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L E T T E R S

T O T H E

REV. DR. WORTHINGTON,

In ANSWER to his late PUBLICATION,

INTITLED,

An IMPARTIAL ENQUIRY into the
CASE of the GOSPEL DEMONIACKS.

By HUGH FARMER.

The notions which we receive from our senses, often render it proper, if not necessary, that matters should be expressed according to the system of appearances; as is the general practice at present, though we live in a philosophical age; the popular language being always the best understood, and therefore the most proper concerning subjects incidentally mentioned, and not professedly treated of.

Dr. Worthington's Introduction to The
Scripture-Theory of the Earth, p. 7.

L O N D O N :

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the*

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of

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ADVERTISEMENT of the PRINTER.

BY *Inquiry*, and *Inq.* in the following sheets, is meant, Dr. Worthington's *Inquiry into the Case of the Gospel Demoniacs*,

And by *Essay* is meant, Mr. Farmer's *Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament*.

PRINCETON

THEOLOGICAL

SEMINARY

L E T T E R I.

Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1777.

Reverend Sir,

WHEN I first heard of your *Impartial Inquiry into the Case of the Gospel Demoniacs*, I expected to see the subject handled to advantage: for though I had never read any of your writings, I was no stranger to your reputation. It was natural for me, therefore, to conclude, that your learning would enable you to throw new light upon your subject; and your benevolence and candour prevent you from exceeding the bounds of moderation, in your treatment of those who differ from you in opinion. I recollected with pleasure, the following citation from your book upon *Redemption*, in a work of the very learned and worthy Bishop of Carlisle; viz. *I think it may be said, in honour of the*

B *present*

present age, that controversy is carried on with more DECENCY and GOOD MANNERS, than in any former period of time that can be named^a.

With these prejudices in your favour, I sat down to the perusal of your late publication ; and I heartily wish that my expectations had been answered : but I cannot feel the force of your reasoning, much less can I applaud the temper and spirit you discover. Throughout the whole of your performance, you have misrepresented my sentiments, (through inattention, I hope, rather than design) and supplied the defect of argument with an uncommon measure of abuse.

I acknowledge, however, that you have paid considerable attention to your subject, and have offered some things upon it that may deserve to be considered. At the same time I am sensible that your rank and character can scarce fail of recommending your

^a *Law's Considerations*, p. 244, 5th edit. in the notes. The passage is taken from Dr. Worthington's *Essay on Redemption*, p. 136, 2d edit.

work to the attention of the public. To the public, therefore, and to you, Sir, it might seem disrespectful, not to assign the reasons of my still adhering to that hypothesis which you so severely condemn. Nor am I altogether without hope, that by reducing the argument of my *Essay on the Demoniacs of the New Testament* within a narrow compass, by shewing it in different lights, and especially by confirming it by some additional observations, I may possibly lessen even Dr. Worthington's prejudices against it; or, at least, convince others, that it is better supported than he is willing to allow.

Before I undertake to examine your *reasonings* against the *Essay*, it will be necessary to take notice of your *censures* of its author, and of all those in general who maintain the same sentiments with him. These censures, indeed, may seem foreign from the subject in dispute; but you introduce them so frequently, and manage them with such address, that were they totally overlooked, they might have an

undue influence on those who are least capable of judging of the merits of the controversy between us, and of determining on whose side the truth is to be found. And while I am attempting to efface the ill impression which possibly some weak minds may have received from your false accusations, many observations will be made relative to our main subject.

It cannot have escaped your observation, Sir, that scarce has any prejudice a greater influence in perverting the judgment, than that arising from *the character* of the persons who espouse the doctrines proposed to our belief. The veneration that men have for their parents and tutors, for writers of great name and eminent piety, inclines them to adopt all their opinions at once, without examination. On the other hand, they reject, without hesitation, the doctrines proposed to them by those who are censured as impious and prophane. Fearing to partake of other men's guilt, they dread conviction as a crime. Hence it is, that controversial writers, instead of answering
the

the arguments of their opponents, too often strive to render their persons odious by misrepresentation and calumny. But, is it possible that Dr. Worthington should stoop to these arts of controversy? Let facts determine the question.

With what other view than that of creating prejudices against those who differ from you on the subject of your *Inquiry*, could you give the following account of them in general? *The divinity of the Holy Ghost, and even his personality, is denied, I do not say by this writer, but by others of his principles*^b. It might be putting you to great difficulties to require from you a proof of what you assert; and, at the same time, would be wandering far from our subject. Most certainly, no one can possibly infer, either from men's denial, or from their belief, of demoniacal possessions, what sentiments they entertain concerning the personality and divinity of the Holy Ghost.

^b *Inquiry*, p. 70.

You advance farther, and say, *It should be seriously considered, whether the speaking of a word against Christ's casting out devils by the Spirit of God, be not speaking against him, and that divine Spirit too.* In order to convey into the minds of your readers the very worst impression of your opponents, you here insinuate, with an air of great seriousness, that they may be chargeable with the heinous guilt of blasphemy against the Holy Ghost. On what do you ground this suspicion? Why, it seems, they deny (in your opinion) the fact, that Christ did cast out demons, and thereby virtually deny the power by which he did perform it^d. You well know, that all Christians are agreed in referring the miracle described by *casting out demons* (whatever be the import of that expression) to the Spirit of God; and that the dispute between them respects merely the *nature*, not the *author* of the miracle. Of blasphemy against the Holy Ghost, therefore, none of them can be guilty, according to your own account of

* Inquiry, p. 71. ^d Inq. p. 68.

it: for you say, it consisted *in ascribing the works of God to the devil*^c. Nay, you affirm, *that there is no one in these days that can be so impious, as to attribute the works of God to the devil*^d. Your opponents, therefore, if they are guilty of blasphemy against the Holy Ghost, are *more* impious than any one in these days *can* be! It would have founded more like truth, if you had been content with saying, as surely you well might, that they were only as impious as men could *possibly* be, or were in great danger of becoming so. As a friend, permit me to advise you never to let your calumnies bear upon themselves their own confutation; which they are sure to do, when they exceed the limits of possibility. If you only say of those who differ from you, that they *will dispute the plainest things in the world*^e; that they are *hardened against conviction*^h; that they are *iniquitous and perverse*ⁱ; and that their *opinions are such as argue the height of impiety to conceive*^k: all

^c Inquiry, p. 67.
^h p. 41. See p. 75

^f Inq. p. 71.
ⁱ p. 117.

^g Inq. p. 63.
^k p. 132.

this may pass with those who take every thing upon trust. But don't insinuate, that they are *more* impious than any man *can* be, lest it should hurt your own credit. Begging you to excuse this freedom, I proceed to observe that

You give us this farther account of those who differ from you: *Nor was there any doubt amongst them* (the Heathens in general, the ancient Jews, and the primitive Christians) *in this respect* (in respect to the existence of demons, and the reality of their possessions), *unless it was amongst such as were of atheistical or libertine principles*^h. You add, *Pomponatius, Vaninus, Hobbes, Spinoza, and Bekker, who, it hath been observed, have patronized the opinion, that possessions were nothing more than natural diseases, are all well known to have been profane and atheistical writers.* There is no crime in agreeing with atheists in any innocent opinion. That under our present consideration, has no relation to atheism. Nor is it true, that

^h Inquiry, p. 214.

ⁱ Inq. p. 214, 215.

atheists do patronize this opinion ; they rather take occasion from the opposite one, to fortify themselves in their irreligion ; not being able to reconcile it with the wisdom and goodness of God, and with the order of nature. It is the genuine theist alone, that from an earnest desire of vindicating the ways of God to man, is solicitous to shew, that reputed possessions are natural diseases. The famous Bekker undertook the defence of this opinion ; but he was not, what you falsely represent him, a person *well known to have been a profane and atheistical writer* ; but, on the contrary, one who was well known to have been a most serious Christian, whose general principles were what even you esteem orthodox. He was a man of admirable parts and learning, a most indefatigable inquirer after truth, bold and steadfast in maintaining what to him appeared as such, at the hazard of every worldly interest. His enemies, who, through envy, malice and bigotry, suspended him from the holy communion, and deposed him from the office of a minister,

nister, never raised a single objection against his morals*.

But you insist upon it, that the anti-demoniac system *is patronized chiefly by such, among antients and moderns, as are a disgrace to any cause**. Can you review this language with satisfaction, when you recollect that the chief patrons of the system you

* I do not bear this testimony to Bekker, because I approve all his opinions (for to me many of them appear erroneous), but for the sake of doing justice to his injured memory. Let not those who, under the bias of education, have adopted popular opinions, be forward to disparage men of the most distinguished abilities; who, from an ardent and unbiaſſed love of truth, spared no pains to discover it, and were willing to suffer disgrace and the severest persecution, rather than act contrary to their conviction. However mistaken on some points they might be, yet their talents, and especially their exalted virtues, entitle them to the highest veneration of mankind. It is with equal injustice that you brand Pomponatius as an atheist. His distinguishing opinion concerning the human soul has been adopted by some of the most respectable persons in the Christian church. It is unbecoming a person of your learning and liberality to deal in groundless scandal.

^k Inquiry, p. 223.

condemn,

condemn, are deservedly ranked amongst the brightest ornaments of human nature¹? Is it without reason that Aristotle has been stiled the prince of the philosophers? Can you name a man in the whole heathen world superior to Hippocrates, for soundness of judgment or sincere piety? Whom amongst his opponents will you weigh in the scales against Joseph Mede? Scarce is his equal any where to be found in compass of theological learning, or in depth of penetration. Great names have lately appeared in defence of his opinion; his illustrious kinsman, Dr. Richard Mead, the learned Dr. Sykes, Dr. Arthur Young, Dr. Lardner^m. These, Sir, are the chief patrons of this opinion; and will you say, that they are a disgrace to any cause? Retract your censure, if not for the sake of the moderns, yet at least to save the credit of the ancients (of which you are so jealous); for some even of the Fathers, though in their popular discourses they asserted the reality

¹ See Essay, p. 155.

^m See also Dr. Douglas's Criterion, p. 263, note, and Boyle's Lect. fol. ed. v. 3. p. 265.

of possessions, yet did not firmly believe it. St. Austin says, “ perhaps he who in truth was mad, was on that account *thought* to be possessed¹. Jerome, Theodoret, Cyril, Theophylact, Cæsarius, and many other ancients often use the same, or very similar language, with the orthodox Bishop of Hippo^m.

If you were capable of abusing the chief patrons of the antidemoniac hypothesis, I may well forgive your virulence against the most inconsiderable advocate for it. The picture you have drawn of me is not a very flattering one ; the reader shall judge what likenesses it bears to the original. You would persuade the world, that *I condemn scripture doctrines in the lump, and over-rule the Scripture itself, in a decretorial mannerⁿ* ; because I do not submit to your explications of Scripture. If Rousseau is offended at the supposition, that Christ wanted to learn

¹ Forte *revera phreneticus* erat, sed propter ista dæmonium pati *putabatur*. Augustin. de *Genesi* ad litter. xii. 17.

^m Introduction to Essay, p. 7, note (e) ; and Essay, p. 338.

ⁿ Inquiry, p. 292.

of the devil what his name was, and I allow this to be an objection against that false supposition; then you affirm, that I *treat the inspired penmen no less disrespectfully than that unbeliever*^o; though you knew, that the question did not concern the *respect* due to the Evangelists, but their *meaning* only; and that I was attempting to assign such a meaning to their language, as would effectually rescue them from the scorn of unbelievers.

You are pleased to join me with *Celsus* (whom you justly call *one of the bitterest enemies Christianity ever had*); for you say, *you are truly grieved to find his calumny of Mary Magdalen caught up, and fastened upon her by a minister of Christ*^p. Professions of being *truly grieved* for the person they mean to injure, are the usual artifice of all slanderers, in order to gain credit to some improbable and groundless calumny. And though your grief may be more sincere, it was not your aversion to calumny, that prevented you from discern-

^o Inq. p. 37; see also p. 24, 25, 314. ^p Inq. p. 85.

ing the true state of the case; which is as follows: Celsus, in order to disparage the evidence of Christ's resurrection, asks, *Who saw him after he was risen with the marks of his crucifixion?* and then returns the following answer: *Why, a distracted woman, as you say, or confess^a.* This expression implies, that Mary Magdalen was distracted at the time of Christ's appearing to her after his resurrection; and therefore was, what Origen represents it, a calumny^r, that had no foundation in Scripture^s; for she was in her right mind at that time, having been cured long before. With what truth then could you affirm, that I^t had fastened upon

^a τίς τῆτο οἶδε; (al. εἶδε;) γυνή παράφρονας, ὡς φατέ. The last words are justly rendered by Spencer (who had not your end to answer, by perverting their obvious meaning), *ut ipsi fatemini*. Origen, c. Cels. l. 2. p. 94. And in p. 96. *vestrâ quoque confessione*. The expression is not, as you would explain it, (*Inq. p. 85, note*) an insinuation, but a direct assertion, that the Christians acknowledged, that the woman was disturbed in her senses.

^r Origen, c. Cels. p. 96. ^s Id. p. 97. ^t Essay, p. 105.

her

her the calumny of Celsus? You were not ignorant, that I cited his account of her merely to shew, that the expression of having *seven demons*, to which Celsus here refers, was, in ancient times, understood to denote *a violent phrenzy*. Thus it certainly was understood by Celsus; and, according to him, by the primitive Christians. Origen does not intimate, that she had never been disturbed in her senses; nor can you, Sir, say she never had, whether her insanity proceeded from natural causes, or from demoniacal possession. Her former disorder, in either case, implied no reflection upon her moral character, which Celsus spared, but which you, without any reason, have impeached; accusing her of having been *a great and enormous sinner*.^u

You farther represent the author of the Essay, and those who broach the same opinions, as *acting the part of confederates with the devil*^x; as being *the emissaries whom he employs to argue, and banter us out of our*

^u Inquiry, p. 83.

^x Inq. p. 335.

belief of possessions, and as persons who *may have the devil at their elbow*^v; and you earnestly intreat them to consider whether this may not be the case. When the lower part of mankind reproach one another with having *the devil at their elbows*, and with *having the devil in them*, you think it right to reprove their profaneness. But when you see fit to adopt their language, we must consider it as the effusion of piety and benevolence. You assure the world, after expressing your concern lest I should be guilty of the irremissible sin, that *if any brother be guilty of the sin that is not unto death, he hath your most earnest prayers to God, that it may not be imputed to him*^z. This is kind; almost beyond belief. It is indeed, a new phenomenon in the history of the human mind, for which our moral philosophers will find it difficult to account, that you should be able at the same instant both to bear the same person so much ill-

^v Inq. p. 213. See also p. 209, 210.

^z Inq. p. 71, 72.

will, as studiously to load him with false accusations, and so much good-will as to pray most earnestly to God for his pardon. *Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter *?* In this censorious age, many perhaps may be too forward to suspect, that in some cases airs of piety are assumed to impose upon weak minds, and that prayer itself is nothing more than a commodious vehicle for slander. Inconsideration is the only apology that can be made, for such a strange mixture of malevolence and Christian charity.

In your zeal to asperse the author of the *Essay*, you say, that *to a fair description of our Saviour's miracles on the demoniacs, I have tacked a collection of the low, indecent, juggling tricks of profane exorcists and magicians; without ANY SALVO to prevent their being paralleled with each other; and that this is done at the conclusion of my performance, that the idea of these silly, and ridiculous charms, might be left, in a manner, last upon the minds of the readers^a.* You could not be ignorant, that in the very part

* James iii. 11.

^a Inq. p. 219.

of the *Essay* to which you refer on this occasion ^b, I set myself to point out the manifest difference, in several respects, between Christ's cure of demoniacs, and the juggling tricks of prophane exorcists ^c, on purpose to prevent their being paralleled with each other, which they never can be on my principles, though they may on your's. I was totally at a loss to account for so very extraordinary a misrepresentation of my sentiments, till I discovered your design, which plainly appears from what immediately follows the foregoing citation from you: *This is such management, as must raise the indignation of every serious Christian* ^d. Your design was as honourable, as were the means you used to accomplish it. With what other view, than

^b *Essay*, p. 408.

^c The difference between the exorcists and our Saviour consisted, as was shewn in the *Essay*, in this; that the former only pretended to drive away demons by the use of certain charms; the latter cured those violent disorders anciently ascribed to the possession of demons, without the use of charms, or natural remedies, by a sovereign word alone. *Essay*, p. 408—416.

^d *Inquiry*, p. 219.

that

that of awakening an unjust resentment in every honest man against the author of the *Essay*, could you affirm, without any colour for the accusation, that *the principle which runs through it, can be none other than this, or to this effect: that it is allowable to profess one thing, and believe the contrary*° ?

I leave it to you, to reconcile your treatment of your opponents with candour and integrity. Should I happen to forget the respect due to your age, your profession, your rank, and general character in life ; you will remember that you have set the example. For by stooping to the lowest arts of controversy, you forgot the respect that you owed to yourself.

I readily allow, that even to *you*, Sir, every favourable allowance should be made, that the nature of the case admits. Rather than, I should impeach your veracity^f,

I would

° Inquiry, p. 124.

^f I cannot (in any manner honourable to you) account for the following misrepresentation of Mr. Joseph Mede, however ambitious you might be of supporting your argument by his great authority. You tell the world, (Inq. p. 185) that Mr. Mede says,

I would ascribe your defamatory and injurious language to the influence of prejudice and passion, (from which scarce are any
totally

The word δαιμονιον is in the Scripture never taken in the better, or indifferent sense, however profane authors do use it; but always in an evil sense, for the devil, or an evil spirit. These are, indeed, the very words of Mr. Mede; and you refer us to the place in his works where they may be found, (which in the fourth edition is p. 634.) This has the appearance of fair dealing. Nevertheless, incredible as it must appear to some, Mr. Mede's opinion was the very reverse of that which you ascribe to him; for the point he undertook to prove was, as he himself expresses it, that the word δαιμονιον is sometimes in Scripture taken according to the theology of the Gentiles, and not always for an evil spirit. In the passage that you cite from him as expressive of
 • his own opinion, he professes to be only stating an objection against it; for he introduces it with saying, *some things in our way must first be cleared.* And after stating the objection, he immediately proceeds to answer it; and shews from Acts xvii. 18. Rev. ix. 13. 1 Cor. x. 21, as he had before done from 1 Tim. iv. 1, that demon is not always used for an evil spirit. As justly, Sir, might I appeal to *your authority* in support of my opinion on the subject about which we differ, because you sometimes state my objections against it; as you, on the same ground, appeal to Mr. *Mede's authority* in support of your opinion, which he disavows and refutes.

As

totally exempt, but) which so distort the human understanding, as to make things appear quite different from what they really are. But, indeed, Sir, you have taken very little care, to exemplify in your

As little, Sir, am I able to account for the following misrepresentation of myself, (Inquiry, p. 180, 181, 182.) where you charge me with *artfully insinuating*, that the sacred writers themselves regarded those as deified spirits, whom the Heathens considered as such, merely because I had said, what you allow to be true, that the sacred writers employ the term demon to describe the heathen gods, or such human spirits as the Gentiles deified. Such an *insinuation* as you reproach me with, had it been contained in my words, could not have proceeded from *art*, but must have been the sole effect of the most extreme *folly*; because it would have been a contradiction to every page of my writings. But, in fact, there is not the least colour for your accusation; for besides my making the most explicit declarations (Essay, p. 326, and in other places) that the prophets of God gave the objects of heathen worship the same titles as the Heathens did, merely to characterise, not to allow, the pretensions of those objects of their worship; besides this, those very pretensions were expressly rejected by me, upon the authority of the sacred writers; as you could not but know, when you undertook to answer what I had urged to shew, that *demons were nothing in the world*. Such misrepresentations as these stand in need of an uncommon measure of candour and indulgence.

own conduct, the principle you would establish, “ that controverfy is carried on in the present age with more decency and good manners, than in any former period of time.” It is with a very ill grace, that you ^g reproach the first reformers with *virulence* and *acrimony* in their controversial writings. Men’s passions were at that time generally agitated in an uncommon degree, which is some apology for the reformers.

You tell your opponents, that *the question ought to be debated with great caution and candour*^h. Surely candour is due not only *to* you, but also *from* you to those who have the same reverence for the sacred oracles with yourself, and only wish to clear them from the objections of our common adversaries. You plead your good intentionⁱ in your own favour, when you thought yourself treated with undeserved severity by your opponents. Your cause would not have suffered any injury, had

^g Worthington on Redemption, p. 136.

^h Inquiry p. 222.

ⁱ Dr. Worthington on Redemption, p. 412. note.

you defended it with the calmness of a philosopher, and the candour of a Christian.

I could wish you to review the controversy. For while your mind was agitated by strong (but groundless^k) resentments, how was it possible for you to hold the balance of your judgment with an even and steady hand? With respect to your readers, do you not discern the impropriety of attempting to inflame their passions and prejudices, in order to create in them an equal incapacity of judging truly concerning the point in question? This, at best, was a needless undertaking: for the prejudices of education, which were all on your side of the question^l, do, of their own accord, obstruct conviction; and are generally too stubborn, to yield to the most forcible reasoning, and the most engaging address. I am, Rev. SIR,

Your most humble servant,

H. FARMER.

* I may borrow your complaint against Dr. Grey, *The whole ground of your quarrel with me, is, that I have presumed to differ from you.* Id. ib.

^l Inquiry, p. 117, 216.

L E T T E R II.

Reverend Sir,

YOUR *abuse* of the advocates for the antidemoniac system, reflecting dishonour on none but yourself, I shall drop the subject, and proceed to consider your *reasonings* against the system itself. It will be proper to begin with examining your objections against the account I had given of POSSESSING DEMONS.

What the author of the *Essay* undertook to prove, was this: “ That the possessing demons spoken of in the New Testament, were the deities of the Heathens, or such human spirits as, after the dissolution of their bodies, were supposed to be converted into demons.” On the other hand, you, in your *Inquiry*, refer possessions to the devil; you assert, that “ he is the chief author of them^a; and attempt to justify the English

^a *Inquiry*, p. 189, 190.

translation,

translation, in rendering the Greek word *demon* by *devils*^b. By the devil you understand the *chief* of the fallen angels^c. You affirm, “ That as God is the author of all good, so the devil is the author of all evil^d; and that “ he is justly to be reckoned the evil principle^e.”

In support of his opinion, the author of the *Essay*^f observes, that the Scripture never describes more than one evil spirit by the word devil; and never represents any persons as possessed by the *devil*, or by *devils*, not even in a single instance, notwithstanding the great frequency with which the evangelists speak on the subject of possessions. In all the instances in which the term *devils* occurs in the English translation of the New Testament, the original word is *demons*^g, and not that from whence comes the English word *devil*^h. In order to determine who these

^b Inquiry, p. 152, 187. ^c Inq. p. 63, 227, 228.

^d Inq. p. 233. ^e Inq. p. 233, 306. ^f Essay, ch. I. sect. I.

^g δαιμονες, δαιμονια. δαιμονιζομενοι. ^h διαβολος.

demons

demons were, it was shewn in the *Essay*ⁱ, that the ancient Heathens and Jews, and the primitive Christians, did all agree in representing them as no other than human spirits. From these premises, the following conclusion was drawn; viz. “ That the sacred writers, having given us no notice of their using the word in a new or peculiar sense, did certainly employ it in reference to possessions, in the same sense in which all other persons did.” To suppose the contrary, would be to suppose, that they intended to deceive their readers. It is the more necessary to allow, that the Evangelists, when speaking of possessing demons, did not refer to any other than human spirits, as they knew that to such spirits the term demons was applied by the Heathens,^k and by the authors of the Septuagint.^l Nay, they have themselves used it to describe such dead men as the super-

ⁱ *Essay*, ch. i. sect. 2.

