Compassion upon all Men, and hatest " nothing that thou hast made, who wouldest not the " death of a Sinner." Communion Office. "O most " mighty and gracious, good God, thy Mercy is over. " all thy Works.—The Lord is gracious and full of " Compassion, slow to Anger, and of great Mercy." Thanksgiving after a Storm at Sea.

In this Manner our Church in her Liturgy fets forth the Extent of Redemption by Jesus Christ. Let us now confider what she therein teaches concerning Perseverance. And here let it be observed, that every Prayer for Perseverance implies a Possibility of Non-perseverance, in the Opinion of our Church: For to pray for a Thing which must necessarily be, and no Interveniencies whatever can prevent, is fuch a piece of Folly, as no Man in his Senses would be guilty of. And furely you, above all Men, would never suppose this could be charged on the best of wishble Churches. If you say, The End is not to be expected without the Use of Means; and the Means of obtaining Perseverance is Prayer; you give up the Point, and acknowledge with us, that Per everance is not a necessary and indefectible thing, but contingent and conditional. In our Liturgy then we find fuch Prayers as these: "We therefore pray thee, belp thy Servants, " whom thou hast redeemed with thy most precious " Blood. Make them to be numbered with thy Saints " in Glory everlatting." Te Deum. "Take not thy Holy Spirit from us." Daily Suffrages. "Grant " that by Patience and Comfort of thy holy Word we " may embrace and ever hold fost the blessed hope of " everlasting Life. Second Sunday in Adv. " Strengthse en us by thy Grace, that by the Innocency of our 16 Lives, and Constancy of our Faith, even unto Death. " we may glorify thy holy Name." Innocents Day. " Grant us thy Peace all the Days of our Life." Second Sunday after Epiphany. " Grant that we may al-" ways ferve thee in purenels of Living and Truth. First Sunday after Easter. "Grant us by the same Spi-" rit to have a right Judgment in all Things, and ever-" more to rejoice in his holy comfort. Whitfunday. " Keep us fledfast in this Faith." Trinity Sunday. " Make us to have a perpetual Fear and Love of thy " holy Name." Second Sunday after Trinity. " In-" crease and multiply upon us thy Mercy, that thou " being our Ruler and Guide, we may so pass through " things temporal, that we finally lose not the Things " eternal." Fourth Sunday after Trinity. "Grant that " we may fo faithfully serve thee in this Life, that we 6 fail not finally to attain thy heavenly Promises." Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity. "Grant that we may " fledfastly walk in the way that leadeth to eternal " Life." St Philip and St James's Day. "Grant us " Grace

"Grace so to follow thy bleffed Saints in all virtuous " and godly Living, that we may come to those un-" speakable Joys, which thou hast prepared for them

es that unfeignedly love thee." All Saints Day.

Much more to the same Purpose might have been produced from the Collects. But omitting that, let us fee what occurs in the other Offices. " To all thy " People give thy heavenly Grace, - that with meek " Heart and due Reverence, they may hear and re-" ceive thy holy Word, truly ferving thee in Holiness and Righteousness all the Days of their Life." Prayer for the Church Militant. " Repent you of your Sins, " or else come not to that holy Table, lest after the " taking of that holy Sacrament, the Devil enter into " you, as he entered into Judas, and fill you full of " all Iniquities, and bring you to Destruction both of Body and Soul." Warning before Communion. "Grant us therefore, gracious Lord, so to eat the " Flesh of thy dear Son Jesus Christ, and to drink his 66 Blood, - that we may evermore dwell in him, and " he in us." Prayer after the Preface. " Almighty " and everliving God, we most heartily thank thee, " that thou dost vouchsafe to feed us, who have duly " received these holy Mysteries, with the spiritual " Food of the most precious Body and Blood of thy " Son our Saviour Jesus Chrift, and dost affure us " thereby of thy Favour and Goodness towards us; and that we are very Members incorporate in the " mystical Body of thy Son, which is the blessed Com-" pany of all faithful People; and are also Heirs "through Hope of the everlasting Kingdom; - We " most humbly beseech thee, O heavenly Father, so " to affift us with thy Grace, that we may continue " in that holy Fellowship, and do all such good Works, " as thou hast prepared for us to walk in." Second Prayer after Communicating. " Grant that this Child " now to be baptized therein, may receive the Full-" ness of thy Grace, and ever remain in the Number of thy faithful and elect Children." Baptismal Office. of I pray unto God to give me his Grace, that I may " continue

continue in the same (State of Salvation) unto my " Life's end." Catechism. " Defend, O Lord, this " thy Child, with thy heavenly Grace, that he may " continue thine for ever." Confirmation. " Send thy Bleffing upon these thy Servants, that they obey-" ing thy Will, and alway being in Safety under thy " Protection, may abide in thy Love unto their Lives " end." Matrimony. " Continue this Sick Member in the Unity of the Church." Vifitation of the Sick. Now in all this, where; does Calvinism stare us in

the Face? So far is it from flaring therein, that it does not so much as give a fingle Peep with the Eye; but the whole of it stands in direct Opposition to that kind of Predestination and Perseverance, which you

maintain.

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

led to embrace the Errors of the Church of Rome? And if you cannot bring one, some perhaps will be ready to fay, that by afferting this, you shew yourself to be not a whit better than that Church which you feem

so much to despise.

Page 13. " How goes the Stream," of Doctrines in the Church of Rome? " Quite in the contrary " Channel" to Predestination and invincible Grace. " Witness the Tridentine Decisions, and the more re-16 cent Constitution, Unigenitus. Let a Man peruse " these, and then doubt, if he can, whether Arminia-" nism does not cordially coincide with Popery" Now, Sir, let me ask in my turn, How goes the Stream of Doctrines at Constantinople? Is it not absolute Predestination? Is there a Mussulman in all the Turkish Dominions that does not hold a necessitating Fate, and an inclustabilis ordo rerum? Let a Man confider this, and then doubt, if he can, whether Calvinism does not cordially coincide with Mahometism? Say that Calvinifts do not look upon Mahomet as a Prophet fent of God. I fay, on the other hand, Nor do Arminians, those of them that you boot at, look upon the Pope as the infallible Head of the Church. Will you reply, The Makometans do not believe Christ to be such a Saviour, as the Scriptures declare he is? I fay, Nor do you. In this respect you are but very little before a Musulman. Upon the whole, if such Members of the Church of England, as you call Arminians, are to be stigmatized as Papists for holding in common with them some Tenets, which the wifest of the Fathers held before St Austin's Days; some of the best of Christians have held fince, and our own Church holds at this Day; is there not as much reason to stigmatize the Calvinists as Mahometans, because they hold some Tenets in common with them? It cannot be denied. Own yourfelf a Mahometan then, or call an Arminian, barely as such, a Papist no more.

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

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

However, the Doctrines of the Church, you say, are to be learned from her established Writings above-mentioned. Agreed. I will take the Liberty then to tell you, in the Words of a Writer in the last Century, who was once as deeply drenched in Calvinism, as you are, and, I have reason to think, studied the Points in Controversy as much, and I scruple not to say to much better Purpose, that "Universal Redemption is afferted in no less than four distinct Articles, viz. the 2d, the 7th, 15th and 31st. So also in the Catechism, the Nicene Creed, and in several other Parts of the public Liturgy, as is evidently shewed by the Right

"Reverend Dr Overal, whilft he was Public Professor of Divinity, in the University of Cambridge. And to this agree the Confessions of the Protestant Churches beyond Sea, reckoned up by Mr Rogers upon the 21st Article; if not rightly, it is his Fault.

[&]quot;Again, the Liberty of the Will, and the Co-operation of Grace, are afferted in the 10th Article,

" wherein there is not the least Sound of irrefisible " Working; as it is excellently explained by the same " Dr Overal (a Person, for Temper, Piety and Modera-" tion, as well as for Wideness and Depth of Learning, as fit to tell us the very Mind of the Church of England, as any Man that can be named.) Again, the Possibility to fall from Grace after the Reception of the Holy Ghost, and to fall into damning . Sins (or into a State of Damnation) is clearly afof ferted in the 16th Article, and in the Homilies of our Church concerning the Danger of falling away from . " God; and in the Administration of Baptism; as of the same Dr Overal doth demonstrate, affirming, 44 the contrary Opinion to have been rejected by all " Antiquity, and too much confuted by the Experience of all Times, and only brought into the Church by the late Diffentions, which passed between Zuin-" glius and Martin Luther. Lastly, Conditional Pre-" destination is sufficiently, though implicitly afferted, by our Church in her 17th Article ; where it is " clearly to be collected, that God's eternal Decree of electing Men to Life eternal, was made in Intuition of their being in Christ; which is as clearly so also to be inferred from the Nature of the Promises, which are conditionally express in holy Scripture. And the Promises of God are merely the Tranof scripts of his Decrees, revealed to us in Time, after the Pattern and Proportion of what he decreed from " all Eternity."

Now unless you can disprove what Bishop Overal has advanced, (which you shall never, with all your Art, be able to do) you shall allow that he has vindicated our Articles from the Charge of Calvinism; however, as you say, Bishop Bull, Dostor Waterland, and several other religious and learned Men, have laboured hard to do it, but were not able." That our Church maintains Universal Redemption, as respecting Mankind; the Liberty of the Will, and the Co-operation of Grace; the Possibility of falling from Grace; and conditional Predestination; (as likewise did Auslin,

Austin, Prosper and Fulgantius) which you yet call Arminian Tenets, is undeniable. If therefore you have by and by in this Book culled out certain Affertions from the standard Writings of our Church, which, like many Threatnings and Promises in Scripture, are abfolute in Form, but conditional in Sense and Meaning, and will yet have them to be understood in an absolute Sense; and to be construed Calvinistically, you shall be forced either to renounce your Opinion concerning fuch Passages; or to own that the Church of England, like most Calvinistic Writers, is so inconsistent in her Doctrines, that no Man can certainly tell what Doctrine she would maintain; and so, instead of the best, make her one of the worst of visible Churches. Whether this was not the Defign of your Writings, you know best.

Page 16. You tell us, "The Arminian Doctor" (Bishop Bull) infinuates, "that the Determinations of the Church in behalf of the Calvinistic Princior ples, are not sufficiently clear, but dark and ambi-" guous. As if she had not clearly determined, " That " Predestination is the everlasting Purpose of God: " and that we are justified by Faith only." And suppose she has; as who disputes it? Under Favour, Sir, the may have clearly determined these Things, and yet her Determinations in behalf of the Calvinific Principles, may not be sufficiently clear, but dark and ambiguous. For these Points are no more peculiarly Calvinistic, than they are Arminian. " After this rate " any unbelieving Subscriber whatever, when taxed " with Dishonesty and Prevarication, need only cry out with Bishop Bull, "the Determinations of our " Church, are not clear; and he flips his Neck out of the Collar very cleverly." And truly you have made the Collar wide enough for any one so to do, as much as in you lies. That our Church holds the Doctrines called Arminian, as maintained by Bishop Overal, is manifest to every Man of common Capacity that reads his Common Prayer Book with Attention. And you, Sir, have worthily endeavoured to prove how greatly the contradicts herfelf, and therefore that her Determinations are not clear, and that the is a Church without any fixt Principles. But it is well that many of her wife and good Presbyters, have recorded that her fixt Principles were innocently and scripturally Arminian, or to speak more properly, Melanchtonian; however, fome have taken great Pains

to make her Principles smell strong of Geneva.

Will you hear another Quotation from a pious, learned, and judicious Writer, whom I admire as much as you do Zanchius? Being charged with Arminianism by a bitter Presbyterian in Oliver's Time, he replies: " I was then in the Opinions I now am " in, when I had not read one Page of Arminius's " Works: Nor do I agree with him, any further than " he agrees with Scripture, Antiquity, the Church of 66 England, and Mclanchton (after the Time of his Con-" version from the Errors of Luther and Calvin) This " Melanchton had been at first as it were the Scholar of Luther, and drew from him his first Errors. But being a pious, learned and unpassionate Man, (purfuing Truth, not Faction) he faw his Error, and of for fook it, embracing those Opinions concerning " the Liberty of the Will, the Caufe of Sin, the Unior versality of Grace, and the Respectiveness of God's Decrees, which'l afferted .- Thus Melanchton was, " and is still the Darling (more than any one Man) of the reformed Part of the Christian World; so much " the rather, because, besides his vast Learning, un-" biaffed Judgment, and transcendent Piety, he was " almost proverbial for Moderation. For this was he chosen to write the Augustan Confession; for this he " was much confidered by them that composed our Book of Articles, and our other Book of Homilies, " which shews us what is the Doctrine of the true " Church of England. For this he was imitated and admired by the glorious Martyrs of our Religion in the Days of Queen Mary: For this he was esteemed " far above Mr Calvin by Jacobus Arminius, the fa-" mous Professor of Divinity in the University of " Leyden ;

that

"Leyden; who, however a Presbyterian, as to Matter of Discipline, did yet so very far excel the other Divines of that Sect in exactness of Learning, as well as Lise, that we may say he became Melanchton's Convert." From this Testimony of Dr Pierce then, it appears, that the Church of England, is neither Arminian, nor Calvinistic, but treads in the Steps of Melanchton. And that his Testimony is true, there is no room lest to doubt, since, if it could have been proved salse, his rigid Antagonist, Dr Reynolds, and the violent Fastion that then strove for the upper Hand,

would not have failed to have done it.

Page 16. " One of the most furious Arminians now " living, the John Goodwin of the present Age—is " Mr John Wesley." However it may be thought a Matter that does not concern me, to undertake to defend Mr Wesley against your virulent Slanders and Invectives, yet, to let the World see what Regard you have to Truth, Justice, and Sincerity, I shall make some Strictures upon this Passage. You tell us, though most untruly, Page 132. "That an Arminian holds five of " the Points upon which the Mystic Babylon is built." And then you mention fix Points of Doctrine mainvained in the Church of Rome; one of which must be thrown aside, in order to reduce them to five ; for you charge the Arminians with holding no more in common with Papiss. And pray which must that be? I presume the first, viz. that no Man, so long as he liveth in this mortal Life, ought—positively to conclude that he is actually in the Number of the predestinate. This, though it be a Tenet of the Church of Rome, I conclude we must not deem an Error, because it is the undeniable Consequence of what is afferted by Elisha Coles in his Practical Discourse of God's Sovereignty, which is the Calvinists Body of Divinity, viz. "that Perseverance to Salvation must demonstrate the "Truth of Faith; and wherefoever this follows not. " Faith was but pretended," page 271. It undeniably follows from hence, that no Man can be fure his Faith is true, till he bas persevered to Salvation; and so. that no Man, so long as he lives, ought positively to conclude, that he is actually in the Number of the predestinate. Now whether the Arminians hold this distinguishing Tenet of Popery or not, it is evident the Calwinists do. As therefore you have been so unwary as heedlessly to lay down six popish Points instead of sive; and this sirst, like the Wickedness of the Wicked, falls upon your own Pate, I doubt not but you will take it as a Favour, if we throw this out again, and retain only

the five that follow.

The first of these five Points is, "That since the 65 Fall of Adam, Man's Free will is not lost and ex-" tinct." What Man in his Senses will affirm it is? He may as well affirm, that his Soul is lost and extinct. You yourself must allow, with Mr Wester, Elisha Coles, and me, that " the Will cannot be forced." And if it cannot be forced, it must be free. In this you must coincide with the Church of Rome, as much as Mr Wesley, unless you would incur the Imputation of an unreasonable Man. Herein vou must Arminianize, or be downright perverse. The Charge against Mr Wesley then is reduced to four Points, viz. " that he maintains Doctrines contrary to the 11th Article of the " Church, (which you have fplit afunder to make two of your Points) and to the 12th and 13th Arti-" cles." Now, Sir, whoever reads Mr Wesley's Writings cannot but fee, that his Doctrine is exactly agreeable to all these Articles. To charge him then with a pretended Arminianism, that is, " the very Essence of "Popery," can be no other than to be guilty of Falfbood and Calumny, if nothing worse. But you do not only charge him with being fuch an Arminian, but a furious one too. Now, Sir, I must tell you, I hardly believe you in this Point. I had an Opportunity twenty Years ago, of knowing as much of his Temper, as you do. He was then a Man remarkably meek and calm in his Temper; very far from having, like Calvin, a wild Beaft of Impatience raging in him, and which he could not tame. And I have never heard, (which I should certainly have done, if it were so) that there is is any Change in him in this respect for the worse. Could you then justly blame Mr Wesley if he should apply to you, the Words of David concerning Doeg the Edomite: Thy Tongue imagineth Wickedness, and with Lies thou cuttest like a sharp Razer. Thou hast loved Unrighteousness more than Geodness, and to talk of Lies more than Righteousness. Thou hast loved to speak all Words that may do hurt, O thou salse Tongue. And if he should tell you it is well for you (your present Quiet, I should rather say) that you can sancy yourself elect; or else I know not how you can read Prov. vi. 16, 17, 18, 19, and other such Passages of Scripture, without

trembling.

But Mr Wesley, you fay, is " the John Goodavin of " the present Age." Is he so? And did you speak this, meaning to reproach Mr Wefley. Setting afide 7. Goodwin's political Principles, (which I shall have Occasion to shew by and by you feem to be no Enemy to) and taking him only as the Theologist, you could hardly have faid any Thing greater in his Commendation. J. Goodavin is one of the chief of those Worthies, who suffered more for the genuine Doctrines of Christianity from the persecuting Calvinists of those Times, than the fix expelled Students did for their Attachment to Calvinism; and who, by the Breath of his Month contributed, as much as any Man, to difpel that Smoke of the bottomless Pit, which had clouded and fullied the Face of the Church of England. His Redemption redeemed, will ever remain as a Monument of his great Reading, clear Reasoning, and sound Judgment in the Points we contend about. This Book you fay, page 65. was effectually answered by Mr George Kendall; for which he had the Thanks of Bishop Hall. If it was, I'll eat it, as tough a Morfel as it is. Has Mr Kendall proved, that the Scriptures do not say what they do, in favour of General Redemption, and the Possibility of falling from Grace? Or has he proved that the Writers he quotes in favour of those Doctrines. do not fay what they do? Or that those Scriptures and those Writers do not mean what they say? Or has

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

Doctrines of the Church of England.

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

need to unfay, never to make one Ship of the Tongue; did you never do any fuch thing before that Commencement ' Did you never believe and maintain the Doctrine of General Redemption? If you did, why did you, wheel off from your former Principles? Will you tell me, you see clearer now, than you did then? This is the poor Plea of every Weathercock in Religion that we meet with Several I have known, that have Thifted about, perhaps more than you have done, whose last Vision, as they fay, was always the clearest; and yet, like you, were as positive at first that they saw aright, as they were at last. This cannot but create a strong Suspicion that you do not know when you do fee aright. And till you can give us better Proof of your present Infallibility of Vision, than you have done, you must give us leave to think for ourselves, and to think that you faw better once, than you fee now.

I have known one, that was always confident that he was right, notwithstanding he has changed his Opinion three Times to my Knowledge, and his Orinions have been as widely different, as the East is from the Weft. And at every Turn, every one was wrong, that did not think as he did. Upon every Change he was still as infallable in his own Account, as ever was Pope in the Account of a Papist, or Mr Toplady in his Judgment of himself. And after all this. I once heard this Shiftabout fay (as if he had always been as fixt to one Opinion, as the Needle to the North) speaking of a Gentlewoman of his Acquaintance, "I never come near that Gentlewoman, but I always find her in a new Opinion; there is a fincere Heart at the Bottom, or she would have been overset long ago." Now what can any one think of such Changelings? Tho', we may in Charity hope, as that Man did concerning his Acquaintance, that there is a fincere Heart at the Bottom; we cannot but in Reason think, that there must be much Pride, and a marvellous degree of Self-foothing in such a one, that can all this while. upon every fresh Change, fancy himself to be right. and condemn all others that do not change as often C 2

and the same Ways that he does. I would here give my Advice to all fuch, as are thus given to change; never change the old Opinion, unless you have sufficient Reason to think it is wrong; and if upon such Ground you do change, never condemn others for not thinking just as you do, unless you are quite sure you have changed for the right. If this Rule were obferved, I am clearly of Opinion, that real Christians. of every Denomination, might go to Heaven quietly, as for one another, and without falling out by the Way.

" Mr Wesley, you say, feems to have refined upon " Bistop Bull in Equivocation and dishonest Prevarication; and in a loose, shaggling Way of evading the " Force of Church-decisions, and weakening the sacred "Ties of folemn, repeated Subscriptions." Bull, you fay, page 14. " is one of those Names that are not " to be mentioned without Honour." I would ask, with what Honour we can mention the Name of a Man, though a Bishop, if he was, as you represent him, an Equivocator, a dissonest Prevaricator, and a loose, shaggling Evader of Church-decisions, and Weakner of the facred Ties of folemn, repeated Subscriptions? I should suppose the Name of a Man chargeable with fuch Crimes could not be mentioned with much Honour. And Mr Wefley's Name, according to your Account, seemingly with still less. For he, you fay, seems to have refined upon Bishop Bull; to exceed him in his Crimes. And with how much more Honour may we mention the Name of that reverend Presbyter of the Church of England, who has undertaken to vindicate her from the Charge of Arminianism, by endeavouring to prove that she is downright Calvinistic, by his own Equivocation, Prevarication, and loose, shaggling Way of evading her Decision in the 2d and 31st Articles, and in many Places of the Liturgy, (as I have already shewn) and Homilies besides.

