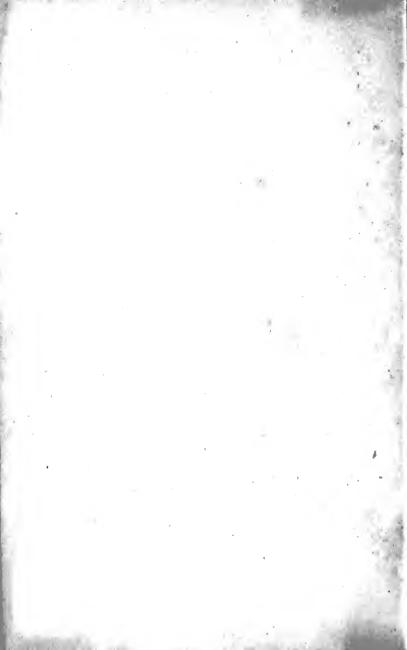


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OR, A

# True Picture

OF THE

# ANABAPTISTS,

In their Rife, Progress, and Practice.

Written for the Use of such as take 'em for Saints, when they are not so much as Christians.

To which is added

A LETTER from the Reverend Mr. James Brome to the AUTHOR.

1311 David Russen.

## LONDON

Printed for R. Bassett, at the Mitre over-against Chancery-Lane-end in Fleet-street. 1703.



# To the Reverend

# Francis Peck,

Master of Arts, and Rector of Saltwood near Hythe in Kent.

Reverend Sir,

THE Prevailing of the Anabap-Defection many of late have made from the Church unto them, the Wavering and Unfettledness of others, the Feuds and Differences among Neighbours and in Private Families upon the Score of their Principles, with other Confiderations, have been

# Epistle Dedicatory. the Occasion of these following Papers.

I know none, Sir, fitter than your felf, to whose Patronage I may commit them. You being mostly concerned in the Cause; as having (like Paul, fighting with Beasts at Ephesus, 1 Cor. 15.32.) been near Twenty five Years contending with those Underminers of Truth and Peace.

I have always observed, that Polemical Discourses seldom were Convincive, but rather gave occasion of Contention; especially when they have to do with a People whose Obstinacy is their best Desence against Consutation.

Observing in those Parts of your Neighbourhood that both Teachers and People are generally ignorant of the

# Epistle Dedicatory.

the Principles they profess, (the Mystery of Anabaptism being known but to a few) I thought sit to inform these deluded People what were their real Principles and Practices, and to show them their Original and Rise in the World; that thereby those who are wavering may be recalled from such pestiferous Doctrine; and those who yet stand fast, may be Established.

If you, and the rest of the Learned World shall accept this as the First-fruits of my Labours, it may encourage the Publishing of some other Tracts, which at present are wrapt up in silence.

I may, without the help of a Prophet, predict what acceptance this will find among the Anabaptists; I believe it will touch them to the Quick, and rub the Sore hard,

A 3

## Epistle Dedicatory.

A guilty Conscience needs no Accuser, Base-born Brats love not to hear of their Parentage.

I have not herein made to my self a Refuge of Lyes; I leave that to the Off-spring of him who is the Father of Lyes. In relating Passages and Transactions, I have been just to my Authors; till they can burn them (as they did all Books, except the Bible, in Munster) they will remain a Living Testimony against them. If they reject my Papers as Slanders, I doubt not but some will patronize them as real Truths. In this Hope I rest content, who am,

Hythe, Septemb. 14. 1702.

SIR,

Yours, &c.

David Russen.

THE

#### THE

# PREFACE

TOTHE

# READER.

corrupted, and Souls so many subverted, who can keep silence and be faithful? Whilst I behold the Word of God, the Ministry of Christ to be amongst Men, as the Ark among the Philistines, scornfully abused as in the Temple of Dagon, rather than Religiously reverenced as in the Church of Christ. The Sacred Scriptures, the Evidences of our Salvation not so much read in Devotion as wrested by Faction; Malice or Pride, being the Venomous

Venomous Spider which converts the wholesom Sweetness of saving Truth into the deadly Poyson of destru-Etive Herefy: Whilft I behold the Sacramental Seals of God's Holy Covenant either pluckt off by the violent, or defaced by the foul Hand of Schism and Prophaneness, whilst I behold Parents cruel to their tender. Infants, denying them an Entrance into Christ's Kingdom, and keeping them from the Seals of the Covenant of Grace; out of which Covenant there is no Salvation: Whilft I behold in our Neighourhood the increase of these Schismaticks, and the Proselites they gain, some renouncing their Baptism in despight, and meerly out of contradiction to their Minister, whom God and the Church have lawfully set over them: Others turning Anabaptists for the Augmentation of their Trade, making a Gain of Godliness.

But chiefly whilft I regard the sad Estate of a distracted Family, wherein a mistaken Zeal hath missed the Wife, who being married to her Husband near twenty Years, and by him the Mother of a numerous Off-spring, in her old Age, contrary to the Faith of her Ancestors, hath renounced her Allegiance to Christ in her Baptism, her Duty to her Husband in her Marriage-Tye; and, what is as difmal, the Children are taught to rebel against their, Father, from their Mother's Examples; and whilst a Taylor's Widow, like a Father-confessor, feems to be the Director of her Conscience: I say, whilst I behold these things, I cannot forbear to exclaim against these so evil Effects of Schism and Heresy, And to vindicate the Cause of helpless Innocents, against the Cruelty of those who would (as they have done themselves ) Unchristian all the World. The

The just Judgment of the Righteous God is remarkable; when they, who in a blind Zeal have been so cruel to their Mother the Church, as to eat out her Bowels by Schism, are now given up to such a blindness of Mind, that they become cruel to their own Children, in not admitting them to the holy Priviledges of the Church's Communion by Baptism. And those very Persons who did load the Church and Ministry with this Scandalous Reproach, That our Children would be brought up in the Superstition of Popery, may see that Church entire in the Faith; whilst we see them to bring up their Children without the Character of Christianity. As the receiving of Baptism is the Entrance into all the Blessings and Priviledges of the Covenant, and of the Church; so the renouncing of Baptism is an open Door to the greatest Enormities and

and Impieties of this Days Apostacies, In uno Cæsare multi Marii, And in one Anabaptist many Hereticks; a Sect as pregnant and fruitful of Errour (and those, Monstrous Ones) as that Holland Lady was of Children, whose numerous Brood is said to equal the Days of the Year.

It is easy to observe, that when Men turn Anabaptists, despising the Ministry of the Gospel, then they become Antinomians, rejecting the Rule of the Law, then Enthusiasts, making their Phanatick Revelations to out-vie God's Word, then Libertines, casting off all Magistracy and Government, and then Ranters, destroying the very Being of Human Society; for the next step from Anabaptism is Quakerism, Ob God! who knows whither that Man goes to his Confusion, who is once gone out of the Church by Separation, especially if it be that

of Anabaptism? But, oh God! thou who art more gracious than Man is impious, Oh do thou yet restrain Satan, and preserve their Souls in the Day of the Lord Fesus, who running out of the Church, will find themselves departed from Christ, and subjected by Satan to all Impiety; by their quitting subjection to Christ in his holy Ordinance; that Ordinance for which he gives Commission and Instruction to his Apostles in these Words, Go ye, disciple all Nations, Baptising them in the Name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.

Which Words are the very Basis and Foundation of the Gospel's Ministry to the Gentiles, containing in them a Mission, Goe ye, a Commission, to teach, more properly, to make Disciples, Discipulos facere. The particular Instruction for exercising the Commission, which is, first Baptising, then

then Teaching. The Order of Christ is not to be inverted; the Method he hath directed to make Disciples, is to Baptise in the first place, then to Teach. The General command is, to Teach, to Disciple; expressed by the Verb of the Imperative Mood; the way to execute, is Baptising and Teaching, both expressed by the Participle of the Present Tense, Admitting into the Church and School of Christ by Baptism; and then tutoring and training up by Doctrine.

If here, or in any part of this Treatife, they cavil at my Moods, Participles, Tenses, and Distinctions, if they carp at some Sentences of Latin scattered here and there, let them blame their own Ignorance. Tis for want of such human Advantages that they so strangely wrest the Scripture, and know not rightly do divide the Word of Truth.

I have no hopes that this will convince any that are riveted in their Principles, their Obstinacy being a sufficient Barr to Consutation. If the Wavering may be Established, and others prevented from following the Anabaptists, I have my End: And to God be the Glory. Amen.

#### THE

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## II A BRIEF

A

# Brief Survey

OF

# ANABAPTISM,

And of the

# ANABAPTISTS.

## CHAP. I.

Of Baptism in general, and various Notions thereabouts.

HE grand Enemy of God's glory and Man's felicity, hath always laid the Ax at the very Root of Religion, his chiefest Endeavours have been to undermine the Fundamentals of Christianity, that he may, if not subvert, yet at least shake the Doctrine of the Gospel: To this end, by his Agents, the Arrians, he called in Question the Divinity of the Son of God, that our Faith wanting a sure Foundation on which to build, might be wavering in

resting on any thing but the Divine Word, God manifested in the Flesh. This being the surest basis of a saving Faith, while it is sixed on the Divine Omnipotency of him who travelleth in the Greatness of his Strength, and is mighty to

fave, Efay 63. 1.

And whereas Christ hath Instituted in his Church two Sacraments only as generally neceffary to Salvation, both these have been extreamly opposed by the Adversaries of truth: The Doctrine of Transubstantiation hath been hotly maintain'd by the Papists, and for want of better Arguments confuted by Fire and Faggot: initiating Sacrament of the Church Baptism, hath been strangely perverted; this Subject hath been' pregnant and fruitful with Errors and Mistakes, begotten by Men of corrupt Judgment, and nourished in the wild Fancies of the Ignorant, and Obstinate. This Holy Sacrament which imprints an indelible Character of Christianity, and which cannot be iterated, hath been miserably Corrupted, to the perversion of some Christians, and the stumbling of many especially hereabour. To fer down all the wild Notions which have been spread abroad upon this Subject, requires another St. Austin to compile a second Treatise of Herefies, and to discover the various Sects of those Anabaptists, who have dissented from the Doctrine and practice of the Universal Church of Christ, their Differences one from another, and their irreconciliable Opinions; as it was beyond the Ability of old Ephraim Pagitt, fo is it beyond the reach of my Pen to trace and enumerate the various ferpentine Windings, and the several Meanders of this intricate Sect of People, who neither agree with the Truth, nor are reconciconciliable one with another in their Errors 5 but having swallowed the poison of all Heresies. are contrary to all, as all are contrary to them. To contract then my subject, this Chapter shall treat of Baptism in general, and the various wild Notions and Mistakes about it.

Baptism is originally Greek, and signifies a washing with Water: It hath divers Acceptations, according to the feveral Things and Actions to which it is applied. Bapto is the Original, and is translated by immergo, to Dip, or Plunge under Water. The Derivative Baptizo, hath a larger Latitude, and signifies any manner of Washing, whether it be by Dipping, Rincing, Washing, or Sprinkling, or any other mundifying Act by Water; it is render'd in the Latin by luo pabluo, and when used Sacramentally to Believers, it is called a Laver, even the Laver of Regeneration. Titus 3.5. It hath also the Signification of the Verb Tingo, to Dip into water; or to die in Colours, as we die Cloth in a Dier's Fat. For the former Signification fee Ovid Lib. 1. de Tristibus.

Tingitur Oceano custos Erymanthidos Ursa.

In the latter, when it is used Sacramentally, referring to that of Baptism, it relates to our being dipped, died or Colour'd in the Blood of Christ, fuitable to that of the Prophet speaking of the Messiah, Who is this that cometh up from Edom with died Garments from Bozrah? Esay 63. 1. And this word Tingo I find frequently used by Latin Authors, in their Discourses about Baptism.

But leaving the various Significations of the Word, we come to treat of Baptism, as a Sacra-

m. of

ment instituted by Christ, and which our Church in her Catechism defines to be, as to its outward visible Sign or Form, Water, wherein the Person is Baptized in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Huly Ghost; and as to its Inward and Spiritual Grace, a Death unto Sin, and a new Birth unto Righteousness. From whence, with some other particulars adjoining, I draw this granted Dostribus Congruence Resident

this general Doctrine concerning Baptism.

The Subject of Baptilm are Believers, to fuch, and none but fuch, is this Sacrament to be administred. Believers are either Adult Persons. or Infants. The Adult are fuch as not having been Baptised in Infancy thro' some Omission, or invincible Necessity; yet having been train'd up in the Christian Faith desire to be Baptised, of these is required Repentance and Confession of Faith, and for these our Church bath appointed a particular Office in her Liturgy. Infants are fuch, as being born of Christian Parents are federally holy, and have a Right to the Ordinance in right of his Father's Faith; these are speedily to be brought to the Ordinance, and by no means to be denied it, and f r these also hath the Church set down a particular Office. Belides these, there are another kind of Believers, who being born Infidels, Jews, or Mahometans, have been converted to the Faith of Christ, and being (like the Catechumeni of old) instructed in the Principles of Christian Religion, are upon Confession thereof to be Baptised. Of this kind fome rare Instances happen among us; But with Infidels and Jews only the Apostles had to do, who did not profess Christ, but upon their Preaching were Converted and Baptised, which is the reason why we read not expresly in ScripScripture of Infants Baptised; they preaching to grown Persons capable of Hearing and Understanding, who believing, were Baptised, and consequently, upon their Belief, their Children also; since they use to Baptise whole Houses, of which Children were apart, and St. Peter tells his Auditory, in his sirst Sermon, the Promise is unto you, and to your Children. Also 2. 39.

unto you, and to your Children. Alls 2. 39.

But neither may an Insidel, Jew, or Mahometan, nor their Children, while they continued such, be admitted to Baptism, this would be a Prophanation of the Ordinance, and Casting the Children's Bread to Dogs; 'tis the Faith of such Parents must entitle themselves, and their Children, to this Holy Mistery: But while they are out of the visible Church they are out of Covenant, and so have no Right to the Seals of the Covenant, Ep. 2. 12.

Baptism must be administed but once, the Sacrament must not be iterated; it imprints an indelible Character upon the Person, which neither Schism, Heresy, nor Apostacy it self, can blot out. If it becomes not to him a Token of Salvation, it remains upon him as a Testimony

of his Condemnation.

The outward visible Sign of Baptism is Water. An Element at all Times, Places and Occasions, to be had, God makes his Benefits common to all. He fends us not to Arabia for Spices, nor to India for Gold, to be the Simbols of our Chrismanity, but he hath appointed Water, which is every where plenty. Nor hath he confin'd us to fordan, or any Rivers far distance; but every spring is at hand to fill this Laver of Regeneration. Those who have hence cantingly called it Water Baptism, betray their own Ignorance

norance, since where there is no Water there can be no Baptism, the meaning of the Word

implying Water.

The manner of Administring the Water, is either by dipping into, pouring out of, or Sprinkling on the Water. All which Actions the Word will bear.

The Form of Administration must be in the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, 'tis a Baptism into the Holy and undivided Trinity.

The Administrator must be One who is rightly Ordain'd to preach the Word, and Admini-

ster the Sacraments.

The Time is not like Circumcision, limited to any certain Period, as 'tis never too late, so cannot we be too soon: The Adult must be Baptised upon Confession of Faith, Infants should be presented to the Ordinance with all speedy Convenience.

This is the General Doctrine of the Sacrament of Baptisme, practised by the Universal Christian Church ever since the Apostles, till Men of corrupt Principles have brought in many Innovations to the disturbance of the Church's Quiet and Peace.

Having feen Truth, let us view the many Confused and Wild Notions which some have had about this Sacrament.

Some have mistaken the subject matter, and instead of rational Creatures, have Baptised common Utents. The Jews are Censured for Baptising Cups and Pots, brasen Vessels, Tables, or of Beds. Mark 7. 4. The Papists Baptised Bells, and gave them Names; for which they have a certain Rubrick and Form of Prayer. Others Err in the proper Subject, and deny Baptisme to Infants.

fants, allowing it only to the Adult. Others' with some Jews, have consounded it with Circumcision, and have been both Circumcised and Baptised. The Manicheans, Baptised none at all, nor do the Quakers. The Marcionites deny Baptisme to all Married Persons, and Baptised none but Persons Single, Virgins, Widdows, and Women divorced. The Barrowists denied Baptisme to the Children of Whores, or Witches. The Brownites to the Children of open Sinners. The Independants Scruple to Baptise the Children of those, who are not in Church-sellow-Membership with themselves.

Others have mistaken the Oneness of Baptisme, and would Re-baptise those who have been Baptised by Hereticks, or by the Ministers of the Church of England, or by those that are not of their own Communion, or that have not been Baptised with the Ceremonies they practice. Such are those we have chiefly to do with, who account all other Baptisme, besides their own invalid, and no Baptisme; and from their Re-bap-

tiling, are properly call'd Anabaptists.

Some will have another visible Sign besides Water: The Origenists maintain'd a Baptism by Fire; and the Papists, besides Water have introduc'd Chrisme, Spittle, Salt, and other Trumperies.

on, and say, that diping and Plunging under Water is an Essential part of Baptisme, without

which it is Null-

The time of Baptisme is also variously abused. Some, as the Clinici deserred their Baptisme to their dying Hour; because being to be Baptised but once, and attributing to that Ceremony the pardon of all Sins past, they hoped at the last

\$ 4

Gasp to go spotless into Heaven. Others alluding to the practice of Christ, will not be Baptised till they are Thirty Years of Age. Not considering that he was Circumcised at Eight days old; and tho' there might be somewhat of Piety, yet was it a mistaken Zeal in Constantine, to deferr his Baptisme till he came to the River of Fordan.

And tho' Baptisme doth signify and seal unto us our Ingrafting into Christ, our partaking of the benefits of the Covenants of Grace, and our Engagement to be the Lords; yet some think Baptisme not necessary in the Church, being reckon'd among things indifferent, to be us'd or refus'd at discretion. Whilst others say, there is such a Necessity of Baptisme, that all that dye without it are Damn'd. So wild and consused are the Notions of those who are ever seeking, yet never come to the Knowledge of the Truth.

## CHAP. II.

Of Anabaptists in general, their several Names and Sects.

of Truth and Error, we are now to proceed to Particulars, wherein those we have expressly to deal with, are known by the common Name of Anabaptists, an accumulated Sest of Heretical and Schismatical Principles; a Sest that hath gone by as many Names as it hath Leaders, and diversity of Opinions. A fort of Amphibious

bious Creature Proteus like, changing himself into so many Shapes, that we cannot easily know how to call him, or what he professeth. Duplex nomen duplex Nebulo, was the Judges Opinion of a Criminal in the Comædian, and I fear that Doctrine, or Opinion, will not abide the Touchstone of Truth, that shelters it self under so many Appellations.

An Anabaptist is generally so called, from Rebaptising those who have formerly been Baptised.

The German Writers frequently call him a Catabaptist, a deprayer of Baptisme, who afferts the Baptisme of Infants to be no Baptisme, nor to be valid, except administred by them, and in their Way.

He is generally call'd, by Writers, an Antipædobaptist, because he denieth Baptisme to Children,

confining it only to Adult Persons.

From his Baptifing twice, he hath been call'd

2 Deuterobaptist.

And after near 200 Years he hath Christened himself, and, sorsooth, will be called a Baptist, Emphatice, pretending the Ordinance of Baptisme is only in him; that none are Baptised that are not of his Communion; that all other Baptismes are none at all; and therefore he would reject his old Name of Anabaptist, by telling you he doth not Rebaptise; for all others, however Baptised, were fally Baptised, and so it was nothing. Herein lies not only a deluding Spirit of Error, but a Luciferian Spirit of Pride; an insolent Arrogancy, to claim to himself only the Truth of the Sacrament, and Censure all others to Perdition but himself.

From these Names in general we descend to particular Sects. Alstedius, in his IndiceTheologia

polemicæ p. 565. Collecteth no less than fourteen forts of these Schismatical and Heretical Persons, who, according to their several sorts of Errors, or Authors, have obtain'd several Names as follow,

1. Muncerians, from Muncer, who would have a Community of Goods, an Equality of Dignity in all Men; that the ungodly must be destroy'd, and the Church repurged. On these seditions Principles he rais'd the Sedition of the Boores in Germany of about Anno 1525. of which more hereafter.

2. Apostolici, who pretended to imitate the Apostles, in perambulating the Country to Preach.

3. Seperatists, who pretended a stoical Separa-

tion from the World like our Quakers.

4. Catharists, who deny Children Baptism, because, as they say, they have not Original Sin, and therefore omitted that Petition in the Lord's Prayer, Forgive us our Trespasses.

5. Silentes, who speak little.

6 Enthusiasts, who pretend to immediate Revelations from Heaven.

7 Liberi, who thought the Liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free, did exempt us from the Obligation of all Laws, Human or Divine, opening hereby a Way to all Licentious profanness.

8. Adamites, who, thinking themselves Innocent, accounted Clothes a shame, and would

therefore go Naked.

9. Hueites, from John Huta; these deny the Deity of Christ, and believe themselves the only Heirs of Heaven.

to. Augustians, from Augustine, the Bohemian; these affirm'd the Entrance into Paradice was shut up till he open'd it for himself, and Followers.

11. Beucheldians, from John Beuchelcomius;

these allow'd Polygamy, calling it holy.

12. Melchiorists, from Melchior Hoffman their Prophet at Strasburgh, whom they compare with Elias, with whom, they say, he shall come to Judgment,

13. Georgians, who were Followers of that Blaspheming Wretch David George, who boasted

himself greater than Christ.

14. Menonists, from Menon of Frisia; from whom they had a while their common Appellation.

Thus far Alstedius, who hath omitted

15. The Hemorebaptists, who in Summer time, quotidie Baptizabantur, did Baptise every day, thinking a Person could not live, if he did not every day keep himself free from Pollution and Sin.

16. The Se-Baptists, a sort of People who would Baptise themselves without an Admini-

strator,

17. Pueris Similes, a Childish fort indeed, who from that Passage of our Saviour, Except you become as Little Children, you cannot enter into the Kingdom of God, Math, 18. 3. would play all sorts of Childish Tricks, riding about upon Sticks, and Hobby Horses, and such like; and what is most silly, and next to Stupidity, some would keep their Excrements in store many days, and then roll about in them naked, bedawbing themselves like Children in Swadling Clouts.

18. Servetians, from Servetus, a Spaniard; he denied the Deity of Christ, deferr'd Baptism till 30 Years of Age.

19. Libertines, who make God the Author of Sin, and denied the Refurrection of the Body.

20. Denkians, from Denkius their Chief, who taught that the Devil, and wicked Men, should be sav'd. These were a kind of Origenists.