^k Acts, xvii. 18, 22. *Dissert. on Miracles*, p. 203, note (q). ^l Deut. xxxii. 17. Psalm. cvi. 37. *Essay*, p. 223, note (m).

stitution of the Heathens deified^m, and corrupt Christians have proposed as objects of worshipⁿ. It can bear no other meaning in any of the passages in the New Testament, in which it occurs without having any relation to possessions; as was shewn by a distinct examination of each^o.

I now proceed to consider your several *objections* against the foregoing account of possessing demons. You have thrown them together in some confusion; but they may all be comprehended under the following divisions; such as are drawn from the heathen philosophers, from the ancient Jews, from Christ and his apostles, and from the primitive Christians.

I. You undertake to shew, that (*δαίμων*) *demon is a name belonging to the devil, and given to him by ancient HEATHEN writers of good authority*^p.

All^q that you have offered under this head, you seem to have taken too much

^m 1 Cor. x. 20, 21.

ⁿ 1 Tim. iv. 1. Rev. ix. 20. Essay, p. 209, 218.

^o Ib. 208—219.

^p Inq. p. 153, and App. 328.

^q Inquiry, p. 153—155, 159, 168.

upon

upon trust: for you do not always cite the words of your authors; very seldom refer to the places in which their words may be found; and content yourself with the account given of them by others, in cases in which you ought to have had immediate recourse to the authors themselves. You even appeal to spurious books, in proof of the sentiments of the authors to whom they are falsely ascribed. Such, probably, is the *Philosophy of Oracles*, ascribed to Porphyry^r; and such certainly are all the works that pass under the name of Hermes Trismegistus. The learned Bishop of Gloucester, and others, suppose the latter to be in part the forgery of some heretical Christian^s. Nevertheless, instead of giving your readers notice of this, you set out with declaring, that you made your appeal to writers of *good authority*^t; and even distinguish Hermes from the rest, as a *very ancient authority*^u. You have my leave, however, to avail yourself of all

^r See Lardner's Jewish and Heathen Testim. vol. iii. ch. xxxvii ^s Div. Legat. vol. I. part 2, p. 233, 5th edit. ^t Inq. p. 153. ^u Inq. p. 154.

your authorities ; but you will scarce thank me for this permission, if you see fit to weigh the following particulars :

1. *Demon* is never used by the Heathens as the proper name of any one particular being. It is a word of general import, denoting a *deity*^w ; and employed indifferently, in a good and in a bad sense^x ; as is acknowledged by Plutarch^y, in that very treatise to which you refer, as containing a proof, that *demon* is a name to which the devil is eminently^z intitled. So far is it from being true, as you affirm, that he may be called demon *paramount*^a ; that the supreme deity of the Heathens, Jupiter, styled *The Ruler of the world*, is called the *greatest demon*^b.

The

^w Differt. on Miracles, p. 174.

^x Ibid. p. 204. Plato (Convivium, p. 327. ed. Ficini. Lugd. 1590) says there were different sorts of demons, οὗτοι δὲ οἱ δαίμονες πολλοὶ καὶ παντοδαποὶ εἰσιν.

^y De Is. & Osir. p. 360, 361. τῷ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν δαιμόνων προσερίματι, χρωμένε κοινῶς ἐπὶ τε χρηστῶν καὶ φαύλων.

^z κατ' ἐξοχὴν, Inquiry, p. 153.

^a Inquiry, p. 154.

^b Πάντες οὖν οἱ κατὰ τοὺς τόπους συνάρχοντες τῷ μεγίστῳ δαίμονι θεοί. Omnes igitur secundum loca unâ cum dæmone maximo imperium tenent dii, Plato in Politico. *Jupiter, the father of gods and men*, is called a demon by Hesiod (de

Scuto

The word demon is often used as equivalent to *god*,* by Homer, and other writers; though the Heathens sometimes distinguished between gods and demons^a. When it is used in a bad sense, some epithet is joined with it; but it is not then appropriated to any one evil demon in particular. So far is it from being true, that demon was a name peculiarly belonging to the devil, amongst the Heathens, that had they had any knowledge of him, they could no more distinguish him by this name from other demons, than they could distinguish Peter or John from the rest of the human species, by calling him a man.

2. When the word demon is applied to *wicked* spirits, we are not from hence to

Scuto Herculis, v. 89, 94, 103.) and Theognis, (Sentent. v. 149) and others.

* θεός.

^a Plutarch, p. 361, speaks of some who were changed from demons into gods, and of others who were worshipped with the honours due to both. See *Dissert. on Miracle*, p. 183.

^b Such as *δαίμων*, and *δαιμόνιον*. See *Dissert. on Miracles*, p. 205. in the note. Good demons are also distinguished by suitable epithets.

conclude,

conclude, that these spirits were originally of a higher order than mankind. For it was a very prevailing opinion amongst the ancient philosophers, that as the departed souls of good men became good demons, so those of wicked men became wicked demons^d. Nevertheless, whenever you meet with a wicked demon^e, in the writings of the Heathens, you instantly conclude that the devil was intended, though you are forced to own, that they could have no knowledge of him^f. You even suppose, that those who delivered oracles were inspired by a devil^g; evident as it is, that the heathen gods, to whom

^d Differt. on Miracles, p. 208. Compare the citation from Philo. p. 207, note (s.)

^e You cannot infer *merely* from the mention even of *evil angels* in the writings of the ancients, that apostate angels are intended. The Heathens called the same spirits indifferently angels, or demons, or heroes. *Differt. on Miracles*, p. 181.

^f See Inquiry, p. 162. Plato, you say, confessed that the knowledge of them (demons), and of their origin, was above his comprehension.

^g Ap. to Inq. p. 317.

oracles were most commonly ascribed, were deified men ^h.

3. The most that all your authorities will prove, is, that several of the heathen philosophers asserted the existence of evil demons, of a nature superior to the human species ⁱ, and their subjection to a prince and ruler. This fact may be supported, though not by the spurious testimony of

^h Essay, p. 22.

ⁱ I admitted (Essay, p. 49. note), that *several* philosophers taught that the *heathen demons*, or deities, were not really deities, or gods, but evil spirits, of a rank superior to mankind. But you misrepresent me, when you say, *Inq. p. 172*, “ that I acknowledge the *wisest* and *best* of the ancient philosophers taught, that the demons in *general* were evil spirits of a rank superior to mankind.” In another place, you still more grossly misrepresent me, as maintaining, “ that demons were *always* taken to signify departed souls,” *Inq. p. 161*. I never said this of any but *possessing* demons. And though I admitted, that *several* philosophers asserted the existence of superior demons, I never imagined that these philosophers were *wiser* than the rest, or that they believed there were no *other* demons than those of the highest order. Instead, therefore, of admitting your charge of having contradicted myself, I might complain, with no small reason, of your misrepresentation.

Hermes

Hermes and Porphyry, yet by that of other writers ^k. But though we admit the fact, we can not allow the consequence you would draw from it, *that all evil demons were esteemed to be none other than fallen angels, long before the Gospel appeared in the world*¹. For we have seen that the Heathens taught, that many human souls became wicked demons. As to their superior demons, you have not shewn that they are the same with the fallen angels referred to in Scripture. This is a point you can never prove; and which I would caution you against attempting to prove, lest you should hurt your own cause. For these demons were considered by the Heathens as the authors of evil to mankind; and were worshipped by them as gods^m. Now, the Scripture asserts the utter

^k See Differt. on Miracles, p. 183, 204, in note (r), and p. 220, note (r).

¹ Inq. p. 154, 155.

^m The Heathens divided (τὸ θεῖον) the godhead into divinities *beneficial* and *hurtful*, εἰς τὸ ἐλάπιον καὶ τὸ ὠφελῆς. The caco-demons of the Greeks, and the vejoves & numina læva of the Romans, like the Arimanius of the Persians, and the evil principle of other eastern nations, were worshipped under the character of malignant beings.

impotence of all their gods; and in direct opposition to the notion of their being the authors of evil, declares that Jehovah *forms the light, and creates darkness: that he makes peace, and creates evil*ⁿ. Some suppose, that, in this passage, there is a peculiar reference to the evil principle held by the Persians. Now, if this evil principle was the devil, it will follow from hence, that, according to Isaiah, the devil can not be, what you represent him, the author of natural evil. Indeed, the prophet refers all natural evil, as well as natural good, to God. Most certainly the demons, whom the Heathens represented as the authors of all evil, do not answer to the idea of those fallen angels who are confined in chains of darkness to the judgment of the great day. And even were it true, that the higher rank of demons amongst the Heathens were fallen angels; this would not serve your purpose:

4. For after all your learned researches, you have not been able to produce a single instance of any heathen writer's referring possessions to evil demons superior to

ⁿ Is. xlv. 7.

mankind ; though one such instance would have served your cause, more than all you have offered in it's support. You say*, indeed, that “ according to the doctrine of the Essay, the twelve greater gods^p, vulgarly supposed to have been deified mortals, were possessing demons. But these in Plato's estimation existed from all eternity.” Your argument proceeds on two suppositions highly extravagant. It supposes, that because possessing demons were considered by the Heathens as deified men ; therefore all deified men were possessing demons : and it farther supposes, that we are to form our judgment of the twelve greater gods, by the speculations^q of a philosopher who rejected the common opinion concerning them, merely because he deemed it absurd ; rather than by the whole current of heathen antiquity, and the declarations of Scripture, which represent all the heathen gods as dead men. You likewise appeal to Apuleius and Por-

* Inq. p. 162.

^p Dii majorum gentium.

^q See Dissert. on Mir. p. 189.

phyry^r, as describing possessing demons as middle powers between the gods and men. The latter, according to your own account of him, speaks chiefly of demons entering the bodies of men, in order to regale themselves with human ordure, which, your author tells you, is their chief delight. But this has no relation to possessions^s; nor can I conceive why you mentioned it, unless it was to expose Porphyry to the contempt of your readers. As to Apuleius, you could scarce have quoted a stronger authority against yourself. The heathen philosophers held that there were different kinds of demons^r; that some of them were spiritual substances of a more noble origin than the human race^u, and that

^r Inq. p. 163.

^s You say, (Inq. p. 163.) that according to Porphyry, "their *houses* were full of demons, and their *bodies* likewise." This passage, even were it genuine, would only prove, (what will be shewn in the 3d letter) that the Heathens did not esteem every thing possessed that had demons in it; for those houses which were full of demons, were never said to be possessed.

^u Varias species dæmonum a philosophis perhiberi, Apuleius De Deo Socratis, p. 686, 687, ed. Delphin. See above, p. 29, note (x).

^u Id. p. 684, 690.

others

others had once been men^x. Of both these kinds of demons, some (as we have seen) were good, others evil; and those of each kind were united under a prince and leader, or had their respective demonarch^y. It must be observed farther, that different orders of demons had different

^x Est et secundo significatu species dæmonum, animus humanus, &c. Id. p. 688.

^y That such demons as were of human origin had a prince, according to the Heathens, appears from the *Alceftis* of Euripides, where Hercules is introduced as saying, μάχην συνάψας δαιμόνων τῷ κοίρανῳ, which the scholiast explains by τῷ τῶν νεκρῶν κυρίῳ. This prince was called by the Heathens, Pluto. Could any credit be given to the forgery that passes under the name of Porphyry, (apud Euseb. Præp. Ev. l. 4. c. 23.) the prince of the higher race of demons was called Sarapis. But according to Plutarch, (de Is. & Osir. p. 361, D.) Sarapis was no other than Pluto. Sammael was worshipped by the ancient Zabians as the Prince of evil demons, Hottinger. Hist. Oriental. l. 1. c. 8. The Persians had their Arimanius. Plato thought that the cause of evil was the moving principle that resided in matter. (See Bayle under the article Zoroaster). This very principle is called by Manes (in his epistle on the foundation, ap. Aug. contr. ep. Manich. c. 15. n. 19.) immanis princeps et dux, habens circa se innumerabiles principes, quorum omnium ipse erat mens atque origo. To which of these demonarchs does your idea of the devil answer? The independent principle

ferent stations and employments respectively assigned them^z; so that those of one order did not usurp the office of another. To which order then belonged the office of possession? You shall learn that from your own voucher, Apuleius*: he tells us,

of evil is called by Plutarch (*De Placit. Philos.* l. 1, c. 7. p. 881. E.) *an evil demon*. But you justly censure the doctrine of *two independent principles*, as both *absurd and impious*. Worthington on Redemption, p. 410.

^z See Apuleius, *de Deo Socratis*, p. 677, &c. & p. 689, 690. Compare Plato's account of the different functions of demons, *Oper.* p. 327, ed. Ficini. Lugd. What is said above concerning different orders of demons, is true concerning demons of the same order, or such as were of human origin; they had different offices assigned them, as appears from the following note.

* *Ex lemuribus, qui posterorum suorum curam sortitus, placato & quieto numine domum possidet, Lar dicitur familiaris. Qui verò ob adversa vitæ merita, nullis bonis sedibus, incerta vagatione ceu quodam exilio punitur, inane terriculamentum bonis hominibus, cæterum noxium malis: id genus plerique larvas perhibent*, p. 688, 689. He soon after adds, *Quippè tantùm eos deos appellant, qui ex eodem numero justè & prudenter vitæ curriculo gubernato, pro numine postea ab hominibus proditi, fanis & cæremoniis vulgo advertuntur: ut in Bæotiâ Amphiarus, in Africâ Mopsus*. A plain proof that oracles were ascribed to human spirits.

that

that the ghosts of the deceased were distinguished by different names, according to their different functions. The harmless ghosts were called *lares*; and the mischievous ones, *larvæ*. Now, it is allowed on all hands, that the *larvati* were so called from *larva*; and they exactly answer to the demoniacs of the New Testament.

I have now examined all your heathen authorities; and have shewn, that they are either spurious, or foreign from your purpose, or that they conclude against you. How little reason then had you to represent me, as “seeming to adopt the opinion of the Heathens in general, in opposition to that of the philosophers; and, as having only the ignorant vulgar to keep me in countenance^a?” Had this been the case, I might have pleaded, that the language of the New Testament is not borrowed from the schools of philosophy, but from common life. But for any thing that has hitherto appeared to the contrary, the learned and illiterate were all of one

^a Inquiry, p. 161.

opinion on the subject before us, and the demons in question were *universally* considered, throughout the ancient heathen world, as the souls of deified men. In a word, the evidence, and that as clear and cogent as can be desired, is all on one side of the question.

I agree with you, that the writers of the New Testament were not to be taught by unenlightened Heathens^b. Nevertheless, they learned the meaning of words in vulgar use, as all other persons did, and employed them in the same sense. And in order to know whether the Greek word demon, when employed in reference to possession, did universally bear one uniform meaning in the time of Christ, it was necessary to shew, how it was understood by the Heathens as well as by the Jews; especially, as the evangelists wrote in the Greek language, which, at the commencement of the Christian æra, was in general use amongst the Heathens. You, Sir, no less than myself, have appealed to the

^b Inq. p. 173, 181.

Heathens to determine the meaning of the New Testament language; and, you go farther than I have done: for, whenever they appear to you to favour your opinion, you seem willing to allow, that they derived their information, though not from reason, yet, in some measure, from tradition^c.

II. I will now proceed to vindicate and confirm the account given in the *Essay* of the sentiments entertained of possessing demons by the JEWS.

Against the testimony of Josephus^d, who in the most express terms tells us, that the demons in question were *departed souls*, you have not raised any objection. But you seem not to approve the account which the *Essay*^e gives of Beelzebub; and pleasantly tell^f your readers, that they are to infer from it, “that such a *poor* devil can have but little influence upon men.” It must on all hands be allowed, that Beelzebub was considered by the Pharisees as

^c Inq. p. 327. ^d Cited in the *Essay*, p. 42.

^e *Essay*, p. 14--17, and p. 30--40. ^f Inq. p. 60, 61.

the prince of possessing demons. But, according to Josephus, who was himself a Pharisee, possessing demons were human spirits. Such, therefore, was their prince and leader. It has been observed^h, that Beelzebub was the name given to the god of Ekron, or Accaron, who had a temple and oracle there; and, therefore, must have been a man. For such all the heathen deities had really been; those, especially, to whom divination and oracles were ascribedⁱ. Nay, you admit^k (what I had shewn to be very probable^l), that Beelzebub is the same as Pluto, who is well known to be the son of Saturn, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune, and was called the chief and ruler of the infernal gods, or departed spirits^m.

In

^h Essay, p. 31. ⁱ Essay, p. 39. ^k Inq. p. 49.

^l Essay, p. 40, note *γ*).

^m Pluto was called *Summanus*, q. *summus manium*; August de Civ. Dei, l. iv. c. 23. See Essay, p. 40. The learned Jurieu (*Hist. critic. dogm. & cult. &c.* part iv. c. iii. p. 632, seq.) as cited by Buddeus (*Hist. Eccles. tom. ii. p. 526*), was of opinion that Beelzebub was Pluto, the prince *deorum manium*, seu *deorum*

In confirmation of what was advanced in the Essay with respect to the Jews, two farther observations may be made. First of all, it is highly probable in itself, that the Jews entertained the same sentiments with respect to possessing demons as the Heathens; for, the former not only adopted the principles of the latter on other subjects, but they did this in reference to demons. Even you^m admit, that they borrowed, in one instance, from the heathen demonology. And whoever is acquainted with the *Greek* versions of the Old Testament, and the Alexandrian in particular, usually called the Septuagint, must have observed, in a great number of in-

deorum infernalium. Pluto, he observes, is sometimes called Acheron (which he derives from Accaron), particularly in that line of Virgil :

Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo.

Pluto was certainly worshipped in Phœnicia, (as appears from the testimony of Sanchoniatho, apud Euseb. Præp. Ev. l. i. c. 10.); and the oracle that Ahaziah sent to consult (2 Kings i. 1.) was in his temple, where the dead were evoked; which species of divination was called νεκρομαντεία, and ψυχομαντεία. Budæus, ubi supra.

^m Inquiry, p. 48.

stances,

stances, a striking conformity between the demons there described, and those of the Heathensⁿ. The same observations may be applied, and in a greater degree, to the *Chaldee*^o translations and paraphrases of the
Old

ⁿ The Septuagint, from a fondness for demonism, renders several very different Hebrew words by *demon*, though not one of them be capable of that meaning; particularly *seirim*. Is. xiii. 21. *shedim*, Deut. xxxii. 17. Ps. cv. 35. *elilim*, Ps. xcv. 5. *zim*, Is. xxxiv. 14. It introduces the *fabulous* monsters of the Gentile theology, (Is. xxxiv. 13. συναρτήσασι δαιμόνια ὀνομαζόμενοι); and countenances the ridiculous distinction between morning, mid-day, and nocturnal demons, Ps. xci. 6. Many other examples might be mentioned.

^o The general doctrine of evil spirits is obtruded upon the Scriptures, by the targum of Jonathan B. Uziel, on Leviticus, xvii. 7. and Deut. xxxii. 10, 17; by the targum of Onkelos on Deut. xxxii. 14; and the Chaldee paraphrase, Is. xxxiv. 14. The text is made to assert the several different sorts of spirits, which the fables of the Heathens described, hags, fairies, hobgoblins, spectres, demons famished with hunger, and howling in the wilderness; targum of Jonathan B. Uziel on Deut. xxxii. 10, 24. Numb. vi. 24. After the Heathens, demons are distinguished into morning, mid-day, and nocturnal spirits; targum of Jonathan B. Uziel on Deut. xxxii. 24. Numb. vi. 24. Chaldee

Old Testament, (except the Targum, or Version of Onkelos, on the five books of Moses, though this is not free from blame). Both the Greek and the Chaldee versions, in the passages in which they introduce the heathen doctrine of demons, must be allowed by all to pervert the original text; and, consequently, the authors of those versions must have borrowed their demonology from the Heathens. Now, if this was certainly the case in many other instances, how can we doubt its being so with respect to that before us, their notion of possessing demons? For, as you observe on another occasion^p, “ This notion being

24. Chaldee paraphrase of Ps. xci. 5. Ps. cxxi. 6. Song of Solomon iii. 8. c. iv. 6. Whenever these paraphrases differ from the Heathens, it is in honour of their own nation. The Heathens thought that corn might be removed from one field to another by witchcraft; but ghosts and noxious spirits brought Solomon odoriferous trees from India; Chaldee par. Eccles. ii. 5. And the Israelites, it seems, first invented the much admired art of putting to flight hurtful spirits; Song of Solomon iv. 6.

^p Worthington on Redemption, p. 411.

spread

spread so much around them, it is no wonder if the Jews likewise were tingured with it; it were rather to be wondered if they should escape it, notwithstanding they were otherwise taught." Secondly, what is so probable in theory, appears to be true in fact; for, not only did the authors of the Septuagint describe the dead men whom the Heathen worshipped, by the term demons; but we are told^a, that the Jewish doctors taught, "that the souls of the damned are for some time changed into demons, in order to be employed in tormenting mankind." They carried their conformity to the opinions of the Gentiles, so far as to assign to each species of demons a different prince and ruler. Beelzebub was the prince of possessing demons^r, and Samael was demonarch of the superior order of demons (and therefore could not be the same spirit with the former). Samael was the name which the Jews gave the devil; and they borrowed it from their

^a See Calmet's Dictionary, under the article demon; and Theophylact, as cited by Grotius on Mat. viii. 28.

^r Essay, p. 37, note (c).

neighbours in the east. According to the Jews, if we may credit St. Jerome's, each band of demons had its demonarch. How very inconclusive then must all those reasonings be, which are built on the false supposition, that the Jews held only one prince of demons; and that demonarch was a term never applied by them to any but the devil?

III. You undertake to prove, that possessing demons were not human spirits, but apostate angels, by arguments drawn from the language of CHRIST AND HIS APOSTLES.

You defy any man to produce a single text, in which demon, when used with regard to possessions, signifies the soul of a departed man^t. But I have shewn, that when used in this relation, it bore no other signification in the age and country in which the Gospel was published. And we have just the same reason to believe, that Christ

^s St. Jerome (in Habac. iii. 5.) mentions it as a tradition of the Jews, *Quomodo in evangelio, princeps dæmonum dicitur esse Beelzebub: ita Reseph dæmonis esse nomen, qui principatum teneat inter alios.*

^t Inquiry, p. 178.

and his apostles used this word, as that they did any other, in its ordinary acceptation. Were we to allow, that they employed words in a sense peculiar to themselves; without explaining their meaning, we must necessarily grant, that they spake in an unknown tongue.

You affirm, that “there are instances in the New Testament of the devil’s possessing men under different names from that of demon^u.” The different *names* you here mean, are those of *Beelzebub* and *Satan*.

With regard to *Beelzebub*; as our Saviour never makes any mention of him but when he is either reasoning with the Pharisees upon their own principles^x; or alluding to their accusations; he cannot refer to a different spirit from what they did, and therefore not to any other than a departed soul. Much less can it be supposed, that his idea of *Beelzebub* was different from that given us of him in the Old Testament, as a heathen deity, or deified human spirit; and, consequently, destitute of all power

^u Inquiry, p. 152, 155.