· You, Sir, have subscribed to the 2d Article of our Church, which afferts, that Christ-truly suffered, was crucified, dead and buried, to reconcile his Father to

us; and to be a Sacrifice, not only for original Guilt. but also for the actual Sins of Men; and to the 31st, which maintains, that the Offering of Christ once made, is that perfect Redemption, Propiniation, and Satisfaction for all the Sins of the whole World, both original and actual, as well as any of those Ministers of Christ, which you call Arminian. And if you will needs have the Church of England to be Calvinistic, and subscribed to these Articles as such, must not you equivocate, prevaricate, and have a loofe, shaggling Way of evading Church-decisions, as much as ever Bishop Bull and Mr Wesley did and had? Certainly you cannot deny it. If then they, or any one elfe, that holds General Redemption, with its concomitant Doctrines, have, on that Account, been criminal in subscribing to the 17th Article; you and every Calvinist have been fo as much as they, and more, in subscribing to the 2d and 31st. A Generalist may fairly and honestly subscribe to the 17th Article, seeing that those, who were likely to know its Meaning better than you and I, have determined, that it holds no fuch Predestination as you contend for; as every unprejudiced Person also may eafily determine for himself, from the very Words of the Article; but no Calvinist can fairly and honestly subscribe to the 2d and 31st, but he must equivocate and prevaricate, and fly to such Shifts and Evasions, as are not to be admitted in any Case, much less in this, as being altogether inconfistent with Uprightness.

Page 17. "Mr Wesley, you say, very gravely tells "us, that the Article, which treats of Predestination, "only defines the Term, but does not affirm the Doc-"trine." The Doctrine taught by such Calvinists as you, I suppose he means. And can you prove that it does? If you can, I should heartily repent that ever I subscribed it. If I had had the least Notion of such Doctrine being affirmed in that Article, I would as soon have subscribed to the Mahometan Koran, as to it. You may gravely tell us, and you may as gravely attempt to prove, that all Events are absolutely necessary; and that such Necessity is fixt by the Author of Nature;

but I must have as bad an Opinion, as you have, of God, the fovereign Good, and believe him to be the Author of all the moral Evil there is in the World, before I can believe you. However, you maintain that the 17th Article does affirm your Doctrine of Predeftination; and I maintain that the 2d and 31st do affirm (in Words, that it is impossible, without doing Violence even to common Sense, to draw aside to any other, than their plain, obvious Meaning) the Doctime of General Redemption. To these you have subscribed; and if you have subscribed as a Calvinist, you did it infincerel;, and with fecret Provisoes and Exceptions of your own. I cannot help therefore retorting upon you St Paul's Words, accommodated to the Case in hand, varying a little from your flight Variation: Thou art inexcusable (O subscribing Calvinist!) whoever thou art, that judgest (the subscribing Arminian) for, wherein thou judgest (him) thou condemnest thyself: For thou that judgest dost the same Thing (in another Way.) And your own Words, a little varied, concerning Dr Nowell and his Subscriptions, page 24. "You, Sir, have sub-" scribed to our Articles and Homilies .- These Arti-" cles and Homilies are, not in your Sense, Calvinistic, but what you call Arminian. And you are a proof fessed rigid Calvinist. Either therefore you was not 4 a Calvinist when you subscribed, or you subscribed to what you dishelieved." By your own Estimate then I judge of you; and leave you, as well qualified for the Bufiness, to judge of the rest of your Sect.

Well Sir, you have, with that Measure of Courtesy and Candor that you are possess of painted out Mr Wessey in very black Colours, not only as a Man unsit to be a Minister of the Gospel, but unsit even to be a Member of human Society. You have set him forth as an Equivocator, a Prevaricator, an Enemy to the Church of England, a Factor for the Church of Rome; that such Men, (as you would make the World believe, he, and such as hold General Redemption are) were in Queen Flizabeth's Days ranked among Pelagians, Papist, Epicures, and Anabaptiss. Now, Sir, after you have

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faid all this, let me ask you, who do you think will believe you when you fay, page 26. " I abbor every " thing that even looks like Persecution for Princip'es " merely religious." But you do not perhaps, look upon the Generalists Principles to be merely religious. You look upon them as corrupt, impious and wicked Principles, and so by means of this Starting-hole, you can well approve of Persecution against the Generalists, and Mr Wesley especially, as being an Arch-beretic, one of the most furious Arminians now living, the John Goodwin of the present Age, and the Abridger of your Translation of Zanchius. You well know, Sir, that Mr Wesley has had a pretty good Share of Persecution, and that chiefly for having been represented to the Wor'd; in much the same manner as you represent him; so much of it, that if you had been in his stead with your Principles, and it mast have cost you as much to maintain them, as it hath cost him, I am inclined to think your would not have come up to the Price. As dear as you hold Calvinism, I could almost venture to affirm, you do not hold it dear enough to give up every thing for it, that the Men of the World hold most dear.

But as near as Mr Wesley has oftentimes been to the Gates of Death, through the Outrage and Violence of an incensed Rabbie (which I do not find but he always bore with the utmost Patience and Meekness, as furious an Arminian as you say he is) he has hitherto escaped with Life, and he can now go on his way pretty quietly, a favour which you feem to repine at. And therefore, out of your pious Zeal for the Church and Orthodoxy, you will give one more loud Halloo, after the former Manner, to try if you cannot rouse again the dull inactive Populace, that they may do effectually that Business, which before they left undone. But be advised, Sir, take heed what you do. For notwithstanding you would hift the Character of Methodist from the Calvinistic Party, and throw it wholly upon the Generalifts, a thoughtless Mob, when once raised, will shew them no favour on that account. The Leaders among you may take to themselves the plausible Character of THE Gospel Minis-

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ters, as if none preached the Gospel but they; and call their followers Sweet Christians, and Dear Children of God, as if none but Calvinists were worthy of such Names, but take my word for it, this will never sour Bacon. When Persecution raged before, the Calwinists fared but little better than the Generalists: And if your good Offices can prevail so far as to raise the Storm again, call yourselves what you will, the World calls you Methodists, and as such you must not think to go scotsree.

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

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

which is, that we should do unto them as we would that they should do unto us. It is a Lesson taught us by Christ himself, and admired even by a Heathen Emperor; the more is the Pity it should not be practifed by you, who fet yourself up as the Church of England's Vindicator. You, Sir, would not be willing to be persecuted yourfelf, why then should you endeavour to raise Persecution against Mr Wesley, or any Man else, that differs from you in Sentiment? If you would convince them that they are in an Error, do it if you can by Reason, where they err against Reason, and by Scripture, where they err against Scripture; but use no other Weapons, nor encourage others to do it. Do not, by charging them with high Crimes they are innocent of, endeavour to fet the licentious Vulgar on to beat their Brains out. As much as I hate Calvinism, I do not hate Calvinists. And though I would, if I could, rid the World of their horrid Opinions, I would not wish such as hold them to be shut up in a Castle in North Wales, or Walling ford, where none should be suffered to resort to them but their Keepers; as the Calvinian Bishops advised concerning those termed Pelagians or Free-Willers in Q. Elizabeth's Days; much less would I wish an End to their Lives, because they differed in Opinion from me. 2. I need not now tell you, that I am one of those Arminian Heretics, condemned by your Pen, that hold General Redemption, Free Will, and the Amissibility of Grace, in fuch Manner as they are maintained by our Church; and therefore whatever you have faid to spirit up the World and the Calvinifts against Mr Wesley or others, as Generalifis, equally affects me. And when it is come to this, that.

Proximus Ucalegon ardet.

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

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

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

whatever.

Having dispatched Bishop Bull, Mr Wesley, and Dr Waterland, you will have a Bout with Bishop Burnet. Page 21. The Bishop supposes an Article may be "conceived in such general Words, that it may admit of different Literal and Grammatical Senses." You reply, "As if there could be more Literal Senses."

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" fes of a Proposition than one!" As if there could not It is evident there may. For Instance, take this Proposition, the Word was God. A Trinitarian will take this in the literal Sense, and fay, the Word was God; even the eternal, unoriginated God. An Arian will take it likewise in the literal Sense, and say, the Word was God; but it was only an inferior, originated God. It is plain then that different Persons may subscribe the same Article in the literal and grammatical Sense, and yet subscribe in a Sense plainly contracy one to another. The chief Matter in Subscription then, is not to consider only what is the literal, but what is the true and genuine Sense of the Words subscribed to; as intended by those that framed those Words; which can be, supposing them all of one Opinion, but one and the same; whereas the literal. Sense may be taken different Ways. And he alone is the honest Subscriber that subscribes in the true and genuine Sense of the Articles, where that Sense is certainly known, or however in a Sense that appears to him as such, where the Matter is not sufficiently clear. But this cannot. be faid with regard to those Articles that oppose Arianism. Popery and Deism; for these are framed in such a Manner, as admits of no Evasion, nor Mistake; no literal Sense, but what is the true and genuine Sense also. When therefore you fay, that supposing there could be more literal Senses of a Proposition than one, "An " Arian, a Papist or a Deist, may with a good Conscience. " and without Equivocation, subscribe those very Articles "which literally and grammatically conclude point-" blank against Arianism, Popery, and Deism," You only bear false Witness, and vilely slander that Church you pretend to vindicate. A precious Vindicator truly! Page 23. You tell Dr. Nowell, "You and I and " every Subscriber, are by express Declaration of Au-" thority, pinned down to the plain, literal and gram-" matical Meaning of each Article." By the Declaration of what Authority are we thus pinned down? Supposing it to be that of King James the first? What is that to you and me? Unless it were the Declaration of present Authority, and so expressed. A Declaration without any Name affixt to it, I can hardly call, a Declaration of Authority. Its being called, His Majesty's Declaration, I presume, makes it no more Matter of Authority, than if it were called, His Holines's Declaration. But let me repeat it again, we are not only to consider the literal, but the genuine Sense and Meaning of each Article. And this I learn from the Liturgy to be such, that Calvinism, however it may appear to be the Sense of one Article (which yer, when attentively confidered, is no more than Appearance) is not taught in our Articles. And this every one must allow, that will not make our Church as inconsistent with herself, as

Austin, Luther, Calvin and You.

Well, you urge us further, King James declares, "That no Man shall put his oron Sense or Comment to be the Meaning of the Article, but shall take it in the " literal and grammatical Sense." What, without putting his own Sense upon it? Did you subscribe the Articles without putting your own Sense upon them, even when you subscribed them in the literal Sense? Your Question is not, whether you took the Letter in a Sense of your own devising; but whether the Sense you took it in was not your own, from whencesoever you gathered it up; or whether you subscribed them in the Sense of others, which you knew nothing of, and did not believe? If the former, then you subscribed it contrary to King James's Declaration, you put your own Sense upon it: If the latter, you were either very thoughtless or very dishonest.

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

Eyes,

loyal and godly Mr Prynne did. For you fay, "Whenever a Prince oversteps Law, Loyalty itself obliges a " loyal People to fay to fuch a Prince, as the Almighty. " to the Sea, Hitherto shall you come, and no farther." Now, Sir, it is possible, that a very good and wellmeaning Prince may chance to overflep Law, through Inadvertence and the wrong Advice of those about him. yet I can hardly think a Prince's taking fuch a flep, will justify his Subjects in rebelling against him immediately, or whenever he takes such a step. If you can prove Rebellion to be ever necessary, I should think it, however, as it is a dreadful Expedient, to be the last Recourse that should be had to. Did you think this, as the Article fays of the Homilies, to be "godly and wholefom " Doctrine, and necessary for these times?" If you do. I shall only fay, However " the famous Mr Wilkes is in " the Opinion of very many a passable Politician," (as you fay) you are not; much less an bonest Subscriber to a Homily against Rebellion, while you say one Word to encourage another.

Page 26. "The reverend and dignified Author of The " Confessional, is a Saint, when set in Competition with " fuch Divines, as would put out our Eyes, by daring " to tell us, that the 10th Article does not overturn " Freewill." And he is a Sinner, that dares to tell us that it does, and a very foolish one too. There is no need to put out the Eyes of those that are wilfully blind. Such Divines would only have you fee, what you will not fee. when you might; that to suppose a Man without Freewill, is to suppose him without a Soul; that though Mens will by Nature is free to nothing but Evil, yet the preventing Grace of God gives again such an Equipoise to it, that, it is as free to Good through Grace, as it is free to Evil by Nature; and that the Will, thus enabled by Grace, is co-operant with God, in working out our Salvation. Is this denied in the 10th Article? No, but evidently taught there. To claim the 11th Article to yourselves, as Calvinistic, in Opposition to those you call Arminians, is as great a Piece of Arrogance, as if you were to claim to yourselves the 1st Article, as such, in Opposition to them. We do not want to put out your

Eyes, lest you should see, that that Article " afferts

Just fication by Faith only; but we would have you see and own that we allow it does, and believe what it afferts to be true as much as you do; and no more bear false witness against your Neighbours. If there are some that are called Arminians, that believe it not, censure them, but do not throw out your venemous Slander upon all without Distinction. Excuse me, Sir, if I tell you, I could mention many, that you are pleased to boot at under the Character of Arminians, that are (if one may judge of you by your Writings) much better Men than yourself. And I must tell you farther, we must have clearer Sight than you have, before we can fee that the 17th Article " teaches everlasting, absolute, " gratuitous Predestination." That God from Everlasting appointed, persevering obedient Believers in his Son Jesus Christ to eternal Life, we see in his Word, and believe it; that he so appointed them freely without any Claim or Merit in Man, we allow also; but that he fo appointed them absolutely and without any Respect at all to their Faith or Obedience, and that his Wisdom did not freely chuse to regulate his Appointment according to these Qualifications, which are the Effect of his Grace received, we see not, nor can we believe, till we substitute the Decrees of the Synod of Dort in the room of the Bible. If you fee any thing like this, you must give us leave to suppose, till you can more clearly prove to the contrary, that it is occasioned by some Imperfection in the Vifive Faculty. In your Remarks upon the Advice given by some Bishops to the Government in Queen Elizabeth's Days, " that incorrigible Arians, Pelagians, or Free-will-" men, be sent into some one Castle in North Wales, or Walling ford, and there to live of their own La-

bour and Exercise, and none other be suffered to re-" fort unto them, but their Keepers:" You observe, of Ift. That FREE-WILL MEN (printed always in Capi-" tals, for fear they should be not enough taken no-" tice of) were considered by the Church of England, when in her Purity, as some of the most dangerous " Reculants

"Recusants she had to grapple with." It may be, not, Sir; I rather think they were only considered as such, by some of her bigotted, Calvinistical Bishops. "I" do not quote this mortifying Paragraph, you say, "from any Approbation I entertain of the Expedient recommended." No, good, moderate Man, you abhor every thing that even looks like Persecution, for Principles merely religious." Had you omitted your Remarks upon this mortifying Paragraph, and had not shewn your becoming Indignation, in the virulent Manner you have, against Arminians, your Protestation might have gained credit; but as the Matter is, it hardly will with those that know you best, unless it be herein, that you do not approve of the Expedient recommended, but a worse.

A certain Calvinifical Trumpeter of Persecution, had the Insolence, not long since, to publish a Letter to the Queen, in which he wishes the Civil Magistrate to inslict corporal Punishment on all Preachers, that do not preach Predestination. And after reading what you have written, who can doubt, whether you

fecond him with the same good Wish?

But you observe, 2dly, "the Free-WILL-MEN (ca"pital Offenders again) at that Time were very few
"in number; otherwise one Cassle, however spacious,
"would not have been thought large enough to contain them." One Cassle, I suppose, would have
held all the avoived Protestants in England in Queen
Mary's Days. And no wonder, when Prison, if not
Death, was the Consequence of owning their Principles openly. What then shall we learn from this
wise Remark of yours? Why, that the Government in
those Times was more tyrannical than it is now; and
that we have reason to be thankful, that we live in an
Age of Liberty, free from Popish and Calvinistical Tyranny; or else, that the People in general, in those
Times, were led away with Popish or Calvinistical
Errors.

I, Sir, as much as you, condemn Mens "fubscribing to Forms which they believe not, according to the

" the true and proper Sense of the Words, and the " known Intent of the Imposers and Compilers." But I must remind you again, that the Intent of the Imposers and Compilers of our Articles, was not to establish the Doctrine of Calvin in the Church, but that taught by Melanchton, as being thought most agreeable to Scripture and Reason. So that it is not so very evident, as you would have us believe, " that Calvinifts are the only fair Subscribers; and that Arminians, as such, are " virtually excluded from Subscription." Page 23. If by Arminians, you mean Melanckthonians, I fay, such are the only fair Subscribers; fo far are they from being excluded from Subscription. Whitaker, indeed, and his Party, would fain have made the Church Calviniftic, in Q. Elizabeth's Days; and in complaisance, as some think, to his Wife, who was a rigid Predestinarian, endeavoured to get the Geneva Doctrine imposed upon her. But the Smell was too strong for that Queen and her Privy-Council; wherefore the Lambeth Articles, which Whitaker had devised, and would fain have gotten added to the 39, were rejected, and commanded to be speedily suppressed. Nor would King James be intreated by Dr Reynolds and his Party, to let them pass among the Articles of the Church, any more than Queen Elizabeth. And as those Calvinific Articles were rejected by these Princes, by the Advice of the Governors of the Church, it is plain such Doctrines were not then confidered as the established Doctrine of the Church, nor indeed fit to be made fuch.

Page 29. You bear us in Hand with the Testimony of Bishop Burnet, that "the meaning of every Subscrip-" tion is to be taken from the Design of the Imposer, " and from the Words of the Subscription itself." But must we not know then what was the Design of the Imposer, and what the Words of the Subscription itself (whereby, it seems, is meant the Words that are subscribed to) mean, before we can tell what is meant by the Subscription, or know what it is that we subscribe to? I should think we must. You tell us from Dr Heylin, just before, " that the first Reformers did not so " compose

compose the Articles, as to leave any Liberty to dif-" senting Judgments; but did bind Men to the literal " and grammatical Sense; they had not otherwise attained the End they aimed at, which was, to take " away Diversity of Opinions, and to establish an Agree-" ment in the true Religion." I suppose this to be the End the Resormers aimed at, but if there are any ambiguous Words, any equivocal Terms in the Articles, notwithstanding the Subscribers are bound to the literal and grammatical Sense; and do subscribe in such Sense; yet Diversity of Opinions may not be taken away, nor the Reformers End in composing the Articles answered. If every Word is not sufficiently clear; every Term fixed and univocal, there must be some Liberty lest for dissenting Judgments; Men must have some Leave to put their own Sense upon such Words, unless you would have them subscribe something they do not know, and need not care what.

Will you berate me, as you have done Bishop Bull, for infinuating, that there are any Words in our Articles, which are not clear; that there is any Thing in them dark and ambiguous? I shall venture to stand the Brunt. We are told in our 3d Article, that it is to be believed, that Christ went down into HELL. Will you tell me, what is the precise Meaning of the Word Hell there? (not to mention some other fond Opinions about it) Whether it means the State of separate Souls, which is called Paradise, or Abraham's Bosom, as some of our Reformers supposed? Or whether, as was the Opinion of others, it means, the Place of eternal Torments? Certain it is, the Meaning of this Word is not quite clear. Will you tell me then farther, when you subscribed, Did you take this Word in both these Senses? or in one of them only, and which? And are you fure, the Sense you subscribed in, was agreeable to the Intention of the Reformers; who, though they agreed, that Christ, in some Sense, did descend into Hell, did not agree in what Sense? Or did you subscribe it in some Sense, the Sense of other Men and not your own; and in Obedience to the Royal Declaration, never attempted to put any Sense at all upon the Word Hell? If you subscribed it in any Sense conceived in your own Mind, you put

Sour own Sense upon it; however, it might be a literal Sense; and so offended against the Royal Declaration, in so subscribing the 3d Article, as much as an Arminian does in so subscribing the seventeenth. If you subscribed it, without regarding what was the Sense, without pretending to fix any Sense at all to it, then an Arian, a Papis, a Deist, a Jew, or a Turk, may subscribe in such a Manner, and be as honest a Subscriber as you.