121. Semper Orantes, who would always pray,

and neglect all other Duties.

22. Deo relieti, who relying wholly upon God, neglected all other Means of his Appointment.

23. Monasterienses, or Magnificent Anabaptists, from their Bravery under their King John, that Rebel in Munster.

24. Dippers, from their practice of Dipping, wherein, to this day, they are not yet all agreed.

These several Diversities I find amongst them, which different Sects, tho' they did not all believe alike, yet did all agree in Rebaptising: And so were all Anabaptists. I have hinted briefly at these things here, I shall have occasion, in the sequel of this Discourse, to mention some of them again; so intricate is the Subject, that its impossible sometimes to avoid Repetitions.

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#### CHAP III.

Concerning the Antipædobaptist, and the Infant's Cause pleaded.

THE Antipædobaptist denieth Baptism to Infants, confining it to Adult Petsons only. They give this Heterodox Reason, because an Infant is not Subjectum Capax, a subject capable of Baptism; fince Faith and Repentance ought as præ-requilites, to præcede the Ordinal ce, and therefore none but the Adult, who do repent, and are capable of making Confession of their Faith, are to be admitted to Baptism. So that if any have been Baptised in their Infancy, they must, when grown Old, renounce their former Baptism, and be Rebaptised, without which they conclude none can be faved; and that all that are not Baptifed in their Way are damn'd. The time they allow for Admittance to Baptism, they do not absolutely determine to any certain Period, tho' it was old Simpson of Dover his Doctrin, in one of his Sermons which I heard him preach; that it ought to be referr'd till about thirty Years of Age, after the Example of Christ. As to the way of Administration, they say it must be by Dipping, Plunging, Immertion, or Doucing all over Head and Ears, and plunging all the Body under-water, accounting sprinkling insufficient, wherein they

are contrary among themselves, and on this lat-

ter Point not yet all agreed.

Here is Multum in Parvo, a number of Herefiesin One Article; I shall say little on this Head, it hath been the main subject of many learned Treatises, Conferences, and Disputations, 'tis their chief Principle, this they openly profess, their others they conceal as far as possible. I doubt not but they will find this Point sufficiently discuss'd by a neighbouring Minister of the Church of England; whose Books the best of them are not sit to carry after him; nor can P--y himself answer it, tho' he boasts to have taken up the Cudgels, perhaps some such Ignorant Scribble as Danvers, and Jerrubaal, may bluster in the Room of sound Divinity and solid Argument.

Yet will I not here wholly omit the Infants Cause, since he is not able to plead for himself. Let me plead in his behalf, as all the whole World, as well Paganish and Fewish, as Chri-

stian, have always done.

John, the Son of Zechariah and Elizabeth, was the first that we read of in holy Scripture, who used Baptism Sacramentally, he being the immediate Fore-runner of Jesus Christ, changed the Jewish Ceremony of Washing, into the Sacrament of Baptism for Christians; and hereupon he Baptised all the Regions round about; let them inform us, if in all those Regions there were no Children. Before him the Jews always did, and still do Baptise, and that even Insants, all Nations, Pagans, Jews, Mahometans and Christians, used some initiating Rites of their Children into the Misteries of their Religion. And its observable, that Water was a part of the Ceremony.

remony. The Mofaick Law is full of those watery Purifications, the Greek and Latin Poets, frequently mention those Lustrations and Sprinklings in most of their Religious Rites; though Baptisme is to be administred to any Adult Perfons, who, in their Infancy, thro' their Parents Omission, were not Baptised, and tho' Proselites from Heathenisme, Judaisme, or Mahometanisme, are to be admitted to Baptisme. Yet is not Baptisme to be denied to the Infants of Christian and Believing Parents. And this hath been, and is the constant Opinion and practice of the univerfal Church, both Primitive and Modern Greek or Latin, Papists or Protestants, the Greeks. the Muscovites, Armenians, Georgians, Jacobites, Copties, Abyssines, Nestorians, Indians of St. Thomas, and all others practice it. Most of the Hereticks, and Adverfaries of Saving truth never denied it. The Arrians, Valentinians, Marcionites, Manichees, Eutichians, Cerinthians, Servetians, and even the Pelagians, &c. maintaining this Opinion and Practice. The Church of Rome, in an Extream, holds it so necessary, as they think all Infants damn'd who dye without it. All Reformed Protestant Churches, whether Lutherans, Calvinists, Zwinglians, Remonstrants, Antiremonfrants, the Church of England, the Scotish Kirk, the French Protestants, the Albigenses, the Presbiterians and Independants, do all in their Confessions of Faith, and Laudable Practices, allow of the Baptisme of Infants, only the Antipaedo-Baptists of these two last Centuries, contrary to the Example, Faith and Practice of the Universal Church, gain-fay it, renounce it, and damn all others, who being Baptised in Infancy are not Rebaptised. These are the Goliahs, against whom the

the stripling Davids are to fight: These are the Sons of that Giant of Gath against whom the Cause of Infants is to be pleaded. And as those Philistine Giants fell by the hands of David, and his Worthies, so I doubt not but the Church of England, and her Sons, will Wound and slay those Unbaptised Philistines with the Sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God.

It is the Apostle's Rule, Where no Law is, there is no Transgression. Rom. 4. 15. Since Infants Baptilme is no where prohibited, wherefore do they Blame and Condemn us for practifing that which the Scriptures do so much seem to allow of, and the universal Church of Christ doth practice? With which Church, Christ hath said, he will be to the end of the World. Can we suppose he hath guided his whole Church in an Error ever fince, till a few, and an handful of Men. pretending to new Revelations, found out the mistake? Did Jesus-Christ, who is King of his Church, rule his People by wrong Laws? Did he not know they were mistaken, till the Anabaptists inform'd him thereof? And doth he reclaim his Church now they have discovered the pretended Errour? No sure; he is still raising up some to Vindicate the Cause of Infants against the Devil, who seeks their Destruction, and the Antipædobaptifts, their Enemies, who would deprive them of Salvation.

Indeed had these new Teachers, who pretended to discover this new Doctrine, (that Infants were not to be admitted to Baptisme, and that the Church was in an Error in so doing) had they (I say) been Men divinely Inspired (for their pretended Revelations were but Diabolical Delusions, and an Hypocritical Cheat) had they

had the Gifts of Tongues, and the Power to work Miracles; or could by any extraordinary way, either Prophetical, or Apostolical, manifest the verity of their Principles, some reason there had been to hearken to this new Doctrin. ·But when (I speak without flander, and in the feguel finall make it good) their Authors were the vilest Wietches, Hereticks, Blasphemers, Lyers, Rebels, Murtherers, Adulterers, Sacrilegious Persons, Ignorant Mechanicks, and Impudent Vagabonds, and their whole Doctrin but a Medley of ancient Herefies revived. Who, in a calm Mind, with a ferious Conscience, can follow fuch Teachers, who are branded with the Marks of the Father of Lies, and not of the Holy and good Spirit of God? This Wisdom de-scendeth not from above, but is Earthly, Senfual, Devilish. But the Wisdom that is from above is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, and eafy to be entreated, full of Mercy and good Fruits; without Partiality, without Hypocrify, and the Fruits of Righteousness is sown in Peace of them that make Peace. James 3. 15. 17. 18. Let the Anabaptists examine their own Consciences, whether they can claim this heavenly Wifdom?

The Dilemma which Christ put to the Jews, concerning the Baptism of John, Matth. 21. 25. may not unfitly be put to our Anabaptists. The Baptism of Infants, Is it from Heaven, or of Men? If from Heaven, why do you not practice it? Why do you gain say it? If you say of Men, why should we believe you? The whole Church of Christ since the Apostles times testify against you. Why should we torsake the Holy Catholick Church, that is guided by the Spirit of

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Truth? Why should we reject the Communion of Saints, and follow you, whose Principles are Heretical, whose Practices are Immoral, and and whom, we believe, guided by a Spirit of Errour and Delusion?

It is certain the Jews believed their Infants Heirs of the Promise. That they had a Right to the Benefits of the Covenant. Circumcision was to them a Seal of that Right, and this applied to Infants at Eight days old. When Peter Baptised 3000 in one day, who Embraced the Promises of the Gospel, will any Man conclude they rejected their Children, lest them to the Mosaick Covenant, and did not, by Baptism, present them, as in the Parent's Right, to be Heirs of that better Covenant, which is founded on better Promises?

Those who deny Baptism to Infants, do, as much as in them lies, seperate them from Christ, and, as it were, pluck them out of his Arms, offering them greater Injury than to dash them against the Stones. Infants are either Christ's Difciples and Servants, or the Devil's Pupils and Slaves. That they are Christ's Servants they loudly deny; that they are the Devil Slaves, they are loth to confess; but where shall we find a Medium? To deny Infants Church Communion, is to deprive us of all found hopes of their Salvation. The Church is the Treasury of Christ's Promises and Blessings, to which God is faid to add fuch as thall be faved, Alts 2. 47. Not faved without, but in being added to the Church. So that without her Communion (where it can be had) we know no Salvation. Thus do the Anabaptists in cutting off Infants from the Church, like those who in their heat

cut off a Tribe from Ifrael. And though with Benjamin this be the Youngest Tribe, yet it is not the Least, the Infant Age making a chief part of the Body of Christ. Oh, that our Brethren would, with Ifrael, fit down and weep. at length repenting of their Indiscreet, blind, if not malicious and proud zeal, drenching themselves with a Baptism of Tears for deny-

ing the Church the Baptism of Infants.

When I see the Piety of some Fews, who brought little Children unto Christ, that he should put his Hands upon them, and pray, Matth. 19. 13. When I fee him rebuking his Disciples, as we do the Anabaptists for opposing it. When I hear his Command (in their behalf) to all Christians, Suffer little Children to come unto me. When I consider his negative Inhibition to the Antipadobaptist, And forbid them not. When I remark the Argument he gives, For such is the Kingdom of Heaven. When I read he lays his hands on them, and bleffeth them; nay, both his hands, giving them a double Bleffing, I cannot, without Aftonishment, reflect on the Cruelty of the Antipædobaptifts to their Children, in denying to them the Initiating Ordinances of Coming to Christ. God be thanked they have not the power of Exercifing this Cruelty on our Children. What Account they will give to God at the last Tribunal, for their execrable Injury to their own Children, is hard to fay. I believe the Fewilli Woman, who, in the Wars of Jerusalem, kill'd her Child Josephus de Bello.

Jud. Lib. 7. cap. 8, and Eat it, will be more exculable; for the only kill'd

the Body, and that for Food, in a time of Ex-

fream Famine; these kill the Soul in a time of plenty, when all our Church Doors stand open, and the Font next the Door, to admit

Infants into the Church's Communion.

When I read that Feremiah was Sanctified from the Womb. Ferem. 1. 5. And that Fohn the Baptift was filled with the Holy Ghost even from his Mother's Womb, Luke. 1. 13. When I obferve the Child Samuel, as foon as wean'd, Wor-Thipping the Lord in Shiloh. 1. Sam. 1. 24. 28. And Ministring unto the Lord before Eli, the Priest, in his Linnen Fphod, and his little Coat, which his Mother Yearly brought him, Chap. 2. 11. 18. 19. When I hear of young Josiah, at 8 Years old, Reforming Religion, 2 Kings 22. Timothy from a Child knowing the Holv Scriptures. 2 Tim. 3. 15. And the holy Child Felus, in his Infancy, brought into the Temple by his Parents, to present him to the Lord, Luke 2. 22. I cannot be so uncharitable, as to judge Infants uncapable of Church Communion, having fo many Instances of eminent Kings, Prophets and Bishops, nay, the Holy Jesus himself, Dedicated to the Lord by his Parents; Nay, I durst not put off, or delay, much less refuse to bring my Child to Admittance into the Church of Christ. And fince the Holy Ghost hath lest no other Initiating Sacrament belides Baptilm, I ought in all Charity and Humility to make use of that which is appointed, least upon refusal (where it is to be had) the Child's Blood may be requir'd at my hands; 'tis an hard Adventure to tempt Heaven at that Rate, and for the fake of a difputable Point broach'd by the rebellious Munferians, maintain'd by some Phanatick Apostates, and Preach'd by a few noify and illeterate Mechanicks.

chanicks, to wrong my own Soul, and run the

hazard of my Child's Salvation.

I remember the Example of that great and good Man Moses, who, when God Almighty fent him on so eminent a Message, as the delivery of the Israelites out of Egypt; yet he meets him by the way in the Inn, and sought to kill him, because he had Omitted to Circumcise his Son at the perswasion of his Wise; and shall we run the hazard of God's direful Indignation against our selves and Children, in resusing them Baptism at the Instigation of a few Tradesmen, who pretend to know more than the whole Christian World? God forbid.

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CHAP.

### CHAP. IV.

Of the Catabaptists, and the Impious Consequences of denying their former Baptism.

been Baptis'd in Infancy, were not Baptis'd at all; this Baptism they must Renounce, and be Re-baptis'd, otherwise they cannot be saved. Oh horrible! that the High-way to Damnation should be made the means of Salvation: That the Denial of God should be the way of seeing his Face; and the Road to Hell should become

the narrow Path to Heaven.

'Tis the first Lesson the Devil teacheth in the School of the Exorcist, that the Witch Proselite must first renounce her Baptism before she can be a fit Member for his dark Society; for in their Baptism they having renounced the Devil, and all his Works, so powerful is the efficacy and vertue of that Sacrament, that they cannot be fit Instruments for the Devil's service, till they have renounced their Allegiance to Christ. So fays the Catapabtist, you must renounce your first Baptism, before you can become an Anabaptist, and be Redaptised. Thus, as the Witch is faid, to read the Lord's Prayer backwards, fo must we say backwards the Articles of our Baptismal Stipulation, before we can, according to their Doctrin, become Members of their hererical Society. 132

In our Baptismal Offices, whether of Infants, or of those of riper Years, is a Promise on Christ's part, and on our part. That on Christ's part is, that by his Initiating Sacrament we be made Members of Christ, Children of God. and Inheritors of the Kingdom of Heaven. On our part we renounce the Devil, and all his Works, the Pomps and Vanities of this wicked World, and all the finful Lusts of the Flesh. And we promise that we shall believe all the Articles of the Christian Faith, and that we will keep God's Holy Will and Commandments, and walk in the same all the days of our Lives. And all this in the prefence, and in the Name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Now to become Anabaptists we must, in effect, cancel those Articles of the Covenant betwixt Christ and us; we must renounce our Membership with Christ, our relation to God, as his Children, and our Right to the Inheritance of the Kingdom of Heaven. We must on the other hand deny all the Articles of the Christian Faith, pretend to break God's Holy Will and Commandments; all which being done, and a new Confession of Faith made, we become a fit Subject of Rebaptifation, and being by some preaching Disciple dipt, plunged and douced under Water, we shall presently start up Babes of Grace, and true baptifed Believers; shall have a Right to the Kingdom of Heaven, and all others who have not renounced their former Baptism, and been thus Dipt, shall be shut out. Tremble, oh Heavens, and be amazed, oh Earth, at the Impious Consequences of such Doctrine and Practice. For

For as the Holy Trinity, into whose Name we are Baptised, is a witness of this sirst Baptism, so must we consequentially renounce that, turn Atheists or Arrians, Jews or Mahometans, and then become Christians again by being Rebaptised into that holy Name. But are there two Gods, one Worshipped by the Universal Church, the other by the Anabaptists? Is that Sacred Individual Trinity dividable betwixt them and us? If we were Baptised into the Faith of this Trinity, what needs the Iteration? But these Hereticks divide the Trinity, are in profession Arrians, denying the Divinity of the External Word, and in Rebaptising us would make us like themselves.

What I have faid of the Catabaptist is, I think, very severe, but I think a real truth, a necessary Consequence, and ought to be a just Consideration to a tender Conscience that is cautious of playing fast and loose with those so Holy and Sacramental Institutions. In baptising their own Children when they come to ripeness of Years, they are only to blame in so long an Omission of the Ordinance. But to Rebaptise those who have been already Baptised, draws on those dismal Consequences before mention'd, because the Sacrament cannot be repeated.

CHAP.

## CHAP. V.

# Of Dipping.

S'tis peculiar to them to deny Baptism to Infants, so the mode of Administration is proper only to them, which, they fay, must be by Dipping, and this they make Essential to the Sacrament. It is a Crotchet newly invented in their giddy Brains, not practifed by the first Anabaptist in Germany, as I can any where read, and that it is not a general Opinion or Practice is evident from the contrary practice of their Brethren in Holland. I cannot trace the Original of this Opinion : but I must attribute it to the Ignorance of fome illiterate Fellows, who, from Mechanicks of the lowest Rank, being made Priests of the high places, before they knew what a Lexicon waswould needs be playing the Critick upon the Greek Verbs, and from the profoundness of their Judgment, Naturalize the Greek word Banlico. for pure English. To which it hath happened. as to the Greek word neiocotns, which, in English, signifying no more than an Elder, is by becoming Natural English made the nominal Title of a Sect of Dissenters, call'd Presbyterians. The new Tongues where with our Dippers are endow'd, to speak all Languages, have taught them to construe the Greek Verb by the Latin word Mergo, Immergo, to dip, plunge, or douce under Water; wherein by their practice they become true Di-dappers, a fort of Bird from his frequent diving, in Latin call'd Mergius. But tho' learned Men, who have in God's ordinary way attain'd to the knowledge of Tongues, without pretending to Inspiration, do sometimes allow the Verb that Sense, yet the general acceptation of the word is, by all allow'd, to be no more than a Washing, or Ablution, whether it beby Dipping, or Sprinkling, as Hespehius, Stephanus, Scapula, Budæus, great Masters of the Greek Tongues, make good, by many Instances

and Allegations.

In the Administration (then) of Baptism, the first thing necessary, as to the Essence of the Sacrament, is the application of the Water, and this in an outward Washing, whether it be by Dipping into, or by Sprinkling on, or a pouring out of the Water. All which forms of washing are exprest in Mark, 7. 4. in the word Barri-Ceiv, where the Pharifees, and others of the Fews, when they come from Market Eat not, Edv with Bawliowlas, nist loti fuerint, says the Latin, quils ne forent lauez, says the French, except they wash, fays our English Translations. And from the Tradition of the Elders they are faid to hold Βα πτισμές ποτηρίων the Baptisms (so the Original) lotiones, fo the Latin (les lavemens) fo the French. the Washings, so the English, Of Cups and of Pots, of brazen Vessels, and of Tables or of Beds. Surely all those Houshold Goods, especially the Beds, were not dipt and foak'd under water: When the Pharifees wonder that our Saviour wash'd not his hands, Luke 11. 38. And the divers VVashings mentioned by the Apossle Heb. 2. 10. the Greek

Greek Verb is used in the Original. From which Baptism, or Washings, it is evident there can be no strength of Argument from the Propriety of the word, to prove a necessity of Dipping or plunging in the Water, seeing that Baptism doth equally signify a Washing, by sprinkling, or pouring out the Water, as well as by Dipping or Plunging into it. If any of their leading Teachers cannot Read this last Paragraph without an Interpreter, I do not think them sit Men to dispute about such Principles: Let them lay aside Learning, which their Ignorance betrays, and follow their Trades, wherein they are better skill'd.

In all the Patterns or Examples of Baptisms in Scripture, we find no Dipping or Plunging. The Baptifing in Rivers was probably when both the Persons went down into the River, their Sandals being put of, the Minister of Baptism taking up Water in his Hand, poured it out on the Head of the Baptised, the Expression of going down into the Water fignifying no more than the Descent which led to the River, all Rivers being in the lowest Ground. When John Baptised all the Region round about, and Peter three thousand in one day, doubtless he did not lift them all up, and Plunge them all in, and take them all out of the Water one after another; that had been a work requiring the Labour of Hercules, or Strength of Sampson. But as practifed afterwards, by some of the Primitive Martyrs and Confessors, and other Godly Bishops, the Multitude of those to be Baptised standing together in the River, the Apostle with his Hand poureth Water on their Heads. For did they Baptife, by Plunging in the Water, the People fure were

were fitted with fome covering for that fervice, but that fuch Multitudes, in so short a time, should be provided of all Necessaries for such a Baptism, and that the Apostles Strength was sufficient for such a days work, (besides Preaching) is to me altogether improbable. Surely the Eunuch being on a Journey, Acts 8. 27. was very unfit for such a Baptism. Als 16. 23. We read that the Gaylor was baptifed in the Night, and in his House. 'Twill be a difficult Task in Hydrography, to prove he had a River ran thro' his House. Nor do I any where find he was by Profession a Malt-man, or had a Cistern. The Eccesiastical History speaks of some secretly Baptised in Prisons. St. Cyprian mentions one who brought a Pitcher of Water, and was baptifed by St. Lawrence, as he went to Martyrdom. Epift. 6.7.

ad. Mag. 1. \* The Abyssins \* Alvares. cap. 5,

Baptise in the Church Porch,

without Fonts, with a Pot full of Water only. From which Instance we may infer, that Plunging in the Water, or Washing in a River, is

not Essential or necessary to Baptism.

Christ's Evangelical Ordinance doth no way oppose his Moral Command, the Ceremony of the Sacrament must not be made such as may hazard the Life of the Person Celebrating it. Baptism is prescribed to all Nations, its manner of Administration being common to all, must be possible to all. Which it cannot be if plunging in the Water be Essential, for in some Countries such quantities of water requisite to dip the whole Body into cannot be had.

Besides, in Cold Climates it may hazard the Life of the Person, the Experience of some more

Ignorantly

Ignorantly Zealous than Religiously wise, hath assured us, how prejudicial such a Practice is to the Life of Mankind; what shall become of those who are Weak and Sickly, that have Cattarhs, Consumptions, Palits, that which may endanger the Lives of soundest Bodies, may hasten the End of those who are Insirm. The Story of Caleb Vernon may not un-

fitly be apply'd here; and a Ju- Mr. Baxter.

dicious Author tells us, that the

way of Dipping is good for nothing, but to dispatch Men out of the World, and ranken

Church Yards.

Nor is in this case so much Water necessary: Moral Conveyances require no large matter for their Performance, a bit of Wax will Seal a Deed of many Sheets; a Turff of Earth may give possession of a thousand Acres; a Pepper Corn may testify the Homage of the greatest Mannor. And thus a few Drops of Water, by Vertue of Christ's Institution, may fignify and Seal, Convey and Confirm a Right and Interest in the Evangelical Promifes. The Spiritual Grace may be as fufficiently express'd by a little Water Sprinkled, as by Ducking in a River, 'tis the use and application of the Element, which refers to the Essence and Substance of the Sacrament. A little Bread in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, is of as much Efficacy as a whole Loaf.