^x See Essay, p. 331, note (i).

over mankind : a confideration, one would imagine, that would abate your zeal to prove him to be the devil. Many christian^r writers, though they fuppofe Beelzebub to be one of the fallen angels, yet diftinguifh him from the devil, their prince and leader. Nor indeed has the Scripture ever confounded them together. But you fay, “ Beelzebub and Satan are convertible terms,—and are confidered as names of one and the fame perfon^r.” If this be true, then fatan is nothing more than a heathen deity ; for fuch we have proved Beelzebub to be.

But the term *fatan*, you plead, “ is applied to the devil, as his proper name ; and is as much appropriated to him as any proper name can be to any perfon^a.” Our Saviour, you obferve, called the devil by this name^b : and add^c, that in one evangelift it is faid, *the devil put into the heart of Judas to betray Jefus**; and, that in another, we read, *that Satan entered*

^r See Milton’s Par. Loft, b. i. v. 80. ^z Inq. p. 61.

^a Inq. p. 61, 62, and 92, 93. ^b Luke iv. 8.

^c Inq. p. 91. * John xiii. 2.

into Judas^d. Still more fully to prove, that satan is the devil's proper name, you take notice^e, that the Hebrew word *satan*^f, in the Old Testament, is by the Septuagint translated *devil*^g, no less than seventeen times. This seems plausible, but will not, perhaps, bear examination.

The Hebrew word *satan* denotes an *adversary*^h, and with the emphatic article prefixed to it, *the adversary*. It may be applied emphatically to any one particular enemy, to the devil, for example: but it is not appropriated to him; it is no more

^d Luke xxii. 3. ^e Inq. p. 155, 156.

^f שטן ^g διαβολος

^h Ὁ δ' Ἑβραίων διαλέκτω σατάν, καὶ Ἑλληνικώτερον ὑπὸ τινων ὀνομασθεὶς σατανᾶς, μεταλαμβανόμενος εἰς Ἑλλάδα φωνὴν ἔστιν ἀντικείμενος. Πᾶς δ' οὖν τὴν κακίαν ἐλόμενος, καὶ τὸν κατ' αὐτὴν εἶον, ὡς τὰ ἐναντία πράττων τῇ ἀρετῇ, σατανᾶς ἔστιν, τὸ ἔστιν, ἀντικείμενος τῷ ἰὼ τῆ θεῶ, ὅντι δικαιοσύνη, καὶ ἀλήθεια καὶ σοφία. κυριώτερον δὲ ἀντικείμενος ἔστιν ὁ πρῶτος, κ. τ. λ. Ceterum Satan, Hebraea lingua dictus, & à quibusdam forma magis Graecanicà nominatus Satanas, interpretatur adversarius: omnis autem qui in vita sectatur malitiam, ut contrarius virtuti, Satanas est, hoc est, adversarius Dei filii, qui est *justitia, veritas, & sapientia*: sed magis propriè adversarius est is, qui primus omnium in pace beatè degentium amissis alis à beatitudine sua excidit. Origen. c. Cels. l. vi. p. 306.

his proper name, than it is that of any other person who acts the part of an adversary. In the Old Testament, it is applied to a good angel, when acting an adverse partⁱ; and very frequently to men^k. Examples of both these applications of the word were produced in the Essay, though you have taken no notice of them. The instances in which it has been supposed to refer to a malignant spirit, are but few^l. Granting that it is sometimes applied to such

ⁱ Numb. xxii. 32, 33, cited in the Essay, p. 17, note (^s).

^k Several instances of this application of the word *fatan*, may be seen in that part of the Essay referred to above. I will add here, that it is used in the plural as well as in the singular number, Pf. cix. 20. *Let this be the reward of יושבי mine adversaries*. The same word occurs in v. 29, and in Pf. xxxviii. 20. Pf. lxxi. 13. Pf. cix. 40. In these several places it is applied to men, and cannot possibly denote fallen angels.

^l You say (Inq. p. 62.), “that the term *fatan* is applied to the devil as his proper name, about six or seven times in the Old Testament;” but you have not referred us to the places where it is so applied. I do not recollect more than three occasions on which it is commonly supposed to refer to an evil spirit; viz. in the history of Job ch. i. & ii. (where that word is frequently

such a *spirit*, yet it is no more his proper name, than it is the proper name of any of the *men* to whom it is applied. You might as well say, that the English words, an *enemy*, and an *opponent*, are the proper names of the prince of fallen angels, as to say the term *satan* is; for they are all used with equal latitude. Nor is it any just objection against this assertion, that the Septuagint translates *satan* by *devil*^m; for the authors of that version use *devil* in the same latitude as the sacred writers do *satan*, as equivalent to *adversary*ⁿ; though your objection

repeated), in Zechariah iii. 1, 2. (where the margin of the English translation reads, *adversary*) and 1 Chron. xxi. 1. with the parallel places. And as you know, that some learned and eminent writers have contended, that even in these places there is no reference to the devil, it were to be wished, that instead of bare assertions, you had favoured the world with solid proofs of the truth of your interpretation of them.

^m διαβολος.

ⁿ In Ps. cix. 6, we read, *set thou a wicked man over him, and let satan* (that is, an adversary, in the 70, διαβολος) *stand at his right hand*: which is thus explained by Bishop Patrick: "Let the worst man that can be found, be appointed to hear his cause when he

objection supposes, that they appropriate it to the prince of apostate angels.

In the New Testament, likewise, the term *satan* is given to such men as act the

is accused, and his most malicious adversary plead against him." There is here no reference to the chief of apostate spirits. Nor did the authors of the Septuagint imagine there was any reference to him in 1. Chron. xxi. 1. which they render *και ανεση διαβολος* (not *ο διαβολος*) *εν τω ισραηλ*, and there arose an enemy in Israel. Even in reference to a good angel, the Hebrew word *fatan* is translated *διαβολη* by the Septuagint, Numb. xxii. 32; which, therefore, must denote opposition without malice. In reference to the same angel, the Septuagint uses the verb from which *διαβολος* is derived, *και ανεση ο αγγελος τε Θεου ενδιαβάλλειν αυτον*, Numb. xxii. 22. *διαβαλειν*, codex vatican.

Besides translating *fatan* by *διαβολος* in cases in which men or good angels are spoken of, the Septuagint also renders other Hebrew words, particularly *רע* & *רע*, by *διαβολος*, though they are never applied to that wicked spirit whom we call the devil. *ο διαβολος* is applied to Haman, the enemy of the Jews, in Esther vii. 4. *ου γαρ αξιος ο διαβολος της αυλης*, and in c. viii. 1. *ουσα υπαρχει αμην τω διαβολου*. See also Aquila's version of Prov. xi. 13. and 1 Mac. i. 38. I will add, that the authors of the Septuagint, though they sometimes render Satan by *διαβολος*, yet, at other times, they preserve the Hebrew word itself, as in 3 Reg. xi. 14, 23, 25, in which places *σαταν* is manifestly used concerning men. See also Syr. xxi. 29.

part of enemies, to calumniators and accusers. Though you are pleased to affirm^o “ that the term *satan* is applied to the devil about thirty-three times in the New Testament as his proper name ;” yet you have not proved, that when it is applied to him there, it is ever used as his proper name. On the other hand, it often occurs as an appellative, and denotes in the New Testament, what it does in the Old, an *enemy* or *adversary* in general^p. When the ancient
 Jews

^o Inq. p. 62.

^p I do not affirm, that the term *satan* does never refer to a wicked spirit ; but I wish you had either cited or referred to the thirty-three places in the New Testament, in which you say it is applied to the devil. Were I to undertake to reduce their number, I should be supported by the authority of the Fathers. But, waving their authority, I am content to appeal to the natural and obvious import of a few passages. I shall begin with one on which you quote more than once. Inq. p. 62, 236. I refer to Rev. xii. 9. *The great dragon was cast out, that old serpent, called the devil, and satan, which deceiveth the whole world: he was cast out into the earth, and his angels were cast out with him.* This has been called the *history* of the devil’s revolt ; but it is certainly not a history, but a *prophecy*. St.
 John

Jews applied it to evil spirits, they did by no means confine it to any one in particular,
nor

John is not recording *past* events, but predicting *future* ones ; and, should we grant, that it alludes to the common opinion concerning the expulsion of the devil from heaven, yet he cannot be the person here directly referred to. Great and oppressive powers are represented in Scripture under the image of *serpents* and *dragons*, Ps. lxxiv. 13. Is. xxvii. 1. Ezek. xxix. 1, 3. Luke x. 19. There is a peculiar propriety in representing an *idolatrous* power under this figure, because serpents were the great objects of the antient idolatry, especially in the east. Of the idolatrous power, or dragon here spoken of, it is said, *that he is called devil* (*δίαβολος*; without the article *ὁ*) and *satan*, that is, his power is *hostile* to Christians, and justifies its hostility against them by *false accusations*, which we know to have been the case in the early ages of christianity. This power *deceived the whole world*, had long supported false religion in every country. *The war in heaven between Michael and his angels, and the dragon and his angels*, is allowed to denote the violent contention between the christian religion, and the powers that persecuted it. The *defeat* of the latter is expressed by their being *cast out of heaven*: a manner of describing the loss of dignity and power familiar to the ancients, as is shewn in Essay, p. 334. Christians, in the time of Constantine, thought this prophecy accomplished by his advancement to the imperial throne, and the ex-

nor even to any one species of them^d.
The word, therefore, is as applicable to
the

clusion of the heathen princes from it. The emperor Constantine himself says, that *the dragon was now removed*, Euseb. vit. Constant. l. ii. c. 46. It certainly denotes the downfall of some idolatrous and persecuting power, and the advancement of true religion. And because some enemy was still to arise, and bring new miseries upon the (Christian) world, it is said, *the devil, the adversary, is come down unto you in great wrath*, Rev. xii. 12. Those who apply these passages in the literal sense to the original expulsion of the devil from heaven, not only forget that they are *prophecies*, as was observed above, but also, that these prophecies are couched under allegorical representations. In other words, they do not consider, that the book of Revelations, by the consent of all interpreters, does not contain facts, but *visions*, or scenes presented to the apostle's imagination; and that these scenes were figurative and symbolical. In your sermons at Boyle's lectures, v. ii. p. 270, &c. you yourself do not reject a figurative interpretation of the passage we have been considering. By heaven you understand *great dignity*, particularly *the seat of the Roman empire*, p. 271. The seven heads of the dragon, you explain of the seven kings of Rome; and his seven horns you consider as *symbols of persecuting power*, p. 274, 275. Serpents and dragons, you say, were displayed on the military standards of the Romans, p. 276. The war in heaven, you explain of the contest between heathenism and
christianity,

the prince of possessing demons, as to the chief of fallen angels ; and it is the *subject* alone

christinity, p. 286, 287. And you approve of those who make Licinius the great dragon in an inferior sense, or as the secondary agent in this war, p. 288. The devil's coming down in great wrath, you apply to Julian's furious attack upon Christianity, p. 290, 291.

There are other passages, in which an evil spirit cannot (I apprehend) be directly intended by *satan*. The term is applied to Peter as an appellative, by our Saviour : *Get thee behind me, Satan* : Mat. xvi. 23. St. Paul tells the Christians at Rome, *The God of peace shall bruise Satan* (the adversary) *under your feet shortly* : which Whitby, with great judgment, explains of the persecuting Jews, whose power was to be taken away by the destruction of Jerusalem. In 1 Thess. ii. 18. we read, *We would have come unto you once and again, but Satan* (the adversary) *hindered us*. The apostle here refers to the difficulties which the enemies of the gospel had laid in his way. The church at Pergamos is said to dwell where *Satan's seat* (or *throne ὁ θρονος*) is ; that is, where their enemies had great power ; Rev. ii. 13. I need not multiply instances, and shall only, therefore, observe in general, that the English reader is misled by the translation now in use, which has preserved the original word *Satan*, which they ought to have rendered *adversary* in the New Testament, as they have often done in the Old : and indeed ought always to have done, even though the circumstances of the place

alone that must determine who the satan or adversary is that is intended in any particular passage of Scripture, when it refers to evil spirits. If *possession* be the subject, the satan, or enemy, is Beelzebub; if *temptation*, the satan, or enemy, is the devil. So little reason, Sir, had you to affirm*, that “the devil, satan and Beelzebub, are but different names for the prince of apostate angels!”

Nay, the term *devil* is not used in the New Testament as the proper name of any evil spirit. Asmodeus and Samael were proper names, by the one or other of which the Jews distinguished the chief of place should necessarily determine it to an evil spirit; for that particular application does not alter its general import. Perhaps the authors of this translation did not sufficiently advert to the frequent use of the singular number amongst the Jews, in cases in which we use the plural; and, consequently, did themselves imagine one particular being was meant by Satan, or the adversary, where the manifest reference was to adversaries in general. When St. Paul says, “Where is the wise? where is the scribe?” he means, where are the philosophers of the Heathens? where are all the Jewish rabbies? See Essay, p. 335, and Josh. ix. 1.

† They speak of the prince of all the satans. Essay, p. 16, note (†).

* Inq. p. 93.

the

the higher order of demons. But the term *devil**, like *satan*, is of general import; it denotes an *enemy*, a *prosecutor*, an *accuser*, and *calumniator*; and (though not always) is often applied to men. That it bears this application in the Greek version of the Old Testament^r, has been already shewn. I will here produce several passages from the New Testament, where it must be understood in the same manner. *Have I not chosen you twelve, and one of you is a devil?* Christ here refers to the traitor, who was not the chief of fallen angels, but one who acted the part of an *enemy* in betraying his master. *Neither give place to the devil*^s, that is, give no occasion to the *railer*, or *slanderer* to reproach your religion: which is the sense given to this passage by Erasmus, and others. A bishop must not be a *novice*, or new convert, *lest being lifted up with pride, he fall into the condemnation of the devil, or calumniator*. Moreover, he must have a good report of them which are without, *lest he should fall into reproach, and*

* διαβολος.

^r P. 52, note (n) ^s John vi. 70. ^t Ephes. iv. 27.
the

the snare of the devil^u, or the adversary and slanderer. It is hard to say, what peculiar advantage the devil might derive from a bishop's want of a good report of them that are without; but, it is easy to see, that this would expose him to the censure, and to the stratagems of the enemies of religion, who might try to shame him out of those principles, which served only to reproach and condemn him. Once more, *the devil* (the enemies, or false accusers of christianity) shall cast some of you into prison^x. The term devil seems more especially to denote an *enemy of God*^y. And in this sense it is applicable not only to wicked spirits, but to wicked men also; to such especially as corrupt or persecute true religion.

The term devil is used in the *plural number* in the New Testament, just as *satan* is in the Old, when it cannot refer to fallen

^u 1 Tim. iii. 6, 7. ^x Rev. ii. 10.

^y Grotius (in 2 epist. ad Thessal. ii. 4.) explains ἀντικείμενος (which answers to διαβολος) by *Dei adversarius*; and adds, quomodo eximè vocatur diabolus et qui eum imitantur.

angels.

angels. St. Paul, in two of his epistles^z, forbids *women* to be *devils**. Will you affirm that the apostle designed to intimate that women are *angels*; and to guard them against becoming fallen angels? Must you not rather allow, that our translators were in the right, when they understood by devils, *slanderers and false accusers*, especially as the same word is applied to *men*^a? *In the last time men will be devils*†. Without your assistance, Sir, I can never shew when this prophecy has been, or will be accomplished concerning *men*, according to your sense of devils; though too many answer the import of the word, as it denotes slanderers or false accusers. It is needless to produce more passages to prove, that the term devil is not (what you assert it to be) the proper name of one particular evil spirit. And if more evidence were wanted, you yourself have supplied it: for you have taken pains to shew, that

^z 1 Tim. iii. 11. Tit. ii. 3.

* διαβόλος.

^a 2 Tim. iii. 3.

† διάβολοι.

there were six thousand six hundred and sixty-six devils in one man^b. So little reason had you to represent the term devil as so particularly descriptive of the prince of fallen angels, *as not to admit of any mistake, unless it be a wilful one*^c. Here your judgment and temper keep pace together.

As to the particular *instances* you produce from the New Testament, of the devil's possessing men under different names from that of demon, they will fall more properly under consideration, when I come to explain the nature of possessions. Then I hope to shew, that all your instances are foreign from the purpose. Should this point be made good, the notion of possessing demons maintained in the Essay, will stand clear from all your objections against it, drawn from the New Testament.

What has been already offered on this subject is sufficient to illustrate your great *modesty* and *candour* in affirming^d, that NO

^b Inq. p. 44. ^c Inq. p. 62. ^d Inq. p. 180.

HONEST *man ever failed to find, or even doubted of it*, that is, of the sense in which the sacred writers use the word *demon*, by which you understand *the devil*. It is hard, indeed, if amongst all the eminent men who differ from you in this matter, there is not one as honest as the gentleman that passes this censure upon them. If they had no strict principle of honesty, they had, at least, so much honour and virtuous pride, as to scorn imputing to others opinions which they openly disavow, and supporting that injurious imputation, by a gross imposition upon their readers. Whether you have not been guilty of something like this in the case of Mr. Mede^e, I leave others to determine. Were we to grant you, that amongst all the adversaries of the demoniac system, there is not one honest man; surely, you will scarce brand the advocates for it as perfect reprobates. Now, amongst these there are some who understand the word *demon* in the sense in which I explain it. Dr. Pearce,

^e Letter I. p. 19, note (f)

late lord bishop of Rochester, has been universally (and I believe very justly) esteemed a person of singular probity and piety, as well as an able critic, yet he tells us, that Josephus describes demons to be the spirits of *wicked men*, without expressing any dissent from this account of them^f. The testimony of so great a judge of the Scripture language deserved to be produced on this occasion.

IV. It still remains, that I examine the objections against this notion of possessing

^f See the bishop of Rochester on Mat. viii. 28. His lordship, indeed, in his note on v. 29, refers to Jude v. 6. and is chargeable with inconsistency, unless he thought (as some others have done) that the angels, or messengers there spoken of, had once been men; or, that wicked human spirits had the same expectation of future punishment with the fallen angels, and referred to Jude only in a general view. It is remarkable, that at the very instant that he cites Josephus's account of possessing demons, as denoting human spirits, he calls the demon which (according to the Jewish historian, Antiq. l. viii. c. 2. sect. 5.) Eleazer expelled, *a devil*; though he knew that a wicked human spirit was intended. So little notion does his lordship seem to have had, that either *demon* or *devil*, was the proper name of the prince of fallen angels.

demons,

demons, which you have drawn from the writings of the PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANS.

Here, Sir, you have bestowed much useleſs pains in proving, what, I imagine, every one allows, that the Fathers aſſerted (as we have ſeen ſeveral of the heathen philoſophers alſo did) the exiſtence of malignant demons who never belonged to the human ſpecies. You cite, with triumph, Juſtin Martyr^g, Tertullian^h, Clemens Alexandrinus^h, Cyrilⁱ, Theodoretⁱ, Baſilⁱ, Origenⁱ, and Ignatiusⁱ; to whom you might have added many others^k. But why did you not proceed one ſtep farther, and ſhew that theſe ſuperior demons were the evil ſpirits to whom poſſeſſions were referred by the Fathers of the firſt, ſecond, and third centuries? This you have not done. The primitive Fathers (as well as the Pagans) believed there were various kinds of demons, ſome of a celeftial, others of a terreſtrial origin^l. Some were entirely

^g Inquiry, p. 200. ^h Ibid, p. 202. ⁱ Ib. p. 203.

^k Diſſert. on Mir. p. 216, note. p. 223, & ſeq.

^l Ita duo genera dæmonum facta ſunt; unum cæleſte, alterum terrenum. Lactantius, Div. Inſtitut. l. ii. c. 15. p. 174. ed. Dufreſnoy.

of human extract, others sprang from the congress of angels with the daughters of men^m. The assertion of one species of demons did by no means infer a denial of the existence or power of another.

Athenagoras, who flourished in the second century, reckons *the souls of the giants amongst the demons who wander about the world*ⁿ. Origen believed, that such as were once men might become demons, and even the devil and his angels^o. And
St.

^m Lactantius (ubi supra), and others, taught that the fall of angels consisted in this polluted intercourse between angels and women, which gave birth to a middle order of demons. Qui autem sunt ex his procreati, qui neque angeli, neque homines fuerunt, sed mediam quandam naturam gerentes, &c.

ⁿ καὶ αἱ τῶν γιγάντων ψυχὰς, οἱ περὶ τὸν κόσμον εἰς πλανώμενο, δαίμονες. Athenag. Apol. p. 28. B. In the fragments of the (spurious) book of Enoch, likewise, human unclean souls are reckoned amongst demons. From this book the most ancient Fathers borrowed their opinion of demons; and particularly the notion of demons being the offspring of angels by the daughters of men.

^o Jerome (epist. lix.) gives this account of Origen: Ita enim cuncta variari dicebat Origines, ut et qui nunc homo est, possit in alio modo dæmon fieri; et qui dæmon est, et negligentius egerit in crassiora corpora

St. Austin represents Tertullian, as maintaining, that the souls of the worst men become demons after death; and thus acceding to the opinion of Apuleius^p. Nor do I recollect any of the fathers but Tatian^q, who did not allow that some human souls became demons, though at the same time they maintained that there were other demons besides.

pora relegetur, i. e. ut homo fiat. Sicque permiscet omnia, ut de archangelo possit diabolus fieri, et rursus diabolus in angelum revertantur.—Qui verò non fuerint meriti ut per genus hominum revertatur ad pristinum statum, fierent diaboli et angeli ejus, et pessimi dæmones. Concerning Origen, See Dissert. on Mir. p. 227, 228, 229.

^p Austin (1. de hæres. c. 86.) says of Tertullian: eum sensisse animas hominum pessimas post mortem in dæmonas verti, qui ita accederet ad sententiam Apulei. Concerning Apuleius, see above, p. 38, note (*). From the works of Tertullian, which are come down to us, it appears, that he believed that the worst demons sprang from a corrupted stock of angels, who mixed with the daughters of men. Apol. c. xxii. p. 21. Dissert. on Mir. p. 224.

^q Tatian's reason for not allowing that any human souls become demons, was peculiar to himself; for he believed that the soul of man dies with his body. But his very denying that demons are the souls of men, shews what opinion others entertained of them.

You commit the same mistake with respect to the Fathers, as you did with respect to some of the heathen philosophers. The former, as well as the latter, might believe in a higher order of demons, and yet not consider them as the authors of possessions. Justin Martyr, for example, speaks of a *prince of evil demons**, (as well as the spurious Trismegist) to whom he applies the names of serpent, satan, and devil; and he, as well as many other Fathers, held demons who were the offspring of angels by women; yet, what has this to do with the question before us? For, not to observe that this mongrel race of demons, which are neither angels nor men, are different from *your's*^r, which are all of
a celestial

* Inquiry, p. 200.

^r Though you allow (Inq. p. 200, 201.), that in the opinion of Justin, Athenagoras, Clemens Alexandrinus, Tertullian, Lactantius, and other primitive writers (amongst whom you ought to have specified Irenæus), demons were begotten by angels upon the daughters of men; yet you scruple not to affirm, “ that the Fathers all agreed with the primitive church, in the persuasion, that possessing demons were none other than the devil
and

a celestial origin ; Justin held an order of demons different from both ; viz. the souls of the deceased, and to these he referred possessions. *Those persons, says he, who are seized and thrown down by the souls of the deceased, are such as ALL men agree in calling demoniacs and mad*^s. You object, “ that he mentions this only as the opinion of the Heathens, not as his own.” Why then does he say, that it was the opinion of *all* men, without making a single exception ? That he could not design to except himself, appears from the context : for he there urges the case of the possessed, as a proof of the permanency of the human soul after the dissolution of the body. These observations were made in the *Essay*, but you take no notice of them, and expect us to believe upon your bare word, that Justin is not speaking of what *all*, but of what *some*, thought of demoniacs, in flat

and his angels.” *Inq.* p. 205, 206. You have no right to avail yourself of the authority of the fathers here specified, whose demons were different from your’s, and from those of other primitive writers.