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

Let it be observed here, that when I say, there are some Passages in our Articles, the Meaning of which is unfixed and ambiguous, I do not mean, any more than Bishop Bull, that the Church in her Articles "has ab-" solutely determined Nothing, and is a Church with out any fixed Principles." Your Wisdom must certainly know, as injuriously as you have treated Bishop Bull, that the Church may have determined some Things, though she may not be clear in all Things, as you cannot but allow she is not. She may have some fixed Principles, though there may be and are, some Matters in her Standard Writings, as well as in the Scriptures, of

doubtful

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doubtful Meaning. In all things effential and necessary to Salvation, the Scriptures are clear; so is the Church of England. Such Things she bas determined. In such her Principles are fixed, and may be known; and known to be for, and not against Arminians, how positive soever

you are to the contrary.

Page 31. " Only admit the three preceding Cita-" tions (from Dr Heylin, Bishop Burnet, and Dr Water-" land) to be just, reasonable and true; and the Conse-" quence is undeniable: Namely, that Arminian Sub-" scription is absolutely unjustifiable, Arminians them-" felves being Judges." But I cannot admit all thefe three Citations to be true (I mean in their Contents,) For though it be true, as Dr Waterland intimates, that " Men ought not to subscribe to Forms, which they be-" lieve not, according to the true and proper Sense of " the Words, (add, if he certainly knows what that " Sense is) and the known Intent of the Imposers and " Compilers;" yet this affects not the present Case, as we plead for no such Subscriptions: Yet the Citations from Dr Heylin and Bishop Burnet cannot be both true, because they are contradictory. The Doctor would have no Man put his own Sense upon the Articles, whether it agree with the Compilers Sense, or not; as if he were to subscribe them in no Sense at all. The Bishop tells us, " The Subscriptions of the Clergy must be considered, " as a Declaration of their own Opinion (i. e. a putting their " own Sense upon the Articles; however it be agree-" able to the Compilers Sense) and not as a bare Obli-" gation to Silence." You see your Premisses are bad, and therefore your undeniable Consequence does not follow from them. But whether these Citations are just, true, and reasonable or not, there is not a Syllable in one of them against Arminian Subscription, either directly or indirectly. And to offer these Citations by way of Proof, that Arminian Subscription is unjustifiable, is just as wife and as reasonable, as if you had endeavoured to prove it, by faying, Arminians honestly subscribe what they believe to be true; therefore Arminian Subscription is unjustifiable. I say therefore it is not.

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Page 32. " I would not be understood, as if I meant " to put all Arminians on a Par with Arians. I only " draw the Parallel, or rather Point out the Similitude, " fo far as prevaricating Subscriptions, and false Decla-" rations of Affent are concerned?" That is, you do not compare them to Arians in Principle, but in Practice; not in their Opinions, but in their Hypocrify and Prevarication; their Falshood and Knavery, in subscribing our Church Articles. How greatly obliged are the Arminians to such a worthy Presbyter of the Church of England for his Candour and Moderation! You might when your Pen was dipt in Gall, have called them Rebels, Thieves, and Murderers; or even have given them the Appellation used by old Father Barlee, as bigh a mettled Calvinist as yourself, viz. Noon-day Devils: but you spared them, and have called them no worse than Hypocrites and Prevaricators; i. e. false-hearted Knaves. I know a Clergyman, Sir, (and I suppose you know him too, by Name at least) that could not in Conscience subscribe the Articles of the Church of Geneva; but could and did subscribe those of the Church of England, and that as an Arminian. And I make no doubt, but that the Searcher of Hearts knew, that he was as bonest a Subscriber as you was. Nor have I so little Charity, though you have, as to think that he was, Rara avis in terris, nigroque simillima Cygno. I make no doubt, there are many honest Arminian Subscribers, as well as he. However it were best for you to leave that Matter to be decided by him, whose Judgment is according to Truth.

Page 32. You proceed to give an Account of Henry VIII's Book, intitled, A necessary Doctrine and Erudition for any Christian Man. I shall not pretend to defend all that is in that Book: I shall only observe, that whatever "Popish Trumpery" there is in it, it does not prove that Cranmer and Ridley had no hand in composing it. Nor that Poynet Bishop of Winchester, had none; the Author of your admired Calvinistical Catechism, set forth in the Time of Edward VI. He is supposed to have had a principal Hand in composing that Book, in 1534, which, three Years after, was reviewed, subscribed

to, and published by all the Bishops of England; amongst whom was Cranmer, and consequently Ridley too, unleis you can prove that he was not then a Bishop. However therefore, this Book shews, that the Reformation had proceeded no farther, than to leave " Potery " much as it found it; and that the Reformers them-" felves wanted reforming;" it shews likewise that Cranmer and the rest of these Reformers, were Arminians, in the Points we contend for; unless you can prove, that they too were all prevaricating Subscribers, and false.

Declarers of Assent.

Page 34. You say to Dr Nowell, "He who lives on " the Banks of the Isis, is not ashamed to dip his Pen " in the Tiber!" And may not Dr Nowell fay to you, He who has preached, and was well paid for it too, near the Banks of the Thames, is not ashamed to fetch his Doctrine from the Leman Lake; and he might as well have fetched it from the Hellespont? - " But at all " Events, Delanda est Carthago, Down with Geneva; " though Rome itself flourish on its Ruins." You rather mean, I suppose, up with Geneva; though Conflantinople or Mecca flourish by its Rife .- " Think not, "Sir, that I am too warm." I will answer for the Doctor as well as for myself, that he will not; if he only confiders what it is that kindles your Ardour. No wonder that a Man should be somewhat instamed, that professes to believe in a Deity, that he represents, as little better than Moloch. Were it not for this, the Doctor, as well as I, might wonder, that after you had promised, Page 5. to " endeavour to preserve, not only " the Decency, but the Respect, to which his Merits, " both as a Scholar and a Writer, justly intitled him;" you should fall upon him open mouthed, crying: "A " Protestant, a Protestant Divine, a Protestant Divine of " the Church of England, dares, in the Face of the Sun, " to rake into the Sink of an antiquated Popish Book, in " order to throw up Mud, with which to spatter the " Doctrines of that reformed Church, whose Bread he " eats and whose Raiment he wears!" Gently! Warm Sir! If you and others had raked no more Mud out of that

that Popish Book, than Dr Nowell has done, our Church had been left as clean as a Penny, and the Weaknesses of our pious Reformers, just emerging out of Popish Darkness, had not been so exposed to public View. But go on, dear, zealous Man, expose every one, Tros Tyriusva, that will not swallow down Geneva, as glibly

as yourself.

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

where.

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

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

Again I must observe, that you make use of such Petitions as these in our Liturgy; and have declared, and subscribed your Assent to them: " Keep us this Day "without Sin. Mortify and kill all Vices in us. "Grant us the true Circumcision of the Spirit, that our " Hearts and all our Members being mortified from all " worldly and carnal Lufts, we may in all things obey "thy bleffed Will. That our Flesh being subdued to the Spirit, we may ever obey thy godly Motions in Righteousness and true Holiness. Cleanse the "Thoughts of our Hearts by the Inspiration of thy " Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love thee, and "worthily magnify thy holy Name;" with much more to the same Purpose, implying Sinless Perfection, and that in this Life, if it can be implied in Words. And do you, Sir, pray for what is not attainable; what you never expect in this Life? Subscribe and declare your Assent to a Doctrine, that you pronounce to be false, fanatical, and presumptuous? And will you quar-

rel with Arminians for subscribing to Articles that they do not believe, supposing that to be true ? Physician heal thyself! Or else find fault no more with prevaricating Subscribers. All candid Men allow, that there is great Room to suppose that an Arminian Subscriber to the 17th Article may be bonest: But Charity itself cannot acquit any Man, as an Opposer of sinless Perfection either of egregious Folly or vile Hypocrify, that subscribes to, and

uses such Prayers.

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

What you, or others mean by finless Perfection, I can hardly tell; but the Perfection that I cannot help contending for, and am aiming at, and expect, according to the faithful Promises of God, through his Grace, to receive before I go hence, far as I am at present from it, is to love the Lord my God with all my Heart, with all my Mind, with all my Soul, and with all my Strength. and my Neighbour as myself. Now if such Persection as this (call it finless Perfection, if you will) is not to be obtained here, it must be for want of Will, for want of Skill, for want of Means, or for want of Power in God to effect it in us. Either God has determined, that his People shall not love him so; which is not the

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Case; for he hath said, I will circumcise thine Heartand thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy Heart, &c. Or it is for want of Wisdom, so that he knows not how to accomplish his Promise. But both Reason and Scripture enter a Careat against such a Supposition, and pronounce, that his Wisdom is infinite. Or, he has not sufficiency of Means, to effect what his Wildom could contrive, and his Will would have accomplished : But St Paul suffers us not to entertain such a Thought, when he stiles him the God of all Grace. Nor will he suffer us to distrust his Power, any more, than question his having the Means of making us perfect in Love here, when he fays, God is able to make all Grace abound towards you; and when he prays, (not a senseless Prayer, I presume) the very God of Peace fancilly you wholly; and I pray God your whole Spirit, and Soul and Body be preserved blameless, unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. Such Considerations incline me to believe, that we must and shall recover here through the Second Adam, that Image of Holiness which we lot through the first. You will still say, I suppose, Tell me one that was ever perfect in this Life? I reply, Tell me one that is happy in the other, and that is the Man.

To convince you still farther that my Opinion is right, I refer you to a Sermon preached in the Parish-Church of St Ann, Blackfriars, on Sunday, April 29, 1770, by Augustus Toplady, A. B. Vicar of Broad Hembury, Devon. This irrefragable Author therein tells us, "Heaven must be brought down into the human Soul, ere the human Soul can be fitted for Heaven. There must, as the Schoolmen speak, be a Congruity and Similitede between the Faculty and the Object;" i. e. there must be an inward Meetness for the Vision and Glory of God, wrought in you by his Holy Spirit, in order to render you susceptible of those exalted Pleasures, and that Fulness of Joy, which are in his Presence, and at his Right Hand for ever. Was thy Soul, O unconverted Sinner, to be, this Moment, separated from thy Body, and even admitted in-

to Heaven, (supposing it was possible for an unregensrate Spirit to enter there) Heaven would not be Heaven to you. You cannot relish the Blessedness of the New Jerusalem, unless God, in the meanwhile, make you Partaker of a new Nature. The Father chose his People to Salvation; the Son purchased for them the Salvation to which they were chosen; and the Bleffed Spirit fits and qualifies them for that Salvation, by his renewing Influences. And foon after; "God's gratui-" tons Donation, and Christ's meritorious Righteousness, " constitute our Right to future Glory, while the Holy Ghost, by inspiring us with spiritual Life, (of which " spiritual Life, good Works are the Evidences and " the Astings) puts us into a real Capability of, and " Fitness for that Inheritance of endless Happiness, " which otherwise we could never, in the very Nature " of Things, either possess or enjoy." I ask no more. All is here granted, that, I suppose, any sober Perfec-

tionist ever contended for.

"The Reformatio Legum, you fay, only declares, es that the Justified may fall into Sin, and that Sin is " Sin, let who will commit it; and that Cranmer and " his Brother Commissioners, by going no farther, " but letting the Matter rest here, tacitly set their Seal " to the Perpetuity of a Regenerate Man's Estate." Suppose they went no farther in that Tract, did they go no farther elsewhere? Prove this, otherwise this tacit sealing will not help your Cause at all, whatever fuch Proof may do. For their tacit fealing of an Untruth, can never make it Truth. To your Question therefore, " What has all this to do with your Novel " Arminian Doctrine, of totaly and finally falling from "Grace? I answer, 1st, It is not proved that this is " a Novel Dollrine; on the contrary, it is certain, the " Doctrine of the Inamissibility of Grace is, as Bishop " Overall affirms, and J. Goodwin, and many others " have undeniably proved. 2d, It has much to do " with it: For if it be granted, that the Justified may " fall into Sin; and that Sin is Sin, let who will commit it; and, as you affirm besides, that "Sin is, if " possible,

" possible, more exceeding finful in a regenerate Man, " than if he was not so;" then it must be allowed that if a regenerate Man falls so into Sin, so as to become exceeding sinful, it is possible he may never rise again. You have God's own Word for it, Exchiel xviii. 24, 26. The Force of which, all the wrighing and twishing of all the Calvinists in the World could never evade.

It is pity but you had published what you had prepared in the rough Draught of your Papers, to vindicate those venerable Prelates, Latimer, Hooper and Ridler, from the Slander, as you call it, of Arminianism. But you was afiaid of swelling your Book, and I presume. you would have swelled it to no Purpose, if you can vindicate them no better than you have done the Church of England; feeing your Vindication of her, is only flandering the Mother and her Sons. Is this Calvinism; " Christ shed as much Blood for Judas, as he did for Peter. Peter believed it, and therefore he was faved; 'Judas would not believe, and therefore he was condemned; the Fault being in him only and nobody else?" If it be, it is such Calvinism as I shall never quarrel with. Yet these are Bishop Latimer's Words. But to what Purpose is it to quote the Words of Latimer, Hooper, or Ridley, or any one else on our file. fince you fay, Page 41. " Not the Sermons and private " Writings, even of our Reformers themselves, are to " be taken for authentic Tests of our established Doc-" rines, as a Church : But those stubborn Things, cal-" led Articles and Homilies, which have received the " Sanction of Law, and the Stamp of public Autho-" rity." And let me alk you, Sir, has not the Liturer recieved the Sanction of Law, and the Stamp of public Authority, as well as the Articles and Homilies? I suppose it has. Now it is evident, no Writings in the World can more oppugn your Doctrine, than the Liturgy. Do the Art cles and Homilies then contradict the Liturgy? Beyond all doubt, if they ipeak your Mind. Stubborn. as the Articles and Homilies are, the Liturgy is flub-The Words of that Composition can, by no Art whatever, be brought to bend to your Calvinism; D 2 though though the Words of the Articles and Homilies may eafily be bent to our Arminianism; and must be so, unless we would render the established Doctrines of our Church, as great a Hotch-potch of Contradictions, as the Writings of Austin, Luther, Calvin and yourself.

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

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

ley, but can easily discern, that your Disposition is fiery,

though your Arm be feeble.

Bishop Poynet's Catechism, you say, " clearly exhi-" bits the Sense both of the Church and Legislature." Allowing that it exhibits the Sense of both, as it was in the Days of King Edward VI. what is that to us, any more than Pia et Catholica Institutio, set forth in his Father's Days? The Doctrines of the Church, you grant, are to be learned from the Articles and Homilies (I add, and Liturgy) of the Church herfelf; and not from Bishop Poynet's Catechism; which is as contrary to the Standard Writings of our Church, as Darkness to Light. Nor does that Catechism, though set forth by the Command of King Edward VI. and bound up with the Bible, sufficiently prove, that Calvinism was even then the established Doctrine of the Church. All that can be inferred from it is, that some rigid Calvinists in Power, had imposed upon that good young King, and made use of his Authority to impose their Notions upon the Church. Nothing, I presume, was done in a legal Way, to establish the Doctrines of our Church as they stand now, till Queen Elizabeth's Time; when, not Calvinism, but Melanchtonianism, or Arminianism, as you call it, was made the established Doctrine. Whatever therefore is afferted, explained and enforced in Poynet's Catechism, concerning eternal, perfonal, gratuitous and irreversible Election, and the Inamissibility of Grace, we are no more concerned with, than with Queen Mary's Commands for the Establishment of Popery. Nor does that Catechism, which you call A valuable Monument of good old Church Doctrine, contain much more found Divinity than the old Koran of Mahomet.

Page 44. "This Excellent Catechifm" (excellent only for its Abfurdity) "was published the very next Year "after the framing and setting forth of our Church "Articles; and therefore may be considered as a pro- "fessed Explication and Enlargement of them." I can, in part, readily allow this; and a pretty Trick it was. When Articles were framed in such a Manner, that Melanehton himself would hardly have resused to sub-

scribe to them, up starts rigid Poynet, and gives us (I do not say as you do, an Explication of them; for his Catechism is not such, but) an Enlargement: Laying down such Matters, to be believed concerning Election and Predestination, as are not so much as binted at in the Articles; and then gets poor young King Edward, whom he had brought to his Lure, to command all Schoolmasters within his Dominions to teach the Youth this Catechism. It is well for us, that wifer Men have drawn up a Form of Jounder Words, and have composed a more scriptural Catechism than Poynet's, and have inferted it in the Book of Common Prayer, for the Instruc-tion of Youth; this, Sir, you have declared your affent to. But now affirm, that Poynet's Catechifm, which is the very Reverse of our Church Catechism, is a valuable Monument of good old Church Dostrine! How comes this to pass? Did you play the Arminian in your Subscription to the Church Catechism, to gain Preferment; and the Calvinist, in your Letter to Dr Nowell, for some other End?

Page 45. You honour Queen Elizabeth with the Character of a " great Princess," because she did not oppose the Tyranny of the persecuting, bigotted Calvinists for a while; but Page 54. when she exerted her Authority to suppress the Lambeth Articles, then you degrade her as a " haughty Monarch, who was too much " her Father's own Daughter." Here, as well as every where elfe, we fee what Sort of Persons shall be intitled to your Commendations. And I see so much of it, that I must needs tell you, I cannot but esteem your Reproaches Elogies, and your Encomiums dozonright Slan-

der, wherever I find them.

You tell us, from Strype's Annals, "that the Parson " of Milk-street, London, in behalf of himself and others, requested an Act of Toleration for himself " and his Brethren, and petitioned, that they might " enjoy their Opinion, viz. that God doth not predefti-" nate any Evil, Wickedness, or Sin in any Behalf." Good God! to what a Pitch of Tyranny and Wickedness was the Calvinistic Faction gotten in Elizabeth's Daysi

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

In your Remarks upon the Extract from Strype's Annals, you observe, "that our Protestant Bishops and " Clergy were then more highly Calvinific, than, per-" haps, the Scriptures will warrant; as holding that "God was the Author both of Man's Sin and Dam-" nation." Perhaps! Then it is not certain to you, .. that the Scriptures do not warrant such a blasptemous Tenet! I presume, you think they do, because you hold it yourself. For which Reason, though "Mr "Wilkes (as you say) is far enough from being a Cal-" vinift," I scrup'e not to pronounce him almost as consummate a Theologist as yourfelf. For if he is mif-" looked upon as differing from the rest of our Pro-" testant Churchmen." And whatever such Procestant Churchmen, as you call them, thought of the Matter then, every wifer Man now will allow, that they did not differ from them without Reason .- " That Parson " Talbot, and his Followers, are expressly said to have " imbibed their qualified Notions of Predestination from " foreign Divines." And pray, (excuse my plainnes, as I only tread in your Steps) did Parson Toplady and his Teachers imbibe their high Calvinistic Notions from any other? And if Parson Talbot's qualified Calvinism is therefore to be exploded, because it is not of pure "English Growth," must not Parson Toplady's rigid Calvinijm, for the same Reason be exploded along with it? What could your Wisdom intend by this-

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deep Remark? "Those who held this Opinion, of " God's not being any Caule of Sin and Damnation, " were at that Time mightily cried out against by " the main Body of our reformed Church, as Fautors of false Religion." This shews what a deplorable State the Church was at that Time in, and you would wish it to be in now; that unless a Man would be an impious Blasphemer, he was mightily cried out against as a Fautor of false Religion; and that by the main Body of the Church: and fuch a Church you call a reformed one. Reformed indeed; but from bad to worse; from Popish Superstition to Calvinistic Blasphemy. -" That to be called a Free-will man, was looked upon " as a shameful Reproach and opprobious Infamy; yea, and "that a Person so termed, was deemed beretical." The fame may be faid now of those that are called Methodists, (a People how greatly honoured, while you were reckoned one among them !)-But, I suppose, to be deemed heretical, and proved so, are two Things .- "That the Par-" fon of Milk-street, his requesting an Act of Toleration for " himself and his Brethren (to enjoy their Opinion) "demonstrated a Consciousness of their differing from the "Church established." Not at all. It only demonstrates that they differed from the leading Faction of the Times; and that fuch was the Tyranny and Oppression of that bigotted Faction, that it was dangerous even for a Man to enjoy his innocent Opinion, without an Act of Toleration; notwithstanding he should worship God according to the prescribed Order of the Church. In all this have you been unwifely pleading the Cause of Calvinism; or artfully and designedly exposing it to Contempt? For, as you have set it forth, it cannot fail of being the utter Aversion and Abhorrence of every sober thinking Man.

But you remark further. " As these sort of People were then more modest, so they were much more ortho-" dox, than the Modern Arminians." I presume, their petitioning for leave to enjoy their Opinion, was not so much a Token of their Modesty, as of their Fear of that Herd of Persecutors, who sat at the Helm. And

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whether they were more Orthodox than the Modern Arminians or no, it is certain they were more so than either the Calvinists of that, or the present Age. But, by the by, let me tell you, a Man of your Metal is no more fit to be a Judge of Orthodoxy, than a Popiss Inquisitor is to be a Judge of Heresy. For as he judges of Heresy by the Decrees of the Council of Trent; so you judge of Orthodoxy by the Decrees of the Council of Dort; and which Convention was the quarts, it is hard

to fay.