No doubt when John and Peter did Baptise so many, they preserv'd all good Rules of Modesty in so Sacred a Service of their Ministry; they were not guilty of the Impudence of some who Baptised Naked; nor did they so much Intrench upon the Laws of Civility, Chastity and Modesty,

Modesty, as to require Women and Maidens to appear openly in the light of the Sun out of their wonted habit; in transparent and thin Garments next to nakedness, and in that posture to be plung'd in the face of the whole Congregation before Men and Boys; such things surely are scandalous and ignominious to the honour

of Christianity.

I have been told by an Eye-witness, the manner how Fisher of Lydd, Dipped several Females in a Pond adjoining to the VVay fide, where I have many times water'd my Horse. The VVomen had nothing on but a flight covering of Linnen to hide their nakedness, their thin Petticoat slightly tied about their Leggs. The Administrator, and the Person, went both up to the Knees in water, and he taking the Person by a kind of a Neckloath cast about her Neck, threw her backwards under water, and immediately taking her out they went into the House, and so to Prayers. I should think this were actionable, should they ferve my VVife fo. Some thereabouts have been faid to defile the VVater, not with their Sins but their Ordure, evacuating at the Instant of Dipping.

It hath been observed that the Anabaptist Teachers have fall'n more of them under one particular Sin, viz. Uncleanness, than any other Vice, and these not only young Men, but Men of Years. One hath publish'd it to the World, that one Mr. Row of Bristol, confess'd to a great many Ministers, and to him in particular, and one Mr. Fairlough, that the first Dipper there at Baptist Mill, the usual place of Dipping, lay with the Woman he Dipt, and particularly with her self. Russel, who was at the Portsmouth Conse-

rence

rence, hath been charg'd with the same Vice. Benjamin Keach, another noted Writer and Teacher of theirs, hath been lately Accus'd as guilty of the same. The Woman who keeps the Rose at Buckland near Dover, affirm'd to my felf, that Edward Pay (Author of Jerubaal) the Anabaptist Preacher at Dover, attempted to lie with her. She is ready to Depose it before the Magistrate. May this Inclination be ascrib'd to the Temptations arising from Embracing the Fair Sex in the VVater?

I shall conclude this Chapter of Dipping with Hudibrass, who, Part 1. Canto. 1. Calls it.

An Ignisfatuus that bewitches,
And leads Men into Pools and Ditches,
To make them Dip themselves, and Sound
For Christendom in Dirty Pond:
To Dive like Wild-Fowl for Salvation,
And Fish to Catch Regeneration.

CHAP.

### CHAP. VI.

Of their Teachers, and their Intrusion into the Ministry.

A S to their Teachers, the Words of the A-postle are made good, Not many Wise, not many Noble, 2 Cor. 1.25. Melanethon, and Gastius de Exordio Anab. say, that Nicholas Stock first of all spread this pestiferous Doctrin in Germany, Muncer and Phifer, were his Hearers, whom he made use of as his Emissaries to diflurb the publick Peace, from this Blockhead's Stock were cut those Chips that kindled such a Fire in Germany, Alfatia and Swevia, that could not be fully quenched, no not with the blood of 150000 of them killed in War, or put to Death in feveral places by the Magistrates. The Sparks of this Fire flew cross the Seas into England; and tho' in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth and King James it lay smothered, yet in our late Civil Wars it broke out into a flame, that was like to make a general Defolation, it being observable, that they thrive best in Times of Confusion,

Together with Stock succeeded Thomas Muncer, who had some Parts and Learning; Bernard Rotmanus, an Evangelical Preacher, became a Rebellious Anabaptist. John Buckhold, a Botcher, or Mender of old Cloaths at Leyden, whence he

was called John of Leyden, was a leading Perlon, and afterward became their King in Munster: Herman, the Cobler, Infamous for his Drunkenness, was another of that Gang. And Theodorus, a Taylor, turn'd Adamite, and seduced 7 Men, and 5 Women, all Anabaptists, to follow his naked Pranks. Of these Persons you shall hear more in their following History. Fisher of Lydd, was indeed a Scholar, but his Judgment was depraved, and he was fixt to nothing, always wavering worfe and worfe. That noted Spark in our Neighbourhood William Britten, was first a Gardener at Eastwell in Kent, thence he became a Physician and Chirurgion, for his Wife being a Maid to Parker, that wooden Doctor, got some of her Master's Receipts, and gave them to her Husband, whence he came by his Gift of Healing. After this he exercised the Office of an Ignorant Scrivener, to make Bills, Bonds, Leafes and Indentures. Then he fell to that Gainful Trade of Alehouse-keeping at Braborne in Kent: And lastly, he fell into the vein of Preaching, or vain Preaching, and inflead of filling the Pot, he became to fill the Pulpit, yet still brought Nick and Froth; and to Preaching he also adds Writing, using the Pen as well as the Tongue, and publisheth a Pamphlet, called, The Moderate Baptist. A Book full of Errors and Mistakes. Thus, as he was of many Trades, he imbibed also many Errors, and being Constant to no Profession, he became also an Apostate from the true Religion. I have known a Weaver, and a Gardener, chief Rulers of a Congregation; and a Cobler, Eminent for his Gift of Praying, tho' I could never observe any thing notable in him, but his Stentorian Voice

Voice. Here about, a Miller and a Farmer, are their chief Governours; a Butcher that can neither Write nor Read, will dispute with the Parson. and lead away almost half the Parish. Another Butcher shall discourse of their Religion in an Ale-house; a Blacksmith, of small Sense, God knows, shall get several Women into his House at Night, and pray with them, the Candle being put out. And a Taylor's Widow shall go from House to House, and direct the Consciences of those who are not Establish'd in the Faith. Nor do we, like the Quakers, want She-Prophetesses. The Wife of John of Leyden, that Mock King of Munster, assisted him as Deaconess in giving the Cup to the People after he had given the Bread, at that prophane Supper, he made in Munster, and while his hands were bloody with the Murder he had newly committed. For nearer home. I would ask whether the Wife of 7. S-d of this Town, who is now dead, and the Wife of L. H--d of Dover, still living, have not exercis'd their Talents in their Assemblies. Thus do all Trades make a Trade of Godliness. and the Trade of Expounding the Scripture is a Mystery which every Artizan arrogateth to himfelf. Here the Physitian will be prescribing Receipts for the Distempers of the Soul; the Lawyer will be demurring upon Dubia Evangelica. And every Handy-Crafts-man will be handling the pure Word of God, with impure and unbaptized Hands. This, the pratling House-Wife; this, the old Dotard; this, the wrangling Sophister; in a word, this, Mep of all Profession ons, and Men of no Professions, take upon them to have Skill in readily Teaching that they never Learned, and abundantly pouring out that which

which was never infused into them. Here the Cook instead of mincing his Meat, falls upon dividing the Word, the Taylor leaps from his Shop-board to the Pulpit, and patcheth up Sermons out of Stolen Shreds. Thus are Shopboards turn'd into Communion Tables, Aprons into Linnen Ephods, and Mechanicks of the lowest Rank are made Priests of the High Places. A strange Metamorphosis, and such a Monster is Anabaptisme. To these I shall apply the words of the Prophet, Zech. 13. 4, 5, 6. And in that day shall the Prophets be asham'd every one of his Vision, when he hath phrophesied, neither shall he wear a rough Garment to deceive; but he shall say I am no Prophet, I am an Husband-man, for Man taught me to keep Cattle from my Youth. So shall these when convinc'd of their Prefumption, fay, I am no Scholar, no Divine, no Man of Learning, but I was bred an Husband-man from my youth, a Grazier of Cattle, a Plough-man, tho' now a Miller, and a Preacher. How shall they bear without a Preacher? And how shall they Preach, except they be fent? Was St. Paul's Argument Rom. 10. 14, 15. No Part nor Portion of the Ministry of the Gospel may any Man take upon bim, but being called of God, as was Aaron, H.b. 5. 4. Nor did Christ undertake his Ministry, or glorify himself to be made an High-Priest, till the Father had given him a Power in these Words, Thou art a Priest for ever after the Order of Melchisedec, Heb. 5. 6. therefore it is he so often pleads his own Commission, and so frequently tells the fews, that the Father had sent him. Upon this he grounds his Disciples Million, As the Father bath fent me, so send I you, John 20. 21.

None can be an Ambassador, but he who hath Power from his Prince; without his Letters Credentials he shall be treated as a Spy. Nor can any be an Ambassador for Christ, but those who are sent by him; If any come not in by this way they are Thieves and Robbers, and the good Sheep

will not hear them. John 10. 1. 8.

But see the Disorder and Confusion of Sacrilege and Schifm, what was the Prophets Complaint may now be the Churches Groan, Many Pastors have destroyed my Vineyard, Jer. 12. 10. By Ministers of Error and Schisms, Teachers of Herely and Blasphemy is the Church rent and divided. These are they that go before they are fent, and will run before they are bid go. Jer. 14.14. and 23. 21. should we enquire of those who are so hasty to be Preachers, and ask them what Hand fent them? They will plead the Spirit's Mission, looking for no other outward Testimony or Warrant than the inward Call. Strange that Men dare pretend to a Call beyond that of Timothy and Titus, yea of Paul and Barnabas, who tho' Inwardly called, yea extraordinarily and immediately, yet they had their Outward Testimony, their Ecclesiastical Warrant, their Apostolical Mission, and this by Imposition of hands. Acts 12.2.3. Some indeed among them will not go, but as fent, and fent by Ordination too: But by what Hands were they ordain'd, by what Authority fent? The former go without Million, these go but by a forged Million; the former usurp the Office Ministerial in execution only, these usurp it in Execution and Ordination too: And where then is the greater guilt of Iniquity, but in the greater Violation of the Ministry?

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It is not an unseasonable Question, Whether the Anabaptist Ministers are Lawful Ministers? Whether they have Power to Execute any Ministerial Office, to Preach the Word, Administer the Sacraments, or Denounce Church Censures? We deny it, because they have neither the outward Warrant, nor the inward Call, whatever they may pretend to the Spirit, which in fome, is a Spirit of Delusion, in most of Ignorance and Error. What condition then are those People in, who follow these false Pastors, these blind Guides? God may have mercy on the Sheep, but will require an account of these intruding Shepherds, who handle the Sacred Misteries of the Church with such polluted hands. It is a true Maxim, Ne sutor ultra Crepidam, which we may render in St. Paul's words, Let every Manabide in the same Calling wherein he was call'd, 1 Cor. 7. 29. Let the Grazier mind to feed his Sheep; let the Miller grind his Corn; and make just Measure; let the Cooper hoop his Tubbs, and the Blacksmith forge at his Anvil, and leave Preaching, and the Ministerial Functions, to those whom God, and the Church, have lawfully Authorised.

But when the Office of publick Teaching lies open to all Invaders, and any who pretend to the Spirit may take upon them to Minister the Word, it will foon appear, what a fad Harvest we shall reap from such Seeds-men, what Mischiefs and Miseries, what Heresies and Schilms shall arise from such Teachers, whose Ignorance and Boldness qualifies them for nothing more than Errors and Impieties. Such as is the Teaching, such will be the Church. A Synagogue of Satan, is taught by a Spirit of Error, D 3

and the Spirit of Error still accompanies the Spirit of Pride, and a broaching of Heresic attends the Invading the Ministry; all which is

verified in Anabaptism.

When a Thief breaks into an House, he strives to dispossess the right Owner. And these intruding Preachers do not only invade the Ministerial Function, but justle with, and would exclude those who have the lawful possession. To rail against the Ministry, and reproach the Church, was sometimes taken for a Mark of Election, and an evident Sign of a Babe of Grace. Presbiterians Speak honourably of the Church, but the Anabaptists, whose Principles are to despise Government, and to speak evil of Dignities, make the Church, and her Ministers, the object of their Contempt and Derision. The nickname of Black-Coats, and the impious Term of Baal's Priests, frequently us'd by them, and other Dissenters. All Orders of Men are distinguish'd by their Habits. Why may not a Mini-ster wear a black Gown, as a Miller go clad in a gravish Coat, and a white Hat. I am fure 'tis a more decent habit to Preach in.

But the Charge of Baal's Priest is Blasphemy against Heaven; He that despiseth you, despiseth me, (says Christ) and he that despiseth me, despiseth bim that sent me, Luke 10. 16. While they mock his Ministers, they mock God himself, and make God no other than an Idol; when those who serve at his Altar are still'd Priests of Baal: Horret animus, I tremble at the Consequence. What is all the Christian Religion but Idolatry? What is the Faith and Worship of the Church of England but Idolatry? If her Sacred Ministers be Priests of that Prophane Idol, what is God

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God himself but an Idol, and what is this Pofition, but Atheism, Blasphemy, and Impiety?

But the Scripture will inform us, who are the Priests of Baal. When Jeroboam set up his two Calves, he made Priests of the lowest of the People, 1 Kings 12. 31. And in that hodge podge, and medley of Religion, when the Ifraelites seared the Lord, and served their own Gods, they made unto themselves, of the lowest of them, Priests of the high places, 2 Kings 17. 32, 33. I will not say the Anabaptist Ministers are Priests of Baal. I hope they worship the true God, but I am sure they are among the lowest of the People, and if they excel in any thing, 'tis in

Ignorance and Confidence.

If we enquire into the Reasons of their readiness to Teach the People (as they fay) freely, we shall find it reduc'd into these two heads, of Profit and Power. Profit they deny, and therefore they Exclaim against the Legal maintenance of the Clergy, which God Establish'd by a Law among the fews, and of which the Apostle says that it is the Ordinance of the Lord, That they who Preach the Gofpel, should Live of the Gofpel. 1 Corinth. 9. 14. this maintenance all humane Laws have Establish'd. The Heathens thought it Sacrilege to deprive the Sacerdotal Office of its divine Rights, and so do the Mahometans to this very day. But they fay we preach freely, and without Hire. I reply, who hath requir'd this of your hands, is it Zeal to God's glory, or your own Ambition to Rule, that is the Spur which pricks you on to this charitable Service of what you call the Church of Christ? False Apostles have been known to preach without Wages, to win the Peoples favour. But a Carpenter from

4 Deptfor

Deptford cannot be edified without Forty Pound a Year, besides Contributions. I never have frequented the Assemblies of our Neighbouring Anabaptists, and I pray God none of my Family ever may; but this I know there are private Contributions, by way of Collection, which are in effect but settled Stipends; without which few will be inspired. And however they may pretend, freely to give what they have freely receiv'd, yet'tis too late now to conceal their Congregational Collections.

From Profit we proceed to Power, this, in English and Practice, is Pride, or Ambition. They who List themselves in the Christian Warfare are oblig'd to obey. But some illiterate Heads know not how to obey, or submit, therefore they will be superiors, and preach. Ignorance and Noise are the Regalia's of their Government, to which the deluded Vulgar pay Ad-

miration and Obedience.

CHAP.

#### CHAP. VII.

Of the Practices of the Jesuites in promoting their Principles.

T is observable, that the Society of the Jesuites, and the Sect of the Anabaptists, appear'd in the World much about the same time. Martin Luther began to preach against the Papal Indulgencies in the Year 1517. Muncer, one of those filthy Dreamers among the Anabaptifts, began his Prophesies, and pretended to secret Conferences with God in the Year 1522. Anno 1527 they were gather'd into a Sect, or Body, openly oppugning Infants Baptism, and pleading for Rebaptization. Luther, Zuinglius, and others, openly opposed them, and the Magistrates punish'd them in all places. As for Ignatius Loyola, the Founder of the Order of Jesuites, he deserted the Wars in the Year 1521. Anno 1528 he began to gather Companies, and Anno 1534 his Order was fram'd; and, according to Petavius, Confirm'd by Pope Paul III. in the Year 1540. So. that 'tis difficult to fay which is the Elder Brother. For Munster, a City in Westphalia, was possest by the Anabaptists, Anno 1534, the same Year in which the Order of Jesuites was fram'd; fo that they are twin Brothers, both of an Age and Birth, and have alike in practice prov'd Boutefaux, or Foxes and Firebrands to the Church and

and State wherever they come to harbour, or gain possession, only the Jesuit is the more subtle Fox. None admitted to their Order but Men of excellent Parts and Learning, whereas the Anabaptist plays more the Idiot; Ignorance and Obstinacy being his best Argument, whereby the Anabaptist is the Jesuits Firebrand, to set on Fire the Church and State, and if there be any difference in Age, the Elder doth serve the Younger, tho' both conbin'd in opposition to the Reform'd Religion. And Luther was Condemn'd between them, it being a noted Opinion of the first Anabaptists, That Luther himself was as bad as the Pope, or rather worse. Lutherum et Pontisicem Romanum aiunt esse falsos Prophetas, Lutherum tamen altero deteriorem. Osiander, Appendix Historica page 23. Sleidan, lib. 10. page 196. Luther, and the Pope were false Prophets, but Luther worse than the other. This was one of the Articles they publish'd at Munster in their Book they call'd the Restitution. Strange, that that great Light of the Church, to whom the Honour (next to God) of the Reformation is due, should be equally oppos'd by the Jesuit, who endeavoureth to Deform, and the Anabaptist who pretends to Reform the Reformed. Thus is that good Man Crucified between those two Thieves, who Rob the Church of her Peace and Faith.

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The Romish Church having, for a long time, lock'dup the Scriptures in an unknown Tongue, upon the Reformation, when Protestant Princes allow'd and encourag'd the Reading of it within their Dominions; the Jesuite contriv'd to take Advantage of the People's Ignorance, and thought it necessary before they were well grounded in their Principles, to perplex the Scripture with different Interpretations, and to preach variety of Doctrine; to some, the Doctrine of Free-Will; to some, that Children should not be Baptised till they come to Age; to others, a Monarchy of Earthly happiness after this Life; to others, that the Righteousness of Man dependeth not upon the Faith of Christ, but upon Charity and Affliction. And that any Gifted-Man may either give or receive the Sacrament. Hence came all the Sects and Divisons that have been in the Church of late, fince the Reformation. And tho' some have sided on one Errour, some with another, yet the Anabaptist suck'dup the Poison of all, there being no Errour or Herefy maintain'd by any of the Schismatical Separatists, but what is to be found amongst the Anabaptists, whereby they became the fitter Instrument for the Jesuit's use, as may appear by a few following Instances, taken out of the first, second and third Parts of a Book entituled, Foxes and Firebrands, printed Anno 1682.

Through

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Through the Toleration, which was permitted during the Contests that were between the King and his Parliament, in-numerable Sects sprang up, who maintain'd many Tenents prejudicial to found Doctrine, and the Peace of the Church, all which were Licensed by Rome, and her Jefuirs, who were fent over from beyond Seas to confound the Protestant Reformation. In the Year 1653, that great Anabaptist, stiled the Administrator of Hexham near Newcastle, and removed after to Colchester, prov'd to be a Papist, if not a Jefuit. Ramsey, a Scoth Jesuit, sent over purposely by the Pope and Jesuits into England, Anno. 1653, went under the Notion of a few, to infule new Notions into the Anabaptists, and to side with them. He addresseth himself to Paul Hobson, the Anabaptist, a grand Army-Preacher, and to this Administrator's Congregation, where he made a publick Profession, that he was a Jew by Birth, but now Converted to the Christian Religion, was publickly Dipt by this grand Administrator at Hexham, received as a Member into their Anabaptistical Congregation, who much gloried in such a Convert. Till within a few Weeks, he was by the Mayor, and Ministers of Newcastle, clearly discovered to be a gross Impostor, a Scotch Jesuit, was sent up to London, and there Confin'd.

Like him were two other Jesuits, pretending to be Jews, who had named themfelves Eleazer-Ben-Isaiab and Joseph, these proved to be two grand Impostors, these were Dipped by the Anabaptists, and maintained the Principle of Dipping, in opposition to the practice of Sprinkling; and that the Anabaptists were the only strong and true Christians. These were discovered by Mr. Prynne. One had been a Trooper in Prince Rupert's Army. At Duosly in Gloucestershire was a Collection made for him, under the Notion of a Converted Jew. On the same Sunday he drank five Juggs of Bear, and imoak'd fundry Pipes of Tobacco, whereby to digest his Lord's day Supper, and difgerge his Sermons. When the Maid Servant went to warm his Bed, he Lock'd the Chamber Door, and attempted to Ravish her, she Crying out, the Boy over-heard her, rais'd the Neighbours, the Impostor fled, and was heard no more of. For these two Relations see Foxes and Firebrands Part 3. Page 192, 193, 194.

At Southampton I was at an Anabaptist Meeting, where preach'd a Stranger from Psalm 27. 13.-- on which Words, after a tolerable Sermon, (of which I took Notes in Short-hand,) he told a long Story of his Conversion to the true Faith of the Anabaptists; some present, who knew the Gullery, smil'd, which put him to a second Apology.

He

He retires in Sunday Evening, after a Col-lection made for him, to a blind Alehouse without the Town, infamous for the Name it was vulgarly called by (Mount-Whoredom) where, after Drunken Sottishness till the Wednesday Night, he being discover'd to be a Jesuit, and sought after by the Magistracy, he fled the Town; on which the Congregation made an Order to be more Cautious for the future, in admitting Strangers to preach among them. I need not quote any Author for this, it being a matter of my own knowledge while I dwelt in the Town, and frequented their Meetings, upon the Command of my Su-

periours.

But Rochester is nearer home, whither in the time of Queen Elizabeth, Anno 1568, comes one Thomas Heathe, who was Brother to Nicholas Heathe, formerly Bishop of that See, who, by the Dean, being upon his request permitted to Preach, chanc'd to drop a Letter from one Samuel Malt, dated at Madrid the 26th of October 1568, wherein among other things, Malt adviseth him that Hallingham, Coleman and Benson, three Jesuits, had made a Faction among the German Hereticks, (as he stiles them) fo that feveral who have turn'd from us, have now denied their Baptism, which we hope will foon turn the Scale ) Upon this Letter he was Convened by the Bishop, his Lodgings

Lodgings, which was at the Queens Arms at Rochester, were searched, in one of his Boots were found his Beads, and several Papers, among which was a License from the Fraternity of the Jesuits, and a Bull of PopePius Quintus, to Preach what Doctrine that Society pleased, for the dividing the English Protestants. In his Trunk were several Books for denying Baptism to Infants. Upon these, and other Circumstances, this lurking Jesuit being detected, he was three days brought to the Market Place at Rochester, where he stood by the High Cross with a Paper before his Breast, in which was written his Crimes, then he was Pillored, his Ears cut off, his Nose slit, Branded in the Forehead with an R. and Condemned to perpetual Imprisonment, where he foon after died. If they look upon this Story as untrue, let them fearch the Register of the Episcopal Sea at Rochester, in that Book which begins Anno two and three, Phil. and Mar. and continued to 15 Eliz. where they shall find, to their Ignominy, the verity hereof.