^s *Essay*, p. 48.

^t *Inq.* p. 200.

contradiction to your author. In a word, from the express testimony of Justin, it appears, that till the end of the second century, the universal opinion concerning possessing demons was, that they were human spirits^u.

This continued to be the general opinion even so late as the age of Chrysoftom. For, though in order to discredit the notion that the souls of those who died by violence became demons, he says, it was entertained by many of *the meaner sort*^{*}; yet, when he is speaking more at large

^u Notwithstanding this decisive testimony of Justin, you are pleased (Inq. p. 201.) to call him “*an authority point blank against myself*, with respect to the distinction I make between demons and devils; because I allow (Essay, p. 49.) that he calls the devil a demon.” I have all along admitted, that many held different kinds of demons, some of whom were of human, others of a superior, origin. Between these two species there was a real difference. But though the term demon be not appropriated to a human spirit, it was never applied to any other in relation to possessions, in the age of Justin, whose *authority* (to borrow your own expressions) *is point blank against you*.

^{*} Essay, p. 50, note, πολλὰ τῶν ἀφιλεστέρων, κ. τ. λ.

concerning

concerning the conversion of human souls into demons, without confining himself to the souls here specified, he does not limit the opinion to the meaner sort, but rather ascribes it to the multitude^y, or bulk of mankind: and more than these cannot be supposed to have yielded credit to possessions. Plotinus represents those who pretended to cure diseases by expelling demons, *as admired only by the vulgar*, while they were despised by men of sense, who believed, *that all diseases proceed from natural causes*^z.

Nor is it difficult to account for the opposition which Chrysofom made to the general opinion concerning possessing demons. We have had occasion to observe, that several philosophers, the latter Platonists especially, asserted the existence of a higher order of demons, than those who had once inhabited human bodies^a. Some of them, and Porphyry in particular,

^y τοῖς πολλοῖς, Essay, p. 52, note.

^z Ennead. ii. l. ix. cap. 14.

^a Differt. on Mir. p. 220, note.

went so far as to maintain, in opposition to the general sentiments of mankind, that the more immediate objects of heathen worship were of a rank superior to the human race; and that these demons did sometimes personate the souls of the dead, gods, and genii^a. Now, was it not natural for those who had been educated in these principles, to preserve an attachment to them after their becoming Christians^b? Certain it is in fact, that many, even of the earliest christian

^a Differt. on Mir. p. 220, note.

^b You say, "the Fathers had much better instructors than those which I am pleased to give them." *Inq.* p. 161. They had, I acknowledge, Moses and the prophets, Christ also and his apostles, for their instructors; nevertheless, they were as liable to be biassed by prejudices as any other persons, and were, in fact, too often biassed by their attachment to the gentile philosophy. From whom but the heathen philosophers did they learn, that demons of the higher order personate the souls of dead men, procure themselves to be worshipped under their names, feast upon the steam of what was offered to them in sacrifice*, and delight in blood and ordure? Was it from the sacred Scriptures that they learned, that demons were the offspring of angels by women? It was from the Jewish rabbies and Gentile philosophers, that they borrowed almost their whole system

christian converts, though they adopted some new opinions, did not immediately lay aside their old ones, but preserved them even in opposition to the warm remonstrances of the apostles^c. Now, if the Fathers were seriously persuaded, that superior demons personated human spirits on other occasions, it was not unnatural for them to conclude, that they might do the same in the case of possessions.

Many advantages arose from this conduct. Nothing could more effectually disparage the heathen gods, and the prophecies and miracles ascribed to them, than representing those gods as devils. Besides, by referring possessions to this higher class of demons, the Fathers saved the credit of the

system of demonology. In your book upon *Redemption* (p. 134, 2d ed.), you acknowledge, that the Fathers had their *defects*, and that *they have taught our modern divines a more judicious knowledge of the doctrines of christianity, than they had themselves.*

* Deut. xxxii. 38. imports only *the view* with which libations and sacrifices were offered to the fictitious deities of the Heathens, notwithstanding what you assert, p. 323. Compare 1 Cor. x. 21.

^c Essay, p. 373, note (r).

christian

christian martyrs. From the earliest ages, an opinion had prevailed, that the souls of such, especially, as suffered a violent death, were converted into demons^d; and this opinion had preserved its ground in the time of Chrysofom. Now, what could bring a greater reproach upon the martyrs, than the opinion of their quite changing their nature at death, and becoming mischievous spirits? Hence sprang the zeal of Chrysofom to eradicate the notion, that possessing demons were the souls of such persons as suffered a violent death. His warm opposition to this notion is a proof of its general prevalence amongst Christians till the beginning of the fifth century; and proceeded, perhaps, chiefly from motives of policy^e. He was in a manner forced

^d Dissert. on Mir. p. 209, and Lucian's Philopseud. p. 346. ed. Amstelodam.

^e Though St. Chrysofom sometimes (vid. in Matth. Hom. 28. al. 29. tom. vii. p. 336, cited in the Essay, p. 51, note.) argues in general terms against the opinion of the souls of the deceased becoming demons, yet at other times (De Lazaro, conc. ii. tom. i. p. 727, ed. Montfaucon.) he only opposes this opinion as far

forced into this opposition to it, in order to remedy the inconveniences arising from it with respect to the martyrs.

I have now examined all your objections against the opinion concerning possessing demons maintained in the Essay; and, I hope, confirmed what is there advanced

as it respected those who died a violent death; and seems even to allow, that the souls of wicked men do become demons: “They are not (says he) the souls of those who *die* by violence that become demons, but the souls of those who *live* in their sins.” But this language you represent (Inq. p. 212.) as an easy figure of speech, because Chrysoftom adds, ἐ τῆς ἐσίας αὐτῶν μεταβαλλομένης, ἀλλὰ τῆς προαιρέσεως αὐτῶν τὴν ἐκείνων μιμημένης κακίαν, *their nature not being changed, but their choice being to imitate the malice of demons.* St. Chrysoftom does not here retract what he had said before, that the souls of the wicked, not those of martyrs, became demons; but assigns a reason why this might be true; viz. “the previous disposition and resolution of the wicked to imitate the maliciousness of demons, which could not be imputed to the martyrs.” He next observes, that the Scripture calls those the children of the devil, who are like him, and do his works; which shews, that men so eminently good as the martyrs, could not, without a change of nature, become demons or mischievous spirits, though wicked men might become such without that change.

to

to shew, that the Heathens, the Jews, the first founders of christianity, and the primitive Christians, were all agreed in considering them as human spirits.

But you represent this as a very useless undertaking. For you say^f, that inasmuch as “ these spirits were judged capable of entering the bodies of mankind, you would fain know where the difference lyes, with regard to the argument, between such possessions, and possessions by other evil spirits.” Were the reality of possessions to be taken for granted, it would, I allow, be a matter of very little moment, to determine who the possessing spirits were. But as the reality of possessions is the main point in question, it is of great importance to determine, whether the cause to which they are referred, be capable of producing such effects. If the possessing demons spoken of in the New Testament were heathen gods, that is, such human spirits as were thought to become deities; then the Scripture furnishes us with two unanswerable objections

^f Inquiry, p. 135, see p. 168.

against the reality of their possessions. For the Scripture both asserts the utter impotence of all the heathen gods^s; and gives such an account of the state of departed^h spirits, as is absolutely inconsistent with their having any power of entering the bodies of mankind. Both these objections were urged in the Essay; and I have now the satisfaction to find, that the force of one of them is admitted by Dr. Worthington himself. For you treat the notion, of the souls of dead men having power to enter the bodies of others, as the greatest absurdityⁱ. You likewise observe^k, that “we read in Scripture of *the spirits in prison*^l; but we do not read of any human spirits released from the prison of flesh, being suffered to roam at large, and to be made the scourges and tormentors of living mortals.”

With regard to the *moral character* of possessing demons, though you knew I ad-

^s Essay, p. 189, et seq.
and Dissert. on Mir. p. 161.

^h Essay, p. 190, 191.

ⁱ Inq. p. 171, 172.

^k Ibid. p. 182.

^l 1 Pet. iii. 19.

mitted

mitted, *that the New Testament did certainly, on some occasions; by demons, mean evil spirits^m*; yet you reproach me with *seeming*

^m Differt. on Miracles, p. 207, note (s); to which very note you refer your readers. *Inq.* p. 183. That I meant possessing demons, is plain from the reference to Mat. ix. 34. See *Essay*, p. 58. Nevertheless, you are; I apprehend, much mistaken in affirming, that demon is never used in Scripture but in a bad sense. *Inquiry*; p. 183, 184. Mr. Mede, whom you misrepresent as being of the same opinion with yourself, has fully proved, that in Acts xvii. 18. 1 Cor. x. 21. 1 Tim. iv. 1. Rev. ix. 20. demon is not to be taken for an evil spirit, but according to the theology of the Gentiles, for a deified human soul, p. 634, et seq. But you think that even in Act. xvii. 18. demon could not have a good meaning, because *the heathen philosophers were but ill-disposed towards Christ and his apostles*. *Inq.* p. 185. It was very natural for you to take it for granted, that men will misrepresent those whom they dislike: but I think it possible that a Heathen might scorn such a practice; especially in a case where the very absurdity of it would prevent its ill effect. Notwithstanding what I have seen in your book, I am still persuaded that this argument is generally conclusive.

You plead, that *δαιμόνια* was taken by the Heathens in a good sense, but that, amongst Christians, it was put for impiety. *Inq.* p. 134. How then would St. Paul be understood by the Heathens, when in addressing them he styled them *δαιμόνιοι*? See *Essay*, p. 208.

to have a great tenderness for their moral characterⁿ, and even with seeming to have a GREAT VENERATION for them^o. Who grants you an indulgence for using such language, it may become you well to consider.—As to several of the *epithets* applied to demons in the Gospels, I still think, that they do not refer to their *personal qualities*, but to the *effects* they were supposed to produce. You suppose that some devils are *deaf and dumb*^p. Have *spiritual* beings *corporeal* organs? And was it revealed to the evangelists, that the devils to whom you refer were deprived of their speech and hearing? Is it not more natural to suppose, that the men said to be possessed by these demons, were thought to be thereby rendered dumb and deaf? That this was really the case, will appear by comparing the evangelists Matthew and Luke together, in the account they give of the same demoniac. Matthew^q speaks only of the demoniac as being blind and dumb: *There was brought unto Jesus one possessed with a demon* (in the original it is

ⁿ Inquiry, p. 325.^o Ibid. p. 183.^p Ib.

p. 51, 322.

^q ch. xii. 22.

a demoniac^r) blind and dumb: and he healed him, insomuch that the blind and dumb both spake and saw. This man's disorder, as was shewn in the Essay^s, was that species of madness called *melancholy*, which sometimes renders men both blind and dumb, and was anciently ascribed to possession. Accordingly, when the demon was gone out, or his disorder was cured, the man recovered his speech and sight. In Luke we read, *Jesus was casting out a demon; and it was dumb. And it came to pass, when the demon was gone out, the dumb spake**. Explain the language of Luke in conformity to that of Matthew, and his meaning will be, "Jesus was curing a demoniacal disorder, which had rendered the patient dumb. And no sooner was the disorder cured, than the patient recovered his speech." The Cambridge manuscript reads, *προσφέρεται αὐτῷ δαιμονιζόμενος κωφός*. And, indeed, it is self-evident, that Luke is speaking of the effect of the demoniacal disorder

^r δαιμονιζόμενος.

^s P. 113—116.

* Luke xi. 14.

upon the patient. If the demoniac recovered his speech at this time, he had certainly lost it before.

When demons are called *unclean*, the reason seems to be, that persons under that melancholy and maniacal disorder, of which they were the reputed authors, were continually defiling themselves with objects esteemed by the Jews unclean^t. But you suppose these spirits were called unclean, as for other reasons, so for this in particular, their *inhabiting a man's belly, and dwelling in that place which is the receptacle of ordure*^u. You may more easily quote an authority, than produce a good reason, for this opinion, or for that which you next mention^x; both of which shock common sense and decency too much, to require or bear a refutation. The very filthiness of this part of your work secures it from being exposed as it deserves.

I cannot conclude this letter, without observing farther, that from the principle here contended for; viz. "that possessions

^t Essay, p. 62.
p. 325.

^u Inquiry, p. 324.

^x Inq.

were referred to human spirits," it cannot be inferred, that I deny the existence of fallen angels, much less that I deny the existence of human souls in a state of separation from the body.

You are pleased to tell the world, "that I have made short work with the devil and his angels; and have done more than all the exorcists put together ever pretended to: that I have laid the devil, and all other evil spirits, banished them out of the world, and in a manner destroyed their very existence^r." There may be much wit, but indeed, Sir, there is no truth in this language. I have never denied; nor could I, without great absurdity, take upon me to deny, the existence of evil spirits originally of a rank superior to mankind. And, as we are ignorant of the laws of the spiritual world, it would be great presumption to take upon us to determine the sphere of their operation. That they have no dominion over the natural world, which is governed by fixed and invariable laws, is a truth attested in the amplest manner by reason, by re-

^r Ap. to Inq. p. 332.

velation,

velation, and by our own experience. But the question is, whether possessions are referred to fallen angels, or to human spirits. To say they are referred to the latter, is by no means to banish the former out of the world. I do not remember, that Mede, or Sykes, or Lardner, were ever charged with, or even suspected of, what you impute to me, and what you might, upon the same grounds, have imputed to them.

But you go farther still, and affirm, that “ I seem to be persuaded, that Beelzebub and all other demons are non-entities^z; and that I have laboured to prove their non-existence and absolute nullity^a.” You add, “ that if these demons, or deified human spirits are all annihilated, all other human souls, after they have left the body, may be reduced to nothing.” And you ask with seeming concern, *what becomes of the doctrine of a future state^b?* To the *Essay*, and other writings of the same tendency, you impute the revival and growth

^z Ap. to Inq. p. 332.
p. 330.

^b Inq. p. 192.

^a Inq. p. 192, see also

of the *Sadducean creed*, that there is neither *angel nor spirit*^c.

But is it impossible for human spirits to exist, unless they are turned into demons? Does not Dr. Worthington himself allow, that the souls of men survive the dissolution of the body; and, at the same time, deny their power of possessing mankind? If the doctrine of the *Essay* favours the Sadducean creed, that of the *Inquiry* does the same. But you say, the author of the *Essay* has laboured to prove the non-existence and absolute nullity of demons. What he really attempted to prove, is, that those reputed demons to whom possessions were referred, had no more power to produce these effects, than if they had no existence in nature^d. But at the same time he contends for the reality of a separate state^e, and for the existence of those very spirits which were falsely believed to be changed into demons, of whom St. James speaks under their vulgar denomination, and of whom he says, that they believe and tremble^f.

^c *Inquiry*, p. 227.

no existence at all as demons.

p. 161.

^d Strictly speaking, they had

^e *Dissert. on Mir.*

^f *Essay*, p. 211.

Nay, notwithstanding all the pains you have taken to misrepresent me as Sadducee, you were willing, in case you were charged with this misrepresentation, to provide yourself with a salvo, by saying^g, *you persuade yourself, I did not mean to carry my argument so far*, that is, so far as to conclude against the permanency of human souls, after they have left the body: language, which falls far short of what you know to be my avowed opinion, but which nevertheless serves to shew, you did not really believe me to be a favourer of the Sadducean creed, though you were not very unwilling to convey that impression of me to others.

I cannot conclude this letter, though already of too great a length, without taking notice of one farther argument that you have employed to discredit the notion of possessing demons adopted in the Essay; viz. “that taken from its infernal origin.” For you tell us, *it could proceed only from the father of lies; and that wicked spirits infuse a belief of it into weak people*^h. I intended to compliment you upon this notable discovery, till

^g Inquiry, p. 192.

^h Inq. p. 206, 209.

I found you modestly gave the honour of it to St. Chrysoftom, and very gratefully acknowledged your obligation to him for his *information*¹. Still, Sir, I congratulate you upon your easy and expeditious method of answering the arguments of your opponents. You have only to call them suggestions of the devil; that is a sufficient refutation. Your opponents, indeed, might take the same method to refute you; but they are under less temptation to do it, and have some regard to their reputation. Perhaps it would be a matter of prudence in you, Sir, to be somewhat cautious how you claim too great a familiarity with the devil, and profess to be let into his secrets, and to know what particular opinions he infuses into the minds of men. You would not be open to the same suspicion, if, whenever you were at a loss to answer the reasonings of your opponents, you cried out with the honest quaker in the like distress, *Ob argument, Ob argument, the Lord rebuke thee!*

I am,
Reverend Sir, &c.

¹ Inquiry, p. 210.

L E T T E R III.

Reverend Sir,

HAVING examined at large your notion of possessing demons, I proceed now to consider your explication of *demoniacal possession*.

You call your performance “ an impartial inquiry into the *case* of the Gospel demoniacs.” But you have taken very little care to state their case with precision; and have, I apprehend, much mistaken or misrepresented it. You had undertaken to produce “ instances from the New Testament, of the devil’s possessing men under different names from that of demon^a.” In order to make good this point, you found it necessary to rank amongst demoniacs, those persons who were not really such.

^a See above, p. 48, and Inq. p. 152, 155—159.

You mention Judas as “an instance that comes fully up to the case in point^b.” Satan, indeed, is said *to enter*^c Judas; but he was no more a demoniac than Ananias, *whose heart Satan had filled*^d. A great distinction is to be made between *satanical*

^b Inquiry, p. 92.

^c You assert, (Inq. p. 95.) “that the devil did *literally* enter into the body of the traitor.” I shall leave this assertion to the rebuke of Calvin. On John xiii. 27, he says, *Nimis vero insulse delirant, qui diabolum fingunt essentialiter, ut loquuntur, Judam intrasse.* Who is not surprised to find you affirming, upon the authority of the most superstitious amongst all the Heathens, that “evil spirits take the opportunity of conveying themselves into men’s bodies while they are at their meals;” and confirming this senseless opinion by a misapplication of John xiii. 27? *Inq. p. 164, 165.* The evangelist, in the passage to which you refer, does not say, that satan entered Judas *with* the sop, but *after* it. The delivery of the sop to Judas, was the circumstance that expressly marked him out as the traitor, and exposed him to public disgrace; and this fired his resentment to such a degree, that he could bear the place no longer. Finding that his treachery was discovered, he thought that he might as well go and receive the reward of it. In this manner, it is not improbable; and at this time, it is certain, the *temptation* of satan gained full *admission* into his heart.

^d Acts v. 3.

temptation

temptation and *demoniacal possession*. Nay, you do yourself admit^c, “that many may be too much in the power of the devil, without being bodily possessed by him.”

Nor was the woman^e whom *satan* or the adversary had *bound*, a demoniac; whether her infirm habit of body proceeded from the relaxation of her nerves, or was *inflicted* by an evil spirit. This case was explained in the Essay^g; and is, in effect, given up by yourself. For you say^h, “this case, in strictness of speech, cannot perhaps be called a *possession* so properly as an *obsession*. It would, perhaps, have been more proper to have observed, that the miracle performed upon her, is not said to consist either in the ejection or repulsion of a demon, but in *making her straight*ⁱ.”

The language of Peter to which you next appeal^k, *Jesus healed all that were oppressed of the devil*^l, must not be explained by modern opinions, but by the sentiments of the ancient Jews, who considered all dif-

^c Inq. p. 156.

^g Essay, p. 76—78.

^h Inquiry, p. 89.

ⁱ Luke xiii. 13.

^k Inq.

p. 156.

^l Acts x. 38. See Essay, p. 74.

eases,

cases, especially those of the most malignant nature, as proceeding from the agency of some spiritual being^m, acting as the instrument of divine providenceⁿ. But the Jews did not consider all that were oppressed by an evil spirit or diseased, as being possessed by demons. Nor will you affirm, that all the subjects of Christ's healing power were demoniacs. It is absurd to restrain the language of the apostle to any one particular species of disorders, it being his immediate design to shew, that Christ demonstrated his divine commission, by *healing* (as St. Matthew^o speaks) *all manner of sickness, and all manner of disease amongst*

^m See Essay, p. 76. Lightfoot on Luke xiii. 11, 16. and Hammond on John vii. 20.

ⁿ Non enim invenies Deum ullum opus fecisse, nisi per manus alicujus angeli, Maimonides, Mor. Nevoc. p. 200. We have seen, that, originally, the term *satan*, (which is equivalent to that of *devil*) when applied to an angel, did not express the malignity of his disposition, but the nature of his commission, or his being appointed to act as an adversary. It is probable, however, that the Jews might consider the angel of affliction and punishment as an evil being, but still as acting by divine commission.

• Ch. iv. 23.

the people. In this sense the language of St. Peter is understood by our best interpreters^p. And had you, Sir, when you explained it of such as were possessed by the devil, recollected your own idea of possessions, as not necessarily importing any bodily disease, you could not have been guilty of so great an absurdity as that of making the sacred historian say, what, in effect, you do make him say, that Christ healed all who had no disease to be healed.

No less absurd is it to suppose^q, that St. Paul refers to what the ancients understood by possession, when he tells the Ephesians^r, *In time past ye walked, according to the prince of the power of the air, the prince and leader of that spirit or temper that now worketh in the children of disobedience.* St. Paul is here describing the state of the unconverted Gentiles, and you suppose that he represents them all as demoniacs^s, though nothing

^p Omnes ægri, qui ad Christum adducuntur, dicuntur infideri a dæmoniis. Hammond on John vii. 20. ed. Clerici. ^q Inq. p. 158. ^r Chap. ii. 2.

^s This strange mistake, I suppose, led you (Inq. p. 204.) to conclude, from the custom of the converts from

thing could be more foreign from his purpose^t.

I have now examined, as I had before promised, all the cases that you have produced, as instances of the devil's possessing men under different names from that of demon; and they serve only to shew, how little you understood your subject. If the doctrine of the learned author, whom you cite with approbation^u, be true, "that *dreaming* is but *possession* in sleep;" there is scarce a man you meet with, who is not possessed. But what has this to do with the demoniacs of the Gospel?

The ancients, both Heathens and Jews, affixed as precise and determinate an idea

from Heathenism to renounce the devil at their baptism, and from the ceremony of exorcising the devil which preceded it, that the possessing demons were, in the opinion of the primitive Christians, the devil and his angels. But these renunciations and exorcisms have not the least relation to demoniacal possession. They did not suppose the catechumen or convert to be mad, but to be wicked, and as such under the power of the devil, previous to his baptism.