You add, "The Semipelagians" (why not Semicalvinifis? Seeing they were only such as held " qualified " Notions of Predestination;" and were no other than what are now called Moderate Calvinists.) These Semipelagians, alias Semicalvinists, " of Queen Eliza-" beth's Reign, were very ready to consent that any " ecclefiastical or civil Penalty should be levied on " those who should, by their express Words or Writings, affirm and maintain, that Man, of his own " Natural Power, is able to think, will, or work of him-" felf, any Thing that should in any Case help or serve " towards his own Salvation, or any part thereof. Where is the Arminian now, who would make fuch a " Concession as this?" The John Goodwin of the prefent Age, as you call him, will readily allow, that Man, of his own natural Ability, can do none of these Things. I will do the same for another, and so will many pious, worthy Men that I could name. But whatever the Semicalvinists might do, much more those of your Stamp. I suppose no godly Arminian would consent to persecute Men for their religious Opinions, and force them to be orthodox - by apostolic Blows and Knocks; such a Method of Conviction they would leave to Calvinifis and Papifts.

Page 48. "Nothing can be more evident, than that the Bishops and Clergy to whom that Petition was addingfied, believed the Predestination of all Actions and Events whatever, Evil as well as Good." Then I fay, nothing can be more evident, than that these Bishops and Clergy were a Company of silly Men, to say no

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worse. Whatever Pains you have taken to make them appear fuch, one would scarce think they could be such Doles, as you represent them. But it is very proper you should represent them as such, to keep yourself in Countenance. That too many of the inferior Clergy at that Time were Men of little Learning is plain, and were but mean Proficients in Divinity, as appears from the Preface to the Book of Homilies. But that the Fathers of the Church were as ignorant as such their Sons, and as deep in the Calvinian Error, I cannot believe, if I

look into my Common Prayer Book.

That Mr William Barret was constrained to recant some scriptural Truths, that he had advanced in his Sermon, preached before the University of Cambridge, must be allowed, to the eternal Shame of the Persons that obliged him to it; feeing he was forced to retract. if I may so speak, what he never afferted. Mr Barret had only afferted, " that no Man was so firmly establish-" ed, that he ought to be secure of his Salvation;" whereas he was enjoined to make this Retractation; " those that are justified by Faith, &c. ought to be " certain and secure of their Salvation." Where, observe, certain should not have been added; for that he never denied; and to make him acknowledge that Men ought to be fecure, was to make him speak against the Tenor of many Passages of Scripture, and the Mind of some of the most renowned Fathers, and even of Austin himself. But what of that? The good old Cause, as it was afterwards called, required, that an Arminian Heretic should be suppressed, and it mattered not how, whether justly or unjustly, so it was but done. And here let me observe, that Dr Goad, afterwards one of the Members of the Synod of Dort, was one of Barret's Judges. This truly learned Man, who had once flickled to mightily for the Doctrine of absolute Predestination, when he came to himself, flood forth an Advocate for the other Side of the Question. And his Disputation concerning the NECESSITY and Contingency of Events in she World, in Respect of God's eternal Decrees, is sufficient to cut the Sinews of Calvinism asunder. Ycu

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You say, Page 51. "The University observed to " Archbishop Whitgift, that Barret had advanced Un-" truths, against the Religion of our Church, pub-" lickly received, and always held in her Majesty's " Reign, and maintained in all Sermons, Disputations " and Lestures." I should suppose that this " Acade-" mical AEt" cannot be very " peculiarly grating" to Dr Nozvell, because it is an Academical Untruth. For 1st, What Barret advanced, was not against the Religion of our Church, (however publickly at that time received) as always held in her Majesty's Reign. For however the chief Rulers of the Church might then have degenerated into rank Calvinism, certain it is from the Book of Common Prayer, that the Church had once held Melanchtoniansm. 2. It appears from Parfon Talbot's Petition, in behalf of himself and his Brethren, that at most no other than Semicalvinism was maintained in Some Sermons and Disputations; for which these Semicalvinists were called many reproachful and opprobrious Names, by the persecuting Bigots that were thoroughpaced Calvinifts.

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

Page 57. " Bishop Andrews agrees with the Arch-" bishop, as to the Main, in his Determination concerning these Articles." This Account you give us from Dr Edwards. But it is a very false one. Bishop Andrews's Judgment concerning the Lambeth Articles, I have now lying before me. He differs from the Archbishop in several of the most material Points of the Controversy: For he says, " I dare not condemn the Fathers, who almost all affert, that we are elected and " predestinated according to Faith foreseen: That the "! Necessity of Damnation is bypothetical, not absolute; " Men being damned for their Sins, therefore because " they have finned; and not (merely) upon that Account, " because they are not Pred stinated' (to Salvation.) "Whether the Holy Spirit may not for a time be with-" drawn, or extinguished, he owns, he doubts. Thou of fandest by Faith; be not bigh-minded, but fear: " Otherwise you also shall be cut off. How should not " this be an irrifory Precept, says he, if a Man cannet " fall away?" With much more to the same Purpose. "That God is ready and at hand to bestow and commu-" nicate his Grace; and this, fays he, I think, is of given to all. It is the Fault of Men themselves, " that what is offered is not (actually) conferred. For Grace is not wanting to us, but we are wanting to " that." And this he confirms by this Passage from St Austin: " All Men may turn themselves from the " Love of visible and temporal Things to keep God's " Commands, if they will; because that Light (Christ) " is the Light of all Mankind." The Cause why all are not drawn, or are not so drawn, that they come to the Son, is the dissolute Will of Men themselves, and not the absolute Will of God. It is plain from all this,

that

that Bishop Andrews was as much a Semipelagian, as Parson Talbot, or any of those Arminian Heretics; so far was he from agreeing in the main to the Lambeth Articles, as Dr Edwards and you would have us believe.

Your pompous account of the " ever-memorable Sy-" nod of Dort," as you call it, will never induce any impartial Man, that is acquainted with the Proceedings of that infamous Cabal, to think favourably of it. " Scarce ever, you say, I believe, did the Christian "World, before or fince, fee fuch a Number of Evange-" lical Divines, so learned, so pious, so discrett, so can-" did" (why did you not add, so beavenly and so ange-lical?) " affembled together under one Roof," Page 61. Is it possible you could ever think to impose upon an intelligent Reader, by faying this? I should imagine not. But you had this to be considered on your side; you were likely to meet with many Readers who kneed no better; and many others, who would be glad to have any Falshood afferted, so it did but favour the good old Cause. That many of the Members of the Synod were learned Men, is true: But that they were, to a Man, evangelical, admits of some Dispute. You acknowledge, Page 47. that our Protestant Bishops and Clergy were in Queen Elizabeth's days more highy Calvinific than perhaps the Scriptures will warrant. Maccovius was as bighly Calvinistic as any of them, and yet his Blasphemy was pronounced by the Synod to be quite pure and orthodox. And I can hardly allow such Men to be very evangelical, who, by your own Confession were more bighly Calvinistic, than (without your Perbaps) the Scripture will warrant. Pious Men, I believe, the few English Divines were that were at the Synod. But as for the chief Managers and Principal Doers at that Caba!, I have too great Reason to fear they were but fo fo. Discreet enough they were too, it must be owned; if by Discretion you mean Subtilty and Cunning: For they took care to have none among them, as near as they could, but such as they thought for their turn; as appears from their Message to the Prince of Anhalt. And as for their Candour we have this Account from

one that was present at the Synod, " That things were " carried at Dort, somewhat worse than at Trent itself, " rather by Violence, than Reason. Their Arguments " were all Iron; their Syllogisms, Stocks and Fetters; " the Prætor made the Major Proposition, the Listor. " the Minor, and the Prison was the Conclusion." And yet you would bear us in hand, that " never were Debates of fuch Intricacy and Importance, carried on " with more Decency, Solemnity, and Unanimity, than " in this Synod !" Page 62. For your better Information concerning this, and some other more interesting Matters, I would recommend to your serious Perusal Episcopius's Account of the Synod of Dort, and the Christian's Rescue from the Grand Error of the Heathen, (touching the fatal Necessity of all Events) and the difmal Consequences thereof, which have slily crept into the Church. By Thomas Pierce, Rector of Brington in Northamptonsbire: And if it does not make you wifer than ever the reading of Jerome Zanchius did, I will turn Mahometan. But in the mean time, I must advertife you of this, that if you do not learn of Mr Pierce to become a sounder Christian than you are, you will be in danger of learning from old Father Barlee, his Antagonist, to rail and call Names in a manner even beyond what your own natural Genius could carry you to. Page 62. " I cannot, without doing Violence to " Truth, acquit the Arminian Writers, in general, of Ar-" tifice and wilful Mifrepresentation, hardly compatible with Heathen Honesty, and fill less with Christian Inte. " grity, when they treat of Doctrines and Transactions " relative to Calvinism." I readily believe you; though you certainly might if you would. And yet would you have us acquit you of these Crimes, when you tell Dr Nowell, that he apparently borrowed the Phrase, Horrible Decrees, from Mr John Wesley. For is it not as

rible Decrees, from Mr John Wesley himself borrowed it this apparent that Mr John Wesley himself borrowed it this Phrase from Mr John Calvin; and is it not equally apparent, that Dr Nowell might borrow it from Calvin, as well as Mr Wesley? Certainly you cannot be ignorant that your own Doctor, in his Institutes, calls the Doctrine

of unconditional Reprobation a Horrible Decree. When therefore you would infinuate that Mr Wesley was the Author of this Phrase, and that Dr Nowell borrowed it from him, if you had not been a Calvinist, I should have wendered at you. But however my Wonder ceases, upon this Condition, I cannot acquit you of that Artifice and wilful Misrepresentation, wherewith you charge the Arminian Writers. Nor can I acquit (to use your own genteel Expression to Mr Wesley) the Bell-wether of your Party, of such Artifice and wilful Mifrepresentation, in his Review of Arguments against the Doctrine of General Redemption considered, published in the Gospel Magazine, as it is called. He has this Quotation (if that may be so called, which was never written before.) Is it not a horrid Shame, to hear honest People so feduced into Love-killing Factions, siding with their Teachers? Whereas the words in that Pamphlet are these: Love-killing, factious Sidings, by their Teachers. The Passage is attributed to the Author, which is not his. but a Quotation from Baxter, as the Pamphlet declares. And if W. M-n could not fee it, he should have made use of his Peeping Glass, which he uses upon other Occasions to find Faults, which might perhaps have prevented him from making any. But the good old Cause did not require it; and therefore he wilfully mis-represented the Matter. Yet W. M—n is a most excellent Man, and a sweet Christian. Page 63. You tell us from Dr Edwards, " That if

"copius urged John iii. 16. it is likely he was reconciled to him next Morning." To prove this, certain Passages are quoted from Mr Haler's Sermons; among which there is this: "It is a noble Resolution, so to humble ourselves under the hand of Almighty God, as that we can with Patience hear, yea think it an honour, that so base Creatures as ourselves, should become the Instruments of the Glory of so great a Majesty, whether it be by eternal Life, or by eternal Death; though for no other reason but for God's Goodwill and Pleasure's sake." In reading this and some other

" Mr Hales bid John Calvin, Good-Night, when Epis-

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

though you entirely share it among you.

Page 67. " When Arguments fall short, it is too " common with Controversial Writers, to call Names " and fling Dirt." I must say to you, as you to Dr Nowell, " I could wish, Sir, that you had not stooped " to this illiberal Recourse." For how fadly is your own Observation verified in your Letters to Dr Nowell and Mr Wesley? In the former, the Arminians in general are branded with the Character of Prevaricating Subscribers, False Declarers of Assent, Mushroom Schifmatics, Friends and Coufin-germans to the Papifts; Men, as Writers, guilty of such Artifice and wilful Mifrepresentation, as is hardly compatible with Heathen Honesty, or Christian Integrity; not to mention the pretty Names you have bestowed upon Individuals. In the latter you call Mr Wesley a restless Arminian, the Bellwether of deluded Thousands, acting with all the Sophistry of a Jesuit, and the distatorial Authority of a Pope, and the ignoble Part of a lurking, sly Assassin; a Knave, a lying Sophister, a Divine sunk beneath the Level of an Oyster-Woman, a Theological Coward, a Religious Gambler, a Proteus, possessed of more then Serpentine Elability, a Windmill, a Scribler, an old Plagiary, a literary Picker and Stealer, &c. &c. &c. Though you

fly

lay to Mr Wesley, "Blush if you can;" as if you doubted, whether he could or not: I was in hopes you would have done so, upon a Review of what you had written; considering that you had no Precedent, from what Dr Nowell, or Mr Wesley had written, to write in such a Manner, and so no Plea. But I find myself mistaken. You only blame yourself in a subsequent Publication, for not having written in a worse Manner. The Comedian makes a Bluft on a young Man's Cheek, a hopeful Sign of Virtue still remaining: Erubuit; salva res est, says he. But if you can face out this, what shall we say? Non erubuit; perdita res est. Where there is not so much as a Flushing on the Cheek, the Case is bad indeed. However, if I may advise you, for the future leave off calling Names yourself, or no more blame others for doing it; lest otherwise some that are Men of as much Metal as yourfelf, should say to you, Thou Hypocrite, first cast out the Beam out of thine own Eye; and then thou shalt see clearly to cast

out the Mote out of thy Brother's Eye. Page 68. In order to bring John Goodwin's Redemption redeemed, into disesteem, you tell us, that the same John Goodwin, " that virulent Anticalvinist, wrote an elaborate Treatise in prosessed Vindi-" cation of King Charles's Murder." Be that as it will, Goodwin's Sentiments, as a Politician, cannot at all invalidate his Arguments in Defence of General. Redemption. These will stand impregnable against all the Artillery of all the Calvinists in the World. But by the Way, Sir, let me ask you, was Goodwin a Rebel, for writing, as you say, A Defence of the Sentence passed on King Charles, by the High Court of Justice? I would beg Leave to ask, How much better are you for writing this: " Whenever a Prince oversteps the " Law, Loyalty itself obliges a loyal People to say to " such a Prince, as the Almighty to the Sea, Hitherto falt thou come, and no further," Page 49. i.e. Loyalty itself obliges a loyal People in such Case to rebel: not to remonstrate and modestly shew the Prince his Error, and request a Redress of Grievances; but daringly

fly in the Prince's Face at once; stretch out the irrefishible Arm of Power, and give the dread Command, as God does to the Sea, and so force him to Obedience, or dethrone and murder him. I have not strained your Words at all. What can they mean else? Let me then ask you seriously again: Is this the Language of one that professes himself a Minister of Jesus Christ? An Ambasfador of the Prince of Peace? And at such a Time as this? If you are not forry for yourself, upon Reslec-

tion, I am the more forry for you.

But J. Goodwin, you say, was a "virulent Antical"vinist"." In which of his anticalvinistical Writings
does this appear? In none that I have seen. I think
there is hardly a controversial Writer to be sound, that
has more strictly observed the Rules of Decency and
Modesty than he, notwithstanding the Usage he met
with from the calvinistic Party. But for such a one
as you to complain of his Virulence, considering
your own Venom against the Arminians in general, and
against Dr Nowell and Mr Wesley in particular, I must
needs say, is no more a Token of your own Modesty,

than it is of your Candour or Truth.

Page 71. Upon Dr Nowell's remarking on Article 23d, that the Compilers of our Articles-prudently avoided determining the Question, whether Episcopal Ordination is necessary; your Wisdom replies: " So, " rather than not expunge Predestination from our Ar-" ticles, you would expunge with it the Necessity of " Episcopal Ordination." You might as well have said, that because the Compilers of our Church Catechism have only laid down the Sacraments, as generally necesfary to Salvation, therefore they have altogether expunged the Necessity of them. But will you maintain that Episcopal Ordination is any more absolutely necessary in England, than it is in Scotland, in order to the profitable Discharge of the Ministry? I suppose not, unless you will shew yourself to be an intolerable Bigot indeed, and a Match for the stiffest Devotee under his Holiness's Jurisdiction. And if not, unwarrantable as you ! you suppose this Concession is in favour of the Geneva Discipline, you must make it, as well as Dr Nowell. Nor need you fear its being " told in Glasgow, or pub-"lished in the Streets of Edinburgh," since it will not give "the Presbyterians," any manner of Occasion "to " rejoice", nor the Daughters of the Kirk to triumph," if we can maintain our own to be the primitive Mode

of Ecclefiastical Government.

Page 76. Because Dr Nowell acknowledges, there is such an Article as the 17th, concerning Election, you triumph amain, crying, " O vis Veritatis invitis etiam " pectoribus erumpentes." - You have granted as " much as any calvinistic Writer could have granted, " or a ca'viniflic Reader can desire." Very far from it. Ask Dr Nowell his Meaning, and you will defire somewhat more, or be as ill fatisfied, as you are with Mr Wesley's Extract from your Translation of Zanchius. But you add, "You are got into the very Midst of Geneva, before you are aware." No, nor so much as halfway thither. To understand that Article in a scriptural Sense, which it is certain ought be the true Sense of it, is to stand at a very great Distance from Geneva and you. But I see you are for imitating the French: You will sing Te Deum, even though you have lost the Battle.

Page 78. " I challenge any one Arminian, to point " out any one Spiritual Qualification, represented in " the Bible as previously requisite to everlasting Life; " which Qualification is not in the same Bible declar-" ed to be the Gift of God and the Work of his own " Grace in every one that shall be saved." And I, on the other Hand, challenge any one Calvinist to point out any one Arminian, that will affirm such Qualification is not the Gift of God, and the Work of his own Grace. If you can find out any Man that affirms this, that Man observe, is not an Arminian.

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

" have an evidential Right to such and such Privileges, " by Virtue of God's free Promises." Not so. Several of them mention nothing about the possessing of Graces, nor Right to Privileges; but are merely Prayers for Pardon, Confession of Sin, or Exhortations to Repentance; which very Exhortations imply as much Freewill in

Man, as any Arminian contends for.

Ibid. In your Remarks on the Absolution, you ask, " Are all Sinners Partakers of this true Repentance and " unfeigned Faith?" That is not the Question. The Point we contend about is, Whether all Sinners to whom the Gospel is preached, may not be Partakers of these Graces? And whether God hath absolutely decreed, they should not? And Bishop Andrews, as I have shewn before, hath determined the Matter against you .- " The Faith and Repentance, which the Abfolu-" tion mentions, were, in the Intention of the Comof pilers, confidered as the Effects of God's Free Grace, " and not of Man's Free-will." Yes, of Man's Freewill also, affisted by Grace; as is plain from the 10th Article, (unless you would make the Article contradict the Absolution:) For therein the Grace of God is expressly declared, as " preventing us, that we may have a good Will, and working with us (not without us) " when we have a good Will." Arminian Freewillers, as you call them, therefore, "acting confishently with " their darling Tenet," would be fo far from " not praying " for Faith and Repentance at all," that they would pray for these Bleffings continually; and that with somewhat more encouragement, than one could pray for them, who believes they are unconditionally defigned only for a few, and so withheld from all the rest of Mankind.

Page 79. Dr Nowell infers, from that Petition in the Lord's Prayer, Lead us not into Temptation; that the Church of England denies (absolute) final Perseverance. You reply, "A most formidable Argument indeed! reduced to some little Sort of Form it stands thus: "The Church of England hath adopted the Lord's " Prayer into her public Service: But in that Prayer we request to be preserved from Temptation: Ergs, the Church believes, that the truly Regenerate may " totally and finally fall from Grace." A little Sort of Form the Argument is reduced to indeed! So little that it may well make him that reduced it to such a Form, ashamed of it. Your Major is not what it ought to be. No more is your Minor, which is absolutely a false Position. The Conclusion is true, though it follows not from your Premisses. In the Lord's Prayer we do not pray, as you express it in your Minor, that we may be preserved from Temptation ; or, as you afterwards explain yourself, that we may " not be tempted to Evil," but that we may not be led into Temptation; by which Phrase, I suppose, every feufible Man will allow, is meant, that we may not be fuffered to be overcome by Temptation. Which Thing, if it were not possible, our Lord would never have taught us to pray against. But you will not deny, that a tru'y regenerate Man may be overcome by Temptation, yea, fall into deadly Sin. And it is possible that such a one may never rife again, Heb. vi. 4, 5, 6. - x. 38. Well then, to reduce the Doctor's Argument into a larger and somewhat better Sort of Form. than you have done, let it fland thus: Whatever Evil the Church of England prays against in that Prayer, which our Lord himself taught, she believes may possibly come to pass. But the Church of England in that Prayer, prays against falling into Temptation, which may be a total and final falling from Grace: Ergo, The Church believes that some may totally and finally fall from Grace.

And such as so fall, according to you, must be truly regenerate, because no others have Grace. Nor indeed is it possible for any Man to fall from Grace, that has it not. Wherefore, though "Temptation and "final Apostacy," are not "Terms synonymous; falling totally and finally into Temptation and final Apos-" tary are fo." if then these Terms are synonymous, the Doctor's Inference drawn from the Use of the Lord's Prajer does not " fall to the Ground," nor " vanish se into Air."