It hath been always the Practice of the Jesuites to promote Separation from the Church of England, as the most compendious way to Introduce Popery, and ruin the Protestant Religion. In order hereunto they have join'd themselves (under a Mask) to all Sorts and Sects of Dissenters,

but mostly to the Anabaptists and Quakers, as they, who being most Ignorant, hold the most corrupt Tenents, and so are the more

easily perverted.

In the 9th Year of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Henry Sidney, sometimes Lord Deputy of Ireland, and one of her Majesty's Honourable Privy Council, searching into some Affairs of State in the time of King Edward VI. found a Letter dated from Delph, the 4th Ide of May, Anno 1549, sign'd D. G. Directed to the Bishops of Winchester, Gardener, and of Rochester, Ponel, both Papists, wherein, among several Instructions for disturbing the Peace of the Church, he bids them to receive N. S. and E. L. from Rotterdam, whose Lesson was taught them, they being for Rebaptising, and not for Infants Baptism, and for a future Monarchy upon Earth after Death. Foxes and Firebrands Part 2d. page 12.

Thomas Ramsey, a Traveller, a Scholar, profess'd Physick, and was an excellent Linguist, yet a rank Papist, after several Pranks lurking in disguise in the City of London, was detected by Mr. Prynne, on whom he put a Cheat, and getting out of Reach wrot to him, that in Cromwell's time he was Imployed by the Pope and Jesuits to advance their Designs in England and Ireland; that he had Preach'd sometime in an Independent Shape, otherwise among the Anabaptists,

Laptists, and sometimes among the Quakers. Ibid page 94. And had the Pope's Bull for what he did

A Copy of a Letter, sent by an unknown Hand, to that most Reverend Archbishop fames Usher, Primate of all Ireland, signed J. Fagan, Dated London May 13th 1642, and directed to the Sacred and Holy Society (as he stiles them) of Jesus at Paris, among other Particulars of their Designs to subvert the Church and State, hath this Expression: We are Encouraging the Independents, purposely to ballance the Scales, least the Presbyterians grow too ponderous; and as we shall find them also, we shall Encourage the Anabaptists, knowing that these are a Destruction to a Monarchy. Ibid Part 3. page 150. 151.

Another Letter figned J. Fagan, directed as above from London, April 6th 1645 among other things says thus. The Anabaptists encrease amain. It is not ripe enough as yet to set Anabaptism a madding at this time.

Ibid page 155.156.

In a Letter from the Reverend Doctor fohn Bramhat, Bishop of Derry in Ireland, to the aforesaid most Reverend Archbishop Usher. We find this account of the practice of the English, Scotch and Irish Romish Clergy beyond Sea. That in Paris they meet thrice in the Week to oppose one another; one pretends Presbytery, another Independish,

dependism, some Anabaptism; and according as those who are appointed to hear their Arguing, shall judge of their stress, they are sent abroad, to act amongst the Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, Qua-

kers, &c. Dat. July 20 1654.

From the fore-going Discourse, and Instances I have brought, I drawthis Inference. That the Jesuits, and other Romish Emisfaries, have had the main stroke in causing. those so many Divisions and Sects about Religion in England. And that, as by the fore-mention'd Instances appears, they have wrought on the Anabaptists as much as any. From the whole I would give them this Friendly Advice, That confidering how illiterate they Universally are, they would be cautious of trusting too far any who, having real folid learning in the Schools and Education, shall to make a Penny (be it Forty Pounds a Year, or how much foever) pretend to Dispute, Preach, or Write against any, who shall oppose them; it being a general Observation, that no Man of folid learning doth Embrace their Opinions, and Espouse their Cause; but those who privately, and in a disguise, carry on their own Interest of Division and Gain, and being either detected, or having pull'd off their Vizor, it may redound to their Shame, Ignominy and Contempt. If they Love their Reputation let them take

obtain'd their ends, will Counterfeit falte English in writing for them, and having receiv'd his Collections for his

Sunday's Sermon, will march July 20.

off, and leave them to dif-

pute alone, where an Opponent appears. The good Man had got his Money, and is content to march off. He had accomplished

what he came for.

If, in Discourse with an Anabaptist, you tell him that he Acts contrary to all the Practife of the Reform'd Churches of what Sect or Division soever, some that know the Mystery will reply: If you will pretend to Reform the Religion, and Errors of the Papists, why may not we Resorm your Abuses, and Rectify those Errors, which you have omitted to Regulate. To which I Answer, the hand of Joab is in this Reply, and the Subtilty of the Jesuit plainly appears. When the Romish Priests and Jesuits promoted the Sectaries to divide our Church, they had a Lycense from Rome to rail against the Pope, and the Roman See, and to fide with the Sectaries, to rail against the Church of Rome, and the Church of England, as being both alike. Hereupon the Liturgy was called the English Mass, bowing to the Altar, kneeling at the Sacrament, and the Cross, in Baptism, were term'd Idolatry. Temples were call'd Steeple-Houses, Suiplices F. 2

plices were superstitious Garments. Now the Jesuits taught them all this railing, in disguise, against the Church of Rome, to bring the Church of England into Contempt.

Hence those Deformers pretended to Reform what was already done, just according

to Hudibras,

As if Religion was intended, For nothing else but to be mended.

Let them know that the Reformation in England was done by the Body of the Nation, by the King, Priest and People, according to the nearest Pattern of the Primitive Church. This Establish'd by Statute Law, and the Act of Conformity: Sealed by the Blood of many Godly Bishops, and other Martyrs, Enemies to Popery in Queen Mary's days. Why a few illiterate Mechanicks, who creep into Houses, and hide themselves in Corners, should pretend to Reform this Blessed Reformation, I see no reason. God preserve us all, and his Church of England, from the subtlety of a deluding Jesuit, and the Ignorance of a noify Anabaptist.—Amen.

And to the consideration of their Ignorant Mechanick Teachers, and Sophistical Jesuitical Deluders, it may not be impertinent to add a Word or two of some of their

Authors.

John Tombes, in his Examen and Pracurfor, is their chief Oracle, as Eminent among them as Aquinas among the SchoolMen. He was a Man of Learning, a
None-fuch in the Controversy, and, as far
as it will bear, Argued the Cause with Modesty and honest Dealing; he was engaged
with Mr. Baxter in several Disputes, and
carried himself fairly enough in all. Pity
his Parts and Learning had not been em-

ployed in a more righteous Cause.

After him appears his Ape, Henry Danvers, whose Book hath more Reason to pretend to Tombes for its Author, the principle Materials being taken from him; but they are so spoil'd and ill put together, that the Book, as it stands among those who have read any thing, is a sufficient Confutation. The Book is like some of their Preachers, a Scandal to their Profession. I should be ashamed to produce a Book of that nature in matter of Controversy. 'Tis indeed calculated for the Meridian of Ignorance, and so the fitter for their deluded Followers. I am fure no Man of Learning, but one who designedly carries on a Cause, will ever desile his Fingers with such Pitch. 'Tis a Book full of Plagiary, Prevarications, Impertinences, and manifest Falshoods. Who, but a Sophister, would have brought the Testimony of Baxter, Calvin, Perkins, Piscator and Paraus, to vindicate the Principles ciples of the Anabaptists, when those Divines practifed the contrary, and some of them wrote expresly against them? What Man of Sense would affert, that the Baptism of Believers was the only Baptism; and after some Misrepresentation of Scripture, would produce the two Testimonies of Luther and Bullinger in that behalf, than whom none were more virulent Enemies to the Anabaptists, the latter writing expresly and bitterly against them? It was no honest Dealing to bring the Centuriators of Magdenhurg to speak against Infant Baptism in every Century. When in very truth they give you the practice of the Church in every Century for it, even from the Apostles time. To catch at broken Sentences, and not take the Sense and Connexion, is the practice of an Impostor, and a Deceiver. Tis imposing upon the Ignorance of unskilful and unwary Readers; 'tis furely a bad Caufe, that needs support from such wretched Shifts.

Agreeable to this is Jerubaal, a Chip of the old Block, hewn out from Tombe's by the Joiner of Deptford, Edward Pay, who now stiles himself, at Dover, a Minister of the Gospel; for his Morals let Buckland, near Dover, testify; for his Learning, which the Ignorant at first so much admired, it is come to just nothing. His Letter to a Neighbouring Clergy-man, with whom he

had some Controversy, betrays his Ignorance, in the English Orthography, and his want of Skill in the Languages; tho at a dead lift, he hath made a miserable Excuse, by laying the fault upon a Woman, who is pretended to be the Copier.

I have seen little else of their Writing, if their Grand Leaders are so open to Censure, what are their lesser Underling Scriblers? As for Keach, I have several of his Writings by me, they deserve a due Commendation. But I have seen nothing of his upon the subject of Anabaptism, and therefore leave him till better Information.

E 4 CHAP.

## CHAP. VIII.

Their Practices in their Assemblies, Marriages, Extream Unction and Burials.

HE substance of their Worship is Praying and Preaching, they chuse their Church-Officers by Praying, Fasting, and laying on of Hands; and this is their Ordination. They allow all to Exercise, who are gifted Brethren, or Preaching Difciples. So that one shall read a Portion of Scripture; another shall expound some Portion of Holy Writ; a third shall begin with Prayer; a fourth shall Preach a Sermon; and a fifth conclude with Prayer. Many of them admit of no Musical Psalmody, or Singing of Pfalms, tho' some of them think it lawful. Those who reject it alledge, that finging of Psalms, as David's, or any other holy Songs of Scripture, is unlawful, and not to be join'd with; whereas the Singing which Christians should use, is that of Hymns and spiritual Songs form'd by themselves, and composed by their own Gifts:

Gifts; and that upon special Occasions fung in the Congregation by one of the Assembly, the rest being silent. This some of them practic'd at Bruges, where they had a peculiar Officer, appointed to mo-dulate the Hymn, and fing it to the filent Congregation. In the Receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, they have a Principle, that it ought to be receiv'd with the Hat on, and the Head cover'd, pretending a Caution, least any Worship or Respect should be given to the Elements. How-ever they do it very irreverently, sitting on their Breeches, and handing the Elements one to another, accounting the Sacrament to be Commemorative only, not efficacious, or applicatory. They refuse to comply with the Ceremony of Marriage in our Service-Book, but, like the Quakers, have a manner among themselves which they hold firm and good, which, for the Reader's Satisfaction, I shall set down as I collected it out of an Author of their own. in the Hands of Mr. Taverner of Deal, Son to the old Taverner of Dover, about twelve Years agon .--- The Parties to be Married being qualified for that State of Life, according to the Law of God and the Land, according to the Degrees therein limited, they call together a Competent number of their Relations and Friends, and having ufually some of the Ministry present with them . them, the Parties concern'd do declare their Contract formerly made between themfelves, and with Advice of their Friends, if occasion requireth, and then taking each other by the Hand, do declare that they from that Day forward, during their natural Lives together, do enter into the State of Marriage, using the Words, or the substance of them, which are appointed for the Words of Marriage in the Service Book. And then a Writing is sign'd by the Parties married, to keep in Memory the Contract and Covenants thereof.

To which is annex'd a Certificate of the

Witnesses, thus,

We, whose Names are subscribed do Testify, that the abovesaid A.B. and C.D. the Day and Year abovesaid, did mutually Take each other into the State of Marriage, acknowledging the Contrast and Covenant, and Ratifying the Agreements by Word, and by the Subscription thereof as abovesaid. In Witness whereof we do hereunto set our Hands, the Day and Tear abovesaid.

After which some suitable Councel, or Instruction, is given to the Parties, but no Man taketh upon him the Office to marry any; that being the proper Act of the Parties themselves, and then Prayer is made to God, for his Blessing upon the Parties

married.

Now,

( 59 ) Now, whether such Marriages are justifiable I will not pretend to determine; fure I am, they are not fafe to the Persons contracting on either side, but give them a Latitude or Liberty to leave one another, there being no Legality of Cohabitation by fuch private Contracts; hence it is, that they are so inclinable to allow

of Divorces; it being one vid. p. 43. 74.

of their Tenents, as I have

noted before, that Wives of a contrary Religion are to be put away, and that the Rebaptised Wife may forsake her Husband, if he be not so also. And did not the Law confine them, we should see Actions suitable to fuch Principles. Nor are these private Marriages suitable to the practice of all Christians; all Papists and Protestants, all Sects and Sectaries use no such way, only the Quakers practice it, whereby they have ranked themselves with the basest of Sectaries, and, in this case, reason good, for as the Jesuit was twenty Years hamering out the Quaker's Religion, so the Anabaptist being forged upon the same Anvil, a new way of Marriage was introduced, thereby to give room for the Jesuit and Romish Priests to take Women; for they being prohibited Marriage, and accounting Marriage one of their seven Sacraments, durst not take a Wife, or be married after the manner of either the Romish or English Church,

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Church, therefore for the better carrying on the Cause, and to conceal themselves, they were dispenced with by the Pope, and under that difguise they wore, they would take Women in the Congregation of Anabaptists, or Quakers, according to which Sect they had join'd themselves; and because they could not Act these two parts only, in the time of Cromwel, they obtain'd ( to make way for their own taking of Women) that all Marriages should be made before a Magistrate, as was, for a while practifed, discontinued since, and remains only among the Anabaptists and Quakers. Though of the former many are Married at our Churches, but more in their private Assemblies.

Let us look into their End, and bring them to their Grave; and here, like the Papists, at the last Hour, they use the Extream Unction, whether, like the Papists, they esteem it a Sacrament, I do not find; I am sure it is both their Opinion and Practice to some, tho' probably all use it not. This is grounded on James 5. 14. 15. On which they raise this Principle, That Anointing the Sick with Oyl, by the Elders praying over 'em, with laying on of Hands, is a Church-Ordinance for Church-Members that are Sick for their Recovery. This the Learned Bampseild pleads for in his Treatise of the Six days, and gives Instance

of a Maid, who being upon the point of Death, and given over by the Physicians, the Minister having cleared the Chamber of the by-Standers, himself, with some few others, acted in Church Member-ship with him, according to that Prescription and Promise in James, and the Lord immediately rais'd her up, and in few days, she was healthful and well. This he calls a Scriptural Art of Cure, when the Shops of the Apothecaries afford no help. This, if not practiced by all, is by some, W---m, S---d, a late eminent Teacher among them in the Town of H -- in Kent, was thus Anointed at his Dying-Hour, the Elders praying over him.

Their Burials are like the Quakers, and fome other Dissenters, as much averse from the Church of England as may be. In some places their Burying-places are by themselves; others in the Church Yard; but the Church hath forbid the Office to be used to any who die unbaptised.

## CHAP IX.

Of their Heretical and Schismatical Tenents.

N Searching into their Tenents, we shall find a number of Errors and Heresies, which have been held amongst them. Men of corrupt Minds, always hold corrupt Principles. And as these People sprang up first in Germany, by Faction and Rebellion in the State; so were their Minds perverted with false Doctrines upon the beginning of the Reformation, where, when the Scripture was made publick, they wrested its meaning to favour the deligns they had in hand. And the Ancient Herefies being in Controverfy Re-examin'd by the Learned, they through Ignorance, suck'd up the Dregs of that poyson, which the Orthodox Divines (whom they opposed with as much violence as the Papilis) had drawn out, and purged from the Fountain of Truth, and found Doctrine. When Men once for fake the Truth. there is no end of Errors; as their Dreamers Dreamed, so were the People instructed.

As their pretended Spirit increased, so many things were Altered, and new ones received by the Brethren, as Oracles from Heaven.

But concerning these following Errors, I shall premise something first to themselves,

and fecondly as to the Opinions.

1. As to themselves, the People I mean, who are by Calling and Practice, Anabaptills, are not all agreed in their own Principles, for they differ very much one from another: The General Division, is into that of the General and Particular Anabaptists, answerable to that distinction of the Remonstrants, and Anti-Remonstrants, which is applicable enough to them, and by which may be understood, those of the Arminian, and those of the Calvinist Opinion; which bath obtained another name of Division. into the Rigid and the Moderate Anabaptist. 2. Nor do I charge all and every of these Heresies and Opinions upon them all, as if they were all one entire Sect, profesfing and speaking all the same thing, for fome profess one thing, some another; fome Opinions are Concealed, and the greater numbers of some, both Teachers and Hearers, have Ignorance enough not to know what they mean. 3. Nor do I charge all those Errors upon our present Anabaptists in England, or in our Neighbourhood, I hope better things of some of them; I believe

believe them, some to be moderate, sober, well-minded Men; I rather pity their Mistake, than despise their Persons. But-4. I bring this Charge of Errors against the Anabaptists, in General, they being the Opinions of some, if not of all. None but Anabaptists at this day, allow of these Principles; As if denying of Infants Baptism, or Re-baptifation, were the ready way to open a door to Herefy, and Infants Baptism a Conservative and Bar against it. It being remarkable that all are Orthodox who are Baptised, except some sew Socinians, Arminians, and Papists, whom our Church renounceth. None fo Heterodox as the Anabaptists. None of the Orthodox Primitive Christians, none of the Reformed Protestants, whether Lutherans, or Calvinists; nor the Church of England; nor the Nonconformists Presbyterians, or Independents, are guilty of fuch Erroneous Principles. None but some Ancient Hereticks condemned by the General Councils, first broached them; and none have revived them, but our Modern Anahaptists; who, tho' some own some of them, and others deny them, yet have they been held as the Opinion of some, or all of the several kinds of Anabaptists.

Secondly, As to their Opinions, we have these two General Heads to consider.

1. That it is a difficult matter to know them: Bullinger observeth, That it is almost impossible to set down all the Disserences and contrary Opinions of the Anabaptists, with all their several Sects and Factions. And true it is, that almost every one of the German Anabaptists, had some peculiar Toy or Figment in their Heads, upon which they are divided, and do oft Excommunicate one another. The reason of the obscureness of their Notions, ariseth from two principal Causes. 1. Their want of a Confession of Faith; those creeping Errors cannot tell how to endure a Form of found words of Doctrine. Among so many difagreeing Opinions, 'tis hard for them all to agree in the Unity of Faith, any more than they do in the Bond of Peace. All Churches and Professions, have usually first of all published their Confessions of Faith and Catechisms, that their Faith might be known unto all Men. But the Anabaptists, who know not their own Principles, have been very shy of any thing of this Nature. The Germans never published any, as I could ever learn. Nor were those in England ever known to appear publicly in this Nature, vided, those abroad differing from those at London: And here at home they Believe not all alike. Nay, they are not yet agreed about that on which they lay the

the Essentiality of their Sacrament, those here pleading hard for Dipping; those in Amsterdam, use Sprinkling only. (Thus the Turks and Persians disagree about their Successor of their Impostor Mahomet.) Surely Truth is uniform and agreeable to it felf! 'tis Error and Schism that is divided, and cannot be reconciled. I should be very cautious of changing my Faith to join with those who cannot agree about their own Principles. 2. Another Reason we know so little of their Principles is, because many of them are of fuch a Nature, that they studiously conceal them from the Vulgar fort of their Auditory, lest they should fright them from their Communion, and dislown them to others, as being asham'd of them. general Doctrine of the Gospel concerning Salvation by Christ, shall be the chief Subject of their Sermons. But there are some Principles fit only to be known by those of the higher Rank, who come up and fit at the Table, and can Pray and exercise their Gifts; these may be intrusted with the Arcana of their Professions. Should they openly preach to the People, that 7esus Christ is not God Eternal; that the Soul is Mortal; that there is no Heaven or Hell; that Dominion is founded on Grace, and therefore it is lawful for them to Cousin and Cheat; that Kings and Princes are to be pulled out of their Thrones; and thar

that no Obedience is due to the Civil Magistrate; and that all Men are Damn'd who are not of their Profession. Or should they let the people know the baseness of their Original, the Rebellion in Munlter, and the horrid and execrable Villainies pra-Cliced by Thomas Muncer, John of Leyden, Kniperdoling, and others, (who stand frequently upon Record in Poor Robin's Almanack, among his Catalogue of Fanatical Saints) and who first broached their Principles, promoting them by Rebellion: The knowledge of these things would frighten away the Vulgar, who had but moral Honesty, and startle them from joining with those who justify such Irreligious Principles, and own fuch Immoral Practices.

2. For those Principles, we know they do some of them profess, and most of them hold, it will not be difficult to prove them to be Ancient Heresies revived. Scarce hath Satan broached an Heresie in the Church for these 1700 Years, but some of them have licked it up, and either expressly, or by Consequence do own it.

The charge of Herefies I bring against

them is,

r. They are Arrians, in that they deny Christ to be true God, but that he is only endued with Gifts above other Men. Contrary to the Creed, which calls him the one

2

Jy Son of God: And contrary to the Second Article of the Church of England. Of ander in his Appendix Historica, chargeth this on those in Iransilvania, who say of Christ, Ante Conceptionem in utero Virginis, in rerum Natura ne ullatenus quidem extitisse, That before his Conception in the Womb, he had no Being at all: And that the first beginning of his Existence, was the very Moment of his Conception of both Natures, as well God as Man. The Moravian Anabaptists are also charged with it by Pagitt. Servetus, who was Burnt at Geneva for his Blasphemous Opinion, Anno. 1553. also held this Opinion. From him the Anabaptists were called Servetians. This also Zuing. Lib. centra Catabaptistas, chargeth upon certain of them. Our English Anabaptists do some of them, believe otherwise, and some conceal their Opinions: I fear, if Day of Dozer would speak plain, he would be found an Arrian; What means elfe his ridiculing Athanasius his Creed in his Anti-Queries, and his Expression of Ten Gods as good as Christ himself.

2. They are Valentinians, Marcionites, and Apollinarilis, in that they fay, Christ took not Flesh of the Virgin Mary, but that the Word was changed into Patible or Mortal Flesh; and that his Body was not Terrestial or Humane, of the substance of the Virgin, but Heavenly and Spiritual, she being

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being only as a Conduit through which Christ passed, without taking any thing of her. This is contrary to that Article of our Creed, Born of the Virgin Mary; and to the Second Article of our Church; and was the Opinion of the Melchiorites, a Sect of Anabaptists, so called form Melchior Hoff-

man, their Prophet at Strasburgh.