^t This passage is explained at large. Dissert. on Miracles, p. 155—161. ^u Appendix to Inq. p. 344

to demoniacal possession, as they did to blindness, deafness, fevers, palsies, or any other distemper. And the demoniacs of the New Testament are the very same with those mentioned in other authors^x. Both the Syrophenician woman, who was a Heathen, and the evangelists describe the case of her daughter in the same terms^y. The case also of the epileptic youth is represented no otherwise by the evangelists, than it is by his father, who was a Jew^z. It would be as unreasonable to affirm, that the blind, the lame, and the deaf, who were cured by Christ, were different from those described under these terms in other countries, as to affirm this concerning demoniacs. Accordingly the sacred writers, no less than the ancient Jews and Heathens, distinguish demoniacs from those who laboured under other complaints^a. Now, wherein did this difference consist? By what symptoms were they distinguished?

^x Essay, p. 142. ^y Mat. xv. 22. Mark vii. 25.

^z Compare Mat. xvii. 15, 18, 19. Mark ix. 17—29.

Luke ix. 37—42. ^a Mat. iv. 24. Mark i. 34.

Luke vii. 21. ch. viii. 2.

You

You all along consider demoniacs as persons who had a demon or devil in them: but this is a very defective account of them; it is not a sufficient discrimination of them, even on your own principles. For you suppose, that evil spirits enter men with their food, in order to refresh themselves with the ordure of the human body. But no one who had a spirit within him for such a purpose, was, properly speaking, a demoniac.

You sometimes speak of demoniacs as *great and enormous sinners*. In these severe terms you reproach Mary Magdalen^b. You represent demoniacs in general, as *being much more under the dominion of the devil than others^c*; and say, that *the end of all diabolical possession must have been to corrupt the hearts of men^d*. What you have advanced on this point, is totally destitute of proof. The gospel never speaks of possessed persons in any terms of reproach. We read of one who had been a demoniac

^b Inq. p. 83.
326.

^c P. 156, 157. compare p. 220,

^d Inq. p. 96.

from his *childhood*^c; and according to you, there was another, whom our Saviour called a *daughter of Abraham*^f. Will you deliberately affirm, that either of these persons was a great and enormous sinner? Were we even to allow the truth of what you have advanced, still you have not determined what measure of moral guilt is a certain sign of possession.

Nor have you pointed out any bodily disorders, by which possession might be certainly known and distinguished. You say, indeed, that it cannot be proved, *that any one demoniac had any other madness, or epilepsy, or other complaint, than such as appears to have been actually caused by possession*^g. And when speaking of the Gadarene demoniacs, you tell us^h, *You cannot discover any insanity in either of them, but what, in the language of the faculty, was symptomatical, and solely effected by the devils that possessed them.* These expressions imply, that insanity and other disorders might be the effect of possession. But,

^c Mark ix. 21. παιδικῶν ^f Luke xiii. 16.

^g Inq. p. 9.

^h P. 41.

though

though you speak of a *symptomatical insanity*, yet you have not informed us of any one symptom of that species of insanity, which is effected solely by devils; and consequently leave us at a loss to determine who are to be deemed demoniacs. Nay, of one demoniac you sayⁱ, “it doth not appear that the man was in the least disordered in his senses; and that no such thing is mentioned of him by the evangelists, even as the effect of his possession.” So that according to your account of the matter, a man may be possessed who is not mad; and if he be mad, we cannot pronounce him possessed.

You go farther still; and though not unwilling to allow, that evil spirits may take advantage of men’s bodily indisposition^k, (just as you suppose they do of men’s eating and drinking); yet you expressly affirm^l, *that it does not appear, that these demoniacs, those spoken of by Matthew^m, had any natural disorder at all.* You affirm the same of Judasⁿ, whom you consider as a demoniac, and who certainly

ⁱ Inq. p. 16.^k Appendix to Inq. p. 342.^l Inq. p. 9.^m Ch. iv. 24.ⁿ P. 92.

had

had no distemper. With respect to the daughter of the Syro-phenician woman, *you desire it may be observed, that here is no one distemper mentioned, as connected with this case*^o. And speaking of Mary Magdalene, out of whom our Saviour is said to have cast seven demons, you say^p, *We find not a word of any distemper, much less of any complication of distempers, which she laboured under.*

Such is the account you have given of that demoniacal possession which was asserted by the ancients! You have no conception of it's true nature; nor do you point out those peculiar symptoms, on which the ancients founded their belief of it. This error has led you into many others, and affects the very foundation of your system. Had you either consulted the ancients yourself, or attended to those extracts from them which were laid before you in the work^q you undertook to refute, you could not have fallen into such gross mistakes on the subject.

^o Inquiry, p. 82.
ch. i. sect. 5, 6.

^p Inq. p. 83.

^q Essay,

Demoniacs (or, if I may be allowed the expression, *demonized persons*^r) were such as were thought to have a demon or demons, not only within them, but *inspiring* and *actuating* them; suspending the faculties of their minds, and governing the members of their bodies. The demons were supposed to inform the bodies of the possessed, in the same manner that their own souls did at all other times.

Hence it came to pass, that every thing said or done by the demoniacs, was often ascribed to the in-dwelling demons. Plato^s, if we may credit Clemens Alexandrinus, affirms, that *demoniacs do not use their own dialect or tongue, but that of the demons who have entered into them.* The testimony of Lucian, when stating the common opinion concerning persons possessed, is full to our purpose: *The patient is silent; the demon returns the answer to*

^r δαιμονιζόμενοι.

^s Apud Clem. Alex. Strom. I. p. 405, Oxon. οἱ τὴν αὐτῶν ἐφθέγγονται φωνὴν ἑδὲ διάλεκτον, ἀλλὰ τὴν τῶν ὑπεισίουτων δαιμόνων.

the questions that are asked^t. Accordingly Apollonius thus addresses a youth supposed to be possessed: *It is not you that revile me, but the demon*^u. The reason of this language is explained by what Apollonius adds, *A demon agitates you*^x.

The demoniac himself indeed is sometimes represented as speaking and acting; but it is because he was the organ or instrument of speech and action to the demon by whom he was inspired and actuated. In these different views, what was said or done, was attributed sometimes to the one, and sometimes to the other. Nor is it unusual on other occasions, to refer the same act indifferently, either to the agent, or to the instrument. The demoniac, during the time of his possession, was so entirely out of his own power, and so absolutely under the influence of the demon, that he was not considered as being him-

^t Ὁ μὲν ἰσθῶν ἀντὶς σιωπᾶ. ὁ δαίμων δὲ ἀποκρίνεται, ἑλληνίζων, ἢ ἑαρθαρίζων, Lucian Philopseud. p. 337, tom. 2. ed. Amstel. 1687.

^u Ἐ σὺ τᾶντα ἐβρίσκες, ἀλλ' ὁ δαίμων, Philostrat. vit. Apollon. p. 157. ed. Olear. Compare Mark i. 23—26.

^x δαίμων ἐλάτνει σε. Philostrat. ubi supra.

self, but rather as a demon, and was often addressed under that very title^y.

Demoniacs having been educated in the common opinion concerning the nature and reality of possessions, did (as it was natural to suppose they would) frequently fancy themselves to be possessed. Accordingly we find them addressing the spirits that they supposed to be within them^z, and speaking and acting in conformity to the apprehended sentiments and inclinations of those spirits^a. They either conceived of themselves as being demons; or spoke in the same manner as if they had been such, because they considered themselves as speaking in their name, and under their influence^b.

The peculiar symptoms of demoniacal possession were certain kinds of insanity, such as the ancients could not account for by natural causes^c, and seemed to argue the seizure of the understanding by a male-

^y Loquere larva. Plautus, Mercator, act. v. sc. iv. v. 20. ^z Essay, p. 251. note (c). ^a Id. ib. note (e).

^b See Essay, p. 250—256.

^c Id. p. 88.

volent demon, who instigated the unhappy patient to every thing that was extravagant, and injurious to himself and others. It has been shewn^d, that amongst the Greeks, the Latins, the Jews, and other eastern people^e, insanity was an inseparable effect of possession: that amongst the primitive Christians, reputed demoniacs were all mad, melancholy, or epileptic persons^f:
and

^d Essay, ch. i. sect. v.

^e With respect to the Turcs, the Arabs, and the Persians, in particular, my learned and worthy friend, Michael Dodson, Esq. has referred me to the following passage in Hyde's *Rel. Vet. Pers.* p. 400, ed. Oxon. 1760, which confirms what is advanced in the Essay: *Quod autem insani æstimarentur sancti, non est mirum, cum omnes vates, tempore vaticinii, fere erant quasi ecstatici: et sane apud Turcas, qui de dictis oraculis nihil unquam audiverunt, etiam hodie, quivis maniacus æstimatur sanctus, quia spiritu (ut credunt) afflatus et actus: unde faustum ducitur talis hominis manicam tangere, vel eum tangere, qui eandem tetigerat. Et talis ab eis & Arabibus vocatur—spiritu obfessus, a Persis —dæmoniacus, furens, seu —furens Deo, numine tactus et afflatus, ενθεος.*

^f See Essay, p. 126, 127, and the passage from Lactantius in particular, there cited, which explains the sentiments of the ancient Christians, both concerning the demoniacs of their own times, and those cured by

and that such likewise were all the demoniacs of the New Testament^g. The symptoms of the latter are the very same with those of the demoniacs described in other ancient writings; and are all maniacal or epileptic.

In some instances, indeed, no particular symptoms are specified; and hence you are forward to conclude, that some demoniacs had no disorder of understanding, nor any distemper whatsoever. But you forget, Sir, that amongst the ancients, no man was thought to be possessed, who was not insane^h. These two things, possession and insanity, were supposed to bear to each other the relation of cause and effect; and it was from the latter, that men inferred the former*. Hence it came to pass, that to be possessed, and to be mad, were used in a great measure as equivalent expressions. So necessarily was the idea of insanity connected with that of possession,

Christ. See also Beza, cited in the Essay, p. 342, note (c).

^g Essay, ch. i. sect. vi.

^h Essay, p. 78, et seq.

* See Philostrat. vit. Appollon. p. 157.

that

that, in the age and country in which Christ lived, *possession* became a term to express *madness*, even in cases in which the *lunacy* did not proceed from the former, and was especially referred to a different cause. When the evangelists, therefore, call any one a *demoniac*; or say, *he had a demon*, they by these very terms represent him as mad. Your notion of demoniacs, though it may be countenanced by a few moderns, is one of the most glaring contradictions to the sentiments of the ancients (who certainly best knew their own meaning) I have ever met with. If the demoniacs of the Gospel laboured under no distemper whatsoever, why is it said, that they were *cured*, and *made whole*ⁱ; and even that they were *cured* or *healed of evil spirits*^k? This language implies, that

* Essay, p. 84.

ⁱ Mat. iv. 24. ch. xvii. 18. Luke vi. 18. ch. ix. 42. Act. v. 16. Concerning the daughter of the Syrophenician woman in particular, it is said, she was made whole, Mat. xv. 28. which ill agrees with your observation, (Inq. p. 82.) “that there is no one distemper mentioned, as connected with this case.”

^k Christ *cured many of infirmities, and plagues, and evil spirits*, Luke vii. 21. *Certain women had been healed of evil spirits and infirmities*, ch. viii. 2.

they had some disease, and that the phrase, *evil spirits*, did itself import a species of diseases. And if that species of diseases was not maniacal, why is the cure of it described by a restoration to sanity of mind¹?

You contradict yourself, as well as oppose the truth, in the account you have given of the nature of demoniacal possession. Though, when it served your purpose, you maintain, that some demoniacs *are mentioned without reference to any distemper whatsoever*^m; yet, at other times, your language plainly implies, that demoniacs, as such, were mad: for you represent their cure as consisting in their *being restored to their right mind*ⁿ. When speaking of the drowning of the swine, you say, “that it proceeded from the rage, which the possession *naturally* produced in them.” Now, if possession produces madness naturally; then every person that was possessed was certainly mad; which

¹ Essay, p. 103.

^m Inq. p. 9.

ⁿ Inq. p. 220.

^o Inq. p. 30.

is all that we here undertook to prove. The present question does not concern the reality, but the nature and symptoms, of possession. Even supposing possessions to be real, still it must be allowed, that madness was their concomitant and effect.

From hence it appears, that the question between us, is not, *Whether the possessions mentioned in the Gospel are real or imaginary*^p, in your abstracted view of them, or without including those effects which they were always supposed to produce, and which the very terms, *demoniacal seizure or possession*, were used to express. The only proper question on this subject, is, “Whether those kinds of insanity which were considered by the ancients, as the symptoms and evidences of demoniacal possession, were truly such; or proceeded from natural causes.”

From the foregoing explication of demoniacal possession, we may also learn, upon what ground it was that the ancients distinguished demoniacs from the diseased,

^p Inquiry, p. 1.

and

and even from lunatics. That the New Testament itself makes such a distinction, I readily admit. The evangelist says^a, *They brought to Jesus all sick people, that were taken with divers diseases and torments, and (or even) those which were possessed with devils* (in the original they are described by one word^r, which signifies *demoniacs*), *and those which were lunatic, and those that had the palsy*. Hence you^s, Sir, after many others, raise an objection against the doctrine of the Essay, under a mistaken apprehension, that if reputed demoniacs only laboured under natural disorders, there could be no foundation for the distinction made in the Gospel between their case, and that of the other persons specified by St. Matthew.

When possessions were distinguished from diseases; by the latter, the ancients meant such diseases as affect only the *body*, or imply some disorder in the corporeal system; while the former supposed an

^a Mat. iv. 24. See Essay, p. 64.

^r δαμονιζόμενος.

^s Inq. p. 7, & seq.

alienation of *mind*, such as did not proceed from any disorder in the corporeal system, but from the immediate presence and agency of a demon. This supposed difference in the two cases, is the obvious ground of the distinction originally made between possessions and diseases: a distinction, however, that the New Testament does not always observe. For it sometimes comprehends possessions under diseases, or speaks of the latter as a distinct species of the former^t.

As to the distinction made between possessions and lunacies, there is no difficulty in accounting for it. Amongst the moderns, indeed, madmen and lunatics are the same; but they were not so amongst the ancients. Both were considered as cases of possession; both likewise were cases of insanity; nevertheless, they were contra-distinguished from each other on account of their different symptoms. By demoniacs, such as were emphatically so called, and without any farther description,

^t Essay, ch. i. sect. iv. and p. 352.

the ancients always meant madmen, or possessed madmen. By lunatics they meant epileptics. The latter denomination expressed the peculiar symptoms of their disorder; the former was given them, because the paroxysms and periods of it were supposed to be regulated by the moon^u. As the fits of this disorder were ascribed to possession; so the patients were thought to be more subject to the incursion of demons at the changes of the moon, than at any other time^x.

From these circumstances it is evident, that, in the opinion of the ancients, every demoniac was not a lunatic or an epileptic person; though the latter had a demon no less than the former. Their respective disorders were different in their own natures, and attended with different symptoms. The evangelists, therefore, might as reasonably distinguish between demoniacs and lunatics, as the moderns do between madmen and epileptics. The objection we have been considering, frequently as it has been urged, is excusable only in an English reader; being built

^u Essay, p. 120, 121.

^x P. 122.

entirely

entirely on the false supposition, that lunacy had the same meaning affixed to it by the ancients, as it bears in our own language.

I will trespass on your patience one moment longer, for the sake of observing, that the same person might be both a demoniac (or madman) and an epileptic. Such, perhaps, the youth in the gospel was^y. He was *lunatic and sore vexed*^z: he was vexed by a demon, or disordered in his mind, as well as subject to epileptic fits. Or the expression may only import, that during these fits, he was violently agitated by demons, or quite outrageous.

I am,

Reverend Sir,

Your's, &c.

^y Is aut infanus simul erat et epilepticus, quod non raro fit; aut epilepsia ad lunæ circuitus revertente, quod frequentissimum est, laborabat. Mead's *Medica Sacra*, p. 82. Sæpe enim evenit, ut post longum tempus dementiæ superveniat epilepsia. Sunt enim affines hi morbi, p. 69. See *Essay*, p. 118—124.

^z Mat. xvii. 15.

LETTER

L E T T E R IV.

Reverend Sir,

THOUGH you had not formed a just idea of the nature of demoniacal possession, you have shewn a very sufficient zeal to support its *reality*. Your proofs of this point, I now proceed to examine.

You begin with observing, that *this is a question of facts^a*; that facts are *objects of sense, than which there is nothing we are less liable to be deceived in^b*; that they are the *proper subjects of testimony^b*; and that they ought to be received when *properly attested^c*. You observe farther, that if *such facts stand upon the evidence of a divine testimony; if they are recorded by inspired writers, they have then a sanction above all that is human^d*. These general principles

^a Inquiry, p. 2.

^b Ib.

^c P. 3.

^d P. 5.

you

you apply to the case of the New Testament demoniacs; and plead^c, *that the narrations, which we meet with in the gospel, of persons possessed with evil spirits, run in the usual stile of history, as other historical facts are generally related; and that there is not the least intimation given any where, throughout the Scriptures, that they are to be understood otherwise, than as real matters of fact.* You then distinctly examine the several cases of reputed possession related in the historical books of the New Testament, and argue from the respective circumstances of each. But the great argument which you draw from all these cases, is the apprehended testimony of Christ and his apostles to the facts in question. You all along endeavour to shew, that the language of these divine instructors asserts or implies the doctrine of real possessions.

This being the argument which you have most laboured; and on which many others lay the greatest stress; I will examine it with attention and candour. Much

^c Inq. p. 5, 6. see also p. 12, 13.

was said in the Essay^f to shew its weakness, of which you have taken scarce any notice; and I might content myself with desiring you to answer what has been already offered; but the subject will bear farther illustration.

The various expressions used by Christ and his apostles, which seem to you to assert or imply the reality of possessions, may be comprehended under these three divisions. 1. Such as describe the disorder of the demoniacs. The historians affirm, that the people brought to Jesus, and to his apostles, (not those *who were possessed with devils*, but) *demoniacs*^g, and such as were *vexed with unclean spirits*. They tell us, that one person had *seven demons*; another, *a legion*^{*}; and a third, *a spirit of*

^f Inq. p. 307—379.

^g δαιμονιζόμενος.

* I here speak, as you do, on the supposition that the words (τὸν ἐχικότα τὸν λεγεῶνα) *him that had the legion*, in Mark v. 15. are genuine. It ought, however, to be observed, that Dr. Mill is positive, they are an interpolation. Even supposing them to be genuine, the evangelist might only mean, “him who said he had a legion.”

*Python*ⁱ or *divination*. Concerning the epileptic youth, the evangelists say^k, the *spirit rent him sore, the demon threw him down, and tare or convulsed him*: and concerning the Gadarene demoniac, *he was driven of the demon into the wilderness*^l.

2. Such as describe the cure of the demoniacs. Matthew affirms, that *Jesus cast out spirits with his word*. Christ himself declares, *Behold, I cast out demons!* He commissioned his apostles *to cast out demons*. And the seventy disciples said to Christ, *Lord even demons are subject to us, through thy name*. 3. Besides these seemingly direct assertions of possessions and dispossessions, several other expressions used by Christ or his apostles, are thought strongly to imply the reality of both. The history represents the demons as speaking to Christ or his apostles, and crying with a loud voice; and it represents these founders of christianity as *rebuking the demons, com-*

ⁱ Πυθώνας. Act. xvi. 16.

^k Mark ix. 22. Luke ix. 42.

^l Luke viii. 29.

manding them to hold their peace, and to come out.

It is chiefly from these, or other perfectly similar passages, that you draw this important conclusion, that the possessions and dispossessions spoken of in the New Testament, are attested as real facts; and that they ought to be admitted as such, both on account of the natural qualifications of the witnesses, and their authority as inspired and infallible writers^m. So well satisfied are you with the force of this reasoning, that you say, “ you do not know what can *now* be said to invalidate the belief of these possessionsⁿ.”

I will take the liberty, however, of submitting the following particulars to your consideration.

I. The possession and dispossession of demons, as they are explained by you, even supposing them to be real facts, are not, in their own nature, objects of sense; and therefore cannot be supported by the testimony of sense.

That incorporeal beings are neither visible to our eyes of flesh, nor discernible

^m Inq. p. 117—123.

ⁿ P. 123.

by any of our corporeal organs, is too evident to require proof. You yourself were aware of this; for you plead^o, *that facts, which are not objects of sense, may notwithstanding be sufficiently attested and ascertained by their effects and circumstances*: and you apply this observation to the case of possessions and dispossessions, which, you affirm, “*might have been visible enough in their effects and consequences*”^p. To render this remark serviceable to your cause, you should inform us, what those effects and consequences are, which ascertain the reality of possessions and dispossessions. This task you have undertaken; but, I apprehend, without any success.

There are, you observe^a, many phenomena in the material world which escape our senses, the reality of which notwithstanding, is incontrovertible. We cannot see the wind, but we hear the sound of it, and feel its power. All men believe there is such a meteor as the wind, because they hear the

^o Inq. p. 3.

^p Ib. p. 143, 144.

^a Inq. p. 144.

found of it, and feel its sensible effects. And all men will believe the reality of possessions, when you point out, with clearness and certainty, such effects of them as equally fall under the notice of their senses. Instead of doing this, you change the state of the question, and immediately add, *If we are to believe nothing about spiritual beings, but what falls under our senses, we must not believe so much as the existence of any of them.* The question was not, whether we may not have sufficient reason to believe the existence and agency of spiritual beings, though they do not fall under the notice of our senses; but whether their possessions did, in their effects and consequences, fall under the notice of our senses.

“No natural distemper,” you farther plead, “could ever be attended with more dreadful *agonies* than these possessions were.” Pray, Sir, inform the world, by what criterion you distinguish agonies produced by demons, from those which proceed from natural causes. You speak of a

^r Inq. p. 145.

variety of symptoms^r in the several cases of the New Testament demoniacs. But notwithstanding this variety, you have not pointed out one sure symptom of possession.

If you can not give us any sure sign of possession, you must be equally at a loss to furnish us with any sure sign of dispossession. Self-evident as it is, that the *ejection* of a demon from the human body does no more fall under the notice of our senses, than his *entrance* into it, yet you are pleased to say, that “there is as much evidence that a demon is expelled, arising from the work itself, as there is from the cure of a disease; the alteration produced being no less discernible in the one, than in the other.” Every one knows what sickness and health are, and therefore cannot be ignorant what alteration is made in a sick man, when he recovers his health. But is possession as obvious to our senses as sickness is? You do yourself plead, that many demoniacs do not appear to have any

^r Inq. p. 145.

^s P. 144.

^t Inq.

p. 9. See above, p. 96, 97.

natural disorder at all; and you have not hitherto shewn what other effects are produced by the devil's entrance into any one. How then can you determine what alteration is made in him, when the devil is expelled?

Had I not good reason then to call dispossessions, supposing them to be real, *invisible* miracles, and to assert that they cannot furnish out any *sensible* and *public proof* of Christ's power over demons"? Nevertheless, you say, *these are downright assertions against fact, as abundantly appears from what has been already observed**. You will be allowed to use this language, when you have pointed out the visible discriminating effects of dispossession, considered abstractedly from the cure of a distemper. Till then, the most prudent answer you can return to what I had urged to shew, that the bare expulsion of a spiritual and invisible being from the human body, can carry no conviction to mankind, is to affirm roundly, *that it does not deserve to have any notice to be*

* Essay, p. 386—396.

* Inq. p. 145, 146.

token of it^v. This you have affirmed; but I am persuaded, you were scarce satisfied with yourself in so doing. For you do take further notice of what you pretend did not deserve any.