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

Allowing all that you say in your Note on the Petition in the Collect in the Funeral Office, Page 82.

That there is a Body of elect Persons; that they are chosen of God himself; and that they are a certain, determinate Number, which shall be so accomplished, that not one of the Number shall be missing; I cannot allow that this Number might not have been the more or less. Nor will I believe, without better

"Proof than you, or any Calvinist upon Earth is able to bring, that these, as you say afterwards, are simply and singly the Objects of God's gracious." Choice, abstractedly considered as such, without any respect had to ought in them, or done by them, whese ther actual or foreseen." When you can prove, that God is an unjust, cruel, arbitrary self-willed Tyrant, I may then perhaps have as unworthy Thoughts of him

as you have, and allow of your socking Position.

Your Term, the World of the Elect, I reject as unscribtural and unknown to Antiquity, and only coined by some leading Men of your Party, to serve a wretched Hypothesis, by thus evading the Force of such Texts, as affert General Redemption, which they could not otherwise withstand .- The Word Exherlos, allowing it to signify, as well as Exherqueros, Selected, picked out, and chosen from among others, is no Proof, that the Perfons so favoured, were so favoured of God without any Respect had to ought in them, or done by them, whether actual or foreseen; nor that he did not regulate his Election according to the foreseen Faith and Works of those he elected. To say that he did not, is, as Bishop Andrews observes, to condemn almost all the Fathers. Whatever then Dr Nowell's Definition of the Elect may be, Mr Toplady's (if Bishop Andrews is to be heard) is at least so far a newfangled one, that it was hardly mentioned in the first Ages.

That Watchfulness and Prayer are the Means appointed of God, whereby a Believer may secure his Perseverance, is most certain. But that every one, who has once truly believed, shall so use these Means, as that he shall infallibly persevere, I no where find that God hath decreed, as you tell us, Page 84. Your Text, I Thess. v. 23, 24. is far from Proof of this. Seeing what the Apostle had exhorted the Thessalonians to before, was, in order to their being preserved blameless unto the coming of Christ. But to assure such Men, whom we have seriously exhorted to be careful to do such and such Things, that so they may be blameless unto the coming of Christ, that they shall certainly, and without any Possibility of miscarry-

ing, be preserved by God hereunto, is nothing else, being truly interpreted, but to tempt them to neglect all our Exhortations to that Purpose. But I perceive, whatever Dr Nowell has, you Sir, according to your own Remark, have gotten such a Habit of wresting the Scripture, by coming to it provided with your own Sense, that you have acquired a Dexterity of extracting what Doctrines you please out of it.

Page 86. If Dr Nozvell has afferted, " That all " whom God the Son hath redeemed, God the Holy " Ghost sanctifies," I must declare my Dissent both from him and you; if by Sanctification you mean, the being fully renewed in the Spirit of our Mind, and so made meet for Glory; which I suppose the Doctor does not mean, though you may. For Redemption and fuch Santtification, are not " equilateral and commensurate with each other. You may as fairly prove from our Catechism. " that Creation is equilateral and commensurate with them both. With regard to the rational Part of the Crea-" tion, I maintain, from the Catechism, if that has any " weight with you, that Redemption is commensurate " with it. For, as God the Father is there faid to have made all Mankind, as being Part of all the World: se fo is God the Son said to have redeemed all Mankind. " But not so God the Holy Ghost to sanctify all Man-" kind; but only all the Elect People of God. In what " Sense the Church uses the Term Elect there, I shall " not stand to enquire. But, this I say, it is certain that she, as well as the Scripture, uses it sometimes " in a large Sense for all Baptized Persons; and at other times in a more limited Sense, for those only that shall be infallible Heirs of Salvation; that is, persevering chedient Believers.

Page 88. "Calvinism, it seems, is downright Popery, and Popery is orthodox Calvinism. But by what Act of Transubstantiation is this proved?" By your Leave I will tell you, by the same Act whereby you prove Arminians Papiss. The Arminians say, that Man through the Aid of Divine Grace has Freewill to do Good: So say some Papiss. The Calvinists maintain an unconditional Election of

particular

particular Persons to eternal Life. So do some Papists, and therefore, according to your Method of Proof, the Calvinists are Fasists. Give up your Argument and we are content to let each Party be called nothing more than just what they are: The Arminians, meely as such, Arminians and no more; the Calvinists, merely as such, Calvinists and no more; neither one, nor the other barely on account of their distinguishing Tenets, being any more Papists, then they are Italians or Frenchmen.

Page Q1. " I believe-I am convinced, that the Souls of all departed Infants whatever, whether baptized or unbapiezed, are with God in Glory. And I " think my Belief warranted by an Authority which " cannot err. I believe-that in the Decree of Predef-" tination to Life, God hath included all, whom he " hath decreed to take away in Infancy; and that the "Decree of Reprobation has nothing to do with them." I am exceedingly pleased with your Charity, but quite astonished at your Faith. O tell it not in Scotland, publish it not in the Streets of Geneva, lest the Daughters of the Kirk, as your Expression is, be grieved, and the Sons of Calvin lament and mourn; yea tell it not in London-Row, left the Publishers of the Gospel Magazine, as it is called, who have given you so high a Character for a Defender of the Doctrines of (limited) Grace, should groan out, Oh! What a Fall was there! The Evangelic Mr Toplady, who took fo much Pains to prove the Church of England calvinistic; who translated Zanchius, in order to shew, that God from all Eternity made the Devil a free Gift of far the greatest Part of Mankind; that he decreed their Sin and their Damnation for it when he had done; who so foundly chaftifed Dr Nowell, for maintaining, that the Church of England was Arminian; and who fo beartily mauled Mr Wesley for exposing his orthodox Tenets; this very Mr Toplady, O Grief of Griefs, not content to maintain the heterodox Opinion of general Redemption, plainly declares his Belief of the universal Salvation of Mankind; and so in a few Lines retracts

all that he had written in Defence of Synodical Ortho-

doxy both before and after.

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

In Answer to your Comment upon the 17th Article, and what you have elsewhere advanced concerning Predestination, I shall here only say in general, that the Article only supposes that we are to have a godly Consideration of Predestination and Election in Christ, and not such an ungodly and blashbemous one as you hold forth; that though we acknowledge there are some Sore of Persons elected to eternal Life, and others rejected, yet we dare not, like you, entertain such Notions about these Matters, as represent God as a Being void of Wisdom, Justice, Mercy, Holiness and Truth; and when you drag in 1 Peter ii. 8, 9, to confirm your Notion of Predestination, you seem to know no more the Meaning of that Passage, than you do the Meaning of the incantatory Word, Abracadabra, that was

once used to charm away Agues.

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

turn

Predestination, there is no great Wisdom in these Cautions; nor have they any Use, unless it be to contradict that Notion. For where is either the Wisdom or Use of giving Cautions to believe and do what, according to your Account, some never can, and others cannot but believe and do, by virtue of an influencing and overruling Decree? "The latter of those Propositions, " you say, by the bye, is evidently formed on the "Calvinistic Distinction of the Divine Will into secret " and revealed" You very justly call it a Calvinistic Distinction; for a scriptural one, as you hold it, it is not. But by the bye again, if the latter Proposition is formed on that Distinction, is not the former as well; feeing the Promises are no less the revealed Will of God, than the Precepts? One would suppose it is.

But let me tell you, if your Calvinifical Distinction be well grounded, then ought no Man to receive God's Promises as set forth, nor follow his Commands, as expressly declared in Scripture, until he is sure that these Promises and Commands are agreeable to his secret, which the Synod of Dore maintains is his proper Will. Yea, you yourself tell us elsewhere, " that God's bidden "Will is peremptory and absolute; and therefore cannot " be hindered from taking effect." Now certain it is, that whatever is revealed, is not God's bidden Will. And if his bidden Will be alone his proper Will, and peremptory and absolute; his revealed Will, so called. should rather be called Somebody's Whim than God's Will. For I cannot conceive how any Thing can in anywise be said to be God's Will, or (whatever else it may be called) that is not properly his, and is not peremptory, nor absolute in some Respect. Upon your Supposition, the Promises and Commands in the Bible. I say again, are Somebody's Whim, not God's Will: for God's Will is secret; these Things are revealed. Thus, Sir, with your calvinistic Distinction you destroy the Credibility and abrogate the Authority of the Bible, and give up the Cause to the Deists. I had a strong Suspicion before, for more Reasons than one, that you are something other than a Calvinist. What you will E 2

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

Doctrine of General Redemption considered.

Page 98. Your Remarks on the 16th Article are very extraordinary indeed, and this Article, you fay, 1. " Treats of Sins committed, not after spiritual and " internal Regeneration, but simply after Baptism." Yet you tell us immediately before, (how truly you must look to) that Baptism and receiving the Holy Ghoss mean the same Thing. Now it is certain, he that receives the Holy Ghost is possest of spiritual and internal Regeneration. I do not fay Renovation, for that is a different Thing. If therefore this Article treats of Baptism, which you say is the same Thing as receiving the Holy Ghost, it treats of Spiritual and internal Regeneration. But let me observe to you, that our Church by Baptism, no more means, receiving the Holy Ghost, than it means thereby spiritual and internal Regeneration. However. it supposes, that in and by Baptism, the Holy Ghost is given to, and spiritual and internal Regeneration is conferred upon the Recipients. This is plain from the Prayer immediately preceding the Dipping or pouring Water upon the baptized Person: "Grant that this " Child may -- ever remain in the Number of thy " faithful and elect Children:" in which Number it is supposed to be, when baptized, otherwise it would be abfurd to pray that it might remain therein. In the Address after Baptism, she asserts, that the Child is by Baptism regenerate. In the Prayer immediately following, the thanks God, that he hath " regenerated the "Infant with his holy Spirit." In the 27th Article the maintains, that "Baptism is a Sign of Regenera-" tion or New-birth, whereby-the Promises of For-" giveness of Sins, and of our Adoption to be the " Sons of God by the Holy Ghost, are visibly signed " and fealed." But it would be a gross Absurdity to suppose Things signed and sealed, which were not sigwified and had no Existence. When therefore you fay, that

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

But you remark, 4. "The Who'e apparently relates "not to Matters of spiritual Grace, but to ecclesiastical "Cenjures, and the Exercise of Church Discipline." Does it so? Suppose the present Governors of our Church were as staming Calvinists as you are, and were to excommunicate, as, I suppose, you would wish them to do, every godly and gracious Arminian in the Nation, and you had the Happiness to make one of of the Number; would you therefore venture to affirm, that they and you were fallen from the Grace of God, because ye were fallen under the ecclesiastical Consues of some fiery Bigots? You may as well assum, that the

whole Church of England is fallen from Grace, because it is fallen under the ecclesiastical Censures of the Pope. Is it possible for any Man of common Sense, much less for such a mighty Pretender to Reason as you are, to confound the Grace of the Holy Spirit, received in Baptism, with ecclesiastical Censures? This shews you were put to your Trumps indeed. I may justiy retort upon you your own Words to Dr Norvell: " Surely the Cause must be very weak, which in so " able an Hand as yours, is so feebly and so unfairly

" supported."

Page 99. " In the 17th Article,-the Elect are ex-" pressly said to be justified, called (Have regard to or-" der, Sir; much depends upon it) to be called, and " obey the Calling, to be justified, conformed to the Image of Christ, walk religiously in good Works, and at " length to attain to everlasting Felicity." True; but what Elect? It is evident that by the Elect there, our Church means such Persons as persevere in the Faith; and so are chosen as infallible Heirs of Heaven. But this is not her Meaning wherever she uses the Term Elect, in her Liturgy and Homilies. It is therein often used in a looser Sense, for those that are only presumptive Heirs of Heaven, as it is frequently used in the Scripture. Those that now believe being stiled Elect, whether they continue in the Faith or not, as St Austin obferves. Now I suppose there is no Man so void of Sense, as to suppose, that all or any of these, that shall be infallible Heirs of Heaven, will ever " perish " by the Way." But this hinders not, but that many of those who are now, thro' believing, presumptive Heirs of Heaven, "may perish by the Way:" for which reason there is need to fear lest a Promise being lest of entring into God's Rest, any should seem (doxn,) should be seen, or found to come short of it, Heb. iv. 1. Though by the way let it be observed, this will never happen to any one in consequence of God's absolute and irrespective Predestination; but by his just Appointment on account of Mens own wilful Sins and final Impenitence. The different Notions of the Term Elect, given above, you muft must allow of, otherwise all that you have cited from the Standard Writings of the Church to maintain the Doctrine of Final Perseverance, is only so much cited to contradict the Homily on the Danger of Falling from God.

I shall take the Liberty in my turn to give my Opinion of your Performance, as freely as you have given yours of Dr Nowell's, which is, (to return you your own Words) that your Design is not very happily executed, nor your Objections (to what you call Arminianism) very folidly founded, Page 105. And I really think, upon a Review of the whole, that you have no great Reason to fing Te Deum for your imaginary Triumph over the Doctrines of Melanchion, which our Church embraces, and maintains. But " it is Matter of Lamentation, you " fay to the Doctor, that you should even have attempt-" ed to subvert (the Doctrines of Calvinism;) and that " the Church should receive any blow, how slight soever, " from so respectable a Hand." It may be so, Sir; and yet you cannot but allow, that a flight Blow given, though it were by a respectable Hand, may not be attended with fo bad Consequences, as the severe Scratchings and Clawings with the venemous Nails of a malapert Boy.

In Answer to all the Pains you have taken to prove that our Church has no fixt Principles, and that her Homilies directly contradict her Liturgy (for what all that you have said from the Homilies, if we must understand it as you would have us, proves besides, I see not) I must tell you, that your Quotations are mere Chicanery. You make a great Bussle with them only to raise Dust to put out Mens Eyes. But notwithstanding this, some perhaps may see a little clearer, than you would wish. Some of your Quotations in Favour of your Loctrin essue nothing to the Purpose, and others make directly against you. To consider some of the Passage aunted

you. To confider some of the Passages quoted.

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

he

he irrespectively chose all this People to be infallible Heirs of Heaven? No, nor a Syllable to the Purpose. -" The true Church is an universal Congregation or " Fellowship of God's faithful and Elect People." This likewise is no more Proof that our Church maintains Calvin's Dostrine, than it is that the embraces Mahomet's Doctrine -" Let us only trust to be saved by his Death " and Passion, - that he may receive us into his hea-" venly Kingdom, and place us in the Number of " his elect and chosen People." Nothing can more directly oppose the Doctrine of irrespective and unconditional Election than this Passage; seeing that it absolutely makes our being placed in the Number of Christ's Elect and chosen People, to depend upon our trusting to be saved by his Death and Passion That which hath the greatest seeming to savour your Opinion, is what occurs in the next Quotation; wherein it is declared, that "God, of his Mercy and special Favour to " fome, hath appointed them to everlasting Salvation." But even this is no more than feeming. For not an Air or the least Breath is here concerning the irrefisible working of Grace, or the Absoluteness and Irrespectiveness of Election. Nothing at all is advanced here, that opposes the rational and scriptural Opinion, that God has regulated his Election, by the foreseen Faith and Works of Men.

As little to your Purpose are the Passages you quote, to impose your Notion of God's Decree of Reprobation upon our Church.—" Every Word in God's Book, is "unto the Reprobate, the Savour of Death unto Death." And what then? This is no Proof that our Church holds, that God from all Eternity made the Devil a free Grant of far the greatest Part of Mankind, irrespectively of their Sins; much less that he decreed they should necessarily sin, and then be infallibly damned for their necessificated Sin, as you blasphemously teach.—"God may do what liketh bim, and none can resist him." We grant. Yet Nothing likes him, but what is just. So that neither here does the Church consirm your Notion of absolute and irrespective Reprobation.—" He

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

fettle in the Homily.

I cannot but take notice here, with what feeming Satisfaction, and a kind of pleasing Gust, most Predestinarian Writers and Talkers mention the borrible Decree of absolute and unconditional Damnation. They tell us we are God's Creatures, and he hath a Right to do what he will with his own: To take some to Heaven. and fend a thousand times more, it may be, to Hell; and that merely for his Good-pleasure's Sake, (as Mr Hales's Expression is) yea, and think it an Honour that he will fend us to Hell. As if Heil was Nothing more then a Back-Kitchen, and a good warm Corner there was too good for us. While they are afraid of it themselves indeed, they think of it with Horror, as a Place of inexpressible Torments, fas it certainly is, according to the Scriptures.) But as foon as they fancy themselves elect, and so they are sure of Heaven, they will talk of Reprobates going to Hell, with as much Composure and Unconcernedness, yea, with as much Pleafure, as if going to Hell were Nothing worse then going into a Bagnio, or into the Hot Springs at Bath or Buxton. That Predestinarian Oracle, Eiisha Coles, very coolly tells us, that " Non-election (which observe, is only Hell in Embryo, and has Damnation at the End of it, is not a Punishment; it is but the withholding a free Favour, which God may justly deny to one Sinner, while he gives it to another; i.e. it is only configning a Sinner over to everlassing Burnings, without any Possibility of, or Provision made for his escaping. And with what Indifference, or rather Delight, some Predestinarians view this Non-election, or configning over of necesfitated Sinners to unavoidable endless Torments, it is amazing to think. It is not long fince, that one, who ought to have known better, speaking of some abandoned Sinuers, declared openly, that he "loved to see the Swine wallow in the Mire, because it was all the Heaven they had to expect." And when one asked, Would not you pray for such poor Sinners, Sir, that God would grant them Repentance unto Life?" He roundly answered, No. Would not this give any one a Surfeit

of fuch Principles?

Your Doctrine of absolute Providence, which you say, Page 109, is intimately connected with, and solely founded upon Predestination, is no more the Doctrine of our Church, than your Doctrine of absolute and unconditional Predestination. For however we acknowledge the Decision thereof to be right, that "Epicures they" be, that imagine, that God—hath no respect of insection Things; and that he has no Stroke in them;" yet we affirm that Fools they be, that imagine, God hath made an absolute Decree, that a Man shall not walk up to his Knees in Mud, when he hath Eyes to see, and a clean Path before, them unless such a Man were an Idiot, and his Case called for such an Exertion of Providence, and God saw meet to employ it.

2. " With regard to the Extent of Redemption .--" Christ is the high and everlasting Priest, who hath " offered himself once for ALL upon the Altar of the " Cross" Could you possibly offer these Words of our Church in proof that she maintains particular and limited Redemption? You might just as well have produced the Apostle's Words, God haih made of one Blood all Nations of Men; to prove that God hath made only some Nations of that one Blood. Your Cause is not holpen in the least from these Words: " Our Debt was a great deal too great for us to have paid .- It " pleased Him (Christ) therefore to be the Payer thereof, and to discharge us quite." For however God was in Christ reconciling the World unto himself, it does not follow, that the World is, on their Part, reconciled unto God. If so, it would have been a senseless Thing indeed in the Apostle, to pray Sinners in Christ's Stead to be reconciled

reconciled unto him. Yet hence you ask, Page 110.
"How can it come to pass, that some of these very
"Persons shall be thrown into Prison, and there tor"mented, whose Debts have really been paid to the ut"termost Farthing?" It may be, because they contrast fresh ones, and such as Mercy itself pronounces shall not be forgiven. But is it possible, that you could borrow any of your Terms from our Lord's awful Parable, Matt. xviii. 23—35. and not as well find an Answer to your own Question therein? A Question which betrays, either great Inattention to the Scriptures,

or great Perwerseness, in the Proposer.

You affirm, Page 110. " Upon these two correlative " Suppositions, 1. That the Death of Christ was a vi-" carious Punishment; and 2. That it was a proper, " real, adequate Atonement for Sin, - either universal " Salvation, or a limited Redemption, must necessarily " follow." And what Matter is it to you whether, feeing you maintain both? But with your Leave, Sir, neither of these Consequences follows from these two correlative Suppositions. The Death of Christ was a vicarious Punishment, yet it follows not, that all Mankind shall be (eternally) faved, but only such of those, to whom the Gospel is proposed, as repent and believe it. And Christ's Death was a proper, real, and adequate Atonement for Sin; and consequently Redemption was not limited, but as universal as Sin, with respect to Mankind. Redemption and eternal Salvation. remember, are not convertible Terms. For though none shall be eternally faved that has not been redeemed; yet many that have been redeemed, by wilfully refusing to accept the Benefits of their Redemption, may not be eternally faved. When you tell us the Church 's be-" lieves Redemption to be only co-extensive with Elec-" tion." If by Election you mean fuch a Kind thereof as concerns only those that shall be infallible Heir of Heaven, You maintain her Creed to be as abominable in this Respect, as that of the Church of Geneva. or the Muffelmens at Constantinople. You must excuse me therefore, if I cannot suppose her so corrupt in her Principles;

Principles; till you can prove that her Principles are

contrary both to Scripture and Reason.