3. They are Novatians and Donatifls. I link these two together because of their Affinity, and because the Anabaptists in general come up to their Principles: which are chiefly, I. In Re-baptizing; and this holds good to all. Novatus was a Priest under Cyprian at Carthage, where having made great Disturbance, he went to Rome, and did the like against Cornelius, the Bishop of Rome; and for his wicked Opinions, was Condemned in a Synod there: He appeared about the Year 250. Donatus appeared Anno 380. He fell out with Cecilianus, Bishop of Carthage, because he was Ordained against his will; whom having in vain Opposed, he broached many Errors. These two, especially the latter, held, That those who had been Baptized by Hereticks, ought to be Re-baptized by the Orthodox Pastors of the Church. That none were rightly Baptized but those who held with Donatus; and confequently all other who had received Baptism in the Church by any, fave those of his Party, ought to be Rebaptized baptized. This is, at this day, the constant Doctrine of them all. Yet let me Note this by the way, that neither Novatus, nor Donatus did deny Baptism to Infants, as ours do now, nor did they make a noise about Dipping or Sprinkling, as is the Custom of the Modern Anabaptists; but they only denied all Baptism Valid, but what was Administred by themselves, not disputing about the Subject or Manner, provided they were of their Party. 2. As the Anabaptists judge none of the true Church but those of their way and practice, so the Novatians and Donatists, confined the Church of Christ to their Sect only. Thus the Anabaptists affirm themselves the Only Chidren of God, and Heirs of Heaven. This was first the Opinion of that Sect of them called the Hutites. Hutitæ se solos jastitant filios Æternitatis, Alstedius Compend. Theolog. They fay in the true Church are no Scandals, or Lewd and Vicious Livers; that the Church of Christ is confined to their Sect; that we ought to Separate from any Assemblies of Christians wherein are any Abuses or Scandals; yea, tho' the Church alloweth them not, but seeketh to Reform them. Therefore they refuse Communion with the Catholick Church, in regard of some Scandals they observe in it; excluding all from the hope of Salvation, who are not of their pure and precise Sect, acknowledg-

ing none Members of Christ's Church, but fuch as are Converted, or rather Perverted. to their Heresies. And hence, 3. Like the Catharists or Puritans, they would cast out of the Church for every the least Imperfection, denying any can be in or of the Church, in whom is the least Impersection. It is the general Practice of them all, to thrust out of their Church those whom they account Scandalous; (tho' herein it is to be feared Kissing goes by Favour.) And, 4. As the Donatists were a Turbulent fort of Men, disturbing the Peace of the Church and State; for where they bare Sway, they broke down the Communion-Tables, defaced the Churches, and committed many Sacrilegious Outrages on Holy Places and Things; so do our Anabap-tists, as being their Hereditary Offspring; and like Father, like Son, they own all their Heretical and Schismatical Principles, and many more, if I had leisure to draw the Parallel.

4. They are *Pelagians* and *Socinians*, in denying Original Sin, at least as to the Condemning part of it: That this is one of their Tenents professed by most, needs no Proof. I have in Discourse held the Affirmative against several of them; 'tis one of the prime Arguments they bring against Infants Baptism; for if we propose the Danger of Original Sin, they tell you In-

fants have none, and so no need of Baptism to wash it away. Hear one of their own Authors; The Souls of Children have not their Parentage from their Earthly Parents, and therefore are not polluted with their Sins, but being infused by God, are Holy, and free from Original Sin, or the guilt of Transgreffion. And here they pervert the words of David, Pfal. 51. 5. I was skapen in Iniquity, and in Sin dia my Mother conceive me, to relate not to the corruption of his own Nature, but to his Mother's frailty, and the imperfection of the Mould wherein he was shapen; Expounding the Particle (in) not as to himself, but as (within) to the Womb in which he was framed; he was himself Holy, tho shapen in a Corrupred Mother. -- And therefore Infants may be Children of Wrath, in respect of outward Punishment, or a Natural Death, but not in respect to any Second Death, or Condemnation, as the Effect of Original Sins, which they are innocent of. This is the Learned Exposition and Doctrine of one George Hammond, who stiles himself Pastor to the Church of Christ's Meeting at Biddenden in Kent: In his Book called Sion's Redemption, and Original Sin Vindicated.

Divines have Learnedly discussed this Point. I assent to the Orthodox: And besides what Effects of it I find in my felf, I find the fruits of it so early budding in my.

own Children, even before they can Speak, that I take early opportunities to bring them to the Laver of Regeneration, and dread deferring it upon to flight Reasons as they would bring against Infants Baptism. When I hear any of their Children Swearing in the Streets, my Soul pities them, and reslects upon the Uncharitableness of the Parents. Death is sudden.

And under this Head comes the Doctrine of Universal Redemption, which is acknowledged by them, tho' they Sentence all to Damnation who are not of their Profession, fo disagreeable is Error with it self: They therefore diverfly Explain it. Some fay, Christ died indifferently for all. Their Biddenden Doctor, George Hammond, says thus, Christ died for every Man, and that God would have every Person saved. Others differ herein, and limit this Universal Redemption to Infants only; allowing all Infants, dying without actual Sin, to be in a State of Salvation; And herein tho' they are fo Uncharitable as to condemn all who are not Baptized like them, yet will they admit Infants of all Professions, (except Christians) yea even Pagans and Infidels, into a State of Salvation, dying without actual Sin; which how foon Infants are capable of committing, they themselves know not how to determine.

5. They are Apoltolists; a fort of Hereticks called Apostolici, who perversly, and preposterously imitated the first Christians in the days of the Apostles. They fay, None ought to possess any Lands or Goods to themselves, but that they ought to have all things in Common: A fure Maxim for Rebellion in a settled State. Muncer first preached this Doctrine, very pleasing to the Mobb who left off their Working, and fell to Plundering and Pillaging in the Boors Wars. This Sect of Anabaptists was called Apostolicks, in Imitation of the Apostles; they wandred up and down the Countries without Staves, Shoes, Money, or Bags, preaching up and down the Country, the Celestial Vocation to the Ministry of the Word: They washed one anothers Feet, and leaving Houses, Wives, and Trades, they were so burthensom to the Brethren, that at last they were Excommunicated as Idle Drones.

6. They are Enthulialts. They say the Scripture is not the only Rule of Faith, but God revealeth his Will at this day to his People by Visions and Dreams, abusing that place of the Prophet Joel, 22. 28, 29. which St. Peter hath long since Explain'd, and in him and his Fellow-Apostles was accomplish'd, Acts 2. 16. However, these Phanaticks pretend to have the Gift of Prophecy by Dreams; hereupon they would

would lye in Trances, as if they had the Falling-Sickness, and then would declare strange things that God had revealed to them. Many Instances shall be given of their deluding Dreamers, in the sequel of this Discourle. Mahomet, that grand Impostor, Seduced his deluded Followers by this Stratagem; and that Impious Book, called the Alcoran, was spun out of his idle Trances, under the pretext of his sham Holy-Ghost, a white Pidgeon. The Quakers sometimes have those Pretentions; and Mugleton pretends to have received his Commisfion in a Dream. What Religion are we like to have, that hath no better Foundation than the idle Dreams of a melancholy distempered Brain? I think Bedlam to be the best Confutation.

7. They are Manichees and Jesuits, in that they reject Magistracy amongst Christians. They say it is lawful for the People to lay hands on the Lord's Anointed; to depose and slay Heretical, and as they say, wicked Magistrates. This the Jesuits hold to be lawful, after a Deprivation and Declaration by the Pope's Bull against them: And this Doctrine the Anabaptul's practiced in the Year 1527, pulling down all Magistrates where they had any Strength. This I bring as a Charge upon the whole. The strange Devastations in Germany, and the Miseries of our late Civil-Wars in England.

land, may give us fufficient notice, how sharp an Anabaptist's Sword is, when he can get liberty to draw him. If they tell us they are Peaceable, and practice no Violence, 'tis because their Hands are bound; for the Laws foreseeing their Evil Principles, have taken care to prevent their Practice; why else have their Arms been taken from them, if the State had not apprehended fome Danger. We know they do frequently condemn Magistracy in their private Discourse, being those Hereticks spoken of by St. Jude, whom, alluding to Muncer. John of Leyden, John Matthews, and others of their Ring-leaders, he calls filthy Dreamers, who despise Dominion, and speak evil of Dignities, Verse 8.

Upon this Head they fay, That it is lawful for the People to oppose their Magistrates and chief Rulers; and this they have made good with a Witness. They disallow the Christian Magistrates to punish Malefactors. They disown the administration of Oaths, as do the Quakers; tho' for Interest and Trade, some will take an Oath. They think a Christian cannot with a good Conscience, bear the Office of a Magistrate, or keep any Courts of Justice. These are their Principles relating to Magistracy, which they cannot put in Execution for

want of Power.

St. Jude faith of these filthy Dreamers, That they defile the Flesh. Their Great Oracle, John of Leyden, was fain'd to Dream three days, and pretending to be Dumb after his Trance, he wrote down this Oracle. That it was the Will of the Father, that a Man should not be tied to one Wife. but might marry as many as he pleased. This he immediately puts in Practice; and marries three Wives; and some say, he left not till he made them Fifteen. This is no Slander, it was the Doctrine and Practice of their first King. Another of their Kings. John Wilhemes, had Twenty one Wives among which was the Mother and the Daughter: And all this, fays my Author, Pour multiplier le nomme du Peuple de Dien. To encrease the name of the People of God. See Cha. Niel, a French Author, p. 61. And in thus allowing a Polygamy of Wives, they are Jews and Mahomet ans. But their Spiritual Marriages methinks is a pretty Invention. One of their Prophets, Richard Farnham, the Weaver, discovered in London, in 1642, because he would make a more sensible demonstration of his extraordinary Calling like Hosea, took to himself a Wife of Fornication, that is a Whore, a Sea-faring Man's Wife; who returning home, layed her in Newgate. Some have affirmed, That those Women sin grievously who lay with their Husbands that are not Re-

Bullinger, Re-baptized, because they are p. 4. Gentils; but they may lie with any who are Rebaptized, because the Heavenly Father hath so commanded, say their

Dreamers. This was the Reafon Gastius p. 36. the VV ench gave to excute her de Catab. Er-Filthiness when she was found with Child, That she was un-

willing to deny any Man the duty of Spiritual Marriage, that did require it; for fay they, All of our Society are all one Spirit, and so must we be all one Body.

How far this Head is applicable to those of this Age, they themselves best know, what is done in private we know not: Should they once have the Rule and Dominion, we should soon see their Paactice.

There was among them also, a Sect called Divorcers, who put their Wives away: It being a Maxim amongst them, that a Man may put away his Wife if she differ from him in point of Religion, and be not of their Sect.

9. They are Millenaries or Chiliaists, for they fay, That before the day of Judgment, Christ shall come down from Heaven, and Reign with the Saints upon Earth a Thoufand Years; at what time they shall raise a Monarchy, in which all the VVicked shall be destroyed, and the Godly, (meaning themseives) shall reign alone, binding Kings in Chains, and their Nobles in links of Iron.

For they suppose themselves the People who must fulfil that Prophesy, Pfalm 149.8. Their fore-mentioned Biddenden Pastor. George Hammond pleads highly for this Opinion in a long and fet Discourse on purpole, drawing it out with all its branches as full as the Ancient Millenaries did. Some call this Opinion Christ's personal Reign on Earth. And under this Head, I could conclude some of them under the Title of Sabbatarians, for some of those Anabaptists, who have been mostly inclined to this personal Reign of Christ, have embraced the seventh-day-Sabbath. An intimate Acquaintance, School-fellow, and Companion of mine, had imbibed these Principles among his other Anabaptistical Tenents. which he fuck'd in from his Parents Education; we lived together fo long till he disowned the Seventh, and embraced the first Day-Sabbath. I knew a Silk-Weaver. who being an Anabaptist, was also a Chiliast, and a Sabbatarian; I had a particular A. quaintance and Converlation with him. Of the same Opinion was that eminent Anabaptist, and great Schollar Francis Bampfeild of London, who wrote a particular Treatife in Vindication of the feventh-Day-Sabbath, and mixed with it, and his other Discourses, many Passages of Christ's Personal Reign on Earth. I know they are not all of this Opinion, some think otherwife.

otherwise. It were well if this was the

worst Tenent they hold.

10. They are Stoicks, Epicures, Sadducees and Hobbists, for they deny the Immortality of the Soul, and fay, that the Soul being mortal fleeps with the Body, and shall not arise till the Day of the Resurrection. This their Biddenden Pastor minceth, telling us, that the Righteous lye down in Peace, and the Wicked in trouble; and when they a wake, the Peace of the One, and Trouble of the other, shall come fresh upon them. But most of them in our Parts hold the Mortality of the Soul till the Refurrection. My former mentioned School-fellow own'd it, and disputed it in a little Treatise he wrote to me, which I have by me. Some in this Town have held the Argument for it against me. I cannot believe that those who put away the Evil-Day fo far from them, do believe it will come at all. All Rewards and Punishments are of no use, Threats and Promises are but Scare-crows, Heaven and Hell but Chimæra's, if the Soul dies with the Body. If in this Life only we have hope, we are of all Men most miserable, 1 Cor. 15. 19. On this Principle it was that Cato, and others, have killed themselves, as be- Vide Plutarch.

lieving Death puts an end

to all Things. If despair hath occasioned Self-murder to many, I doubt not but this Notion Notion hath procur'd it to more, Death being, with them, the end of all Troubles: Hence the Epicure cries out, Let us Eat and Drink, for to morrow we dye, I Cor. 15. 32. And fince there is no pleasure after Life, let us live voluptuously here.

Ede, bibe, lude, post mortem nulla voluptas.

'Tis upon this Principle that the great A-theist Lucretius so enlargeth in his third Book, which he fpends wholly in proving the Mortality of the Soul. That the Body dying, the whole Soul dieth with it; that there is no farther Existence of Man after Death; by this Principle of Mortality, all good and bad Deeds cease, all Rewards and Punishments are laid aside, the fear of Death is removed, the Convictions of a guilty Conscience, and the Awe and Dread Mankind hath of a Divine Power alove him is wholly Extinct. Our Saviour expresly argues against the Sadduces about this Principle, Matth. 22. It was an old and despicable Heresy in the Church, raised in Arabia, in the time of Origen; an obscure Author in a Book stiled, Man's Mortality, hath revived it. And of the Soul Solomon faith, The Body shall return to the Earth, and the Spirit to God who gave it. Eccles. 12. 7. That Sect of the Anabaptists who first broached this Doctrine, were termed Soul Slee-

pers.

I hope, by this time, I have made good my Charge, and proved them Hereticks: their vulgar Hearers know little of all this. and some of their Teachers are as Ignorant. Here is, indeed, a goodly Bead-roll of Heresies, which, if I strung them upon an Anabaptistical Cats-gut, are like to make a fine Ornament for a Christian. Oh, Neighbours, keep to the good old way; walk in that, and do not run gadding after those new wandring Lights, who will lead you into the Mazes of Error, the Intricacies of Herefy, and the Pit of Destruction. If they think I have charged these Errors upon 'em out of my own Head, let them confult Al-Redius his Compend. Theol. Pontanus Catalog. Hæret. Bullinger. Sleidan, in his History of the Reformation, in Germany. Ofiander Enchiridion Controversiarum. Gastius, Hortensus, and others. And if they have a Capacity fit to read those Authors, they may find I have not flandred them, but done them Justice.

11. In their Confession of Faith, printed at London, Anno 1644, subscribed in the Name of Seven Churches in London by 15 Persons, William Kiffen standing in the Front, in the 31st Article I find these Words. Whatsoever the Saints, any of them do posses, or enjoy, of God in this Life, is by Faith.

A dangerous Position, finelling Rank of that Opinion imputed to Armacanus, that Dominion is founded on Grace. the ground of all Tyranny, Injustice and Immorality; for while they account themfelves the only Babes of Grace, and reject all the World as Reprobates by all manner of Fraud and Injustice, they hold it Lawful to regain to themselves what the Wicked, as they fay, do unjustly disposses them of. Let them take to themselves this Charge, and Examine their own Consciences, their tumultuous and rebellious Actions have made it good, their private Dealings have been much complained of. Tho' fome distinguish betwixt Cheating, and over-reaching, which latter is but a tofter term for down right Knavery.

Hudibras elegantly describes this Opinion, Ralpho speaking in the Name of these

pretended Saints. Part 1. Canto 2.

The Wicked have no Right To th' Creature, tho usurp'd by Might, The Property is in the Saint, Prom whom they injuriously detain't: These things we Saints have Title to, And ought t' enjoy; had we our due; What we take from them is no more Than what was ours of Right before.

This is an admirable Description of a Religious ligious Chear, which, tho' fome practice, yet I know many of them are fair honest dealing Men, and just and exact in their

Dealings.

12. But they are the most uncharitable People in the World. The Black Book of Damnation is opened against all who are not of their way. A new Profelite of theirs hath pronounced all damn'd that were not Anabaptists; this was spoken in an Alehouse, and I can bring my Witnesses. The fame hath been told my Wife by a Neighbouring She-Anabaptist. Christ says, Judge not, that ye be not judged, Matth. 7. 1. Let them take heed of this rash Censure, least the same Judgment they judge be judged to them. Again, Christian Religion allows of more Charity and Humility. Let them remember the poor humble Publican was justified before the proud Pharisee, who boasted he was not like other Men. 'Tis the Pharifaical Anabaptist that Cries to his Neighbour, stand off, I am more righteous than thou; and boasts himself the only Excellent of the Earth. This looks more alike to the Cloven-foot of the Deceiver, than the beautiful Feet of those who bring the glad Tidings of the Gospel of Peace, Ffay. 52.7.

I shall here conclude their Principles, with

this two fold Observation.

1. That they are pestilential and infectious, and being once imbibed feldom removed. 'Tis a mortal poyfon, that scarce admits of Cure; very few who have adhered to them, have return'd back into the Arms of their Mother the Church, or to any of those more tolerable Sects the Presbyterians, or Independents. But many Anabaptists have become Quakers, Witness Fisher, who being Parson of Lydd, in our Neighbourhood, a Man of Learning, having Apostatised from his first Faith, renounced his Canonical Function, and became an Anabaptised; from one Error he ran into another, became a Quaker, and, as I have heard, died Mad. The like did Luke Howard of Dover, who, after he had turned Anabaptist fell off to the Quakers, wrote against them, and died a Quaker.

2. Their Tenents are factious, mutinous and rebellious, causing Divisions in the Civil State, in the Neighbourhood, and in private Families. The Wars in Germanyand Enzland, promoted by them, are an Instance sufficient of the Consusion of the State, of the latter our Town is a sufficient Instance. Never such ill Neighbourhood as where Anabaptists creep in; a supercilious Pride, and a censorious Humour, are the make-bates of Civil Society. And as to private Families, the sad Divisions betwixt the Husband and the Wife, for her obstinate adhering to

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them in old Age, are a manifest Testimony, the regard to which (they having for a while been my next and best Neighbours,) put me upon composing this Tract. 'Tis the Apostles Admonition, to mark them which cause Divisions contrary to the Do-Arine which we have Learn'd, and avoid them. I shall conclude this Chapter with somewhat out of Mr. Baxter, in his Plain Proof, page 143. The main scope of their Endeavours (saith he) in publick and private, is to propagate their Opinions, and if they do preach any plain wholefome Do-Arine, it is usually but subservient to their great Defign. They endeavour to alienate the Hearts of the People from Godly and painful Ministers, making it their business to difgrace them. I never knew (fayshe) the labour of any Anabaptist that ever God blessed, to the true Conversion of many Souls. But many they made meer Talkers, enforious Opiniatists, and usually there leave them.

Yea, I desire, saith he, to look impartially through all the Land, and tell me where ever any such Teachers lived, but the place was generally much the worse for them; where all Christian Duties and Conferences are ordinarily turn'd into vain-janglings, and empty, windy, unprofitable Disputes. And farther (tays he) Anabaptishry hath been the ordinary In-let to the most

most horrid Opinions; and that sew came to that monstrous Doctrine, but it was by this Door. Thus far for Mr. Baxter, an Opponent of their great Oracle Tombes, and one who knew them well.

## CHAP. X.

The History of their Rise in Germany, the Wars of the Boores, and the Rebellion in Munster.

Itherto we have Anatomiled the Anabaptist, and viewed him within and without. Let us now look back upon his strange Birth and Original, and see what pangs and throws it cost to bring this Monster into the World, which, tho' like the Bears Cubb, he be lick'd into better form, yet his evil nature still remains, shrouded under a veil of their pretended Sanctity, and hypocritical Devotion.

A just Specimen of their Nature, Acts, and Opinions they themselves have given, in that horrible Sedition and Rebellion they raised in Munster, a Town in Westpha-

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lia, under pretext of a Divine Command, and peculiar Revelation from Heaven: wherein was verified, that Proverbial Speech. that the Anibaptists Waters turn to Blood. God permitting'em to run into those dreadful Diforders, that the World might fee whereunto their Principles tend, what defolacion they make in the Church, what ruin in the State, and what destruction of found Doctrine, and Moral and publick Honesty. It is a Story in its felf horrid, deserving rather to be buried in Oblivion, than brought to Remembrance (a parallel to it in History not to be found,) but that it was requilite to expose it to view, to the perpetual Ignominy of the Anabaptists, that the seduced Vulgar, who are kept in ignorance, may fee what a scandalous Original their Principles had in the World, and that the rest of true Christians may see, and foresee, what they are to expect from them, if once they fuffer the Anabaptists to draw their Sword, or the ruling Power should be grafped by them. It hath been from a consideration of the dreadful Confusion they made in Munster, and other places, that all prudent Magistrates and Governors have tied up their Hands, and by fevere Laws prohibited them a general freedom on the Score of Religion, so that they are obliged, like their Friend William Britten, the Alehouse-keeper at Braborne in Kent, to get a

License, before they can Preach, or have a place to assemble in. The Disorders in an Ale-house, and the Confusion in Munfler, holding, in some sense, a parallel, in that as the spirit of the Liquor inebriates some Men to the Consusion of their Sences, and a breach of the Peace, so that Phanatical Spirit of vain and filthy Dreaming with which their Prophets are possest, draws them on to lay aside all Reason, and human Prudence, and to break all good Laws of Civil Policy, and moral Honesty. This Tragedy being begun and acted, not out of any dislike of the Government, or for redress of Grievances, or out of any political defign to advance themselves, but meerly out of a pretended and affected Spirit of Revelation and Prophefy, or rather Satanical delufion, the major, and more eminent parts, of their proceeding being not the Effects of mature deliberation, but the vain Whimsies and idle Dreams of their Prophets. who, rifing out of their drunken Sleeps, would, in the Name of the Heavenly Father, give Order for the Execution of those things which their King Jack, and the rest of his Cabal, had design'd should be perform'd: Tho' it is probable that the Opinion of Christ's Reigning a thousand Years on Earth, ( which the Anabaptists generally hold) might spur them to this Rebellion, it being the Custom of all deluded Persons upon the time of publick Commotions in the State, to be earnest in advancing this Kingdom, and to perswade themselves out of a desire to Rule, that they shall, as Soveraigns, sit on the right and left Hand of the Throne. Hereupon having had small success in their ignorant Disputations they fall from Words to Blows, in the place of the Tongue they handle the Sword, and under pretence of purging the World from all Corruption they still it with gross Errors, and detestable Practices, as may appear by the following Story, abstracted out of Sleidan, Ostander, Dorpius, Bucholzeras, and others; to which Authors they may refer for Satisfaction, whether I have done them Justice.