You take no small pains to shew^z, what surely no one will deny, that those miracles could not be *invisible*, which were so *astonishing to multitudes*, and which produced *faith* both in the spectators and in the patients. But this faith and this astonishment were not, could not be, produced, by what was not seen, the supposed ejection of a demon; but by what was both seen and heard, the instantaneous cure of madmen, or their restoration to perfect sanity, at the sovereign command of Christ. As to the *confession* of the devils themselves; the *dread* and *confusion* they betrayed at Christ's presence, and their instantly, though *reluctantly*, quitting possession; these things, which you urge as public proofs of their being dispossessed^a, are the very points to be proved. What is

^v Inq. p. 146.
p. 111, 112, 221.

^z Ib. p. 146—151, and
^a Ib. p. 146.

wanted,

wanted, is, some authentic and sensible evidence, that what you call the confession, confusion and reluctance of devils, was not merely the language of the demoniacs, speaking under the influence of their disorder, and a belief of their having demons in them, or of their being themselves demons. You plead farther, that the demons were *literally incorporated^b with the demoniacs*; and by that means the *miraculous dispossessions of them became objects of sense*. You, perhaps, know what you meant, when you spoke (very philosophically, without doubt) of the *literal incorporation of incorporeal beings with a demoniac*. But as you have not attempted to shew, how this incorporation renders the dispossession of demons objects of sense, I need not inquire into your meaning.

You allow, that there are many *counterfeit possessions^c*: you ought, therefore, to have enabled us, clearly to distinguish between these, and such as are real. This was the more necessary, as you gravely tell us^d, that *the Heathens were misled by the*

^b Inq. p. 146.

^c Ib. p. 34, 213.

^d Appendix to Inq. p. 327.

ignis fatuus of the demons themselves, to judge concerning them otherwise than they really were in themselves. Men are no match for superior beings; and, therefore, if we are exposed to their delusions in this matter, who can point out the certain discriminating effects of possessions and dispossessions? Who with safety can trust his senses? But as you were under no necessity of incumbering your scheme with this difficulty, I shall take no farther notice of it.

In their own nature, possessions and dispossessions, according to your account of them, are not objects of sense; and, consequently, are not proper subjects of human testimony. Even supposing them to be real facts, no man can pronounce them to be such, upon any evidence, except that of revelation. For as to *reason*, you have quite precluded it; the reality of demoniacal possession *being*, according to you, *no more an object of reason, than musick is to the deaf, or colours to the blind*°.

The proper inference from hence is, not what you^f represent it; viz. *that the evan-*

° Inq. p. 142.

^f Ib. p. 143.

gelist, were very idle in attempting to give any testimony concerning the ejection of demons; but that it is absurd to suppose, that they did give their testimony either to possessions or dispossessions, in the sense in which you explain them. They tell us, that they testified only such things as they had heard and seen^s. You, on the contrary, make them testify what they neither saw nor heard. It was not even possible, that the evidence of sense should convince them, or any one else, that a man had any demon at all within him; much less that he had precisely *seven* demons, or an entire *legion*. On this ground, therefore, your doctrine could not be received nor recommended by the apostles.

How very foreign from the purpose then is all that you^h, after many others, have urged concerning the character and competency of the witnesses, and their peculiar recommendations, such as their being eye-witnesses of Christ's cure of demoniacs, and their being commissioned by him to perform the same miracle, together with

^s 1 John i. 1, 2, 3.

^h Inq. p. 117—123.

Luke's profession as a phyfician? Neither did their general character, nor any of the peculiar recommendations of them here fpecified, make thofe things objects of fenfe to them, which were not fo to other perfons. Nor can I fee any reafon to believe, that the apoftles were better qualified than others, to judge concerning the nature of any of thofe difeafes, which were the fubjects of their healing power.

But *facts*, you plead, *may ftand upon the evidence of a divine testimony, if they are recorded by inspired and infallible writers*ⁱ. By having recourfe to fupernatural infpiration, you give up the natural qualifications of the witneffes. For what occafion could there be for a miracle to reveal to them facts, of which, without that miracle, they were capable and competent judges? Either the one or the other of thefe points muft be given up. But, I apprehend, neither can be maintained. Accordingly, I proceed to fhew,

II. That the reality of poffeffions and difpoffeffions neither was, nor could fitly

ⁱ Inquiry, p. 5, 118.

be, established by the authority of Christ and his apostles, considered as inspired and infallible persons.

You, Sir, have not so much as attempted to prove, that their inspiration extended to the knowledge of the secret cause of those symptoms which were denominated possessions. Nevertheless, till you had previously established this point, you had no right to appeal to their inspiration on the present occasion. It is the fault in reasoning that logicians call *begging the question*. You have no more reason to suppose, that the apostles were miraculously enlightened with the knowledge of demoniacal, than with the knowledge of any other, disorders. Why then should you urge their authority more in one case than in the other? There is no sort of evidence from the New Testament, that demoniacal possession, considered as the cause of insanity, was made the subject matter of revelation. It is never taught as a doctrine^k;

^k You yourself say, (Inq. p. 6.) *Matters of doctrine are delivered in the Gospels, as doctrine.* Where is the doctrine of possessions so delivered?

never

never asserted either by Christ or his apostles, when they were opening the contents of their commission; though they most faithfully revealed the whole counsel of God. Indeed, it is a subject never professedly treated of; scarce ever incidentally mentioned, but in relating the disorder and cure of demoniacs.

It is not only groundless, but absurd, to suppose that possessions, in the view in which we are here considering them, were made the subject matter of revelation. For the miracles performed upon the demoniacs, like those performed upon other persons, were designed for the conviction, not of believers, but unbelievers. They do not *suppose* faith in the authority of Christ, but *beget* it. Consequently, the nature of these miracles is to be judged of by natural reason alone; not by an authority, which is not admitted previous to their performance. Scarce can you dishonour the first founders of our religion more, than by making them urge their inspiration and authority, in a case to which it could not extend,

extend, and upon persons by whom it was not yet acknowledged.

These considerations weigh much with me; and were enlarged upon in the Essay¹. You have returned no answer to them^m; and till you do, I cannot but be of opinion, that the question concerning possessions, considered as a question of philosophy; neither is decided, nor could, with propriety, be decided, by the authority of the inspired teachers of christianity. This is a sufficient answer to your question; “Were not the disciples to be trusted with this *esoteric* doctrine?”

From hence it follows, that whatever opinion the evangelists entertained concerning the reality of possessions, is to be

¹ Essay, p. 358—363, and p. 363—369.

^m This is the more remarkable, as (Inq. p. 133.) you quote the words which introduce these considerations. You allow that Christ and his apostles had no divine warrant to change the vulgar language, in describing the case of the demoniacs. But had they any *direct* revelation concerning their real case? To say their language corresponded to what you mean by the *truth of things*, is taking for granted the very point to be proved.

considered

considered as their own *private* opinion; in the philosophy of which we have no more concern, than we have in the philosophy of St. Paul, when he said, *that which thou sowest is not quickened, except it die*ⁿ. With the highest reverence, let us receive all those truths which the messengers of God have taught us in his name. But it would put an end to many controversies, were it carefully considered, that on points not included in their commission, these messengers of God have not interposed their authority; nor can we, therefore, on these points, be determined by it.

But if possessions and dispossessions, according to your abstracted view of them, are not the subjects of any testimony, whether human or divine; you will naturally ask, how is the language of the New Testament concerning them to be understood? I answer, just as the same language was commonly understood in the age in which the Gospel was published. For

^A 1 Cor. xv. 36. See Essay, p. 319, 320.

III. The language of the New Testament relative to possessions, did always imply certain outward and sensible symptoms and effects ; it was used principally to express those symptoms and effects ; and commonly without any other intention.

I. The language in question did always *imply* certain outward and sensible symptoms and effects. The doctrine of possessions, and the language founded upon it, were not introduced by Christ and his apostles ; but had, long before their time, been familiar, as well amongst Gentiles as Jews. By numerous passages from the writings of both, it has been fully shewn, that demoniacal possession, notwithstanding the modern idea you have affixed to this phrase, was anciently thought to produce, and was used to express, some maniacal disorder*. The latter was included in the former : or, in other words, to say of any one, that he had a demon, was to affirm that he was mad. And his being mad, was the sole ground of his being thought to have a

* See above, Letter III. p. 100, et seq. and Essay, ch. i. sect. v. vi.

demon. As possession implied madness, so dispossession implied sanity, or the recovery of the understanding. If the demon left a man, or the cause of insanity was removed, the effect ceased. Not only did the language of the New Testament relative to possessions always imply; but farther,

2. It was, in common life, principally intended to express certain outward and sensible symptoms and effects. The direct and immediate intention of every one in using it, was to describe these effects; except in cases, in which men were professedly stating their opinion on the subject, and asserting the doctrine of possessions.

The New Testament itself will furnish us with proofs of this point; proofs taken from persons contemporary with our Saviour, and who lived in Judea, or the countries bordering upon it. A woman who was a Gentile said to our Saviour, *My daughter is grievously vexed with a demon*^p. A Jew likewise used similar language, *My son is*

^p Mat. xv. 22.

fore vexed, and hath a dumb spirit, and wheresoever the dumb spirit taketh him, he teareth him, and he fometh. and knasbeth with his teeth^q. Now, did either of these persons intend to bear their testimony to possessions, as facts they could ascertain? The language they use was, no doubt, originally built upon the doctrine of real possessions; and they might themselves be of opinion that this doctrine was true; but their direct and immediate design was, to describe those maniacal and epileptic symptoms with which their children were affected: which was all the information they could give to Christ. Now, when the evangelists use the same language, concerning the same persons, affirming concerning one, *that he had an unclean spirit*^r; and concerning the other, *the spirit tare him, and he fell on the ground, and wallowed foaming*^s; why should not this language, when used by the evangelists, be understood in the same manner as when used by

^q Mat. xvii. 15. Mark ix. 17, 18.

^r Mark vii. 25.

^s Ch. ix. 20. See Essay,

other persons ; that is, not as a profession of their faith in the reality of possessions, or as an assertion of what they were ignorant of, but as a description of what they did know ; namely, those symptoms which were obvious to sense^t ?

If the phrases, *having a demon, being torn or convulsed, and thrown on the ground, by a demon*, were directly intended to express certain outward effects ; it is reasonable to suppose, that all other similar expressions were used with the like design. That expression in particular concerning

^t When the father of the epileptic youth said, *My son hath a dumb spirit*, could he take upon him to affirm, that the spirit was dumb ? His meaning is, that his son was rendered dumb by his disorder. Why then should not the evangelists, when they use the same language, be understood in the same manner ? Nevertheless, you make them assert, that some devils are dumb. See above, p. 79. As to the daughter of the woman of Canaan, you ask, *Is it possible to conceive, that all this* (the account of her possession and dispossession) *was no more than a piece of scenery ?* You could not have asked such a question, had you considered, that as the woman's intention was to describe the disorder of her daughter, so Christ's intention was to give assurance of her cure.

one demoniac, *he was driven of the demon into the wilderness*^u, must be understood as a description of the effects of his disorder; especially, as the word demon often denotes the disorder itself, without including the cause; as will be shewn in the sequel.

Again, if *having a demon*, be a phrase that was intended to express insanity; *having an unclean, a deaf, a dumb, demon*, or *a spirit of Python*, must have been intended to express different *kinds* or *symptoms* of insanity; especially as we know, that different symptoms of this disorder were ascribed by the ancients to different spirits^x.

For the same reason, *having seven demons*, or a *legion* of them, must have been intended to denote different *degrees*^y of insanity. Accordingly, we find, in fact, that to have seven demons, was understood both by the ancient Christians, and by the Heathens, as a description of a violent phrensy^z; and that to be *full demons*, or *ghosts*, was a phrase descriptive of such

^u Luke viii. 29.

^x Essay, p. 346, 347, 348.

^y Essay, p. 348, 349.

^z See above, Letter I.

as were *stark mad*^a. This observation is made in the Essay, and is a full answer to that question, *Can any one man have a legion of diseases?* though you are pleased to say^b, *I have offered nothing in answer to it.* You had no reason to exclaim^b, *There are not surely six thousand six hundred and sixty-six KINDS of madnesSES; and I hope the human body, distempered as it is, is not subject to so many distempers of all kinds, as is here implied.* If to misrepresent an author, be the same thing as to answer him; never was any book more compleatly answered than the Essay. Upon the authority of the ancients, I had explained the phraseology of the evangelists, as expressive of different *degrees* of madness; but your objection supposes, that it had been explained of different *kinds* of madness. Concerning the Gadarene demoniac we are told^c, that *many demons, not many different sorts of demons, were entered into him, or that he had a legion*^d of them: which cannot, therefore, be understood of

^a Essay, p. 349.^b Inq. p. 44.^c Luke viii. 30.^d Mark v. 15.

the *variety* of his distempers, but of the extreme *violence* of that which he suffered. You tell your readers^e, that “ I *pertinaciously* contend, that there had not so much as *one* devil entered into this demoniac;” and add, “ Here is a downright and palpable contradiction.” To Dr. Worthington, I acknowledge, there is such a contradiction, but not to the sacred writers, who described the disorder of the demoniac, in the language of the age and country in which they lived, without any intention of being understood in a strict and philosophical sense, or of determining the precise number of demons in the person of whom they speak, or of making themselves answerable for there being in him any demon at all. From the very face of the history, it appears, that nothing could be farther from the intention of the evangelists, than to countenance your account of the number of demons in this unhappy man; for they speak of him indifferently, as a person that had *an unclean spirit*, or that *had demons*^f;

^e Inq. p. 38.

^f See Essay, p. 328.

and

and Christ commanded only *one* demon to come out. Let Christ be understood, as he is by you, according to the letter, and six thousand six hundred and sixty-five devils were left in this patient, after the unclean spirit was commanded to come out^s.

To those who are acquainted with the language of antiquity, it cannot seem strange, that various kinds and degrees of insanity should be expressed by terms borrowed from the different nature and number of the demons to whom they were referred; for amongst the ancients nothing was more common, than to call a supposed effect by the name of it's apprehended cause; as will be shewn in the sequel^h. In the mean time, I proceed to observe farther, that,

If the ancients, by demoniacal possession, intended to express insanity; by dispossession, they must mean the *cure* of that disorder. Sanity being the reputed effect of dispossession; it is natural to suppose,

^s Luke viii. 29. Mark v. 8. Compare Mark i. 23—25.

^h P. 145.

that they would put the cause for the effect in this case as well as in the former. Accordingly we find in fact, that they did so. The woman of Canaan who had interceded with Christ on behalf of her daughter, when she returned home, *found the demon gone out, and her daughter laid upon a bed*[†]. What evidence, Sir, had the woman that the demon was gone out of her daughter? Upon your principles, the demon might be still lurking within her, for the purpose you describe^k, without doing her any injury. Even supposing her daughter to have been really possessed, still the mother had no evidence of the ejection of the demon from her, but her cure. And what could she, with any degree of propriety, be said to find, but that her daughter was composed, and in her right mind? This, therefore, must have been the thing (principally, if not solely) intended, by her finding the demon gone out. It is in the same sense, therefore, that we should explain the language of our Saviour to her,

[†] Mark vii. 30.

^k Inquiry, p. 164.

*the demon is gone out of thy daughter*¹. In the very sense here contended for, it is explained by an expositor, to whom you cannot object, I mean the evangelist Matthew^m: “ Her daughter was *made whole* (or *healed*ⁿ) from that very hour.” If the dispossession of demons was not principally intended to express the cure of the demoniacs; why is it said, that Christ *cured many of evil spirits*^o, and that *certain women had been healed of evil spirits*^p.

You ask^q, *Of what disease could it* (the term, *casting out*) *be properly used, where there was no devil to be cast out?* I answer, that from what has been offered above, it appears, that the *ejection* or *casting out* of a demon, though originally adapted to the vulgar opinion concerning real possessions, became expressive of the supposed *effect* of that ejection, the cure of the demoniacs. Nor would you lay so much stress upon this circumstance, did you consider, that the evan-

¹ Mark vii. 29.

^m Mat. xv. 28.

ⁿ ἰάθη.

^o Luke vii. 21.

^p Ch. viii. 2.

^q Inquiry, p. 9.

gelists often use the same language concerning demons, as they do concerning diseases. If it be said of a demon, he is *gone out*^r, it is also said of the leprosy, that it *departed*, or *went from*^s the leper. And concerning both demons and diseases, men, as we have seen, are alike said to be healed of them. If this be an answer to your objection drawn from the phrase of *casting out* demons in one instance; it is equally an answer to all the instances in which it occurs, though at every turn you are repeating the same objection.

There are other forms of expression concerning demons and those thought to be possessed by them, by which you endeavour to support your hypothesis; but which cannot answer your purpose, any more than those I have already considered. The New Testament represents the demons or evil spirits as speaking, and crying aloud to Christ and his apostles; and the latter as sometimes addressing the former. Hence you infer the reality of possessions^t.

^r ἐξέλαυθε, Mark vii. 29.

^s ἀπήλθεν, Mark i. 42.

^t Inquiry, p. 15.

As to the demons addressing Christ or his apostles; this can be understood only of the demoniacs, as I have shewn elsewhere^u. Demoniacs were thought to be inspired and governed by demons, and to speak and act entirely, under their influence^x. Hence it originally came to pass, that whatever the demoniacs said or did, was referred indifferently to the demon, or to the person said to be possessed by him^y. When it was referred to the former, the instrumentality of the latter was not excluded. It was he who spoke, though he was supposed to speak, not from himself, but under the influence of a demon. Now, if by demons and their possessions, the

^u Essay, p. 252, 253, 254.
Letter III. p. 98. et seq.

^x See above,

^y There is not any thing more common in all languages, than to speak of persons as saying and doing, what they cause others to say and do for them. John the Baptist, we are told, *said to Jesus*, what the disciples of John said by his direction, Mat. xi. 2, 3. And Christ said to his apostles, *It is not ye that speak, but the spirit of your Father that speaketh in you*, Mat. x. 20. The disciples of John, however, and the apostles of Christ were subordinate agents in the execution of their respective commissions.

evangelists intended to describe the disorder imputed to this cause, as we have shewn they did; then by the language and actions which they refer to the demons, they must intend those actions, and that language, which the demoniacs used under the influence of their disorder. As to the things spoken by the demoniacs, which are said to suit rather with the character of demons than of madmen; it is to be remembered, that as the demoniacs conceived^z themselves to be really possessed by demons, and to be nothing more than their organs, they speak in their names, and just as they imagined the demons themselves would do^a. And they might sometimes fancy that they were demons themselves^b. Hence their dread of Christ's power, and their intreaties and expostulations with him^c.

When

^z See Essay, p. 251, 252.

^a Essay, ib.

^b p. 267, and 271, note (°).

^c Thus in Matthew (ch. viii. 28, 29.) we read, that the demoniacs *cried out*; but when they said, *What have we to do with thee, &c.* they manifestly suppose themselves to be demons, or nothing more than their organs of speech. See Mark v. 8. Luke viii. 29.

The

When Mark; for example, says^d, *All the demons besought Jesus*, he must mean that the demoniac did this under the paroxysm of his disorder, and in the name of those evil spirits by which he believed himself to be possessed, or with whom he confounded himself. Such an outward supplication as this, the evangelist was able to attest. Farther he could not go, without the warrant of an immediate and miraculous revelation, to which he does not lay any claim.

But not only does the sacred history represent demons as speaking to Christ and his apostles, but also represents the latter as addressing themselves to the former^e. You ask, *Can it be supposed that our Lord would address the man's distemper, as a real person^f?* This question has been so often

The case of these demoniacs is considered at large, Essay, p. 226, et seq. and will be further animadverted upon when I come to examine your reasonings upon it. A similar case occurs, Mark i. 23. 26. Luke iv. 33.

^d Mark v. 12.

^e See above, p. 113.

^f Inq. p. 15.

answered,

answered, that you ought not to have repeated it, without attempting, at least, to shew the insufficiency of former replies^s. From Christ's addressing demons, *rebuking* them, and issuing forth his *commands* to them, you can no more infer that he considered them as intelligent agents, than you can infer that he regarded the winds and seas, and fevers, as such, because they are said to be *rebuked* by him, and to obey his commands. I add, that there was a peculiar propriety in Christ's addressing the demons, on all those occasions on which such addresses were intended to have an effect upon the demoniacs, who, on the principles explained above, would apply to themselves what was said to the demons, whose organs only they conceived themselves to be. Thus, when the demons were commanded to hold their peace, and forbidden to proclaim Jesus as the Messiah; these commands were intended to silence the demoniacs (for reasons elsewhere^h explained) and perhaps were even addressed

^s See Essay, p. 355—358.

^h Ib. p. 249,

to them ; a demon or spirit being sometimes put for the person supposed to be inspired by him*. As to demons being commanded by Christ *to come out* ; this language was explained above ; and, therefore, I only observe in this place, that the command could be designed only to evince Christ's power and authority to effect that cure, † which was implied in, and expressed by, the expulsion of demons. The people understood the language of Christ in the sense in which it is here explained ; for at the sight of the miracles performed upon the demoniacs, they cried out with astonishment, *With authority commandeth he even the unclean spirits, and they do obey him*¹. What did, or could, raise their astonishment on these occasions, but the *visible* miracle, the instantaneous cure of the demoniacs, together with the sovereign manner in which it was performed. It is the very language they used, when Jesus rebuked and calmed the raging elements, *What manner of man is this, that*

* See Essay, p. 252—256, and p. 277, note (*).

† See Essay, p. 357.

¹ Mark i. 27.

even the winds and the sea obey him^k! In both these cases alike, the people were struck only with what they heard and saw; this, therefore, is what their language was intended to express^l.

If the several foregoing observations are just, they serve to confirm what was elsewhere^m offered to prove, that the language of Christ and his apostles relative to possessions and dispossessions, was, in common life, used principally, at least, to describe certain outward symptoms, or the disorder and cure of demoniacs, and not to declare men's speculative opinion on this subject. It may, however, be objected, that, though the language under consideration expressed certain outward symptoms, it included also their apprehended cause. I proceed, therefore, to shew further,

3. That the language of Christ and his apostles relative to demoniacal posses-

^k Mat. viii. 27.

^l In the same manner, we should explain the language of the Seventy, *Lord, even the demons* (the disorders ascribed to demons) *are subject to us, through thy name*, Luke x. 17.

^m Essay, p. 339—358.

fions,

essions, was commonly used with no other design, than to describe these outward symptoms; or, in other words, that demoniacal possession expressed madness in general, without including the cause of it, and even when it was expressly referred to a different cause from the agency of demons.

It was observed aboveⁿ, that it is very common to give to an effect the name of the cause to which it is ascribed. By Ceres, Bacchus, Venus, Minerva, Neptune, the Heathens very frequently meant corn, wine, pleasure, wisdom, the sea^o; though they are really the names of the deities that respectively presided over these things. Whenever the supposed cause or author of any thing is put for the thing itself, the cause or author is not included. When Ceres, for example, stands for corn, and Bacchus for wine, corn and wine alone are intended^p. Now, there is just the same reason for describing certain kinds and de-

ⁿ P. 135.

^o See Cicero de Nat. Deor.

l. ii. c. 23. with the note of Davis, No. 4.

^p Essay, p. 342, note (^b).

gress of insanity by the spirits to whom they were referred.