There is but one way, you fay, to elude the Force of this Argument, and that is, fairly and aboveboard to take Refuge in Socinianism (as the great Grotiusunhappily did) by denying that Christ died as our Substitute Did Grotius turn Socinian? It was to the eternal Shame of your evangelical Synod of Dort, and all that subscribe to their Decrees. Considering the Usage that he met with from that perfecuting Rabble, it were no Wonder, if not only he, but all those truly godly Men besides, that were his fellow-Sufferers under the Calvinists, had turned Libertines. For the Punishments inflicted by these horrible Tyrants upon many of the best of Men living at that Time, which Punishments came but little short of these inflicted by a Roman Inquisition, were enough to make Christianity abhorred by all Mankind, if we may suppose the Authors of them to have been Christians. But will you. Sir, blame a Man for turning Sociation? For is it not notorious, that every Calvinist upon Earth, is no other than a Socinian at the Bottom? Christ, you maintain, never did die for Reprobates. His Blood, you say, was not shed in vain. But if it was shed for the Elect. it was shed in vain; if these, as you affirm were such eternal Favourites of Heaven that nothing could hinder their eternal Happiness. Neither therefore was his Blood shed for the Elect. If then, according to your Principles, Christ did not shed his Blood, did not die, either for the Reprobates, or for the Elect; you that hold fuch Principles are downright Socinians, denying that Christ died as the Substitute for any Man, and in any Man's room and flead.

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

becomes

becomes of his Deity? If he did foreknow it, and yet created such Persons, it was, in effect, creating them unto Condemnation; and then Creation (so far as these Persons are concerned) can hardly be considered as an Act of Mercy or Goodness. Hence any one might subjoin in your Words altered a little; "For my own Part, these, and similar Considerations, strike me so frongly, that I find myself obliged, by Dint both of rational and scripture Evidence, to believe, that God actually and infallibly secured the Salvation of every Individual that he treated." This Argument is as good for universal Salvation, as yours of the same Kind, for particular Redemption; though neither really concludes for the one Point or the other.

But whether your Arguments are found or not, I suppose, we need not stand to inquire. Every Thing that looks like an Argument, yea the bare ipse dixit of such a Man as you, doubtless ought to be received as canonical. For you are looked upon by some as a Man

inspired. I do not say

—With Ale, or wiler Liquors
That inspir'd WITHERS, PRYNNE and VICARS.

But I may too justly say with a worse Spirit, as is most evident from your Letters to Dr Nowell and Mr Wesley. And with such an Unstion, who can doubt

whether you are guided into all Truth?

Page 111. You quote these Words from the Homily on the Sacrament: "The Death of Christ is available "for the Redemption of all the World:" And then give us this extraordinary Note upon the Word, available: "That is, of fufficient Value; which it most certainly is. But Availableness, or intrinsic Sufficiency, is one "thing; intentional and actual Efficacy, is another." Hold, Sir! By your leave, they are not another only, but two more Things. Intentional and actual Efficacy are not synonymous Terms. God himself may intend that to be effectual, which may not actually be so, as appears from many Instances. Ab Intentual Actum, therefore concludes no more than

a Pan

a Potentia ad Actum. Your Quotation then from the the Homily, notwithstanding your Note to pervert its Meaning, is sufficient to shew, that in the Opinion of our Church, Christ died intentionally to redeem the

whole World.

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

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

and proclaiming ourselves such, as have need of a plen-

tiful Dose of Hellebere. With regard to this Point of the absolute Energy, or Irrefifibility of divine Grace, you say in the Sermon before-mentioned, "The Gospel of Grace may be re-" jected; but the Grace of the Gospel cannot:" Which is as much as to fay, a Man may have the Grace of the Gospel, that will not believe the Gospel of Grace when it is propounded unto him. I am somewhat incredulous in this Matter; and think that here, at least, you have faid a Word which you ought to unfay; though perhaps you will not. It is my humble Opinion, the Man that rejects the Gospel of Grace, at the same Time rejects therewith the Grace of the Gospel. as much as he that rejects a Purse of Gold unopened. rejects the Gold as well as the Purse that contains it. It is true, a Man may take out the Gold and throw away the Purse; but he cannot take Grace and throw away the Gospel. When you tell us, immediately after, "It is recorded, All the Day long have I stretched forth my " Hands to a disobedient and gainsaying People;" I should imagine the People that thus disobeyed and gainsaid, rejected, not only the Gospel, but the Grace of it too. And I am greatly confirmed in this Opinion, by that Word of St Luke; who tells us, that the Pharifees and Lawyers rejected the Counsel of God, is farles, towards themselves; which, I suppose, was a Counsel of Grace. even the Grace that is ordinarily conveyed by the Channel of the Gospel. For to reject God's Counsel of Wrath, in the Manner there meant, they could not: nor if they could, would any Harm therefore have happened unto them. And I am farther confirmed in my Opinion from that Word of St Stephen to the Jews, Ye do always refift the Holy Ghost; and that in the Epistle to the Hebrews, which mentions some that have done Despite to the Spirit of Grace: Which Phrases, I conceive, cannot but mean the rejecting the Grace of

the Gospel, as well as the Gospel of Grace. So that to distinguish between the Gospel of Grace and the Grace of the Gospel, can no more establish the Doc-

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

But why do you call this a new, or an Arminian Doctrine? It is as old, at leaft, as the Book of Homilies, and is plainly contained therein. What you advance from thence in favour of abfolute and unconditional Perseverance, is nothing to your Purpose. All your Words and Phrases that you have subparaed on your Side and set in Buskins, are not capital Proofs of your Point, but capital Presumptions. Whoever has read the Homilies knows that there is one intitled, Of the Danger of falling from God; in which are these Words: Page 65. "If they who are the chosen Vinewyard of God, bring not forth good Grapes, that is, good Works, they shall be put from the Grace and Benefits

Benefits that they bad, and ever might bave enjoyed through Christ. They shall be deprived of the
heavenly Light and Life, which they had in Christ,
while they abode in him. They shall be (as they
were once) as Men without God in the World, or rather in worse taking. And to be short, they shall
be given into the Power of the Devil, who beareth
Rule in all them that are cast away from God. Now
what deadly Grief may a Man suppose it is, to be
under the Wrath of God, to be forsaken of him, to
have his Holy Spirit, the Author of all Good, to be
taken from him, to be brought into so vile a Condition, that he shall be meet for no better Purpose,

" than to be for ever condemned in Hell."

Can any Man that reads these Words of our Church, pretend to say, that she maintains the Doctrine of absolute unconditional final Perseverance? He that does, must have a Heart as full of Perverseness, as his Head is of Perseverance. Nor is there one Passage among all that you have cited in favour of that Doctrine, that undeniably makes for it. Yet you reckon this among " the Doctrines that she holds;" among " the Truths to " which all her Clergy have Subscribed." Hold, Sir, I and thousands beside never considered this Point, and some others objected against, as Doctrines, much less as Truths held by the Church, nor did we ever subfcribe them. But you fay, "Truths these, which " have no more to do with Methodism, properly so " called, than they have with Mahometanism." I allow you this, and affert moreover, that they have just as much to do with Mahometism, as they have with Christianity.

Will you hear the Judgment of Dr Featley, a tolerable calvinistic Divine, in the Days of King James I. delivered in a Sermon, preached before the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the rest of his Majesly's Commissioners in Causes Ecclesiastical, 1617, at Lambeth? which, no doubt, was agreeable to the Doctrine maintained in the Church then, and is the Doctrine of our Church now. "Christ will not quench the smoking "Flax, if there be any Spark of divine Fire in it.

"Yet if this Spark be not blown, and the Wick en-" lightned again, it will die. In like Manner, if we " do not, according to the Apostle's Precept αναζωπυζεί, " flir up the Grace of God in us, and use the utmost " of our religious Endeavours to kindle again the Lamp of Faith in our Souls, that Spark of divine Faith and " faving Grace, which we conceive that we have, will " die. As it is not Presumption, but Faith, to be con-" fident in God's Promises, when we walk in his Ordi-" nances; fo it is not Faith, but Presumption, to assure " ourselves of the End, when we neglect the Means of " our Salvation. We may no otherwise apprehend or " apply unto ourselves the gracious Promises made to " all true Believers in the Gospel, than they are pro-" pounded unto us; which is not absolutely, but upon " Conditions by us to be performed through the Help " of divine Grace; namely, To wash ourselves, to " make us clean, to put away the Evil of our Doings " from before God's Eyes. To cease to do evil, to " learn to do well, to feek Judgment, to relieve the " Oppressed, to judge the Fatherless, and to plead for " the Widow; to break off our Sins by Righteousness, " and our Iniquity, by shewing Mercy to the Poor; " to abhor ourselves, and repent in Dust and Ashes; " to remember from whence we are fallen, and do the " first Works; to be zealous and amend, and to bring " forth Fruits meet for Repentance." " To argue from a frong Persuasion of our Election, " and from thence to infer immediately Affurance of " Salvation, is, as Tertullian speaketh in another Case, " Ædificare in ruinam. The safe Way to build up our-" felves in our most holy Faith, and surely fasten the Anchor of our Hope, is, to conclude from Amendment of Life, " Repentance unto Life: From our Hatred of Sin, God's " Love unto us: From Hunger and Thirst after Righte-" oufness, some Measure of Grace: From godly Sorrow and Son-like Fear, and Imitation of our Heavenly Fa-

ther, the Adoption of Sons: From continual Growth in Grace, Perseverance unto the End: From the Fruits of

Charity, the Life of our Faith: And from all, a Modest Assurance Assurance of our Election unto eternal Life. Not curioully to dispute the Scholastic Question concerning the absolute impossibility of the Apostacy of any Saint, and of the Amissibility of justifying Faith; which many learned Doctors of the Reformed Churches hold fitter to be extermined than determined; or at least to be confined to the Schools, than defined in the Pulpit. That wherein all Parties agree, is sufficient to comfort the fainting Spirits, and frengthen the feeble knees of any relapsed Christian; that God would never be wanting to raise him, if he be not wanting to himself. But if, when he is returned with the Sow to his wallowing in the Mire, he taketh Delight therein, and never firiveth to pluck his Feet out of it, nor rise up out of the Dirt; if he never cry for Help, nor fo much as put forth the Hand of his Faith, that Christ may take hold of it, and by effectual Grace draw him out of the Mud, he will certainly putrify in his Sins. So does this Magazine of Wit and Eloquence bear Testimony to the Truth here; though, to please a Party, like most other Calvinists, he soon after tacks about, and rears his feven Pillars of Perseverance: Pillars of Touchwood indeed; by far too weak to bear the Weight that is laid upon them; all refolvable into this weak and comfortless Proposition, Whoever does not fall finally, will endure to the end, and be faved. I presume a Man need neither be a Conjurer nor a Calvinist to know this.

Let me add a Word more. You are the Vicar of Broad Hembury, and as such, I suppose, you sometimes administer the Sacraments of Baptism, and the Lord's Supper. Now when you baptize a Child, you declare that it is regenerate, not only with Water, but with the Holy Ghoss. When you administer the Lord's Supper, you declare that the Body of our Lord Jesus Christ was given, and his Blood shed, for every Person to whom you deliver the sacred Elements. I would ask you then, Sir, do you really believe that every Child you baptize is regenerate with the Holy Ghost, and taken into the Number of God's faithful and Elest People (as you profess to believe, when you Pray that such Child may

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

not always believe to be true?

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

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

Page 134. "I heartily wish good Works abounded "more among us, than they do: But I am certain "they never will, until they are enforced on Christian "Principles, even the Doctrines of Grace." Here you are quite right in Matter; but I suppose not in Meaning. What do you mean by the Doctrines of Grace? Predestination and its Correlates? Pray by what Figure is the Doctrine of inevitable, unconditional Damnation, called the Doctrine of Grace? I cannot conceive, un-

less there be such a Figure in Rhetoric, as is called Contradiction. You may just as well call the Doctrine of Original Sin, the Doctrine of Original Holiness, as call the Doctrine of absolute Predestination, the Doctrine of Grace.

You tell Dr Nowell, page 135. " I have endea-" voured to rub off the extraneous Varnish (from the " Church) with which you, Sir, have disguised her." And you might juftly have added, I have daubed her with a fouler Fucus of my own. "The Doctrines, "which she avows," I am of Opinion, as well as you, " appear amiable in the Eyes of all her genuine Sons;" but these are not the Doctrines of Calvinism. Even Calvin himself confesses that the supposed Decree, upon which all your distinguishing Tenets depend, is a horrible Decree. I suppose therefore, " the justly fa-" mous Dr South," must have become a Twichild before he fell in love with it, as you infinuate he did. Upon a near View, Calvinism was found by the justly famous Archbishop Usher, Dr Goad, Dr Potter, and others, to be such an " horrid, bideous Thing," that, as the learned and judicious Dr Pierce expresses it, it " frightened them into their Wits." You however, have taken great Pains to dress up the Church in these Ravens Plumes: And who can wonder that any one, viewing her under this Disguise, should cry out, " How " black she looks!" But you tell us, " I have no "Interest, abstracted from Hers, to promote; no Re" sentment to gratify; no Party to serve." After your vile abuse of Mr Wesley, and the virulent Manner in which you treat Arminians in general, there is no Man will believe you, even though you should swear, as well as fay this. Your " undissembled Respect" for them all in the Lump too evidently appears, to leave room for a Doubt, whether Resentment and a strong Attachment to some Party, had not too great an Influence over you in your Undertaking.

I had intended to make a full and particular Reply to your Pamphlet, intitled, The Doctrine of absolute Predestination stated and afferted; but (besides that

into

there having been two Manuscripts shewn to me, which I suppose will be sent to the Press soon, and which will save me that Labour) I trust that the two Pamphlets published not long since (the one intided, Arguments against the Doctrine of General Redemption considered; the other, A Defence of God's Sovereignty, against the borrible and impious Aspersions cast upon it by Elisha Coles, in bis Treatise on that Subject; will sufficiently consute what you have advanced in favour of your Opinion in that Pamphlet. However, I cannot help making some Strictures upon a sew Things that are advanced therein.

You tell us in your Preface, that " St Austin, and " many other great and excellent Men, have not " scrupled to admit, both the Word (Predestination) and " the Thing, properly underflood." What then? This is no Reason why we should admit either, improperly understood. And so, I maintain, you understand them. And your kind of Predestination has no Foundation either in Scripture or Reason. Every Argument you advance for it is false, and fallacious; and every Text you produce, perverted. This, I hope, will appear evident to every unprejudiced Reader of the two Pamphlets just now mentioned. But you add, " I 46 have no Objection to being called a Stoic, fo you but " prefix the Word Christian to it." I suppose a Man may as foon form an Idea of a Christian Turnstile, as of a Christian Stoic. But supposing such a Being could exist, what right can such a Man as you have to the Appellation? A Stoic, to answer his Character, must bear every Thing, however disagreeable to Nature. with the Patience of an Indian Bramin; almost with the Unfeelingness, and with no more Resentment than a Stock or Stone: Like Epictetus, let his Leg be broken without winceing at it: And the Christian, to answer his Character, must have that Love, which, seven covereth all Things, believeth all Things, hopeth all Things, endureth all Things. But upon every Slight put upon your Wisdom, upon every little supposed Affront given to your august Reverence, you break out

into violent Wrath, lay about you for Vengeance, and acheronta movens, scatter Firebrands, Arrows, and Death.

Yea, and after you had treated one of your Opponents in such a Manner, considering the Provocation given, as would make any one, besides yourself, blush to read over again, you deliberately add, in a subsequent Publication. "I blame myself, on a Review, "for handling Mr W. too gently. I orly gave him the Whip, when he deserved a Scorpion." So entirely regardless are you of these apostolical Precepts: Be an Example of the Believers, in Word, in Conversation, in Charity, in Spirit, in Faith, in Purity. Reprove, rebuke, exbort with all Long-suffering.

Upon this Consideration, however, you profess to have no Objection to being called a Christian Stoic; I fear you will not find many that will think you worthy the Character of a Stoic, much less of a Christian, except it be some of your own Party: I say some; for even among them there are others that have as unfavourable an Opinion of you, as if they had been

Arminians.

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

ehe Will of God; which is "nothing else than God himself willing." And according to your Doctrine, without this impellent, or, as you ipeak, efficacious Will of God, God himself could ret know what would infallibly come to pass. This indeed you advance as an Argument of God's infinite Knowledge; but most unhappily, since it is only an Argument of finite and limited Knowledge.

You tell us farther, " that the Divine Foreknowledge " has an Influence on the certain Futurition of the Things " forcknown." And page 15. " that the Will of God is the Governess of our : And that a'l Things turn " out according to the Divine Predestination; not only " the Works we do outwardly, but even the Thoughts " we think inwardly." Yet you say, page 13. "My "Meaning is, that the Prescience of God does not lay " any coercive Necessity on the Wills of Beings naturally " free." So that your Meaning is, the Foreknowledge of God is influential in the Wills and Actions of Men, and it is not: It confirmins them, and it does not. That the Will of Man is free, and it is not. That Man is not free you maintain, because he is constrained and compelled; and yet he is free, because he is fensible of no Compulsion; that is, he is as free as a Weathercock, that is not rusted to a Point, but is driven about just as the Wind changes Quarter: A free Agent acting by fatal Compulsion. I really think, Sir, your Doctrine is as unreasonable, as it is unintelligible; supposing Man to be a rational Being.

Page 4. "The Divine Will, you say, is very properly distinguished into secret and revealed;" and that the one is in some Instances opposite to the other. Thus it was his revealed Will, that Pharaoh should let the Israelites go; that Abraham should sacrifice his Son; and that Peter should not deny Christ: But, as was proved by the Event, it was his secret Will, that Pharaoh should not let Israel go; that Abraham should not facrifice Isaac; and that Peter should deny his Lord." What a Character is here given of the infinitely, hely, wise, just and good God! You have painted him out such a Being, as cannot but be the

Abborrence and Deteflation of every Man that has any

Sense of Honesty and Sincerity.

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

But we know that God is a God of Truth, and without Iniquity, just and right is he. Deut. xxxii. 4. When therefore you lay down such a Position, you wickedly blaspheme his Honour; and what you advance is absolutely falle.

God's fecret Will, simply considered, as well as his revealed Will was that Pharaoh should let Ifrael go; and it never was his Will that he should not, only in Case he would not. It never was his Will that Abraham should facrifice Isaac, if thereby you mean slaying him; for the Scriptures sufficiently declare, that Abraham did in that Matter whatever God required of him. The Word עלה, used in the Command of God to Abraham, no more properly fignifies to kill, or burn. than it does, to grind to Powder; however, it was commonly used for offering up as a Burnt-Offering. Its proper Meaning is only to ascend. And all that God required of Abraham was, that he should make Isaac ascend up as an Offering unto him; without signifying whether it should be from the Altar in Flame and Smoke, as the common Opinion was; or whether only upon the Altar. According to your own Rule, the Event thewed

shewed that the latter only was the Will of God. Abraham did his Will; both his secret and revealed Will. Nor was the one contrary to the other at all. Nor was it God's secret Will, fimply considered, any more than his revealed Will, that Peter should deny his Lord. God determined no such Thing, only in case Peter should wilfully and felf-confidently run into the Way of Temptation. However, if you will still maintain these two opposite Wills in the Divine Being, you shall then be able to free him from the Charge of mocking his Creatures, when you can free a Man from the Charge of Lying, while he speaks a known, wilful Falfhood: Nor shall you till then prove his Creatures " inexcusable for neglecting to observe his Will of Command.' You may affert, page 6. " Pharaoh "was faulty, and therefore just's punishable for not obeying God's revealed Will, though God's fecret "Will rendered that Obedience impossible;" but I deny it. I will ask you one Question, Sir. Suppose there were such a Law, that you among others should go on foot to pay your Attendance on the King at his Court upon a Day appoirted, on Pain of Death; and before that Day comes, the King should fecretly order your Legs to be cut off, or you to be chained close to to some Pillar at twenty Miles distance; would you pronounce yourself faulty and justly punishable for not obeying the revealed Will of your Sovereign, when his Jecret Will had rendered that Obedience impossible? I trow not. Much less, unless in one of your rawing Fits, would you pronounce yourself justly punishable with an eternal Hell, for not doing what the Will of God rendered impossible to be done.

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

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

Flaving expressly afferted, that "God worketh—even Wickedness in the Wicked;" you afterwards endeavour to clear him from Blame on this Account, by saying, "We can easily conceive of an Action, purely as such, without adverting to the Quality of it: So that the Distinction between an Action it self, and its Denomination of good or evil, is very obvious and natural." Now I presume Wickedness implies the bad Quality of some Action, either of the Body or Mind. But can you, Sir, conceive an Action wherein there is Wickedness of any kind, without adverting to the Quality of it, whether it be a wicked. Thing or not? I am inclined to think such Conception

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

the Author of all the Sin in the World.