Et Conjugii Sacrata fides,
Fugiunt (Anabaptistas) Sequitur tristis gæd. Agamemnon, v.78. &c.

Upon the encrease of the Gospel in Germany, this Viper of Anabaptism began to creep forth in the World; its Author very obscure, Nicholas Stock, the most noted; several Mechanicks, and handicrasts-Menlike him, gathering into a Body, and counterfeiting a servent zeal, and extraordinary Sanctity, mixed with Hypocrify; sirst preached their Doctrines in Corners, and privately scattered abroad their pestiserous Prin-

Principles; till with the encrease of their numbers, being become more bold, by degrees they began to appear openly: And to add the more Authority to what they faid, (like that Impostor Mahomet) they pretended they had Communication with God, and that by a divine Revelation they were warned, to extirpate all ungodly and wicked Persons, and to establish a new Ecclefiaftical Kingdom, in which only should be found these who were Virtuous, Good, and Godly, the Impious and Unrighteous to be Excluded. Which pretence of a divine Precept drew to them the idle Mobile, and the vagrant wandring Persons, out of hopes to obtain the possessions of the Rich; who being but by their Prophet noted for wicked Men, it was lawful for their Followers to Rob and Plunder them. This their vaunting of a divine Revelation, drew also to them the attention of Men of itching Ears, who hunting after Novelties, and being weary of the Simplicity of the Gos-pel, loved Fables rather than Truth; verifying the Prediction of the Apostle, Timothy, 2. 4. 3. of that time to come, when Men will not endure found Doctrine, but after their own Lusts shall they heap to themselves Teachers, having itching Ears, and they shall turn away their Ears from the Truth, and shall turn unto Fables. And of that other Prediction of perilous Times

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in the last Days, when Men shall be lovers of themselves, Covetous, Boasters, Proud, &c. having a form of Godliness. Of this fort are they which creep into Houses, and lead Captive silly Women; 2 Tim. 3. 1. 2. &c. Surely the Apostle foresaw this Rebellion so long ago, for he hath exactly described them, no Pen now living among them can do it better.

Having proceeded thus far, and gained the Approbation of divers forts of Persons, they added more Errors to their corrupt Doctrines and Revelations. They taught that our Baptism received in Infancy must be renounced, and hereupon they proceeded to Rebaptize those of their own Sect. Expressly condemning Infants Baptism, after preaching a Community of Goods and Properties: And altho all whom they did feduce, did not embrace every one of their Opinions; yet the Boors and Common People swallowed down so greedily this Posttion, that the Wicked were to be destroyed, that they applied it to the Rich Senators, and the more Just Magistrates; and by the help and Instigation of Thomas Muncer and Phifer, raifed that Rebellion against the Governors of Cities and States, which ended in that War call'd the Boores War, An-1525. with the Effusion of much Blood, and the Execution of the principal Conspirators. Where tho' indeed they might in fome

fome measure justly enough plead the Redress of some Grievances, yet those seditious Principles they had broached under the pretext of Religion, and the vain Dreams of their Prophets, spurred them on to this Rebellion, and their own Confusion. As for Phifer, who affisted Muncer in Councels, he was a bold and desperate Fellow, pretending much to Nocturnal Dreams, and gave out that he had feen in his Sleep, a prodigious number of Mice and Rats in his Stable, and chased them all away, which he Interpreted to be a Command from God to take up Arms, to march in the Field for the Extirpation of all the Nobility and Gentry. Muncer was iomewhat referved, being unwilling to hazard all before the whole Company was up in Arms. But when the Landgrave of Hesse had, by the assistance of other Princes, raised Forces to suppress them, and got them at an advantage, he pitying the Condition of these miterable Wretches, sends a Pardon to all, upon delivering up the Authors of the Sedition. Muncer hereupon makes a seditious Speech to his deluded Followers, and running on to his old Artifice of Revelation, tells them, among other things, That God had commanded him to proceed in this manner, to punish all Magistrates, and had promised him the Victory. As for their great Guns they should not fear them, for he would Catch them

them all in the Sleeve of his Coat, God having promised them that the Righteous should wash their Feet in the Blood of the Wicked. When the Enemy Charged on them, the poor deluded Wretches trusting to Muncer's Prophesies, neither desended themselves nor sled, but stood still, and sang the Hymn Veni Creator. But their promis'd Helpsrom Heaven failing them they at last sled, about 5000 being slain. Muncer and Phiser taken, and they, with 300 more, deservedly Executed, as being the first Anabaptists who raised Sedicion and Rebellion against their Government. The Story is at large in Sleiden's History of the Resormation, Lib. 5. Sub initio.

This War being ended with a total defeat of those Clowns, the Anabaptistical Sect stopt not here, but proceeded farther, and tho they would have their Meetings, yet ('as Men Conquer'd) they fram'd a more humble and modest deportment; they handled not their Arms, they preach'd no more up the destruction of the wicked, but like Men feeking the future happiness of Mankind, they exclaim'd against the Wickedness and Impiety of the Times, publishing that they only desir'd the Internal Conversion of Mankind. Yet still they held to their first deluding Principle of Immediate Revelations from Heaven, under pretence of which they Executed the most des testable

restable Villainies. Among many to give one Instance; at Sanstgall, a Town in Switzerland, one of them cut of his Brother's head in the presence of his Father and Mother, whom he perswaded that he had an Immediate Command from God so to do. But the just Magistrates, according to the Method of Justice, which is God's ordinary Command, without a Revelation, adjudg'd him to the same death, which was accordingly Executed by the Common-

Hangman.

About the Year 1534, Bernard Rotman, a Preacher of the Reform'd Religion, was (after fome opposition from those who enclin'd to the Romish) receiv'd into the City of Munster, in the Province of Westphalia, in order to the Reconcilement of those differences which were then stirring both in Church and State upon the Score of Religion. Where, after Matters were accommodated, comes to Munster, John of Leyden, a violent Anabaptist, who was by Profession a Botcher, Sartor, or a Mender of old Cloaths, his proper Name being John Buckhold. He was a crafty Fellow, eloquent, very perfect in the Scriptures, as all Sectaries are, who think because they have learn'd to say the Scriptures by heart, they may commence Do-Gors of Divinity, without having any skill rightly to Interpret it. He pretends himfelf at first to be of the Reform'd Religion,

and upon that account infinuates himfelf into the Convertation of the Doctors of that Profession, whom he privately Asks, whether they thought the Baptism of Infants warrantable; which they affirming, he being a great Zealot to the contrary Opinion began to deride and contemn them; whereupon Rotman, and others, in a publick Assembly, exhort the People to endeavour to maintain the Primitive Doctrine and Practice of Pædobaptism, and to defend it from the Corruption of the Phanatical Anabaptists, who had now privately crept in amongst them, and had mix'd themselves in their Congregations, whose Opinion, should it prevail, not only the State, but likewise Religion would be in a miserable Condition.

About the same time comes to Munster, Hermannus Sutor, a Cobler, who professeth himself a Prophet, alledging that he was the true Melsiah, the Redeemer and Saviour of the World, nay, (which causeth Horror in the Relation) that he was God the Father. He was a Fellow infamously samous for his detestable Sottishness, and continual Drunkenness, the mad pranks he plaid being meerly the effect of his distemper'd Brain, caused by the inebriating Liquor. He takes occasion from Rotman's Sermons publickly to oppose, and to rail against, and and ridicule openly Infants Baptism. Besides

fides his publick Invectives, he had his Nocturnal Assemblies, where he promoted their Doctrine, and Celebrated his Misteries. But their Practices being discovered, and most of the Citizens highly distaissfied therewith, the Senate Orders his Teachers to depart the Town, which they did, going out at one Gate, but return'd into the Town by another, pretending they must not defert God's Cause, and lay conceal'd for a

while among their Disciples.

Wherein was verified the Admonition of our Saviour, Luke 11. 24. When the unclean Spirit is gone out of a Man, he walketh through dry places, seeking rest, and finding none, he faith, I will return unto my House whence I come out, and when he cometh he findeth it swept and Garnished. Then goeth he, and taketh Seven other Spirits more wicked then himself, and they enter in and dwell there, and the last State of that Man is worse than the first; thus it hapned to the City of Munster, they did well and commendably in rejecting those rebellious Anabaptists, but were remiss in not preventing their return, whereby their latter condition became worse than the former; for the Banish'd returning to the City, and, according to their old Wont, pleading the Command of the Heavenly Father, made the State of the City worse than it was before, thro' the over-fight of the easy and

credulous Magistrates.

For these pestilential Boutefeux being readmitted, they kindled a fire which raged more tumultuously than the former, for Berman Rotman, who had formerly vigorously preach'd the Reform'd Religions, now sides with the Anabaptists, vindicates their Doctrine, and denies Infants Baptism, challenging Fabritius, and other of the former divines, to a disputation, which Method the Senate approving, it was proposed as most convenient, that the Cause might be tried only by the Authority of the Scripture, and that Learned Persons might be chosen only as Arbitrators, whose final determination should oblige both Parties. But Rotman, and his Affociates, would not agree; which declining of theirs to stand the Trial, made them the more contemptible, and they began to be generally flighted, the Senate thinking fuch a baffled Adversary could do no Injury.

Nevertheless they pitch'd upon a more compendious Method to recover their Reputation, for, as in Ahab's Prophets, 1 Kings 22. there went forth a Lying Spirit into the mouth of a certain Anabaptist, and his Adherents, who, pretending to Inspiration, runs publickly through the Town, Crying, Repent, and be Rebaptised, otherwise the Wrath of God will over-whelm you. Upon this the Rabble

Rabble began to be tumultuous, all who were Rebaptifed, bawling out the same thing, whereby many Ignorant and well meaning People were impos'd upon; some out of fear of the Wrath of God, and others out of Interest, joined with them for the security of their Fortunes, it being their Custom to Rob and Plunder those who oppoied them, when they had the Mastery. Those who had absconded, encouraged by this tumult, came and joined them, when all running in a body to the Market-place, made an Out-cry, Ordering all Unrebap-tifed Persons to be killed for Heathens and Wretches; they then feize upon the Town Ordnance, and the Senate House, and offer Violence to many of the Citizens; fome of whom to prevent this Outrage pof-fess themselves of that part of the Town which was naturally fortified, whence Skirmishes happening on both sides, an Accommodation was made, Hostages mutually given, and agreed, that every one should profess what Religion they pleas'd, and Live in quiet.

But the Rotman and Knipperdoling, who were the chief Incendiaries, had approved the Accommodation, yet they writ privately to the Neighbouring Towns, and invite those of their own Gang to leave their Effects, and to repair to them with speed, promising them a Tenfold Reward for what

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they

they had left behind them. Which large Promises encourage both Men and Women to flock in shoals to Munster, especially those of the poorer fort, who knew not how to live at home. The Towns-men, especially the Richer fort, seeing the Town possess with Strangers, withdrew, leaving the Anabaptists to herd with the common

People.

The Forces of the Magistrate being thus weakened, they choose a new Senate out of their own Faction, preferring Knipperdo-ling to the Dignity of Consul, (whom my Author calls homo vafer & Impius, a sly, guileful and impious Man, a Tool sit for fuch a Villany.) Hereupon they break into the Church of St. Maurice in the Suburbs, and burn it with all the Houses adjoining; then they Rifle the other Churches, and deface the Infide of the Cathedral (by this Copy our late Sacrilegious Rebels in the Civil War were directed. ) By and by they scamper about the Street in Clusters, crying out first, Repent; and soon after, away you wicken Wretches, or you will be knocked on Head. Then they meet in a body all Arm'd, and drive forth out of the Town all that were not of their Sect, without regard to Age, or Sex, and seize upon the Goods and Possessions of the Ejected, some of whom falling into the Hands of the Bishop, and being treated as Enemies, caufed

fed many to stay within the Town (who would have fled) and staid with the Anabaptists, as the furer side for the present.

The Bishop, who, as a Temporal Prince, was their Lord, had now besieg dthe Town, to reduce those Rebels to Obedience; on a sudden (as 'tis common for Wickedness to encrease and multiply) starts up an eminent Prophet, by Name John Matthias,

Primus hic è Batavis Munceri dogma secutus Turbavit miris Westphala Regna Modis.

He was by Profession a Baker at Harlem, a Man utterly unlearned, yet Crafty, and boldly Eloquent. The first of his Dreams, or Prophesies was, that every Man should bring forth all his Gold and Silver and Moveables under pain of Death, and for this use they appointed a certain House, as a publick Treasury, to lay it in. This rigorous Act the People with amazement obeyed, neither was it safe for any Person to deceive those Saints, or to keep part of his own Goods to himself. Nor did they only make a common Bank out of their own Stock, but they made bold likewife with the Fortunes of those whom they had Banished. His next Prophefy inspir'd into him, not by the Good Spirit, but by the Father of Lies, was that: That none from henceforth should keep by him any manner of Book, except the Bible. All the rest should de brought forth, and accordingly a vast number of Books were thrown together and burnt. This Command, he fays, he had receiv'd from Heaven; a certain Smith happening to reflect on these pretended Prophesies, was by him barbarously murthered: But see the end of this Wretch, in a Prophetick Frenzy he fnatched up a Soldiers Pike, running through the Streets, and crying, that God the Father had commanded him to beat the Enemy farther off the City: But, like a Mad-man, running in upon the Camp foolishly, supposing with his single Arm to rout an whole Encampment, he was encountred by the first Soldier he came at, and run through the Body. This had been enough to have baulk'd all, and to have laid an Aspersion of Falshood on his Predictions, which proved fo fatal to himself. Yet his Fellow Prophets' had fo artificially managed the Farce with the Rabble, that he was esteem'd a most excellent Person, and John of Leiden their second Rate Prophet tells them, that it was reveal'd to him long before, that Matthias should dye in that manner, and that he was to marry his Widdow. Whereby the blinded People followed this blind Prophet, without making any further doubt of the verity of their Prophesies.

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Some few days after Kipperdoling Prophesies, That those who were in the highest Station should shortly be degraded, and others of the meanest Condition advanced. He then Orders all the Churches to be demolish'd, solemnly affirming that God had Commanded it should be so, which accordingly was done with great Alacrity, and ready Inclination of the People, (just as the Sectaries practis'd in the late Civil War in England.) 'Tis probable the People understood his Prophefy of degrading the highest Rank of People, to be meant of the Bishop, and other Princes, who besieg'd them. But the Siege continuing, and the People looking for the accomplishment of this Prophefy, John of Leyden gives a litteral accomplishment to it, by delivering a Sword to Knipperdoling, telling him, by way of Prophefy, that the Divine Pleafure was such, that he who had born the highest Office before, and was Conful, must now act in the lowest Place, and be contented to be Hangman, which the other was fo far from refusing, that he thank'd him for the Employment, whereby both prov'd Prophets, and their Prophelies, by those study'd Interpretations, seem'd to be fulfilled, and the People were farther deluded,

Matthias being dead, and Knipperdoling degraded to the lowest Office, John of Leyden was lest alone to Prophesy, and give

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Commands; he therefore studies how he may, or what Artifice or Stratagem he should use, to set himself up as a King over the Anabaptists: In order hereunto, finding Dreams and Prophesies were so greedily swallowed by the People, he composeth himself to Sleep, and dreams out 3 days; at his awaking he spoke never a Word, but making Signs for Paper, writes down the Names of twelve Men, some of them well descended, who were to sit at the Helm as Heads of the Tribes of these new Israelites, and to have the Direction and Government of all Affairs, and this he told them was the Will of his Heavenly Father. Having thus prepared the way for his projected Monarchy, by the Government of these twelve Men, he propounds to the Preachers a Set of Doctrines, (confisting of fuch Tenents wherein the Scripture is more filent) defiring them to confute them by Text of Scripture, which, if they could not do, he would propound them to the People, as Principles not forbidden in Holy Writ, and therefore ought to be approved and Establish'd into a Law. The sum of it was, That Polygamy was Lawful: That a Man ought not to be oblig'd to one Wife, but might Marry as many as he pleas'd. The Preachers oppose it, he summons them into the Senate-house, and finding the Scripture would not help him, he flies to his

his filthy Dreaming, and having made the 12 Magistrates, his Cloak, and the New Testament, the Simbols of his fincerity, by laying the two latter on the ground, he protests and swears, (Oh Impiety!) That the Doctrine he had publish'd was reveal'd to him from Heaven. And therefore threatneth them, on a terrible manner, that God would never bless them if they did not consent. At last they agree upon the Point, and the Doctors do nothing but Harangue upon Matrimony in their Pulpits for three days together. Soon after he Marrieth three Wives, one of which was the Widow of John Matthias, their eminent Prophet, for which Marriage, as is before hinted, he pretended a divine Revelation. His Example was followed by the rest, who held it commendable to have many Wives together. And though fome good Men, who dislik'd this, had made a Party to Apprehend this letcherous Mahometan Prophet, and his Adherent Knipperdoling, yet the Rab-ble rescu'd them, and many were cruel-ly put to Death, who were of the other Party.

On the 23 d. of June Satan fent from Hell another Prophet, with a lying Spirit in his Mouth, by name John Tuylentforever, a Goldfmith of Warendorp, who having convened the Rabble into the Market-place, tells them, That it was the Will and Command

of the Heavenly Father, that John of Levden should be the Universal Monarch of the World: That he should march out with a powerful Army, and flay all Kings and Princes without distinction, giving quarter to none but the Multitude, who where lovers of Justice; That he should possess the Seat of his Father David, till the Father requir'd him to refign his Kingdom, for now the Wicked were to be destroy'd, and the Righteous to begin their Reign upon Earth. The way being so far prepared, as was agreed between them before, and the People drawn to attention, the crafty Botcher refolving to strike while the Iron was hot, falls upon his Knees, and lifting up his hands to Heaven, Men and Brethren, says he, I bave been affur'd of this Truth a great while fince, yet I was unwilling to divulge it my self, and now you see, to make it the more unquestionable, the Father bath made use of the Testimony of another. This gullery went down with the Rabble; he is immediately Elected King, the Duodecemvirate is dissolved, and John of Leyden is Proclaim'd King of Zion, with great Acclamation.

Lucan Lib. 1. Quis furor, oh Cives! quæ vos dementia cæpit.

The New King being by Trade a botching Taylor, falls to his old Trade of Steal-

ing Cabbage, and having plunder'd the Copes, Carpets, and other Ornaments of the Churches, he converts them into Robes for to adorn himself, and make Trappings for his Horses and his Whores. He chuses likewise for his service certain Noblemen. he Orders two Crowns, a Scabbard, a Chain and Scepter, and other Regal Ornaments to be made of the purest Gold, which he had plunder'd from the Churches, and rich Men. He was attended abroad with his Officers and Lords of his Houshold, two young Men rid immediately behind him: He on the right Hand carried a Crown and a Bible, (Rebellion always pleads Religion) the other a drawn Sword, (here the Emblem of Injustice) his Principal Wife appear'd in the same State, for, by this time, he had increased his Wives to the number of Fifteen, (three more than the Letcherous Impostor Mahomet had) he appoints also certain days for a publick hearing, that all Causes might be brought before him. In the Market-place was erected an high Throne, cover'd for him with Cloath of Gold, the Causes and Complaints brought before him usually related to Matrimony and Divorces, for Polygamy being introduced, nothing was more frequent then Divorces and Contentions about Marriages. It once happen'd when the People press'd to hear Causes, Knipperdoling's Spirit of Prophefy reviv'd reviv'd, and on a sudden climbing the Croud, runs over their Heads on his Hands and Knees, and breathing into their Faces, says to each of them, The Father hath sanctified thee, receive the Holy Ghost. Another day he leads up a dance before the King, saying, This is my Custom sometimes with my Concubines, but now the Father hath commanded me to do it in the King's presence. But when he had over-acted his part, and would not cease, his Majesty of Leyden took pet, and went away; he being gone Knipperdoling mounts the Throne, and sets up for King himself; but, his mock Majesty coming by, tumbles the Fellow down, and lays him in Limbo for 3 days.

During the Siege, these Anabaptists write a Book, which they call the Restitution, alluding to the words of St. Peter, Acts 3. 21. speaking of the time of the Restitution of all things, which they think is now come, and that the last day, and the coming of Christ being at hand, the way must be prepared by a temporal Power, and that they had a Commission from God to perform it. The absurd positions they lay down therein,

were in Number 7.

I. That the Kingdom of Christ is to commence in such a manner before the last Judgment, that the Godly, and the Electonly, shall Reign, the Wicked being every where to be destroy'd.

2. That

2. That it is Lawful for the People to turn the Magistrates out of their Office.

3. That tho' the Apostles had no Authority to challenge such a Jurisdiction, yet those who are the present Ministers of the Church ought to take the Sword into their own hands, and new mould the Commonwealth by force.

4. No Person, who is not a true Christi-

an, ought to be tolerated in the Church.

5. None can be fav'd, unless they refign all their Fortune to the publick use, without reserving any Property to themselves.

Prophets, but Luther the worst of the two.

7. The Marriage of those who are not enlightned with true Faith is polluted and impure, and to be accounted Fornication,

" or rather Adultery.

These Positions were the substance of that Book of Restitution, framed by those illuminated Anabaptists, who dropt from Heaven into Munster, whereby we may observe whereto their pretended Reformation tendeth, not to the Edification, but the destruction of the Church; not to the preservation, but to the Ruin of all Order and Government both in Church and State.

Some few Weeks after the Goldsmith Prophet, sounds a Trumpet through the

Street,

Streets, commanding them to meet arm'd at the Porch of the Cathedral, for the Enemy was now to be beaten of the Town; when they came to the place of Rendezvous they found a Supper prepared, about four thousand are ordered to fit down, afterwards a thousand others sit down who had been upon Duty to guard the Gates. The King and the Queen, with their Houshold-Servants wait at the Table. After they had Eaten, and Supper almost done, the King himself (oh profaneness!) gives every one a piece of Bread with theseWords; Take, Eat, and shew forth the Lord's Death: The Queen in like manner, giving them a Cup, bids them shew forth the Lord's Death. When this was done the Prophefying Goldfmith gets into the Pulpit, and tells them, That it was the Command of the Heavenly Father, to fend out twenty eight Teachers of the Word, who are to go to the four Quarters of the World, and publish the Doctrine that was received in the City. Then he repeats the Names of the Missionaries, and appoints them their respective Journies. Afterwards the King, Queen, and the rest of the Waiters sit down to Supper, with those who were design'd for this Expedition. At Supper the King rifeth up, and pretends that the Father had commanded him to dispatch some Business. One of the Besiegers was taken Prisoner, him the King

King Indicts of High Treason, as if he were a second Judas, which done, he beheads him himself, and returning to his Supper

relates the Exploit in a rallying way.