Accordingly, we find, in fact, that demon (which was the name of those evil spirits who were supposed to cause madness) and demoniacal possession, were used merely to express madness, without taking the cause into the account. Instances of their being so used by the Greeks^a, and also by the Latins^r, were produced in the Essay. The same modes of speaking were familiar amongst the Jews. We are expressly told, that they gave the names of demons to distempers^s. Josephus (in a passage cited in the Essay, which you were pleased to overlook, as you have almost all those things which stood most in your way) says concerning certain demagogues, that *they persuaded the multitude to be possessed by demons*^t; when all that he meant, was,

^a Essay, p. 82, note (n). Beza, even when defending demoniacal possession, admits, *Nam et Græci medici quoddam istiusmodi furoris naturalibus remediis sanabilis genus δαιμονιον vocant.* Essay, p. 343.

^r Essay, p. 324, 325

^s Id. p. 85, 86.

^t Λαιμονῶν τὸ πλῆθος ἀνάπειθον. Bel. Jud. l. 2. c. 13. §. 4.

“ that

“ that the people were worked up into a *phrensy* by the artifices and eloquence of their leaders.” This is a clear proof, that in the age and country of the first publishers of the Gospel, *possession by demons* was used to express insanity, even in cases in which that insanity was ascribed to a different cause from possession. Demons and demoniacal possession having been put for the *effect* they were supposed to produce, or *that species of madness* which was ascribed to them, lost, in time, their original and limited signification^u, acquired a larger meaning, and were used for madness in general; from whatever cause it proceeded. Examples of this nature in our own language, must occur to every one. *Lunacy*, which at first denoted that peculiar kind of phrensy over which the moon was supposed to have an influence, is now used for phrensy in general. St. Anthony’s fire, and St. Vitus’s dance, still express certain disorders, but without any reference to the saints, from whom they

^u Other similar examples may be seen. Essay, p. 340, et seq. the reason of which is explained, p. 340, 344.

at first borrowed their respective denominations.

In what manner then are the terms, demons and demoniacal possession, to be understood in the New Testament? How can their meaning there be ascertained? I know of no better method of doing it, than by interpreting them agreeably to the common use of the same terms amongst the ancients, amongst the Jews in particular, such as lived in the age in which the Gospel was published; and in correspondence to the known forms of speech in all nations. Interpret the language in question by this rule, and you must allow, that the evangelists included in it certain outward symptoms and effects; that their direct and immediate intention in using it, was to describe these effects; and that they had no farther intention. It was thus used even by those who believed (as Josephus did) the reality of possessions. Besides the reasonableness (I might say, the necessity) of supposing, that all writers use customary forms of speaking in their ordinary signification; there are three farther reasons
for

for concluding, that the evangelists have done so on the subject before us. For

First of all, there are instances in the New Testament, in which *demons* or *evil spirits*, and *having* or *being possessed by* them, cannot reasonably bear a different interpretation from that here assigned to these expressions. When the Jews reproached John with *having* (or *being possessed by*) a *demon*^x, why should we not understand them in the same sense as we do Josephus in the forementioned passage from him, that is, as designing merely to represent him as a person disordered in his understanding, from whatever cause his disorder might proceed? Their objection against Christ, *He hath a demon, and is mad*^y, ought to be explained in the same manner; the discourses of Christ appearing to them to argue an alienation of mind. Those who thought more favourable of Christ's discourses, replied, *These are not the words*

^x Mat. xi. 18.

^y John x. 20. On this passage and Mat. xi. 18. see Essay, p. 97, note (n).

of him that hath a demon^z; meaning hereby, that they observed in Christ's discourses no signs of a disordered understanding. To come still nearer to our purpose, when Luke says, *Jesus was casting out a demon, and it was dumb^a*; we must by demon understand a *disorder^b* that was so called from it's apprehended cause; unless we will reproach the evangelist with teaching (without any divine warrant) that there are dumb spirits. Besides, this same evangelist (whose language, you, Sir^c, after others, contend, *is more correct, as well as more physical, than that of the other evangelists*) tells us more than once^d, that *Christ cured or healed many of infirmities, and plagues, and evil spirits*. Would a correct and physical writer use such language, if evil spirits were not a species of diseases, as much as infirmities and plagues? Now, if you grant, as I think you must, that, on some occasions, the evangelists certainly do by demons or evil spirits, mean

^z John x. 21.^a Luke xi. 14.^b See above, p. 80.^c Inq. p. 121.^d Luke vii. 21. ch. viii. 2.

the diseases imputed to them, why may not this be the case on all occasions?

That this is really the case universally, seems to me highly probable from this farther consideration; viz. that in describing the New Testament demoniacs, they are to be considered only as *historians*, whose proper business, and avowed profession and design it was, to relate facts, of which they were competent witnesses, and concerning which all other persons were to judge as well as themselves. Had they assumed the character of professors of science, they might have attempted to account for the secret cause of those distempers which were cured by Christ; or had they professed to have received an immediate revelation from God concerning the reality of possessions, they might have urged the best authority in support of it. But they assume only the character of well-informed and faithful historians; and, therefore, what they attest concerning possessions, can not be considered as a speculation of philosophy, nor as a dictate of inspiration, but merely as a description of

outward facts, which fall under the immediate observation of our senses. The disorder and cure of demoniacs are facts of this kind; and they were, as we have seen, commonly described in the very same language which the evangelists employ. If you go farther, and make them assert possessions and dispossessions, according to your merely modern interpretation of them, you (though without signing it) injure their character as historians, who in the relation of facts are never to exceed the information they profess to have received.

A third reason may be assigned for rejecting your interpretation of the case of the Gospel demoniacs, and for asserting mine, viz. the uniform doctrine of the apostles, and other prophets of God, concerning the utter inability of demons and all the heathen deities, to do either good or harm to mankind. Your account of possessions supposes their having an amazing power over the bodies and minds of men, together with the fatal exercise of it. On the other

^c Luke i. 1, 2, 3.

hand, the apostles represent them as *vanity* and *nothing*^f. And, therefore, by the possession of demon, and their dispossession, they could only mean to describe a certain disorder, and it's cure.

If the several observations that have been offered under this head are just, then the language of Christ and his apostles, on which you build your doctrine, can yield it no manner of support; and the facts which they attest, are very different from those which you wish to establish by their authority. But, in your opinion, the evangelists were very reprehensible, if they are not to be understood in the manner in which you explain them, as asserting the doctrine of real possessions. I proceed, therefore, to shew,

IV. That they might describe the disorder and cure of demoniacs in the popular language, that is, by possessions and dispossessions, without making themselves

^f Essay, p. 189, et seq. Your objections against this part of the Essay will be considered in a subsequent letter.

answerable

answerable for the hypothesis on which this language was originally founded.

Three reasons incline me to this opinion, exclusive of those already offered under the several foregoing heads, which alone would be sufficient to establish it. For, if the evangelists had neither any natural nor supernatural qualification to attest possessions or dispossessions, in case they are to be understood otherwise than of outward symptoms; and if the very terms themselves were commonly employed merely to describe these symptoms, exclusively of their cause; how can they be answerable for that spurious doctrine which you father upon them? Nevertheless, for the fuller vindication of the evangelists, I shall mention some farther reasons for believing, that they had no intention, by the language they used on the subject before us, to establish the doctrine of possessions.

1. It is customary with all sorts of persons, to speak on many subjects in the popular language, though admitted to have been originally grounded on a false philosophy. Examples of this kind will immediately occur

occur to your own thoughts; otherwise, you might find them in the Essay^g. Now, if you can not deny the fact^h, can you assign a good reason, why the sacred writers should not use the same kind of liberty as all other persons do, and adopt customary modes of speaking, without any thought of giving their sanction to the opinions to which they owed their rise.

2. Certain it is, in fact, that the sacred writers do, in several instances, adopt the popular language, though grounded on opinions now known to be erroneous, without any design of establishing the truth of those opinions. I here affirm no more than what Christians of the greatest eminence, both ancient and modern, have admittedⁱ; than what you, likewise, do admit,

^g Essay, p. 315, et seq.

^h You even admit, that God *has not professedly made any discoveries of nature*. Introduction to The Scripture-Theory of the Earth, p. 2, 3.

ⁱ To the concessions of antient or eminent Christians on this subject, taken notice of in the Essay, p. 318, note (h), p. 321, note (p), p. 329, note (c), p. 335, note (t), and p. 338, note (v), I will add two passages from

admit, even in a work written on purpose to defend the philosophy of Scripture^k; and than what has been shewn to be true in many remarkable instances¹. After what

from Jerome. He says, (in Matth. c. xiii.) *It is the custom of the Scriptures, for the historian so to relate the opinion men had of many matters, as at that time those matters were by all people taken to be.* And again, (in Jerem. xxviii.) *There are many things in the holy Scriptures, which are spoken according to the opinion of the time in which they were done, and not according to their reality.*

^k In the introduction to your *Scripture-Theory*, p. 7, 8, you say, *The Scripture accounts of some phenomena may not always, perhaps, seem reconcilable to our notions of the laws of nature. But this may proceed from our ignorance, or our prejudice; or, at least from a condescension to, and a compliance with, the weakness and poverty of our understandings, and with the notions which we receive from our senses; which often renders it proper, if not necessary, that matters should be expressed according to the system of appearances; as is the general practice at present, though we live in a philosophical age; the popular language being always the best understood; and therefore the most proper concerning subjects incidentally mentioned, and not professedly treated of; where there is no necessity of combating received notions, which are merely speculative, and attended with no ill consequence, moral or natural. But these cases, you add, seldom happens, and where they do, are easily discerned.* I was willing to transcribe this passage at large, as I had cited only a part of it in the title page.

¹ *Essay*, p. 317—323.

has been already offered on this subject, I will only take notice of one instance, which will be sufficient to shew, that your reasoning, if it proved any thing, would prove too much, and conclude against yourself.

It was generally supposed by the ancients, that the earth was placed in the centre of the universe ; and that the sun, the planets, and the fixt stars, did all move round the terraqueous globe in twenty-four hours. On the other hand, the true system of the world supposes the diurnal and annual motions of the earth, while the sun rests in the centre of the planets that surround him. Nevertheless, in direct contradiction to this system, the sacred writers assert both the immobility of the earth, and the motion of the sun. *God laid the foundations of the earth, that it should not be moved for ever^m. The sun risethⁿ ; and goeth down, and hasteth to the place where he arose^o : he cometh forth out of his chamber, his going forth is from the end of heaven, and his cir-*

^m Pf. civ. 5. See also Pf. cxix. 90. Eccles. i. 4. Pf. xciii. 1.

ⁿ Gen. xix. 23.

^o Gen. xv. 12, 17. Eccles. i. 5.

cut unto the ends of it^p. Many other expressions in Scripture relative to the sun^q, contradict the doctrine of modern philosophers.

Accordingly when this doctrine was published, or rather republished, to the world by Copernicus, and confirmed by others, it provoked the rage of bigotry as much as the antidemoniac system can do. Twice was the famous Galilei charged with heresy, and committed to the prison of the holy office^r, for maintaining that
the

^p Pf. xix. 5.
xx. 10. If. xxxviii. 8.

^q Josh. x. 12, 13. 2 King.

^r Galilei was not released from prison, till he had engaged never to propagate his tenets. So well did the pope relish the doctrine you have endeavoured to revive, (Irenicum, p. 81, 82, 83.) that the right of private judgment *is liable to some restraints and limitations, in the use and result of it; that it may be abridged by lawful authority; and that by the very term of it's being private, it must be limited by a man's own private capacity, as an individual; and by the sphere of his own private concerns, in matters which do not affect the publick.* Is not the conduct of the pope in injoining Galilei silence, a just comment upon your doctrine? Could the greatest enemy to the right of private judgment desire more, than that it should be abridged by what he would call
lawful

the earth was not, and that the sun was; in the centre of the world^s; and for contradicting the Scriptures by both these propositions. Pope Urban the eighth, at whose instigation the Copernican tenets were condemned by the Inquisition, might argue in some such manner as you have done in reference to possessions. “Galilei,” might his holiness say, “makes the sacred writers both deny what is true, and affirm what is false; *which is the foulest indignity that could be offered them*”. The Saviour of the world himself asserts it as a fact, *that God causeth his sun to rise:*

lawful authority? Do you suspect the truth of your own tenets, and that they will not bear a strict examination? Why otherwise do you plead for restraining and abridging the right of private judgment? But I would willingly hope, that you can not be such an enemy to all improvements in knowledge, and to every valuable interest of mankind, as your language would lead us to suppose.

^s Solem esse in centro mundi, et immobilem motu locali, &c. Terram non esse centrum mundi, nec immobilem. See Salusbury's life of Galilei, l. ii. c. 3. & l. iii. c. 2. §. i. Riccioli's Almagest. l. ix. §. iv. c. 40.

[†] Inq. p. 127.

This

This fact is confirmed by the testimony of sense, as well by the authority of an infallible teacher. But Galilei withstands *this plain declaration of a fact*; and, in flat contradiction to Christ, says, *God does not cause the sun to rise*. Now, if Christ represents God as doing, what he *does only in shew*, I do not know how he could be vindicated, if he were accused of being no more than a juggling impostor^u. If he was mistaken in this instance, how shall we know when we may give him credit? His credit, and that of all the prophets, must be held sacred and inviolable, for the sake of the great truths they deliver; and which, if impaired in some respects, will be exposed to the like treatment in others^x."

Now, Sir, return a just answer to this reasoning of the Pope against Galilei, and you will thereby refute you own reasoning against the author of the Essay. It might, with much reason, I apprehend, be replied to his holiness, "that the prophets of God never received, nor professed to

^u Inq. p. 127.^x Id. 216.

have received, any supernatural instruction on any points of philosophy; at least, not on those points, on which they express themselves in conformity to erroneous systems of it: and, consequently, that our judgment on such subjects is not to be determined by their modes of speaking. Nor have these divine messengers *professedly* taught any erroneous principles of philosophy; not even as their own private opinion, though many incidental expressions are accommodated to that false philosophy which prevailed in their time.' Now, this, we have seen, is precisely the case with respect to possession. It is not included in the supernatural instruction of the first founders of christianity. Accordingly, they never teach it as a doctrine; nor do they assert it as their own private opinion, though they adopt the vulgar language concerning it.

It might be replied farther to Pope Urban, " that the sacred writers had just the same reason, as all other persons had, for using technical terms, without making

* Dr. Worthington, as cited above, p. 155, note (*).

themselves answerable for the false opinions that first gave rise to them." Why do protestants, who have no faith in popish saints, as well as papists who have, still affirm concerning any one, that he has St. Anthony's fire; or that he has St. Vitus's dance? Why do even those physicians who deny the influence of the moon over the distemper called lunacy, nevertheless, affirm concerning certain patients, that they are *lunatic*? Why do those who laugh at the notion of the *incubus* or *night-mare* being an intelligent agent, as well as Dr. Worthington, who very gravely defends it^z, still use the terms to express a bodily indisposition? Wherefore, to this very day, do astronomers, that have adopted the system of Copernicus, speak of the sun as *rising*, *setting*, and *moving*? Because in all the instances here mentioned, the language corresponds, though not to the truth of things, yet to common conception and outward appearances. These popular modes of speech are understood to express those appearances only; and being used only in

^z Inq. p. 129.

describing

describing them, no one is so absurd as to misconstrue them into assertions or declarations of men's real opinions on the several subjects to which they refer. This again is as just an answer to Dr. Worthington as to pope Urban. To *have a demon*, was a phrase that was as much understood to express an outward effect amongst the ancients, as the phrase, to *have St. Anthony's fire*, is so understood amongst us. The former, therefore, might be used by those who did not believe in the power of demons, with as much propriety, as the latter is by those who do not believe in the power of St. Anthony. You are not to learn any man's system of astronomy or physic, from his describing certain celestial appearances, or bodily distempers, in the language of the vulgar; but from the account he professedly gives of that system. Proceed, Sir, by the same rule in judging of the real sentiments of the apostles on the subject of possession; form your judgment by their professed doctrine concerning demons, not by their descriptions of demoniacs; in which they

might; very innocently, adopt the popular language, without designing to establish the doctrine on which it was originally founded. This they have done on other subjects: they might, therefore, do it on this. They have done it on all subjects not included in their commission^a.

3. There

^a Some have thought, that though our Lord might conform to the customary language of his country, in matters of little or no moment, such as the true system of astronomy; yet, that the case is widely different with regard to things of *great importance*, such as mistaken notions of demons, which are the sources of endless and hurtful superstitions. To which I answer, that *it is impossible for God, or those inspired by him, to lie*, on any occasion, or with respect to' any matter whatsoever. And were it possible, that the spirit of God should become a teacher of falsehood in matters said to be of small importance; who is to judge whether the subject be of small importance or not? Scarce would any two persons agree in their opinion about it. You sometimes plead, that the vulgar phrases of the sun's rising and setting, &c. have no relation to revealed truths. *Inq. p. 129.* The same thing is equally true with respect to the vulgar phrases concerning possession by human ghosts; except that the latter, literally understood, are directly repugnant to revelation. You think "the former never had any effect upon morality." *Inq. p. 129.* But the false philosophy on
which

3. There is one very peculiar reason for believing, that the founders of christianity did

which they were built, was the occasion of great impiety. It was this false philosophy (which had contrived so many *eccentricks and epicycles*, in order to account for the motions of the heavenly bodies) that gave occasion to that well-known saying of a certain monarch, *If he had been of God's council when he made the heavens, he would have taught him how to have mended his work.* But whether any of the vulgar phrases, and those in particular which respect possession, do relate to religion and morality, (as you suppose, Inq. p. 128, 129.) or do not; the Scriptures do not professedly warrant the philosophy on which they were first founded. You make a distinction between a *few* terms which took their rise from a mistaken philosophy; and *many whole* passages in *four* different authors (Inq. p. 128, 129.). According to this doctrine, a prophet may affirm what is false, if he does it in a *few* terms, not in *many whole* passages; and *four* authors, it seems, must not take the same liberty as a smaller number. But in reality, more than four of the sacred writers, besides the evangelists, have very innocently adopted the popular language on subjects of natural knowledge; and in very many whole passages. Once more, you understand St. Vitus's dance as *a description* only, but demoniacal possessions in the Gospel as *narrations*, Inq. p. 129. But if it be affirmed of one person, that he *has* St. Vitus's dance; and of another, that he *has* a demon; why should not both these affirmations be equally understood as *descriptions* only? In one word,

did use the popular language on the subject of possessions, without intending to establish the popular hypothesis concerning it, because it is allowed that they do, at other times, speak both of demons and bodily disorders, in mere conformity to the vulgar opinion concerning them, without designing to give their sanction to it. Our Saviour affirms, that *when the unclean spirit is gone out of a man, he walketh through dry places*. According to your mode of explaining Scripture, “ here is a plain narration of a fact, and no intimation given that it is to be understood otherwise.” Ne-

assign a good reason, why he who declared in the plainest terms, *God causeth his sun to rise*, might not also declare, *I cast out demons*. The authority and testimony of Christ can no more be urged in one case than in the other. To those disposed to urge it in either case, I know of no satisfactory answer but this, that neither was physic nor astronomy any part of his divine commission. The objection I have been considering, proceeds entirely on this absurd supposition, that God ought to interpose, in order to rectify every error of importance. (See Essay, p. 369, 370.) In the present case, however, God has interposed with the desired view; as is shewn in the Essay, p. 370—376; and, consequently, your objection is without foundation.

vertheless,

vertheless, every one must see, what Vitringa^b expressly admits, that it is only a *popular* opinion, which, whether true or false, equally served the purpose of our Saviour; which was, by the case of the relapsing demoniac, to illustrate the character of the Jewish nation. The same evangelists who affirm, that the people brought to Jesus *demoniacs*^c, do also affirm, and in (what you call) *the usual stile of history*, that they brought to him *lunatics*^d. Now this last expression does as plainly assert, that the persons to whom it is applied were under the noxious influence of the moon; as the former expression does that the persons it describes were under the noxious influence of demons. But did the evangelists in the former case intend to express their own belief of a *lunar* influence over diseases, and to certify to the world such an influence as a fact? Were they ever thought to have any such intention? Without so much as inquiring, what their private opinion was, men clearly saw (for in this

^b Essay, p. 329, note (c).

^c δαίμονιζομένους.

^d σεληνιαζομένους.

case, their prejudices did not intervene, they had no favourite hypothesis to support, and therefore they saw clearly) that the evangelists had no other design than to describe, in the common and well-understood phraseology of the age in which they lived, epileptic symptoms, without, perhaps, so much as thinking of the truth or falsehood of that hypothesis upon which the language was originally founded. It is precisely the same with respect to all those expressions which assert or imply the real influence of demons over certain species of insanity.

By this time, I hope, it appears, how inconclusive is all your reasoning in favour of the doctrine of possessions, drawn from the language of Christ and his apostles.

In your laborious examination of the history of the several demoniacs spoken of in the New Testament, you all along take it for granted, that the demoniacal possessions and dispossessions there mentioned, are so many facts, in the sense in which you explain them. Upon these facts, you build your doctrine, which, you think, can not be disproved, till the facts are disproved.

proved*. And in so much haste were you to produce your witnesses, and to display their qualifications, that you did not duely consider what they were able, and intended, to attest. The possessions and dispossessions spoken of in the New Testament, were certainly real facts; but not in the sense which you contend for, as importing the *entrance* of a spiritual and invisible being into the human body, it's *residence* there, and it's *expulsion* thence. Such facts, supposing them to be real, are not objects of sense, and therefore can not be proper subjects of human testimony. Nor could the apostles attest them, in virtue of any supernatural revelation; which neither was, nor could fitly be granted them for such a purpose. Nevertheless, they were perfectly qualified to attest demoniacal possessions and dispossessions, as these terms imported the disorder and cure of demoniacs. In this sense, and in this alone, these terms were used on all occasions similar to those on which the New Testament writers em-

* Inq. p. 139, 140.

ployed

ployed them. And in no other sense could they be employed by these writers. The terms took their rise, indeed, from a false hypothesis; but the apostles, by adopting the terms, can not be considered as making themselves answerable for the hypothesis on which they were built; especially as the former were used exclusively of the latter.

With how little reason then did you reproach the author of the Essay with building upon this principle, that *it is allowable to profess one thing, and believe the contrary; and that it is lawful to dissemble the truth, and even to lie for it?* But how do you prove, that this principle may be deduced from my premises? You prudently save yourself that trouble; and undertake a more easy task, that of largely exposing^e, what you were sure no one would attempt to vindicate, the absurdity and profligacy of the principle itself. Here, Sir, you come off with triumph, where you had no adversary, but were only beating the air, and combating a phantom of your own ima-

^e Inq. p. 124, 126.

^f Ib. p. 126, 127.

^g Inq. p. 126, et seq.

gination.

gination. All that I contend for, is no more than what you yourself admit, and what indeed it is not possible for any one to deny, that all men, on some occasions, use the popular language, though they reject the hypothesis on which it was built: Might not I then exclaim as you do, “ By what canons of criticism, by what figure in rhetorick, are any writers to be understood in a sense directly contrary to that in which they express themselves^h ?” If you offer any just vindication of yourself, you will thereby vindicate me.

With how little reason likewise do you represent me as impeaching the character and credit of Christ and his apostlesⁱ ? If I have done this, so has Dr. Worthington ; so have all those Christians who adopt the true system of the universe ; and all who allow that in any instance, (and there are none who do not allow that in several instances) Christ and his apostles express

^h Inq. p. 125. see also p. 128.