But Tilenus shall answer you farther: "There are" Sins of Commission (as well as Omission) not capable of that Distinction; as in Blasphemy, Murder, Adultery; wherein the Act is not to be distinguished from the Exorbitancy: (So distinguished, as to conceive a Possibility of Separation between the Ast and its Quality.) And were fuch a Distinction allowable before God (and if it be not, fure it is not to be alledged on his Behalf) every Transgressor might shew a fair Acquitance, and justly plead Not guilty. The Adulterer might fay, He went in to his Adulteress, as a Woman; not as the was married to another Man; and that he humbled her for Procreation, or for a Remedy of his Concupiscence; not for Injury to her Husband. The Blas. phemer might fay, what he spoke was, to make use of the Faculty of Speech, and to keep his Tongue in Use; not to dishonour the Almighty. And so might every Offender have leave, by Virtue of this Distinction, to separate his finful Act from the Enormity of it; and every Sin would become a Miracle, that is, it would be an Accident without a Subject." If your God stands

in need of this Logic himfelf, there is all the Reason in the World, that when he sits in Judgment, he should allow the Benefit thereof to others. You see, Sir, your Distinction, subtil as it is, has not Wisdom enough in it to free your tredestinating God from the Charge of being the "true Author of all the Sins and Wickedness of "this World, pass, present, and to come." Nor indeed need you be much concerned whether it has or no, if the Devil be God, as you teach us just before.

But you falk on, page 27. " Every Action, as such, " is undoubtedly good." According to your Account then, Murder, as an Action, is undoubtedly good. Whoring is good. Thieving is good. Truly, Sir, if I believe God's Word, I cannot believe you. - " God " may be the Author of all Actions, as he undoubtedly " is, and yet not be the Author of Evil." Let us fee how you will make this appear -" Suppose a Boy, " who knows not how to write, has his Hand guided " by his Master, and nevertheless makes falle Letters, " quite unlike the Copy set him; though his Precep-" tor, who guides his Hand, is the Cause of his writ-" ing at all, yet his own Ignorance and Unskilfulness " are the Cause of his writing so badly. Just so God " is the supreme Author of our Allion, abstralledly taken, " but our own Vitiofity is the Caufe of our afting amifs." But suppose the Hand of this poor dull Boy, like that of a Puppet, has no Motion at all, but what is given it by the Impulse of the Hand that guides it, as you firenuously maintain, then the Action of this Boy, his making false Letters, Pothooks and Hangers, as the Phrase is in Schools, is chargeable altogether upon the Master, and not at all upon the Boy. His Hand, according to your Account, is as merely paffive, as the Pen that is in it. The Master having Sufficient Skill, and an irrefistible Power, should have taken care that the Boy's Hand might have made truer Letters. Still, Sir, if there be such a Thing as Evil in the World, according to your filly Simile, God is the Author of it. In order then to clear God and Man at once, you had better leave out the Qualification, as such, and roundly affirm, every Action is undoubtedly good; and that there

is no such Thing as Sin in the World. And why should you not here, as well as in your Preface, where you admit, that "whatever is, is right." This Objection you have started, that such must be the Confequence of your Doctrine of Presessination. To which you gravely answer, "Consequences cannot be "helped." I reply, Yes verily but they may. Reject the Premisses, which ought to be rejected, and no such Consequence can possibly sollow. We may then upon Principles of Scripture and Jound Reason affirm, that some Things are not right: Some Actions are not good; and that God is not the Author of Evil.

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

You have indeed nibbled at a Way to free God from being the Author of Sin, by distinguishing between the Action and the Quality of it. But your Mater Hobber, as able a Calvinist, in Appearance, as your Zanchius, will teach you, that this Distinction with not do. He declares, that after all his Meditation, he cannot find any Difference between an Action, and the Sin of that Action. As for Example; between the killing of Uriah, and the Sin of David in killing Uriah. Nor when one is the Cause both of the

** Action and the Law, how another can be the Cause of the Disagreement between them; no more than how one Man making a longer and a sporter Garment, another can make the Inequality, that is between them." Hobbes! in this thou reasoness well;

and to the utter Destruction of Mr Toplady's coleveb Argument.

Let us see what you have gained by mending, I should have said marring the Translation of these Words, Ewing marlor ardemor, and rendering them, The Freferver of all Men, I lim. iv. 10 If God be the Preferver and not the Saviour of all Men, he is not the Saviour of them that believe, But if he is the Saviour of them that believe, he is then the Saviour of all Men. For these are spoken of in that Text, as the Objects of God's Salvation, as well as Believers.

I must needs say, that you, like some of the wise Reviewers* of our Day, seem to have criticised here with your Heels instead of your Head. This is small Dust indeed thrown into the Scale, to make it preponderate infavour of Calvinism. But as much weightier Matter hath been sound too light for that Purpose, such an Atom as this, must needs leave your Cause

in the Mounting Scale.

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

^{*} Some of those most accurate and judicious Gentlemen, in the very same Review wherein they find fault with the Negligence of my Language, in my Arguments against the Dostrine of General Redemption considered, sneer at a certain medical Gentleman for thing the Word, florkened, in his Writings, and tell us that this Word, "tripped up their Critical Heels." I would advise these Gentlemen, for the future, to criticise with their Heads instead of their Heels (unless their Brains have shifted Quarters) or else to defist from the arduous Tosk of Reviewing; for if they continue to be such Bunglers at the Business, there is no Man of Judgment would ever think them qualified for any higher Honour than to be made some of the principal Characters in the next Dunciads.

is this: Two Nations are in thy Womb, and two manner of People shall be separated from thy Bowels, and the one People shall be stronger than the other People, and the elder shull serve the younger, Gen. xxv. 23. I defire to know then what Authority you have from such a Text as this, to pronounce Jacob personally elected to Salvation, and Esau personally reprobated to Damnation? And where does the Apostle from the Example of these two Twins, " infer the eternal Election of fome Men, and the eternal Rejection of the Reft?" Not in Rom. ix. He is no more speaking there of Mens eternal States, than he is speaking of their Houses and Lands. He is speaking of Nothing more than the choosing of the believing Gentiles to, and rejecting the unbelieving Jews from, the Privilege of the Gospel, as is plain to every one that reads that Chapter with due Attention, and without Prejudice. If the Apostle knew that the Jews were doomed to everlasting Damnation by the eternal Decree of God, what Wickedness had it been in him to rife up against God's Sovereigniy, as you call it, and to express himself on this wife: I could wish that myself were accursed, separated from Christ, for my Brethren, my Kinsmen according to the Flesh? ver. 3. But I perceive you had rather an Apostle should lose his Credit, than the Predestinarians lose their Cause.

Page 74. " The Condemnation of the Ungodiyis not unjust, feeing it is for Sin, and only for Sin." How can that be, if there is no such Thing as Sin? If every Action is good; and whatever is, is right? But supposing they are condemned for Sin, it is, you fay, for necolitated Sin; " they were predestinated to con-" tinue in final Impenitency, Sin and Unbelief." Page 72. In answer to your Question then, " Where is the sup-" posed Unmercifulness, Tyranny or Injudice of the Di-"vine Procedure?" I reply, Supposing your horrid Doarine true, in first predestinating and necessitating Men to fin, and then damning them for finning. If this be the Case, if you should ever come to lift up your Eyes in Torment, (which God forbid) you will then fee as much Unmercifulness, Tyranny and Injustice in such a Procedure. F 5.

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

You vindicate the Mercy of God no better than his Justice. " Who ever accused a Chief Magistrote, say " you, of Cruelty, for not sparing a Company of a-" trocious Malefactors, and for letting the Sentence of " the Law take place upon them by their Execution?" No Man could just'y accuse the Magist-ate, supposing he had no band in cousing these Malefactors to do amis. But if he, as you say of God, worked their Wickedness in them, and then caused them to be put to Death for it, all the World would accuse such a Magistrate of the greatest Cruelty, Tyranny and Injustice. How much more might these Things be charged upon God, supposing it true, as you teach, that he first predestinates and necessitates Men to sin, and then not only takes away their Lives, but destroys both Soul and Body in Hell. for their necessitated Sins? You are not content to charge God foolifbly and unthinkingly with doing wrong, but wickedly, and in a deliberate Manner.

Page 90. " That Predestination ought to be preached, you fay, I thus prove: The Gospel is to be preached, " and that not partially and by piecemeal, but the " whole of it." But by the bye, Predestination, as you have flated and afferted it, is not the Gofpel; nor any Part of it. It is not Evaggehion, but Kanaggehion. Not good News, but bad News. Not glad Tidings of great Joy to all People; but dreadful Tiaings of great Sorrow to far the greatest Part of Mankind; made so, not by any Fault in Man, but by the inevitable Decree of God. That it is not a Scripture Doctrine, I hope, I have made appear sufficiently in a Tract, intitled, Arguments against the Dostrine of General Redemption considered; and more clearly still in another Tract. intitled, A Defence of Gon's Sovereignty, &c. to which

I refer the Reader.

But you fay, page 103. " The Doctrine of Predesti-" nation (I presume you mean, as you have stated and " afferted it) is not only useful, but absolutely necessary to be taught and known. For, 1. Without it we " cannot form just and becoming Ideas of God." Without it, I grant you, we cannot form an Idea, that God is the Devil, as you teach, page 23. yea, that he is zoorse than the Devil, as you all along maintain; (net only as tempting Men to sin, as the Devil does; but necessitating them to it, which the Devil cannot do.) But this is not to form a just and becoming Idea of God. To form a just Idea of God, we must suppose him, at least, to be lowing to every Man, and his tender Mercy to be over all his Works; that he is not willing that any should perish, but that rather they should turn from their Sins and be saved. And such an Idea of God, I

presume, we may form without your Doctrine. Page 105. " 2. Predestination is to be preached, be-" cause the Grace of God, which stands opposed to all " human Worthiness, cannot be maintained without it." This Springe hath catched many an unwary Woodcock, Just as if God could not freely bestow his Grace upon some, unless he should deny it to an hundred, or perhaps. a thousand or more, for one on whom he bestows it. God may and does offer his Grace to all, as is evident from Titus ii. 11. The Grace of God that bringeth Salvation to all Men (fo the Margin is) bath appeared. And he hath given a Power, at least offers a Power to all Men, to accept of his Grace when offered; otherwife to offer his Grace, would be mere Mockery. And if some accept what others refuse, their Salvation is altogether of Grace, as much as if God had never offered his Grace, nor Power to accept it, unto the Rest. This you will not allow. But who cares for that? If you are disposed to talk wildly, with your " excellent Austin " and Zanchius," you shall give us leave to think foberly, as we ought to think.

Page 107. "3. By the preaching of Predestina-"tion, Man is duly humbled, and God alone is exatted." These Ends may be better answered without preachings Predestination, as stated and affected by you. Man may be sufficiently humbled by insisting upon that Word of Christ, Without me ye can do Nothing: And God alone exalted by maintaining, that it is He that gives Energyto our Willing and Doing of his Goodwill (woona). The Arminians, you say, maintain, "that Conversion " and Salvation are wrought and effected by our lives " and God together." And does not the Church of England maintain the same in her 10th Article, wherein the teaches us, " that the Grace of God prevents " us, that we may have a good Will; and works with " us when we have a good Will?" And does not St Paul teach the same, saying, Work cut your own Salvation with Fear and Trembling: For it is God that worketh in you both to wil and to do; gives Energy to your willing and doing, of his good Will? And does not your excellent St Austin, upon 1 John iii. 3. teach the same also? " Behold, says he, after what manner he hath not taken away Freewill, that the Apostle should fay, keepeth himself pure. Who keepeth us pure except God? But God keepeth thee not fo, against thy Will. Therefore, inasmuch as thou joinest thy Will to God, thou keepest thyself pure. Thou keepest thyself pure, not of thyself, but by bim, who comes to dwell in thee. Yet because in this thou dost Something of thine own Will, therefore is Something also attributed to thee. Yet fo is it ascribed to thee, that still thou mayst say with the Psalmist, Lord be thou my Helper. If thou says, Be thou my Helper, thou dost Something; for if thou dost Nothing, how doth he belp?" You see then, however your whiffling Oracle, St Austin, is one while for having Predestination preached, in order to maintain Grace: otherwhiles he plays the Arminian, and shews that the Bufiness may be done without such preaching; and confoquently that Man may be bumbled, and God exalted without it. And indeed to talk of God's working Conversion in Man, without Man, is to talk such palpable Nonsense, as were almost enough to make an Idiot laugh at it.

Page 109. " 4. Predesination should be publickly is taught and infifted upon, in order to confirm and of Arengthen true Believers in the Certainty and Confidence of their Salvation." It is an avowed Principle of your Party, " that Perseverance to Salvation " must demonstrate the Truth of Faith; and wheresoever this follows not, there Faith was but pretended." If therefore no Man can know that he is a true Believer

till

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

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

Page 113. "6. Another Reason—for the unreserved Publication of this Doctrine is, that from a Sense of God's peculiar, eternal and unalterable Love to his People, their Hearts may be enslamed to love him in return." This Reason must likewise vanish, when it is considered, that however peculiar, eternal and unalterable God's Love to his People is, upon Predestinarian Principles, no Man can be sure that he is one of God's People, in a saving Sense. Even your own Doctor, Calvin himself, afferts, "That the Hearest of Man hath so many Starting boles, and secret Corafers of Lying and Vanity, and is cloathed with so

"" many Colours of guileful Hypacrify, that it often de" cieveth itself. And besides, Experience sheweth, the
"Reprobate are sometimes moved with the same Feel" ings that the Elest are, so that in their own Judg" ment, they nothing differ from the Elect." So that
the preaching of Predistination will do but little towards enstaming the Hearts of God's People to love
him. For though they may have such Feelings as the
Elect have, according to Calvin, it may be all guileful
Hypocrify; and unless they are sure it is not, which according to him, they never can be, they can have no
sufficient Ground of Love to God. They may "fall
"down (as you advise) before his electing Mercy;" but
must rise up again uncertain whether they have any Interest in it.

Page 114. " A 7th Argument for the preaching of " Predestination, is, that by it we may be excited to " the Practice of univerfal Godliness." Nay, this can never be, if what you affert, p. 24, be true. There you fay, " God occasionally, in the Course of bis Provi-" dence, puts both elect and reprobate Persons into Cir-" cumftances of Temptation; - even such as shall cause the Persons so tempted, actually to jurn aside from the " Path of Duty, to commit Sin, and involve themselves and others in Evil." And to confirm your Opinion. you give us that blundering, blasphemons Translation of Haiah Ixiii. 17. which Text, rightly interpreted, no more proves your Affertion, than it proves that Adam, planted the Garden of Eden. However, if the Case be as you affert, how can the preaching of Predestinanation excite to universal Godliness, when the Effect of Predestination itself is, as you say, the producing of all. the Wickedness there is in the World? You expressly. teach, that whatever Men do, be it good or bad, they do it by Virtue, and in Consequence of the eternal Decree of God: And when Men are once persuaded of this, they will have but litile Concern about the Practice of universal Godliness. They will naturally conclude. that such a Measure thereof as the Decree hath apportioned to them, which is just as much as they practice.

be it more or less, will be altogether sufficient for their Turn. The preaching of Predestination, then, I prefume, will be so far from exciting to the Practice of universal Godliness, that it has a direct Tendency to

destroy it.

Page 115. " 8. Unless Predestination be preach-" ed, we shall want one great Inducement to the Ex-" ercise of brotherly Kindness and Charity." So far from this, that Nothing so much stends to dissolve the Bonds of brotherly Kindness and Charity. Of this I have had sufficient Experience. I know a Gentlewoman, not twenty Miles from Salisbury Plain, (I make no Doubt, you know whom I mean) take her barely as a Woman, she is one of the sweetest, and most amiable Temper upon the Face of the Earth: take her as a Calvinift, and when the four Leaven of Predestination operates upon her Mind, and what a Change is there? She is no more berfelf. I have heard her declare, that she could love no one as a Christian that did not hold Predestination; and that she could not pray for the Salvation of any Relation she had, unless she had Reason to believe they were Elect; for in fo doing she should think the was opposing the sovereign Will of God. Such Narrowness of Spirit is not peculiar to her; it is the natural Consequence of Calvinism. Mr Toplady himself 100 well knows this to be true. If he will not own it, his Writings too evidently make it appear. If any Calvinist be of a better Spirit, and has a universal Love for all Mankind, it is entirely owing to his Chriftian Principles, which have gotten the better of his predestinarian Notions.

Page 117. "9. Lastly, Without a due Sense of Predestination, we shall want the surest and the most powerful Inducement to Patience, Resignation and Dependence on God, under every spiritual and temporal Affliction." And will a due Sense thereof work these Virtues in us? I can then only say, if so, you that preach it so strength, have not a due Sense thereof. Where was your Patience when you wrote your Letter to Dr Nowell? Where was it when you wrote,

to Mr Wesley? Alas! Sir, we have in yourself such undeniable Proof, (supposing you that bearty Predestinarian you pretend to be) of the Infignificancy of Predestination to induce to Patience, Resignation and Dependence on God, under Afflictions, Oppositions, and Disappointments, that I cannot think it at all needful or useful on this Account to preach Predestination, any more than upon any of the former. Upon the Whole then, I affirm, contrary to you, that Predestination, as stated and offerted by you, is an unscriptural and an unreasonable Doctrine, and therefore ought not to be preached. However, I make you this Challenge: Bring me one Infidel that was ever converted to the Faith of Christ by the preaching of Predestination; one carnal Professor, that was ever amended by it; one careless Sinner that was ever flirred up by it; or one distressed Soul that was ever comforted by it; I will then stand convinced of my prefent Mistake, and turn Predestinarian too. These Effects are produced, not by preaching Predestination, but by offering Salvation through Christ to all in general; by preaching the Gospel, as you advise, to every Creature; and that without telling them of a borrible Decree, which hath absolutely and inevitably shut far the greatest Part of them out from having any Benefit by, or Interest in that Salvation, and made their Damnation necestary.

You close your Book with a long Quotation from Melanckthon in favour of Predestination; and tell us, it that he never, to the very last, retracted a Word of what he there delivers." Did he not? Read Melanckthon again. See if you cannot find this in him, as much against Predestination, as what you quote is for it: "Let us remove from St Paul such Stoical Distinguished putes, as overthrow Faith and Prayer. For how could Saul believe or pray, when he doubted whether the Promise belonged to him, or when that Decree of the Destinies had prepossessed his Mind: It is already decreed, that thou shalt be a Castaway; thou art not written in the Number of the Elect, &c." Look in his Chapter concerning Freewill; see whether he does not say there, he had known many, who would argue

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

terpretation of the Scriptures.

Now, Sir, notwithstanding you have so violently lashed Mr Wesley for exposing your Book; I shall venture to tell you, that it is one of the most contradictious, fophistical, unscriptural, and blasphemous Books that I ever read. Nor can I tell what Judgment to form of you; whether you are really a Calvinist; or whether, like Hobbes of Malmsbury, you (as he is supposed to have done) only talk from the Teeth outward, playing the Drole with Religion, upon the Grounds given you by the rigid Predestinarians, in order to bring Christianity into Difrepute, and so to make way for the fashionable Notion of Materialism. You seem indeed to lament the Spread of Infidelity and Deism among us, and then teach Infidels and Deifts how to ridicule the Bible and the Church. You feem to pay a great Regard to both, but it is easy for every attentive and considerate Reader to see, that, like Joab, you stab while you pretend to kiss. Whether you intended so to do or not, I leave to be determined by the Searcher of Hearts and your own Conscience. But till I see more Reason, than I do at present, to think more favourably of your Book, I cannot stile it, as you do Mr Wesley's Abridgment of your Zanchius, a Penny Moufe, but a two Shilling LEVIATHAN.

Your personal Quarrel with Mr Wesley I have Nothing to do with; and therefore shall say but a little more concerning

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concerning your Letter to that Gentleman. I would however take the Liberty to ask you, what could be the Occasion of all that vile Abuse and Scurrility, which you have thrown out against him? Was there a sufficient Reason? No. Had he abused and ridiculed you, as the Publishers of those called Mr Hervey's Letters, did him, you might then with some Reason and Justice, have retorted his own Words upon him. But there was Nothing of this in the Case. However, you say, he abridged your Translation of Zanchius. Well, suppose he did, you might have abridged his Sermons, and so have been even with him. But it seems, he added a Line to your Words, by way of Remark. Well, suppose it be so; that Line was not added, as your Words, but was put in a Parenthesis, as his own. And you might so have added twenty Lines to any of his Writings; which would have been a better Way of shewing your Resentment, then calling him twenty reproachful Names. Yea, but besides all this, he prefixed and subscribed the Initials of your Name to his Abridgment. And what then? There are thousands that would never have had the least Guess at your Name from thence, if you had not unadvisedly exposed yourself. And where then was the mighty Crime of meddling with the Initials of your Name? I hope you have not the Vanity to imagine that the Initials of your Name are as facred among Christians as the Initials No are among the Jewish Rabbins. But, what is worst of all, he closes his puny Abridgment thus: "The " Elect shall be faved, do what they will: The Repro-" bate shall be damned, do what they can. Reader, " believe this, or be damned." It is true, he does so. And (as the Author of a printed Letter addressed to you, rightly observes) " every Reader of your Book, " who understands plain English, and is capable of " drawing a Conclusion from the plainest Premisses, " must allow these Words to be the Sense, the obvious " Import of Numbers of your Propositions, though " they are not your very Words themselve." So that herein you are not injured at all. Upon the Whole, in my my Judgment, there was no need of your Scorpion, which you repent you had not used. Your Whip lashed abundantly too severely for the Offence given. But you had a mind to shew your Wit: to which, I suppose nobody would object, so it were done upon proper Occasions, and in a proper Manner. But these Restrictions you unhappily did not regard. This puts me in mind of some Lines written by the late celebrated Mr. Nash, and hung up in most of the public Places about Bath.