After Supper those twenty eight Men we mention'd were fent out by Night, to every one of which, besides Provisions for the way, they gave a Crown Piece of Gold, which they were to leave in those places that refus'd to receive their Doctrine as a Testimony of their Ruin and Eternal Destruction, for rejecting that Peace and faving Doctrine that had been offer'd them. When these Men had reach'd their respective Posts, they cry out in the Towns, That Men must Repent, otherwise they would shortly be destroy'd. They spread their Coats upon the ground before the Magistrates, and throw down their Crowns upon them, protesting they were sent by the Father to offer the Peace, if they would accept it. They Command them to let all their Fortunes be common, but if they refus'd to accept it, then his Gold should be left as a Token of their Wickedness and Ingratitude. They added, that these were the Times foretold by all the Prophets, in which God would make Righteousness flourish all the World over; and when their King had fully discharg'd his Office, and brought things to that Perfection, so as to make Righteousness prevail every where, then

then the time would be come in which Christ was to deliver up the Kingdom to his Father. Hereupon they were Apprehended, first friendly Examined, after being obstinate put to the Rack, and question'd of their Faith, their way of Living, and how the Town was fortified: Their Answer was, that they only taught the true Doctrine, which they were ready to maintain with the hazard of their Lives: For fince the Apostles times the Word of God was never rightly Taught, nor truly deliver'd, nor Justice observ'd. That there were but four Prophets, whereof two were righteous. David George, and John of Leyden: The other two wicked, viz. the Pope and Luther; and this latter the worst. Being ask'd why they had banish'd the Inhabitants of the City; why they had feiz'd upon their Goods, Wives and Children; why they had Rebell'd against their Prince, Murdered many Persons of his good Subjects, and where they could find Scripture to justify these Proceedings, they reply; That now the time was come in which Christ foretold, that the Meek should Inherit the Earth. Thus in old time God gave the Wealth of the Egyptians to the Israelites. Being question'd concerning the Forces and Provisions of the City, they confeis'd that most of their Party had more than five Wives a Man; that they expected to be Reinforc'd from Freezland and Holland,

and as foon as their Auxiliaries were come up, their King would march out with his whole Army to Conquer the World for himfelf, and that he would flay all Princes for neglect of Justice. After several Examinations, being still obstinate, they were all justly executed, except one, who made his Escape.

And now the City was very streightly Befieg'd, all were block'd up, none could go in or out; the Famine increas'd, Hunger came violently upon them; their Prophets could not cause Manna to come down from Heaven, nor could they bring Quails from the Sea-Coast, the Enemy was before the Gate. But their King Jack had not such Interest in the Court of Heaven as the good Hezekiah, to procure an Angel to drive away those Assyrians and Senacheribs. Nor. did their Prophefying Goldsmith prove another Isaiah, to assure them that God would defend the City to save it as he did Jerusalem. Esai. 37. 35. For this City was not a Ferusalem where govern'd a lawful Prince. but a Sodom, where were perpetrated all Debauchery, Uncleanness, Incest, Polygamy, Adultery and Fornication. It was a place of horrible Blasphemies, pretending Impostors. false Prophets, and filthy Dreamers. It was a place of Rebellion, Murther and Blood-shed. It was a place of Robbery, Plunder and Defolation. It was a place of Hunger, Famine and Want, where all were in Mifery, except Usurping Taylor-King, who led them on to

to Destruction with his false Dreams. The common People pinch'd on both fides, with extream Famine, and eager Revenge, justly endeavour'd to lay hold of their Usurping King, feeing his Needle and Bodkin were not Weapons of Proof against the Enemy, and therefore wilely contriv'd to Apprehend him, and deliver him in Chains to the Bishop, as an Attonement for their own Miscarriages. But he being privately Advertifed of their Plot, chuses 12 Men out of the whole Multitude, whom he conceiv'd would be most true to him, and gives them the Title of Dukes and Leaders, appointing to each a certain Post in the City, to maintain and prevent any Irruption of the Enemy, or Insurrection of the People. And the more to affure those Dukes to his fidelity. he promises them (like another foshua) to divide the World into Twelve parts among them for their respective Jurisdiction. gratifies the Multitude with large Promises of ample Possessions, and with another Prophefy of deliverance from the trouble both of the Seige and Scarcity, at Easter next; he difmiffeth them all, being more deluded than before.

During those Transactions in the City, the States of the Empire belonging to that Province, which lies upon the Rhine, meet at Coblents, and conclude to send to the Bishop of Munster, Auxiliaries of Men for six Months. They also direct Letters to the

the Anakaptists in the City, exhorting them to lay down their Arms, to desist from their Enterprise, and to return to their former Obedience, letting them know that if they persisted in their Obstinacy, the Bishop would be assisted with the Forces of the whole Empire. But all in vain, they justify'd their Proceedings by Writing, and became more Obstinate than before.

While Provisions were thus fcarce in the Month of February, one of the Queen's compassionating the Condition of the Townsmen, happened to fay to her Partners, That she did not believe it was the Will of God that Men should be stary'd at that Rate. The pretending King, who had his Store-House furnished not only for Convenience, but Luxury, when he understood this thing, brings her into the Market-Place, together with the rest of his Wives, then commanding her to kneel down he beheads her, and sets a Mark of Infamy upon her, when dead, as if she had been a Strumpet. The rest of the Queen's applaud this piece of Justice (fearing the like themselves) and give thanks to the Heavenly Father. After that he begins a Dance, and exhorts the Multitude, who had nothing left them but Bread and Salt, to dance and be merry, for it was a day of Gladness and Rejoycing.

Easter is now come, but no Deliverance appears, as he had promis'd; that therefore

fore he might find some Excuse for being fo lavish in his Promites, he pretends himfelf fick for fix days together, and then being come into the Market-Place he tells them (a Tale of an Ass) that he had rid a blind Afs, and that the Father had laid the Sins of the whole Multitude upon him: Now therefore, they were all perfectly cleans'd, and discharg'd of the Guilt of all heinous Offences, this was the deliverance he promis'd them, with which they ought to be contented. To which the fortish People, (who were the Ass he rod) gave Asfent, and were fatisfy'd.

The Town being reduced to extream necessity, and Leyden persisting in his Resolution not to yield, but still deluding the People, some of the People got privily out of the City, and making Composition with the Bishop, and the General, for their safety, concluded to deliver up the Town to them, which about the middle of June, after much vigilance of their King, much difficulty of the People, and much refistance from the Enemy, was at last Effected. Mock King, and his Hangman Knipperdoling, taken and bound in Chains; Rotman dispairing of Favour, rusht into the thickest of the Enemy, and was flain.

The King, and his two fellow Prisoners, (Creching being taken with him) were carried up and down the Country to the Princes to show, and expose them. Some of the Landt-

grave's

grave's Ministers converse with the King upon certain Points of Religion, he defends himfelf with Obstinacy, though in many things he lets go his hold, giving up the greatest part of the Cause to save his Life, upon which Condition he promifeth to oblige the Anabaptists, who were very Numerous in Holland, Brabant, England and Friesland, to give over Preaching, and to obey the Magistrates in every thing. The Bishop demands of him, by what Authority he could justify the Liberty he had taken in his Town, and with his Subjects? To whom he replies in another Question, Who gave you the Jurisdiction over this City? The Bishop returning, that he was Chosen into the Government by Consent of the Chapter and People; the other replies, That he was call'd to this Office by God. After several days spent in pious Exhortation, the King own'd his Fault, the other two continu'd obstinate. At their Execution, the King was brought out into a place, whose scituation was higher than ordinary, andtied to a Stake; there were two Executioners by him with red hot Pincers: He was filent for the 3 first snatches, but did afterward continually cry out to God for mercy. When he had been torn in the Body in this manner about the space of an hour, he was run through the Body with a Sword, and died. His Comrades had the fame Punishment. When they were dead, they wergwere each of them fastned to an Iron Cage, and hung upon the top of the highest Tower of St. Lambert's Church, the King hanging in the middle, about a Man's height higher than the other two. Thus died this Imaginary King, and thus was Anabaptistery sup-

press'd in Munster.

Munster was not the only Place they attempted; for as Treason is pregnant with Correspondence abroad, so they set upon Projects of this nature in many other places, but with the like success. John of Geles was fent to Amsterdam, and finding the People fit Objects for this delusion, he Extoll'd to the Skies the new Kingdom of Munster, their Liberty of Living, their Pillaging of Churches, and inriching themfelves with the Goods of the Ungodly, and of the great Designs of their King; of the Prophesies of the Propagations of his Kingdom, with fuch like Difcourfes. In their private Conventicles they fill'd the Minds of the People with a frantick Zeal, and made them long to be fingering Church Plate, and the Goods of the Ungodly, pretending it was an easy matter to surprise Amsterdam, which Town, with others, God had given to their King of Zion, as the first Fruits of their Reign over the World. But the watchful Magistrates discover'd the Treason, seiz'd the Principal Conspirators, who receiv'd deserv'd and condign Punishment.

After their Apish King John of Leyden was slain, they Chose another King, who, with his High Treasurer, were taken at Utrecht and Imprison'd. Among other Exploits of this Elected Monarch, he brings his Wise into a Wood, and slays her, that without Interruption he might lye with her Daughter, and he cut a Wenche's Throat to prevent Detection, because she was privy to the Fact, and might discover. Good Store of Plate, most of it Church Plate, was found in his House. He, and his Treasurer were burnt. Vide Hortensium, page 74.

Jan. Wilthemes appear'd as another King among them, his execrable Deeds were written in Dutch, and translated into French by Chr. Niels, page 33. he kept his Refidence in divers places; at Arnhem first, then Lovain, Wejel, Harlem, and last at at a Village call'd Avendorp near Wefel. To him many repair'd, who had fled from Munster. He affirm'd the Doctrine taught in Munster to be the true Doctrine to bring Men to Salvation; he robb'd and spoil'd the Country about him, affirming it was no fin to Rob the Ungodly, because the Good of the Land belong'd only to the People of the New Ferusalem, who were Jefus Christ, and his Disciples. He wore a Sword, which he nam'd the Sword of God and Gideon. He was burnt according to his Deferts, Anno 1580. the 12th of March,

and divers of his Complices Executed at

Wesel, Cleve, and other places.

Cornelius Appleman, a pretended King, was Executed for his wicked Acts in the City of Utrecht.

To him succeeded one John, a Shoo-maker, who pretended to restore the broken Phantastick Kingdom of the Anabaptists. He was discover'd by him, and of his Followers, to be a Captain of Thieves, and Church Robbers, and Executed at Brussels.

Spectatum admissi-Risum teneatis Amici ?

Gan any refrain Laughter at the Enthufiasins of these People, who having decry'd all Magisterial Functions, allow'd and Enacted under Capital Penalties a Community of Goods, should be so fond of a Regal Authority to their own Ruin. Here is setting up Kings, and pulling down Kings, exalting one Magistrate against the Establish'd Government, and putting up a mock Magistrate, to be soon pulled down, and then Exalted above his Brethren upon John of Leyden.

the loftiest Gibber, like

Hammon, more than fifty Cubits high. Reason good, that their Dignity in this Life, should be remember'd after Death, not to the Honour, but to the perpetual Ignominy and Shame, both of themselves and deluded Followers ever since. In this History

story you have the Model of the Anabaptists, whose Composition is made out of these following Ingredients.

1. Blasphemy, pretending to receive Ly-

ing Prophefies from God the Father.

2. Heresy and Blasphemy, denying the Divinity and Humanity of Christ, their Prophets pretending to be the Messiah, and receiving Orders from the Father.

3. Lying, pretending Prophesies sprung from the Father of Lies, being never accomplish'd but in the Ruin of the Promulgers.

4. Hypocrify, their Leaders pretending to their deluded Followers what they never

design'd.

5. Pride and Ambition, in that their Leaders aim'd not at truth, but a Luciferian Ambition of Rule.

6. Rebellion, in Rebelling against the Lawful Prince, possessing his Towns, and making Wars against him.

7. Injustice, in expelling the just Owners

out of their Houses.

8. Robbery and Theft, in plundering and possessing the Goods of so many Expell'd.

9. Murther and Bloodshed, in killing so many Innocent Persons, whose Consciences cautioned them from siding with them.

Ornaments and Riches, and demolishing them.

Vulgar in subjection.

12. Adultery,

12. Adultery, Incests, Rapes and Fornication, in their many Wives, and forcing of Widows and Virgins to Cohabit with them.

By this Historical Account we may perceive, how many Sins and Lusts were in Conjunction, when this Monster of Schism was first produc'd. The Ambition of some. the Sacrilegious Covetousness of others. the restless Guilt and Malice of others: and therefore it is rightly numbred among the Works of the Flesh, and the Author's condemn'd for fenfual Persons. Gal. 5. 20. Jude. 1.19. It is generally true of all Schisms, and what Optatus, p. 41. observes of the Donatists is applicable to this, Iracundia peperit, Ambitio nutrivit, Avaratia roboravit. Discontent is the Mother, Ambition the Nurse, and Covetousness the Champion to defend it.

I might here trace the Donatists, and make a parallel betwixt them, and their Successors, our present Anabaptists; but since I find there is extant a learned Tract, entituled, the History of the Donatists, by Thomas Long; B. D. and Prebendary of St. Peter's, Exon. printed 1677. I shall refer the judicious Reader to that Book, contenting my self to consider only the Ways and Methods they both us'd to promote and maintain their Schism, in which they hold, in most Particulars, an exact parallel.

#### CHAP. XI.

### Reasons of their Rise and Growth.

T may cause our wonder how such a peevish Faction should not only subsess, but the Leaders of it being Men of pernicious Principles and Practices, should delude such numbers of the People, and retain them not only in their Communion, but at their Devotion. But the Scripture hath foretold what Arts and Methods the Instruments of Satan shall use to deceive unstable Souls; such as these following are diligently practised by the Anabaptists.

1. Topromote Rebellion in the State;

this the foregoing History makes good, and our late Civil Wars in England too much manifest: 'Tis the Jesuit's Maxim, Divide & Impera. They love to fish in these troubled Waters, and 'tis observable they never introduced their Principles where the State was in Peace and quiet. Hence it was, that tho' they lay lurking in holes in the peaceable Reigns of Queen Elizabeth and King James, yet the troublesom Times of King Charles opened a way for them to gather into a Body, and Sect, and Society.

2. Their

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2. Their scattering abroad new Doctrines, which, according to their Light, they confirm'd by Scripture, to amuse the Vulgar; this gave occasion to those who had itching Ears to give attention to those Deluders, and to gaze after those wandring Comets, which portend nothing but Desolation in the Church and State.

3. Hereupon they tamper with the most ignorant fort of People, and the weaker Sex (Witness a notorious Example in our Neighbourhood) such as had weak Judgments, but strong Affections, and being once seduced were perverse and violent in their ways, and deaf to all Reasons and Arguments to the contrary; they thus deceive the Hearts of the Simple, Rom. 16. 18. by good Words and fair Speeches, and creeping into Houses, they lead Captive filly Women. 2. Tim. 3. 6. thus the weaker Sex, and younger fort, were generally seduced by them; the Wives and Children seduced from their Husbands and Parents, seldom the Husband from the Wife.

4. To carry on this Deceit the better, (as Satan himself may do) they transform themselves into Angels of Light, pretending to a greater purity, better Ordinances, and a greater Severity of Disciplin, supplying the want of real Piety by the shadow of rigid Severity, having a form of Godlines, but denying the Power thereof,

2 Tim. 3. 5.

5. To this, the better to collogue with the Ignorant, they add good Words, and fair Speeches, Rom. 16. 18. commending fuch as they would feduce, for some excellent Gifts, and some good Affections, familiarly conversing with them, promising them great Privileges, Liberty of Conscience, Remission of Sins on Rebaptization, that they only shall be Babes of Grace, be in special favour with God, while all the rest of the World are damn'd Reprobates, and Cast-a-ways.

6. But because People are usually inclin'd to look for better Assurance than bare Words in so weighty a matter, they therefore pretend to immediate Revelation from Heaven, to Inspiration in their Dreams, to a prophetick Spirit: And like that Impostor Mahomet, pretend to Communication with the Holy Ghost, and with Angels; censuring all the Missortunes that happen to the rest of Mankind, as just Judgments

from God, for their opposing them.

7. And to render the rest of Mankind more odious to their Party, they cast Dirt and Slander upon all Men. Hence they are not asraid to speak evil of Dignities, Peter 2. 2. 10. Stiling Kings and Princes, Tyarants; Magistrates, Oppressors; Civil Laws, Injustice; the Suppression of their Exorbitances, Persecution; all other Men are called Men of the World, while they attribute to themselves the name of Prosessors, most

of their private Chat among the Women-kind being railing against, and censuring other People. Thus they carry on their Work, per Insanas querelas, & vana mendacia. By surious Complaints, and vain I ies; the Clergy of England are Nick-nam'd Black Coats, and Priests of Baal, Idolatrous promoters of Popish Superstition, and from their Function they restect on their Persons, censuring those Failings they have common with the rest of Mankind. The Miscarriage of One being with them enough to defame, not only his whole Conversation, but the whole Church.

8. And to make good their Reproaches, and to manifest they are in Earnest; as often as the Power is in their Hand, they not only silence the Clergy, but deprive them of their Livings, and banish them their Habitations; the foregoing History, and England's Consusions, are too real a truth hereof. Good Lord deliver us from a drawn Sword in the Hand of a Rampant Anabaptist.

9. That they might the more firmly tye their Proselites to themselves, when they admit any to their Communion, they Rebaptize them, obliging them not to come to the Assemblies of the Church, or hear any of the Clergy; nor to hear any of their own Sect preach, but those into whose Church they were Baptised, (except they be from home.) Another Art they have is, to keep a Trade within themselves, to employ

employ no Handicrastes-man, to buy of no Tradesman, or Shop-keeper, but what is of their own Profession; as Crispine, a wealthy Donatist, would employ none to dress his Grounds, and manage his Assairs, but such as did profess to be of his Party. Augustin Ep. 172. and if any poor be Rebaptised, they will maintain them by Gatherings among themselves, that they may not forsake them.

10. And to incourage the People to stedfastness, their Teachers hold fast to their Principles, few of them falling away (except to the Quakers ) for having gain'd great Reputation with the People, tho' convinc'd with the Falshoods of their own Opinions, yet will they not embrace Peace, least they should lose their Credit and Profit. And if Men do love the Preheminence, and to hear themselves prate, as Diotrephes did. 3 John 9. Or if they gain a Lively-hood and Wealth, as Demetrius, and his Craftsmen, by the shrines of Diana; their Ears are so stope, that neither the Argument of Paul, the Eloquence of Appollos, nor the Authority of Cephas, are sufficient to open them, but they will still resist the Truth, being Men of Corrupt Minds, Reprobate concerning the Faith, 2 Tim. 3. 8.

11. And least the Scripture should detect their Errors, they would endeavour to pervert it, as St. Peter, 2 Pet. 3. 16. tells us, Men unstable and unlearned do

to their own destruction; hence the Scripture is made to speak in their own Sence, and they have Interpretations and Expositions, contrary to all other, in which they pertinaciously persist. To instance in one, that place of the Apostle, . . . . else how were your Children holy (a noted place for Instants being Church-members, ) they interpret, thus, (they are not Bastards) by

this judge of many others.

to be favourably opiniated of them, they did readily comply with all other Opinions and Factions, there being not an ancient Herefy in the Primitive Times, but they hold among them, nor any fanatical Maggot of Opinion fince the Reformation, but they have receiv'd. Like a Spunge, fucking up the Filth of all corrupt Opinions, and tho' differing among themselves, yet siding with all Factions against the Church.

Having traced them thus far, I shall leave them to God, and their own Consciences, and this Discourse to the Judgment of all good Men, who are not corrupted with their Principles. I know they themselves will censure it: If they are gaul'd by it, I

value not their whincing.

A

# LETTER

FROM A

## FRIEND

TO THE-

# AUTHOR.

SIR,

Have read over those Papers, which you was pleased to vouchsafe me, with great Satisfaction and Delight, and I do throughly agree with you in your Opinion, that in our present juncture of Affairs nothing can be more serviceable to Christian Society, than publickly to expose such a Pestilent Sect, which gains too much ground about us, and whose horrid Tenets are so absolutely pernici-

ous both to Church and State, especially since no other Methods or Arguments can prevail with them to retract or for sake fuch impardonable Errors. And 'tis no Imall comfort to me, that when some Joose Straglers begin to flock so fast after such an unhallowed Crue, I do yet find amongst the Laity so great an Advocate for the Truth, such a Faithful Son of the Church, fuch a kind Patron of the Clergy, and fuch a real Friend to the Neighbourhood, as feafonably to interpose and shew his just and pious Resentments against the wily Sleights of Men, and cunning Craftiness of such Seducers, as lye in wait to deceive those that are unstable, and ignorant.

And truly, when such illiterate Plebeians begin once confidently to broach, and own such dangerous Principles, and Practises, as you have plainly detected; when they have the Forehead to maintain them with so great Pride and Self-conceit, when they turn the Keys of Heaven against all that are not of their Party, and would fright Men into their extravagant and wild Opinions by condemning some of the Doctrines of our Church as Heretical, and Anti-Christian, 'tis then high time for some vigilant and Orthodox Watch-men to stand more strictly upon their Guard to forewarn men of their Designs, to Mark them out to the World in their true and genuine Colours, and to turn aside their Sheep-skins, that the nature of that Beast, to whose kind indeed they seem more nearly related, may be fully discovered.

Nam tha res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet. When we find the next House to us on fire, 'tis time to look about us; and when the Plague breaks out in any Family, with is near our own Habitations, 'tis' high time to take such an effectual Course, as may prevent others from salling into Danger, by setting in Capital Letters, A Lord have mercy upon the Door of that House.

And I know not, Sir, wherein you could have shewn a greater Act of Charity to your poor honest Neighbours, than by giving them a Soveraign Antidoteagainst that Poison of Heresy, which such Enthufiastick Dreamers would insuse into them.

But because I find that their main Spite and Quarrel is, according to the usual Tricks of all Hereticks, against the lawful Ministry of Christ; and if they can any way disannul the lawfulnessof their Mission, they think they may then plead a better Title to what they fally usurp; because

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I find this is still, and has always been the great design of the Devil and his Agents, who have almost made it the present mode and fashion of this Age to beat down the Priesthood, and all outward Ordinances, as knowing full well, that all true Religion most needs fall with them, and Men would be left fenceless and open to steer without a Compass, when they are guided only by the various Winds of Enthusiasm, I shall in a just Defence of our Ministerial Function, in a Counter-distinction to the Laity, who have now no just Pretence, or Claim to such a Calling, offer some further Arguments, as I promised you, in conjunction with yours.

And first, the Holy Jesus, the great Author and Founder of our Religion, was sent of God, and all Power in Heaven and Earth committed to him; now before his Ascension, that he might not leave his Disciples to the end of the World, to be governed by every Pretender to Revelation, which would have exposed his Kingdom upon Earth to eternal Confusions and Impostures, he solemnly ordains and consecrates the Apostles his immediate Proxies, and Delegates, and Missionaries upon Earth, John. 20. v. 22. As my Father sent me, even so I send you, according

according to the known Rule amongst the Jews, Every one's Apostle is as himfelf; to which our Saviour seems to refer, Matth. 10. 40. He that receiveth you, receiveth me, and he that receiveth me, receiveth him that sent me, making himself his Father's Apostle or Proxy, and the Twelve his; but at his departing from the World, then he solemnly enstated his Power on them, and sealed their Commission to them, as it had been fealed to him by the Father, St. John 17. 18. and Cap 10. v. 21. By Vertue of which Commission, the Power of Ordaining, Governing, and Conferring Orders did rest only in the Apostles; which Office of theirs was not to be Temporary, and determine with their own Persons, but was to continue in an uninterrupted Succesfion in all future Ages; the Necessity of Orders and Rule both for the fupply of those things, which should be wanting for the well-being, and preservation of each Church, and also for securing the Flock from Wolves and Hereticks, absolutely requiring it.

A first Evidence of this fort is the Assumption of Matthias into the place of Judas the Traitor; who lost his Office, and soon after his Life, Ast. 1. Matthias obtain-

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ing his Portion in this Ministry, not by any election of the People, but by God's more immediate choice of him, he disposing the Lot to fall upon him: and this the Prayer makes plain, v. 24, 25.

The next Ordination we find is in Acts 6. tho' to a much lower Office and Order in the Church, when the feven Deacons received their first Constitution; where 'tis plain the Apostles called the Multitude together, told them the Occasion of the defigned Order, for which the People were to look out the Men, and fee and enquire that they be fit for the present Office; and so they did, they chose Stephen and Philip, &c. but it follows, when they had done so, they set them before the Apostles, who were to give them the Power designed, to accept and invest them, v. 6. And when the Apostles had prayed, they laid their Hands on them; where there might be a special Reason at that time for to allow the Multitude to chuse their own Deacons, the Money which was at that time given by them to the Poor, was to be entrusted in the Hands of those Persons; and therefore there was a good Reason that the People should approve of fuch, in whose Hands their Money was to be deposited; but yet for all that, it

it doth not any where appear, that they had a Power to Ordain or Constitute in the lowest degree of the Priesthood; 'tis the Apostles alone, who had received the Power from on High, and on whose Perfons it was enstated, who only could, and

did perform that Office.

And therefore, by the way, it was certainly very difingenuously done, if it do not deserve a harder Name, of some Persons to corrupt our Bibles for a better Support of their rotten Causes, by soisting in Te sally for We, Acts 6.3. Choose seven Men whom Ye may appoint: Which Corruption may be found in the later Edinburgh, Cambridge, and since very ordinarily in diverse (indeed most) London Editions, as has been truly observed by the Learned Bishop of Cork and Ross in his Excellent Book called Scripture Authentick, &c. Printed in the Year 1686.

Now this being done, faith he, not till the Faction had crumbled it felf into feveral minute Parties, all pretending Scripture for their feveral distinctive little Opinions, 'tis not improbable it might be done at first with design, and particularly of those, who would establish the Peoples Power, not only in Electing, but even in Ordaining their own L 4 Ministers

Ministers; in the mean while let it be done

by whom it might,

Take an Edinburgh Edition of 1636, a London one of 1648, and a Cambridge one near the same Years, being it was not possible for the Faction to get all these Copies and a Multitude more in, as being so vastly numerous, the true old Copies examined and compared, discover the variation from them, that is, the Corruption; and a more Authentick one than any of them, that is the Original Greek, if any doubt remains, decides

the whole Controversy.

But to return again from this Digression (which I think by no means either improper or unseasonable) if we proceed to some Superior Apostolical Ordinations, we shall after this find, that James the Just, Styled the Brother of our Lord, was constituted Bishop of Jerusalem, Timothy by St. Paul was made Bishop of Ephesus, and Titus of Crete: and of St. Paul it is surther plain, that in Lystra and Iconium, and Antioch, and in those parts he and Barnabas Ordained them Elders Church by Church, Ass 14. v. 2. that is, a Bishop or Governour in every Church, which is again communicating that Power to others who were pick'd out of the Laity for the execution

execution of that Office, and separated to that Work by the Imposition of Hands, which was a Power they held only by Commission from Christ Jesus, and utterly incommunicable to any part of the Laity.

The same is observable of Mark, Luke, Thaddaus, Epaphroditus, Clemens, Ignatius, Polycarp, and others, concerning whom Ecclefiaftical Story tells us, that there were carefully preserved in several Churches diverse Rolls and Catalogues of the Bishops (beginning with the Apostles) in a continued Series of Succession in each See: this we are credibly informed that Simeon succeded in the Episcopal Chair, St. James at Jerusalem, Clemens St. Peter at Rome, Anianus St. Mark at Alexandria, Polycarp St. John at Smyrna, Evodius next after St. Peter on the Judaical part, as Ignatius next after St. Paul on the Gentile part was ordained Bishop of Antioch; all which abundantly confirms the truth of Irenaus his Affertion, who faith, Contr. Haret. lib. 4. cap. 63. that we can fairly and honestly reckon up those very Perfons by Name, that were by the Apostles instituted and appointed to be Bishops fuccessively in the Churches after them to our days: Now this Irenaus, faith the Learned

Learned Dr. Cave, in his Life, was trained up under the Tutorage and Instructions of Polycarp St. John's Disciple, from whom he received the Seeds of true Apostolick Doctrine, was himself ordained Bishop of Lyons in France, and suffered not Martyrdom till about the Year 208, and therefore was undoubtedly in all respects duly qualified to give us an account of Episcopal Succession.

Tertullian, who lived, as is generally conjectured, some Years after Irenaus, that he might lay asleep for ever all Controversies, that might arise of this Nature, appeals in this case again to the Records of the Church, as being most undeniably Authentick, in his Book De Prasc. c. 38. Percurre Ecclesias Apostolicas, &c. run thro' all the Apostolical Churches, and you will still find the very Chairs of the Apostles, and the Names of those venerable Persons, who succeeded them in their Churches.

And Clemens Romanus, St. Paul's Fellow-Labourer (mentioned by him with so much Honour) in his Epistle to the Corinthians, confirms still this Truth, when he tells us, That the Apostles knew by our Lord Jesus Christ, that there would be contention about the Name; that is, saith the Great and

and Learned Dr. Hammond, the Dignity or Authority of Episcopacy; for which cause therefore, having a perfect fore-knowledge of it, they Constituted Bishops, and after gave Rules of Ordination, and a Series or Catalogue of Succession, that when they dyed other Persons approved by them might succeed to that Office.

So far is it now, you see, Sir, from Truth, what the Socialians, and our Modern Anabaptists assert, who have indeed, as you have truly observed, licked up their Slaver, when they so boldly tell us, tho' it is not the only false thing which they have ventured to divulge, that the Apostles took no care for a Succession of Persons, but only of Doctrine; and consequently this Matter will be so far from being a Figment or Stratagem of any Selfdesigning Men, as has been too unjustly infinuated to fet the World against us, that it is one of the greatest, and most necessary Bulwarks to preserve the Christian Church from the daily assaults of her infulting Adversaries.

And to shew you further that the whole Christian World had not only ever a constant Veneration for the Priesthood, but an entire considence in the Truth of their

Personal Succession.

I do further affirm, that it will be hard to shew (as it was in former Ages to point at a professed Atheist) any one Man before Socious, and his Followers the Anabaptists, that have avowedly opposed the Mission, and Succession of such Apostolical Officers.

Now, Sir, there being without all doubt, as I hope you have feen plainly proved to you, a fet Order of Men appointed by Christ and his Apostles to execute the Ministerial Office, as their Deputies, in all Churches of the World, no Man ought to assume to himself that Office, but he that is designed to it by those that have a Commission, and Lawful Power to confer it; that is, have received a Mission or Commission from God, which being not now by any tolerable reason pretended to be immediately from Heaven, there is but one imaginable way for any Man to claim it, viz. by receiving it from them who immediately have received it from Heaven: and therefore we may justly say on this account to our Modern Interlopers in Spiritual Affairs, what St Cyprian did of old to such manner of Hereticks, in his Book de Unit. Eccles. p. 23. These are they which of their own accord, without God's appointment, fet themselves

up amongst their temerarious Assemblies, who constitute to themselves Rulers without any Law of Ordination, who assume the Name of Bishops, when no Man gives them the Power, and so sit in the Chair of Pestilence instead of the Church, which

is truly Episcopal.

And then the whole matter will be reduced to a very short Issue, that every one that thus runs, is obliged to shew his Commission by which he may appear to be fent; that we who are Ministers of the Church of England can give a clear and true account of our Call and Commisfion in a Successive Series of Ages, even from the time of the Apostles down to our days; and that if it be probably true what the most Learned Bishop. Stillingfleet afferts in his Antiquities of the British Churches, Cap. 1. p. 45. that we received in this Nation, our Primitive Christianity from St. Paul himself, who in all likelyhood come over hither, and first converted the Ancient Britians, we might then as well have our first Ordination from him too; however from that time to this a Legality of Ordination, whether from St. Paul, or any other Apostolical Missionaries that were sent hither, cannot with any reason be denyed us, whatever Corruption

Corruption of Doctrine in some of the dark Ages of Popery might happen to intervene: See Mr. Mason's excellent Book that is in Vindication of the Ministry of

the Church of England.

Secondly. I desire it may be seriously considered, that no constituted Church either under the Law or the Gospel had ever yet any Officers appointed for the Work of the Ministry and Dispensation of Holy things, who were not first separated for that Work, as a particular Body and Society of Men, distinct from the Laity, who are to be governed by them, and obey fuch Pastors, as have the Rule over them; Heb. 13. v 17. and till they were visibly marked out and distinguish'd by such a customary Separation, they were never looked upon as endowed with any True Licence, or Authority to teach the People: and indeed were there fuch a general Dispensation allowed promiscuoully to all forts of Persons, without any restriction or limitation of such an Office, there would be quickly a greater Babel of Confusion in Christendom, then ever was in the Land of Shinar, and all setting up for Speakers, and none humbling themselves fo far as to be Hearers; all affecting to be Teachers, and none thinking themselves

of fo low attainment as to be Learners; Men esteeming themselves thro' their Pride and Self-conceit to be equal in Knowledge and to have an equal proportion of the Spirit of Prophesie, which in the Gospel Language is the Gift of Preaching, by this means they would never come to the

knowledge of the Truth.

I confess St. Paul hath told us in the 1 Cor. 12. 28. that God hath appointed in his Church first Apostles, secondarily Prophets, thirdly Teachers, but then he adds, Are all Apostles, are all Prophets, are all Teachers, are all Workers of Miracles, have all the Gifts of Healing, do all speak with Tongues, do all interpret? i. e. There were in his days several Gifts and Officers in the Church, and these did belong to several Persons set a-part on purpose for fuch Offices; but do we find any Persons in those days laying any Claim to such Gifts or usurping any such Office without publick Testimony of such an Apostolical Seal and Commission ? and consequently in our days, as every one cannot speak with Tongues, so every one is not duly qualified to teach or interpret Scripture: Now what can be more effectual than this very Portion of Scripture, if duly considered, to root up all such fanatick Principles?

If God hath appointed diverse separate Orders and Ministries in his Church, then whoever contemn these, and cry up Novelties, contemn the Ordinances of God; and if all Men are not allowed to teach and interpret Scripture, then certainly there cannot in these days of ours any such common Faculty be expected to be pour'd out upon all Men or Women without any discrimination by extraordinary Illumination, as our Quakers, Anabaptists, and other Enthusiasts vainly dream; for fince God's Illuminations are now proportioned to our Necessities and not to our Curiofities, no Man ought to affume to himfelf any Personal Gifts peculiar to the Apostles, in particular, either the Gift of Preaching, or Interpreting Scripture, but he alone, who, as he had the Ordinary means, (fince all extraordinary means are .now ceased) of Learning and Education conferred upon him, so likewise hath been regularly and lawfully called, and fent into the Church by those who have just Authority to send him to teach and instruct others: Good Christians are not to give ear to every Ahimaaz, who runs when he is not sent, or assumes an Authority to which he hath no just Title, but only to him, who can shew the regularity and lawfulness

lawfulness of his Mission; Men of private Condition, as you well observe, ought to content themselves with such degrees of Knowledge, as are agreeable to that Condition, in which God hath placed them, and not to reject and despise those Supplies, which are administred to them from their lawful Pastors, whose Lips are to preserve knowledge, and they to seek it at their Month, Malachy 2. 7. And so again, St. Mat. 23. v. 2. The Scribes and the Pharisees sit in Moses Seat, all therefore whatsoever they bid you observe, that observe and do, &c.

Now if the People of the Jews were obliged to receive with the greatest Deference and Veneration imaginable whatsoever Doctrines the Scribes and Pharisces did in all appearance deliver as from Moses, and that too by Virtue of that Authority which was derived to them from the Ancient Chairs of Mo-Jes, which they had for so many Generations filled by a constant Succession of Learned Doctors and Teachers, whom the People were obliged constantly to follow, and hearken to in their publick Oratories and Synagogues every Sabbath day, fure the same Authority being now devolved upon fome

fome other felect Officers from Christ, who was a Person much greater than Moses, ought to engage all Christians in a sirm application and adherence to such Pastors, who by virtue of such an Authority have only a due right to teach and instruct them, and that by virtue of that Sacred Ordination, which hath entitled them, and them alone to a peculiar Function and Ministration in his Church.

Thirdly, if any one can shew me throughout the whole New Testament, that any Men did Impose Hands for the Separation of others to the Sacerdotal Office or Work of the Ministry, but only fuch as were by Office Apostles them-telves or Evangelists; Or that the Election of the People alone by their joint Suffrages is the main and effential Point in fuch Separation, he will certainly do more, than has been ever yet fairly done: But certain I am, that as Ordination by Imposition of Hands from the Apostles was the constituent Act thereof, so if the People did present upon any emergent Occasion some Persons, whom they had elected, according to the Will and Pleafure of the Apostles, yet the People did not

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not ordain them, for that was still a proper Apostolical Office, but presented them to be Constituted and Ordained by the Apostles to that great Business to which they were chosen.

Indeed I never yet read, that the Heathen (any more than the Jews before them ) had ever leave to choose their own Guides or Teachers, after the Gospel was preached to them; but this is plain from Scripture, that Christ was not chosen by those, to whom he preached, for ye have not chosen me, faith he, St. John 15. 16. Christ came from Heaven upon the Errand of his Father, and happy they, whom he was thus pleafed to chuse, to call, and preach to; and when his Apostles, after his Example, did go and preach to all Nations, and actually gather Disciples, they chose their Auditors, and nor their Auditors them; and they that have given up their Names to the Obedience of the Gospel, one Branch of that Obedience, as I have hinted before, obliges them to observe those that are placed over them by God, not only their Civil Parents, and Magistrates, but Pastors, whom the Holy Ghost hath either me-M 2 diately diately or immediately fet over them.

But one thing, Sir, I have heard objected against this Argument for Episcopal and Priestly Succession, was the great uncertainty of Ecclesiastical Records, which fome think cannot be fo fairly transmitted down to us at so great a distance of time; which yet for all that, I fee no more reason why we should distrust, when backed with the signal Authorities of such faithful Historians, then I ought to distrust those ancient Catalogues, which are given us of the Roman Emperours and Confuls, or our own antiquated Rolls, which yet are with us in fo great vogue, and are fo frequently quoted for our Saxon and Norman Kings: But we know that it is the usual way of the World to cry down any Records as very suspicious or of little Authority, which do make against that Cause, which Men are resolved right or wrong to Espouse.

And yet were these Records more doubtful, as to this account of constant Succession, than there is any just reason to believe they are, they are such an indubitable Evidence of the Right of Ordination

nation, being placed in a fet and felect Order of Men, distinct from the Laity, that after a serious perusal of them, I should, in the Words of an Ingenious Gentleman, be assoon proselyted to Atheism, as believe that Anabaptistical Knipperdoling, or a frantick John of Leyden were as true Priests of the living God, as a Clemens or Cyprian, or any of their true Successors in the Christian Church.

And if in Civil matters a Freeman, Sir, of your Corporation dare not prefently fet up impudently for a Mayor or Alderman, I know not indeed by what Authority any prating Mechanick whatever, who is not fo much as a Member of the Episcopal Church, should yet have the Impudence to set up for a President.

Nay, I defire to know farther, whether every one that hath a Gift to be a Servant must therefore be a Steward; or he that hath Gifts enabling him to deliver some ordinary Messages, may therefore in all respects be qualified for an Embassador or a Plenipotentiary? If it happen amongst the Anabaptists to be M 3 what

what Amos said of himself, Cap. 7. v 14. that they are Herdsmen, Graziers, or Gatherers of Sycamore fruits, they must then produce their extraordinary Commission, as that Prophet did, or else they must be taken but for Graziers still; and so it will be no wonder, that strange Teachers should carry credulous People about with strange Doctrines, as the Apostle calls them, Heb. 13. 5.

Indeed, Sir, fuch an Authority can never be allowed them, till they prove to us that they are inspired, and endowed with a Divine Faculty of interpreting Scripture beyond all others; and this they can never prove but by Miracles: And when all is done, notwithstanding their confident pretensions and bold advances to what is out of their reach, they have nothing else to say, but that the Spirit tells them this is the true sense and meaning of Scripture, without enabling them, to make it appear so to any body else but themselves: Now since it is very possible, that the Voice of the Devil may be mistaken for the Dictates of God's Spirit, as appeared by the Heathen Oracles of old, and also amongst the Jews themselves, and more or less in all Ages of Christianity,

Christianity; since Satan can transform himself into an Angel of Light, and can blind the Minds of them that believe not, least the Light of the Glorious Gospel of Christ should shine unto them; since false Apostles can disguise themselves for the Apostles of Christ, and Satan's Ministry can appear demurely for the Ministers of Righteousness, 2 Cor. 11. 13, 14, 15. if we will follow Tertullian's Advice, we must not measure or judge of Faith by the Person, but of the Person by his Faith: Let us not then believe every Spirit, but try the Spirits whether they are of God, because many false Spirits are gone out into the World; wherefore if any Man say, Loe here is Christ, or Loe there is Christ we are to give no ear to him, nor mind what he saith, but rather remember that our Saviour hath foretold, St.Mat. 24.23.24.that there should arise false Christs, and false Prophets, who by Signs and Wonders should deceive, if it were possible, the very elect, and subjoyns to it a seasonable Caution, Behold I have told you beforehand of it; which is in order for you to take the more care and arm your felves better against it; upon which, St. Austin writing against the Visions and Miracles of the Anabaptistical Donatists of his Age, whose Practife M 4

Practife he tells us was to exorcife those whom they had rebaptized with this Form of Words, Maledite exi foras, calling the whole Trinity, in whose Name they had been baptized, accursed, hath this remarkable Passage:

Let no Man say this is true, because Donatus or Pontius, or any other hath wrought Wonders, or because such things happen here or there, or because ' fuch a Brother, or fuch a Sister saw such 'a Vision waking, or such a Vision 's leeping, but let such Figments of de-' ceitful Impostors, and such Wonders of 'lying Spirits be utterly rejected by 'all true Christians; for either these ' things are not true which they speak, or if there be any Wonders wrought by the Hands of such false Prophets, we ought rather to beware and take heed of them; because when our Saviour, told us, that there would be some such 'Impostors, who would endeavour to cheat the very Elect out of their Salvation, if they could by any means compass their Malicious and Antichristian designs; he adds, to forewarn us, Ecce pradixi vobis, behold I have told you before-hand of it. From all which

which, this Observation will be very pertinent to my purpose, that he who requireth all Men to receive such true Pastors, as he sendeth, chargeth all Men to avoid such Deceivers, as pretend his Name, when they are not sent.

To conclude, fince the whole wellbeing of the Christian Church, which consists in Unity, as the well-being of the Body doth in Health, nay the very Being it felf, which confifts in the truth of the Doctrine, and Obedience to the Institutions of Christ, depends in an eminent manner upon the due qualification of those who are intrusted with the Office of teaching in the Church, it will not be possible to preserve either Truth or Peace in any Nation, nor consequently Christianity it self, which is made up of these two, when he that goes out to fow, instead of good Seed, carries nothing but Cockel and Darnel in his Sack with him; and then fure it is every true Christian's Interest, as well as Duty, who defires to confult the eternal welfare of his own most precious Soul, to shun constantly, and keep out of the way of all fuch seducing Impostors, no less then he would for the good of his Body, reject and utterly

utterly abominate an ignorant Quack's Receipts, or any pernicious Druggs, and poisonous Pills, tho never so finely guilded, of the most fairly pretending Mountebank.

But, Sir, I will no longer detain you: As I wish your ingenious and useful Treatife may find that acceptance it deferves, fo I hope the great satisfaction you will reap in doing fuch publick Service, will encourage you to publish some other Learned Papers, which have too long already lain buried in Dust and Obscurity; and as I unseignedly desire, that they may fee the Light, so its my hearty Prayer likewise that this Discourse may meet with a happy-Success, by keeping the Members of our own Church stedfast and unmoveable in the Truth of Christ, if they cannot also, which yet I hope in some tolerable measure they may be instrumental to, reduce into the right way again, such as have run astray from it.

Tho' I believe, Sir, both you and I must never flatter our selves with drawing back from their Errors such as are obstinate and foolish; for it doth not appear to me evident in all the History of

the Gospel, that even our Lord himself, amongst his many mighty Works and Miracles, ever cured Perverseness, and Obstinacy.

I am affectionately

Yours,

J. Broome.

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