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

I would not fo far subscribe to Mr Nash's Sentiment, as to call you either the one or the other; but this, I believe, every candid Man will allow, that you suffered your Passion to outrun your Reason, and your Wit to overshoot your Wisdom, when you launched out into such virulent Abuse, and such malicious Charges against a Man for little more than an imaginary Crime.

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

worse by Mr W. even to render Railing, where none had been given. You had not then perhaps preached your Sermon on 1 Tim. i. 10. at Bethnal Green and Blackfriars; however, certain it is, you did not act agreeable to the Advice therein given : " Let not your " Zeal be of the inflammatory Kind: Let it be temof pered with unbounded Moderation, Gentleness and Be-" nevolence; and shine forth as the Sun with bealing in " its Wings." Would any one ever imagine that the Man who gives this Advice in the very fame Sermon, in a Note, thus bitterly exclaims against one, whom he calls " an Arminian Schismatic, grown gray in the Ser-" vice of Error; and who, he fays, still goes up and " down, fowing his Tares, feeking whom he may devour, " and compassing Sea and Land to make Proselytes?" Could any one believe that the very Man who gives fuch Instruction, not only sinned against that and the plain Command of God, but is so far from repenting of his Sin, that he declares, he repents he had not finned worse! I must needs say there is no Occasion for that; for you have really shewn that you act so much upon the Machiavellian Principle, that in spite of all your Rhetoric, you have induced many People to question, whether you are possessed at all of the Christian.

Whether Mr W. be that very bad Man, which you represent him to be, (which Charity would induce me to bope he is not, and my own Knowledge of some Facts he is charged with, force me to declare he is not;) let me ask you, Sir, whether you yourself have not done in divers Particulars the very same Things, which you look upon as so criminal in him? And if they were Crimes, were they ever the lefs fo, because you did them? I think not. Will you plead, what I did was for want of Consideration, and at that Time, through an Error in Judgment? Very well! If your Brother needs it, give him one End of your Mantle. If it will cloke your Fault, it is wide enough to cloke his too. However, I cannot but think, Sir! that Mr. W. is every way your Superior, in Years, in Learning, in Judgment, and in the Rank he flood stood in, while he was a Member of the University of Oxford. And this considered, I should suppose that (I do not say "Ceremony," but) a little Decency at least, if not Respect, ought to have been observed in your Address to him. You, I find, think otherwise, because he has somewhat offended you by abridging your Zanchius, and especially in this, forsooth,

because he is not a Calvinist.

After reading your Invectives against Mr W. must not every one be amazed at your following Harangue upon Bigotry. " Of all Vices, you fay, Bigotry is one of " the meanest and most mischievous. Its shrivelled con-" tracted Breast, leaves no room for the noble Virtues to dilate and play. Candour, Benevolence, and Forbearance, " become smothered and extinguished; partly from be-" ing cramped by Littleness of Mind, partly from being overwhelmed with intellectual Duft. Bigotry is a determined Enemy to Truth; inasmuch as it essentially interferes with Freedom of Enquiry, restrains the grand indefeasible Right of private Judgment, confines our Regards to a Party, and, by limiting " the Extent of Moderation and mutual Goodwill, tears " up Charity by the very Roots. In short, Bigotry is the very Effence of Popery." All this, behold, is afferted by the Man, that has shewn himself in his Writings the greatest Bigot that ever existed. Without one Grain of Candour, Benevolence or Forbearance, Mederation, Goodwill or Charity, he flies open-mouthed upon those he calls Arminians, upon all that are not Calvinifts, as if, like the Dragon of WANTLEY, he would make but a Mouthful of them, and swallow them up at a Gulp; pursues them with the most opprobrious and reproachful Names, loads them with the bitterest Invectives, and, as far as in him lies, by the Tenor of his Doctrine, dooms them all to Hell, though they are ever so worthy, pious, Christian Men. While, on the other Hand, some of the worst of Men, as Rebels, Hypocrites, Oppressors, Plunderers, and what not, are cried ap as evangelical, eminent, learned, pious, discreet and excellent, because they were Predestinarians. If this is not Bigotry, Nothing is. And if Bigotry be the very E/Tence

Effence of Popery, Mr Toplady will find it impossible for him to free himself from the Charge of being a Papiss. When I read this Passage, and divers such inconfishent Matters, notwithstanding the Ground given by some others in his Writings, to suspect him for Something worse, I could hardly help charitably hoping that he was only a Madman. He has, it may be, his sober Intervals; but having had a Twirl in his Lantern, he has his raving Fits too, when he is hurried into Inconsistencies, wild Reveries, and extravagant Language. If this be the Case, poor Man! he is to be pitiea; if not, he is inexcusable; unless we admit his Doctrine of Pre-

destination.

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

your Soul be it to say one Word against such Men, that may be a Means to hinder their Usefulness, by bringing Contempt upon their Ministry, because they are not Calvinists, because they cast out Devils, (that is) because they turn Sinners from Darkness to Light, and from the Power of Satan unto God, and do not follow you. I would add moreover, if God, by the Ministry of these Arminians, so called, converts Sinners to himself, it is an evident Proof that he sends them to preach his Gospel; but I presume, you will find it difficult to prove,

that he hath sent you to teach them how.

I fear many amongst you have much to answer for, on this Score of depreciating the Ministry of all that do not preach Calvinism. And what do you gain? You may gain Applause in the Gospel Magazine, as it is falfly called, that Month'y Medley of Truth and Error, found Words and Blasphemy, trumped up as a Vehicle to convey Calvinism and Slander round the Nation; but you will have no Praise on that Account of God. Yea, you lessen yourselves in the Esteem of wise Men. could tell you of divers of your own Persuasion, that have been so disgusted at you, and an intimate Friend of yours, for Railing, instead of preaching the Gospel, that they have determined to hear you no more. I would advise you therefore to let Arminians, as you call us, and especially Mr Wesley, alone. Mr Whitefield is gone to Rest, and is happily escaped out of the Din of your vain Jangling, which he was heartily tired of before he went hence. Mr W. is old and fricken in years, and consequently it will not be long before he follows him. Let his gray Hairs go quietly down to the Grave. And whatever Failings he may have, as a Man, see that you, as a Christian, bury them in the Bowels of Charity, before his Body is buried in the Bowels of the Earth. This I should think a much better Way to convince the World that you are one of the Elect, than your using either your Whip, or your Scorpion.

I have long taken Notice, that one can hardly ever enter into religious Conversation with those of your Party, but they foon come to Dispute. I have hardly known any Calvinists that are not guilty of this. Let a Man be ever so much a Christian, he is never right, unless he be as rigid in his Notions, as they are. I could point out a Man that for many Years hath profest to be a B. liever in Jesus Christ, and his circumspect Walking and truly Christian Disposition bear sufficient Testimony to the Truth of his Profession. A Man more devoted to God. I do not know that I have ever met with: A Man more diligent in Business, more fervent in Spirit, and that, with a boly Fervency, and more given to ferve the Lord. And yet how has poor John (for that is his Name) been buffeted by divers Calvinistical Ministers, and condemned as a Legalift, and as one that holds grievous Errors, because he holds General Redemption and the Possibility of falling from Grace; and therefore, according to our Lord's Advice, watches and prays, that he may be fure not to fall. Now I would ask, what would you or he gain, if he, as you would wish him, were to embrace your Notions? It would make neither him nor you a Whit more boly, nor a Whit more bappy. You would gain a Projelyte, and he would gain a Change of Opinion, and that would be all, unless, perhaps, he should grow more careless after his Change, (which, it is a thoufand to one but he would) and then his greatest Gain would be a grievous Loss.

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

" it not more like the Coming of Foxes to spoil the "tender Grapes? For my Part I seek no ilrange " Lord; not Predestination, but Jesus be my God!" "Thus being weary of Disputes, I refused to con-

" verse any longer with them. So do ye, my Bre-" thren, or no Rest will ye find to your Souls"

"It is no Wonder that Satan bestirs himself about " Election; for Nothing serves his Purpose better .-

" Christ fays, Strive to enter in at the firait Gate, " Luke xiii, 24. but Satan, perceiving his Opportu-" nity, fays to the weary Predestinarian, " Strive not " at all; for if thou art appointed to be damned, " why shouldst thou strive against the Stream? And " if thou art ordained to Salvation, faved thou must " be; whether thou strivest or not. Then, Soul,

" take thine Ease; it is good for thee to eat, crink, " and be merry: For thou canst not cope with God,

" whose Decrees are unalterable, and his Power ir-

" refistable."

. " I shall conclude this Head, my Brethren, with a " few Questions to each of you. - Is it reasonable to " think that God would fend his Son to die a crue!" " and accurfed Death for the human Race, if the Lot " of each Individual was determined before the World " was made? I take it for granted, that such is the " Doctrine of Predestination; which, if true, Is not " all Preaching and all Hearing vain? Is not every " Soldier of Christ beating the Air? Could you be-" lieve the far greater Part of Mankind to be pre-or-" dained for Hell, and yet cry out with Abraham of old, Shall not the Judge of all the Earth do Right:

" or with St John, God is Love?"

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

but whatever their Measure be, their Grace is, for Kind, the same. It is, in all that have it, the Grace of God; unless you maintain there is such Grace as the Grace of the Devil. And if by this, which you contemn and despise under the Notion of common Grace, a Sinner is enabled to break off his Sins, to rely upon the Lord Jesus Christ for Salvation, to love God and all Mankind for his Sake, to walk religiously in good Works, and to have the Mind that was in Christ; (even though he should not believe your Doctrine of Predestination) which has been the Case of Thousands, let such a one only have this Prayer answered, Lord, evermore give me this Grace! I defire no other, I desire no better, only a larger Meafure thereof: And, my Soul for his, such a one will

not miss of Haven.

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

mentioned; if he thinks so much as one good Thought, if he has one good Desire, it is not the Produce or Effect of fallen Nature. It is the Grace of God; free, unmerited Grace alone, that thus works in him to will and to do; energizes (if I may so say) his volitive and active Faculties of his Goodwill. The Meaning of which Expression of the Apostle, Trismegisus (if we take his Words θεοπρεπώς, in a Sense worthy of God) has excellently well given us, when he stiles God, Ενέργεια πασών, τών δυναμέων, κ) Δυναμίς πας ών τών ενερτών. "The Energy of all Powers, and the Power." of all Energies, or vigorous Actings."

You fee I have followed you, Sir, "though at an "bumble Diffance;" and can you be angry with me "for copying so venerable an Example?" Indeed I almost begin to fear you will challenge me, as you have done Mr Welley, "to measure Swords, or break a Pike with me." If so, I can only say, Alas! Sir, I am quite unskilled in the Exercises of the Bear-Garden. I know Nothing at all how to fence or push. I shall willingly submit to be posted for a Coward. You shall have all the Honour of Valour, I shall be

quite content with Honefly and a rubole Skin.

But why should we differ, when, according to your ninth Reason for preaching Predestination, there is so here and powerful an Inducement to Peace and Amity. Possess your Mind, Sir, with a due Sense of Predestinaeion, (which, it feems by your Letters to Dr Nowell) and Mr Wesley, you have not done yet) and "this " will be a most fure and powerful Inducement to. or Patience, Resignation, and Dependance on God, un-" der every spiritual and temporal Affliction;" yea, under all Crosses, Oppositions, Affronts and Injuries whatever. Such a Sense of Predestination must entirely reconcile you to Dr Nowell, Mr Wesley, and Me; and to every other Antagonist, that snall set himfelf against you. You will then rest satisfied, that whatever any of us have faid, whatever we have done we have only done what was our "Business below"if filled up the Departments, as you say, and discharged G . 2.

" the feveral Offices affigned us, in God's Purpose, " from everlasting." You will then own, " What-" ever is, is right." That Dr Nowell did Nothing amis with regard to the Oxford Expulsion; wrote Nothing amiss, in his Answer to the Author of PIETAS Oxoniensis. That Mr Wesley did Nothing amis in all that you lay to his Charge; wrote Nothing amis in his Abridgment of your Zanchius. And that I have ding Nothing amiss in any Thing that I have said or witten. Whatever some foolish Men, that know Nothing of, or will not believe the Doctrine of Predestination, whatever, I fay, such Men may condemn as wrong, a hearty Calvinist will cloke with Fate and an eternal Decree; and thus maintain, as you do, " Every " Action is undoubtedly good; it being an actual Exer-" tion of those operative Powers, given us by God, " for that very End." Be then, Sir, not only " a " doctrinal" Predestinarian, but a practical One; so shall you perhaps be able to tame that wild Beast of Impatience that now rages in you; subdue that Lionlike Fury; and put away from you all that Bitterness, Wrath, Anger and Clamour, Evil-speaking and Malice, with which you are now overwhelmed, as with a Flood. As you number yourfelf among the Elect, shew that you are such, not by preaching and writing wehemently against the Generalists, that you call Arminians, but by a strict and inviolable Observance of that apostolical Precept: Put on therefore (as the Elect of God, holy and beloved) Bowels of Mercies,. Kindness, Humbleness of Mind, Meekness, Long-suffering; forbearing one another, and forgiving one ancther, if any Man have a Quarrel against any: even as Christ forgave you, so also do ye, Col. iii. 12, 13. And this done, we shall have no more Objection, than you have, to your being called a CHRISTIAN STOIC.

POSTSCRIPT.

T Shall not confider fully, as I might have done, your I famous Sermon preached at St Matthew's Bethnal Green, and at St Ann's Blackfriars, on 1 Tim. i. 10. because I think, as to the doctrinal Part, it is sufficiently answered in the foregoing Pamphlet, and in another, intitled, A Defence of God's Sovereignty against the impious and horrible Afpersions cast upon it by Elisha Coles, in his Practical Treatife on that Subject. This however I must say, I am surprised that you was not aware, that your exalting yourself in the Manner your have done in your Sermon, as well as in your other Writings, against those that oppose you, is the readiest Way you could have taken to abase yourself in the Esteem of all Men. You boast in your Sermon, " I " find myself at a Loss, not what to say, but what to " leave unsaid." Again, " From the very Com-" mencement of my unworthy Ministrations, I have " not had a fingle Doctrine to retract, nor a fingle " Word to unfay." In your Letter to Mr Wesley you fay, " I have no Notion of encountering a Windmill; " in lieu of a Giant." Again, "I would no more " enter into a formal Controversy with such a Scribbler, than I would contend for the Wall with a " Chimney-Sweeper." In your Epiphonema to Dr Nowell, you form this Climax, " A Protestant! a " Protestant Divine! a Protestant Divine of the " Church of England!" and raise him up alost, and then, as it were, fet your Feet on his Head, and try " to trample him into the Earth." In the Postfcript to your Sermon, you fay, concerning Mr Smith, the Curate of St Matthew Bethnal Green, " It would " render that unthinking, but, I would hope, well-" meaning Gentleman, much too considerable, were I " to address him by Name." What excessive superciliousness

ciliousness and haughtiness of Spirit? What Majesty of Pride does such Language as this betray? What could the greatest Peer of the Realm say more with

Regard to the meanest Peasant?

I know Nothing more of Mr Smith, than what you fay of him in your Postscript. As to myself, I make no Scruple to tell you I am, what some call, an Exotic; one destitute of the Honour of Academical Education. The highest Degree I lay claim to is, that of a poor Fellow of Jesus College in the University of Christianity. You may be a Man of Fortune, and a Man of Family for aught I know; and doubtless you are so, if it be such an unpardonable Crime, as it seems it is, to meddle only with the Initials of your Name. However you have, to your Self-abasement, entered into Holy Orders; and so have put yourself upon a Level, with respect to Order, with Mr Smith and me. But fetting us aside, as Men nullius Nominis, and leaving you the Third with Dr Nowell and Mr Wesley, I can hardly pronounce you as the Chief and most Honourable among the Three. Excuse my Plainness, Sir; yea, and if I tell you farther, you feem much to stand in need of learning that Lesson dictated by Solon of Athens, Trads orauld; Know thyfelf; and of praying heartily that Prayer prescribed by our Church, From all Blindness of Heart, from Pride, Vainglory, and Hypocrify; from Envy, Hatred and Malice, and all Uncharitableness; Good Lord, deliver us!

I shall only observe farther in general, that I sind Sophistry, Fallacy, false Institutions, Raillery, Perversion of Scripture and our Church Articles, Self-contradiction, or Self-sufficiency, Haughtiness, Pride and Vanity, glaring in almost every Page; and that I

cannot readily believe you, when you fay,

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

2. "That I am infinitely remote even from the "flightest Wish of erecting myself into a Distator to others." (For what but an earnest Wish of that Kind could move you to be so positive in Points that have staggered divers of the most renowned Men for Learning and natural Abilities, that ever adorned the

Christian Church?)

"The Rights of Conscience, you say, are inviola"bly facred; and Liberty of private Judgment is
"every Man's Birthright." If so, let every Man
enjoy his Rights and Liberty; at least without abusing
them, as you have done the Arminians, as you call
them. If others can see but with one Eye and you
see with both, pity their weak Sight, but do not bite
their Noses off. Do not bring Railing for Reason, and
Scurrility for Syllogism. Such Salve will never open
blind Eyes. If you continue to use it, as you have
done, I dare pronounce, as they will never be cured
by your Doctrins, much less will they by your Example. However, let you and your Party adhere
strictly to the Maxim laid down above, and it will at
once put an End to all fierce Contention between Pre-

destinarians and Generalists.

I must confess I am as sick of Controversy, as I am of your Opinions. And yet, without declaring my Sentiments, and my Reasons for embracing them, this once for all, there is no End of answering the daily Cavils of Religionists that labour to hinder the Success of my Ministry, and that of others who think with me, by means of your Writings, and those of some others of your Persuasion. If I were a Predestinarian indeed, I should only laugh at their Attempts. I would fay, Ye Fools! if God hath decreed that my Ministry shall have a good Effect upon the Hearts of the People, ye cannot hinder it, do what you will And if he has decreed that I shall labour in vain, he can steel the Hearts of the People against my Word, without your lending him a helping Hand. But as it is my Misfortune not to be able to see into the Reasonableness of such absolute Decrees, I think it right and reafonable

fonable to defend my Principles against those that oppose them, and to give a Reason of the Faith that is in me; and I hope I have done it with as much Meekness as you yourself could have done it. I am hitherto seady, because I see no Reason as yet to stagger. Yet I am not perverse. I am open to Conviction. And if any Man can shew me from plain Scripture or sound Reason that I am in an Error, I will renounce it immediately. For I count that Man either a Fool or a Knave, that will retain an Error one Moment after he is clearly convinced it is an Error: A Fool, who suffers his Pride to force him to maintain an Error always, because he hath once done it: Or a Knave, that will still maintain an Error against Conviction, for the Sake of some By-ends.

I shall add but one Thing more. You perhaps

know the Proverb,

Pastores odia exercent, Lupus intrat ovila.

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

true, preach it humbly, as your Opinion, and give the best Reasons you can for it. And if a Generalist believes the Doctrine of General Redemption to be true, let him as humbly preach it as his Opinion, and give his Reasons. But do not you doom him to Hell, because he believes Christ tasted Death for every Man, and will not preach what he does not believe. If you think a true Believer can never fall from Grace, preach fo with Humility, as it is your Opinion, giving your Reasons. And if a Generalist believes that a justified Man may make shipwreck of Faith and of a good Conscience, let him preach so, giving his Reasons: But do not you confign him over to the Devil, because he will not play the Hypocrite, and preach contrary to his Conscience. In a Word, Think and let think, at pleafure, in all Points which do not enter into the Effentials of Religion. An Arminian, as well as you, believes, that there is no other Name (or Thing) under Heaven given among Men, whereby they can be faved, but only the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ, and that there is Salvation in none other. And believing in this Name, and through Faith having the Heart sprinkled from an evil Conscience, and the Body washed with pure Water, both the Generalist and the Predestinarian are equally sure of Heaven. Our great Business then, next to believing in Jesus Christ, is, to pray earnestly to God that he would give us a found Judgment, an upright Heart, a forbearing Spirit, tempered with prudent Zeal, and holy, humble Love, and Grace to serve Him acceptably with Reverence and godly Fear; that so living to God here, we may live with God for ever hereafter. This is my earnest and hearty Prayer, for myself, for you, and for all that profess the Religion of Jesus Christ, our common Lord and only Saviour. Amen.

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