ⁱ According to you, I do, *in effect*, tell the evangelists, that they record untruths ; and tell Christ himself, that he did not do the things which he assumed to do. Inq. p. 127.
themselves

themselves according to common conceptions or outward appearances, and not to the truth of things. Were there any force in your declamation against me, with respect to this matter, it would conclude equally against yourself, and the whole body of Christians, as well ancient as modern. You say, *I must justify them, (Christ and his apostles) in that respect, (in not thinking as they spake and wrote, on the subject before us) from the like manner of speaking and writing, used by them, on other occasions; or by producing somewhat similar to it out of some other grave authors of antiquity: which you think can not be done, not even out of writers of romances, for even these must be understood as they write^k.* Your argument is built on this false supposition, that those who adopt the popular language grounded on opinions which they believe to be erroneous, are guilty of insincerity, and of speaking differently from what they think. But are you liable to the charge of falsehood, only because you scruple not to say, the sun rises and sets,

^k Inq. p. 140, 141.

though

though you believe it does neither? No, Sir, you use the vulgar language with perfect innocence, because it expresses certain outward appearances; and you have no intention in using it to contradict your philosophical faith. In like manner the evangelists, supposing them to believe, that neither demons nor the moon have any influence over diseases; might, without the least insincerity, represent some persons as demoniacs and lunatics, because this representation was both designed and understood merely as a description of certain outward appearances and effects. Their language on this subject has been justified by the like manner of speaking on other subjects, used both by themselves, and all other persons, by what you allow¹ to be *the general practice at present, though we live in a philosophical age.* Indeed, Sir, it is you who lessen the character and testimony of the apostles; for you suppose them to bear their testimony to facts, which they were neither naturally nor supernaturally qualified to attest. But ac-

¹ See above, p. 156, note (*).

ording

according to the explication given in the Essay of the facts in question, the testimony of the apostles deserves the highest credit, because they witness only what they were competent judges of, viz. the symptoms and cure of insanity, which fell under the notice of all their senses:

Equally ill supported is another charge which you advance against me and others who differ from you. In the most tragical strains do you complain of us; as *crucifying the Son of God*; and as *abusing his word^m*, and *abusing language* to such a degree, *that we may as well throw our Bibles awayⁿ*. The language of the Bible, like that of all other ancient books, is not to be explained by the sentiments of the moderns, but by the use of the same language in the age in which those books were written. The former was the course which you have taken, by which you (I will not say, have abused, but) have misinterpreted the Scriptures. The latter course is that which I pursued; and it is the only one

^m Inq. p. 82.

ⁿ Ib. p. 128.

that can give the natural and genuine sense of the language of the sacred writers.

I will only take notice of one objection more, viz. that Christ, by using the popular language concerning demoniacal possessions, did certainly countenance^o the popular superstition, which is supposed in the Essay to be a groundless one. *Would he, you ask^p, who was truth itself, give any countenance to a falsehood? Would he confirm, and even heighten it, and that both by word and deed? The thought is impious to the last degree.* In reading your Inquiry, I so often met with declamation, where I expected an argument, that I was not much surprized at the passages last cited. Surely, Sir, no man ever doubted of its being highly impious, to reproach Christ with countenancing and confirming falsehood. It was in order to clear him from such undeserved reproach, that I shewed at large in the Essay, that the use of the popular language concerning demoniacs, does by no means imply an approbation of the doctrine of

^o Inq. p. 39, 82, 131, 132, 133.

^p P. 82.

possessions,

possessions; and consequently can not give countenance to the superstitions grounded upon that doctrine. It was also shewn⁹, that the apostles of Christ have in the most effectual manner subverted the doctrine of demoniacal possessions, and thereby guarded men against those vile superstitions which will for ever attend it, by constantly inculcating this momentous truth, that *demons are nothing in the world*. If you would speak to the point, prove, if you are able, that every one who uses the popular language on any subject, makes himself answerable for the erroneous system on which it is built; prove, also, that the falsehood of possession is not an obvious and necessary consequence of the nullity of demons. When you have done this, I promise to become a convert to your opinion. In the meantime,

I am,

Reverend Sir,

Yours, &c.

⁹ Essay, p. 370—376.

L E T T E R V.

Reverend Sir,—

WITH your main argument (which was considered in my last letter) you have intermixed other proofs of the reality of demoniacal possessions; which, though they are of inferior moment, I shall not pass over without notice.

You plead, that if the ejection of evil spirits (in the sense in which you explain this matter) had not been real, the Sadducees, when they saw the apostles undertake to effect it, would have declared, that the doctrine of possession *was no more than a vulgar error*². You likewise suppose, that Herod, when he received Christ's message, *I cast out demons*, would have exposed him as a false pretender, had the terms

² Inq. p. 98—100.

N

admitted

admitted of two senses, one of which must be false^b. This objection supposes, that Herod and the Sadduces understood Christ, as you do, that is, as asserting the reality of possessions; and that they were able to demonstrate the falsehood of this opinion. But in truth neither Herod nor the Sadducees could object in the manner you suppose; because there could be no possible doubt about the miracle in question, the cure of demoniacs; nor was there any ambiguity in the terms that described it; for they always expressed a restoration to a state of perfect sanity. On my interpretation, there was no ground for any cavil; on your's, there was room for this unanswerable objection, viz. that Christ and his apostles appealed to an evidence, which is not an object of sense, nor (by your own account^c) of reason.

You think that even the Pharisees might have charged Jesus with *sham miracles*, if he pretended to cast out devils, when he did not^d. Again, you mistake the meaning of casting out demons, and urge an ob-

^b Inquiry, p. 10.

^c See above, p. 121.

^d Inq. p. 60.

jection against me, which concludes only against yourself, who place the miracle in the dislodging of a spiritual being from the human body; which any bold impostor might pretend to effect. You very justly observe, that the objection of the Pharisees, that Christ cast out demons by the assistance of their prince, *is grounded upon a supposition of the reality of whatever dispossessions it is levelled against*^o. But would this have been admitted by the most malicious adversaries of Christ, if the dispossessions in question had been *invisible miracles*, as on your principles they certainly were? In this case, they would rather question the truth of the miracles, than run into that great absurdity of referring them to Beelzebub, as the only method they had of invalidating the evidence arising from them, considered as publick testimonies to Christ's divine commission.

As to our Saviour's refutation of the calumny of the Pharisees^f, from which you

^o Inq. p. 49, 50.

^f *If Satan cast out Satan, &c.* Mat. xii. 25—30.
Luke xi. 15—23.

largely argue^s; you have taken no notice of what has been urgedⁿ in reply to your argument; viz. “that our Saviour in refuting the Pharisees, was addressing men whom it was more easy to silence than convince; and who did not acknowledge his divine authority; and therefore very properly, and agreeably to his custom on other occasions, argues with them on their principles, and not at all upon his ownⁱ.”

You

^s Inq. p. 55, 56, 57, 59, 60.

ⁿ Essay, p. 331, note (i), and Dissertation on Miracles, p. 388.

ⁱ You, Sir, admit, (Inq. p. 55.) that Christ, in one of his arguments, reasons with the Pharisees *on their own principles*. If he did so in one argument, why might he not do the same in the others? When he said, *If I by Beelzebub cast out demons, by whom do your sons cast them out?* you allow that he refutes the Pharisees with their own opinion. Why then should you argue from the rest of his answer, and particularly from the parable of the strong man armed, as if he was instructing the Pharisees in his own opinion, not availing himself of theirs? What has been observed above with respect to the Pharisees, serves to shew, how very inconsiderately it has been said, that Christ, instead of refuting their calumny, should have denied the principle upon which it is founded, and told them plainly, that

You often draw arguments in favour of real possessions, from some circumstances in the case of particular demoniacs. Without having recourse to the interposition of some superior being, you cannot, it seems, account for their uncommon exertions of strength^k; nor for their knowledge of Jesus as the Messiah^l. I will not here repeat what was offered in the Essay to invalidate the force of both these arguments, because you have scarce taken any notice of it^m.

What

that there were no real possessions; since the least reflection may serve to convince us, that the avowed enemies of Christ, and such these men were, would not have been determined by his authority.

^k Inq. p. 33, 107. That extraordinary strength which you urge as a proof of possession, the most eminent of the faculty (whom you advise your readers to consult) have pronounced a *symptom* of madness; as (you well know) was shewn in the Essay, p. 275, 276. *Insanorum sunt hæc omnia*, Dr. Mead, *Medica sacra*, p. 66. Wetstein on Mat. viii. p. 354, 355.

^l Inq. p. 20, 108. The knowledge which the demoniacs had of Jesus was accounted for in the Essay, p. 242—249.

^m Indeed, with regard to the demoniac at Ephesus, you say, that *as a demoniac he very probably had heard of Paul's curing such in the name of Jesus; for which very reason, the*

What hope can there be of bringing any controversy to a final period ; or what one good end can be answered, by your repeating old objections, without either giving them any new force, or shewing the insufficiency of the answers that had been returned to them ? Had you duely considered, that madmen are often distinguished by the quickness of their conceptions,

demon who possessed him made the man always avoid St. Paul. Inq. p. 109. This is *making* history, not *explaining* it. With regard to one demoniac, that at Gadara, you tell us, (Inquiry, p. 19, 20.) he ran to Jesus, because he was possessed and impelled by the devil ; but you think the demoniac at Ephesus was possessed, because (as you venture to affirm, though the history tells you the contrary, Act. xvi. 18.) he always avoided Paul. How happy are you in being able to turn every thing to your advantage ! As to the Gadarene demoniac, you affirm, “ he had *always* lived in desolate places ;” (Inq. p. 20.) in direct contradiction to the evangelists, who tell us, his disorder often left him and returned. See Essay, p. 246, and also Beza on Luke viii. 29. As to Christ’s not having been in this country, see Essay, p. 246. Why might not a Canaanite upon the coast of Tyre ? Mat. xv. 22. As to the case of the man in the synagogue, see Essay, p. 243—245, to which you have made no reply.

as well as by their bodily strength ; that their disorder is often partial and temporary ; and that the paroxysms of it do not obliterate former opinions and impressions ; had you attended withal to the particular circumstances of the gospel demoniacs, (some of whom did not require to be confined) you would have easily accounted for their language and behaviour, without having recourse to any supernatural agency.

You lay singular stress upon several circumstances in the case of the Gadarene demoniac. I will not here state his case at large, because this was done in the Essay ; where I both proposed the difficulties of the common opinion concerning him as a real demoniacⁿ ; and attempted to account for his behaviour on the supposition of his being merely a madman^o, though strongly possessed with an opinion of his having demons within him. You have taken much pains to vindicate the popular opinion concerning this reputed demoniac ; though

ⁿ Essay, p. 259—265.

^o P. 266—275.

you have taken very little notice of what was urged against it. I shall make a few remarks on what you have offered; omitting only those particulars which have already been considered.

1. It is obvious to remark, that the very attempt to make this man's discourse with Christ appear rational, carries absurdity upon the face of it. It was from a man's talking and acting irrationally, that the ancients concluded that he was possessed; as appears from the whole current of antiquity. To the numerous proofs of this point adduced in the Essay^p, both from heathen writers and from the evangelists, I would here add one from Philostratus, who assigns this reason for believing that a certain youth was possessed, viz. "his laughing at things at which no other person laughed, and then suddenly crying, without any reason for it; his speaking to himself, and singing^q." In the same author, as was ob-

^p Essay, p. 80, 81, notes (1^m). p. 93, et seq. & p. 346.

^q ἰγὼλα τε γὰρ ἐφ' οἷς ἄλλοις ἕτερος, καὶ μετέβαλεν ἐς τὸ κλάειν; αἰτίαν ἐκ ἔχον· διελέγετό τε πρὸς ἑαυτὸν, καὶ ᾄδε.

served elsewhere^r, a mother being asked, why she thought her son possessed by a demon, replied, "because the demon takes away his understanding." You, Sir, on the contrary, would establish the certainty of demoniacal possession from the opposite principle, a person's speaking the words of truth and soberness. Thus you argue not only with respect to the pythoneses, or raving prophetesses at Philippi^s, but to the Gadarene demoniac also, of whose insanity

^r Essay, p. 93, note (d).

^s Inquiry, p. 105. In the same place, you say, "that it is a strange proof of insanity, which is fetched from her steady repetition of that which was none other than a great and most indubitable truth: which yet is the only evidence that is hinted at or insinuated, Essay on Demoniacs, p. 107." In no part of the Essay is the truth uttered by the pythoneses, represented as any evidence of her insanity; and in the very page to which you refer your readers, two other proofs of it are urged, viz. "her description as a *pythoneses*, which expressed the species of her insanity; and *the manner* in which she followed Paul for many days." As to the truth itself which she spoke, it was observed, that it did but ill suit an evil spirit; and does therefore but ill agree with your notion of her being possessed. Concerning this woman's case, see Essay, p. 105, et seq. & p. 348. Dissert. on Miracles, p. 275.

there

there can be no possible doubt^t. To force a rational construction upon his language and behaviour, is to make him speak and act out of character, and to destroy the evidence of his being a demoniac. Permit me to examine your farther account of him; for he is the main pillar of your cause.

2. You say^u, that “the devil found, that himself alone was not a match for our Saviour,—and therefore was resolved, before he would give up the contest, to try what *numbers* might do,—and whether they could not keep possession of this one man *in spite* of him.” Pray, Sir, consider, whether the devil, if he knew our Saviour to be the Son of God, as you say he did^x, and that he acted by the power of the Most High, would be willing to make such an experiment? Could that sagacious spirit possibly be so absurd, as to imagine, that with the assistance of his associates he could be a match for omnipotence? Let such extravagant fictions be left to the poets. For-

^t Essay, p. 103.

^u Inquiry, p. 26.

^x Inq. p. 17, 20, 22,

give me, Sir, if I say, that of all the wild imaginations that ever entered the mind of man, I know not one that, in absurdity, exceeds the supposition, that superior intelligences would, in a direct and formal manner, enter into a contest with the power of their creator, who can annihilate, in a moment, all the creatures he has made^y.

3. Farther, you suppose, that the devil *impelled the man to run and worship Jesus, with intent,—to flatter him into some indulgence towards him*^z. This supposition very ill agrees with that knowledge of Christ

^y In the Appendix to your Inquiry, p. 319, you say, “the devil contrived to CROWD a whole legion into the body of one man.” This remarkable expression puts me in mind of a question formerly debated in the schools, viz. “How many thousand devils can dance upon the point of a needle, without jostling one another?” You, Sir, I imagine, would have determined this very philosophical and edifying question, in favour of those who maintained that only a few thousands could do it. For you suppose, that six thousand six hundred and sixty-six devils, however skilfully arranged, would be *crowded* in the whole body of a man.

^z Inq. p. 20.

which

which you ascribe to him. Could he think, that the Son of God was open to the flattery of an infernal spirit? This flattery of the devil does also ill agree with your notion of his having a mind to try what numbers could effect. You say, *The devil strained all his powers, summoned his forces together,—in order to dispute the possession of this single person*^a. Nevertheless, he neither made any resistance; nor could, according to your account of him, have any thought of doing it. For you tell us^b, *he knew it was to no purpose to make any attempts upon the Saviour of the world, having been so lately foiled by him in the wilderness*. In a word, his impelling the man to run to Christ, is very absurd; for hereby he himself knowingly rushed into the presence of his judge and avenger, whose displeasure, you acknowledge, he had incurred^c, and whose power, he knew, it would be in vain for him to resist^d.

4. By the *deep*, which the demons besought Jesus that he would not command

^a Appendix, p. 318, 319.

18. ^c Inq. p. 18.

^b Inq. p. 22, & p. 17,

^d Ib. p. 22.

them

them to go out into, you tell us^e, *you are inclined to think, that they meant the sea or lake of Gennefareth adjoining; into which they had some apprehensions of being sentenced.* Here it is natural to ask, had the demons (whom you consider as *bodiless*^f and *spiritual beings*) any fear of being drowned? Or, had they only (that symptom of one species of insanity in human beings) a hydrophobia, or dread of water? Or, since you tell us they love ordure, did they fear being sentenced into the water, on account of it's cleansing quality? Lastly, since they had such a dread of water, (to whatever cause you ascribe it) why did they, after they had entered the swine, precipitate themselves into that very sea, which they earnestly wished and prayed to avoid^g? So far

^e Inq, p. 27.

^f Ib. p. 203.

^g To remove this difficulty, you allege, that *the drowning of the swine was contrary to the intentions of the unclean spirits, to whom it is not ascribed; but that it proceeded from the rage, which the possession naturally produced in them.* Inq. p. 29, 30. But, on your principles, the demons did certainly bring on themselves the evil they deprecated; for the swine had no insanity, but

far am I from being able to discover any marks of superior intelligence in the language and conduct you ascribe to your devils, that I am inclined on this occasion to adopt your language^h on another, with some variation. *Search Bedlam, and inquire of all the faculty there, whether they ever knew, or heard of any MAN, however foolish or mad, that could be paralleled in point of folly and madness, with the DEVIL; if your account of him be just.*

5. One thing more I must take notice of, viz. “Your saying that the history of the Gadarene demoniac *opens such discoveries into the world of spirits, as are not to be met*

but what *was solely effected by the devils that possessed them*; agreeably to the account you give of the men, p. 41. Could you avoid this difficulty, your principles would lead you into a greater. For if a *few* demons in each of the swine *naturally* produced such a degree of rage, as the demons themselves could not controul; surely, a whole *legion* of them must *naturally* produce an inconceivably greater and more uncontrollable degree of rage. Consequently, the demoniac in whom the legion was, did not speak and act under the influence of the devils, but of that madness, which was the natural effect of diabolical possession.

^h Inq. p. 33.

*with elsewhere in holy writ*ⁱ. But these discoveries, according to your account of them^k, were made by the devil, when he said, *My name is legion*; and our Saviour had no other concern in them, than barely asking the devil his name. *The extraordinary revelation*^l (as you call it) concerning the number of our spiritual enemies, was contained in the answer. Have you not read, that the devil was *a liar from the beginning*? Do not you yourself, when you want to discredit any opinion, tell the world, that the author of it is the father of lies^m? Nevertheless, when you like the opinion which he is supposed to teach, then the same father of lies becomes a teacher of truth, and we are required to receive doctrines upon *his* testimonyⁿ.

Indeed,

ⁱ Ib. p. 32.

^k Ib. p. 24, 25.

^l Inq. p. 25.

^m See above, p. 85.

ⁿ P. 334. What was merely the language of the demons, you often speak of as the confession and testimony of the devil: (Inq. p. 25, 102, 113, 114, 116, 279.) And you think *it strange, that men in these days should have the hardiness to cavil at dispossessions, which were attested by the devils themselves*, p. 116. You here both misinterpret

Indeed, Sir, the more I examine the history of the Gadarene demoniac, the more clearly do I discern the absurdity of the popular explication of it; and the more disposed do I become to have recourse to that given in the *Essay*, which may easily be cleared from your objections°. The very circumstances in this history that

you

interpret the fact, and appeal to the authority of a person, that neither bore his testimony, nor deserves any credit. Nor are you very consistent with yourself in representing the devil sometimes as attesting dispossessions, and sometimes as endeavouring to persuade men, that there never were any real possessions; Inq. p. 213, 301, 316, 327. You seem to think, that evil spirits were *moved* to bear their testimony to God's messengers, p. 102; and that their confessions were *extorted* from them, p. 113. But neither Christ nor his apostles would ever accept what you call their testimony; and therefore they could not be constrained by God to bear it; as is shewn, *Essay*, p. 248, 249.

• You think that Christ's answer to the demoniac, *gō*, implied no more than *permission*: (Inq. p. 28.) It was a word that expressed Christ's sovereign command, and therefore attended with efficacy. I will transcribe Beza's note on Mat. viii. 31. *Permitte nobis abire*, ἐπιτρέψον ἡμῖν ἀπελθεῖν Vulg. *mitte nos*, ἰ. πέμψον ἡμᾶς, ut etiam apud Marcum scribitur. Ridiculi sunt igitur qui permissionem voluntati opponunt. That there was

you and other learned writers urge as proofs of possession, are mentioned in the New Testament as illustrations and evidences of the highest degrees of insanity.

You urge with peculiar triumph the case of Simon Magus as a proof of possession^p. The account given of him in Scripture^q is, that he practised the arts of *forcery*, and

no agency of evil spirits on this occasion, and that the destruction of the swine was calculated to correct the false notions entertained of demons, was shewn, Essay, p. 299—303. But you are offended, that the swine grew mad, just when the demons are said to enter them, Inq. p. 36, 37. The entrance of demons was the very description of their becoming mad. You would have had our Saviour drop a *hint*, that might contribute to the cure of the superstitious notions of demoniacal possessions; Inq. p. 39. Would the Gadarenes have *taken* the hint? see Essay, p. 373, note (*). You say, *do you not know, that common madmen are observed to frequent solitary and unclean places, though they are fit habitations for unclean spirits*; Inq. p. 43. Demoniacs fancied themselves to be possessed by such spirits, and acted accordingly; see Essay, p. 101, note (†). Lastly, you object to Christ's holding a conversation with a madman; Inq. p. 39. An obvious reason for this was assigned; Essay, p. 269. But what good reason can be given for Christ's holding a conversation with 6666 devils?

^p Inq. p. 100, 101.

^q Act. viii. 9, 13.

O

astonished

astonished (not, *bewitched**) *the people of Samaria*; but that he himself was *astonished*, *beholding the* (genuine) *miracles done by Philip*, those in particular wrought upon *demoniacs*. *That he was conversant with evil spirits*, is affirmed by you, but not by the historian. And even had he been conversant with spirits, it was not with those to whom alone you refer possessions. You yourself tell us, "that Simon Magus pretended to fetch up the souls of the *prophets* from the lower regions; and of *children* who had been slain, to assist him in magical arts." You affirm, against all reason, that Simon *saw* evil spirits forced out of the bodies of men, in a *publick* inanner. For their expulsion is not an object of sight, and can not, therefore, be considered as a *publick* event. If the dispossessions of demons are included in the miracles which Simon *beheld*^u, the historian,

* ἐξίστατο is rendered, Act. viii. 13. *he wondered*; and ἐξίστην in the 9th verse ought to have been rendered in a sense conformable thereto. See Schmidius on the place, and Dissert. on Miracles, p. 274, note.

^v Inq. p. 210. ^w Ib. p. 101. ^u Act. viii. 13.

by

by dispossessions, must intend facts that were *visible*, that is, the instantaneous and perfect cures of persons described as being possessed.

I have now examined all your arguments in favour of real possessions, drawn from the history of the New Testament demoniacs*. To many, without doubt, it must seem very unnecessary, to have examined so distinctly every minute particular. But you, Sir, and others perhaps, will not make this objection; for an author never offers any thing in support of his argument, which he does not think of importance;

* I forgot to take notice sooner, that you think (Inq. p. 14.) Luke's saying, that the demoniac in the synagogue at Capernaum had a *spirit of an unclean devil (demon)* is much stronger than the expression in Mark, who only says, he had an *unclean spirit*; (Luke iv. 33. Mark i. 23.) and more cogently evinces the reality of the possession. It requires more sagacity than I can claim, to discern the force of this reasoning. But if you will consult Mills and Wetstein on Luke iv. 33. you will find that the true reading in this evangelist is, *an unclean demon*. So that your curious criticism falls to the ground. Compare, however, Act. xvi. 16. Rev. xvi. 14. & Inq. p. 189.

and what to some appears too trifling to be answered, others imagine to be unanswerable, and for that reason to be passed over.

Besides your arguments from the history of the demoniacs of the New Testament, you have produced others from different topics : which, together with some other particulars, will be the subject of the concluding letter.

I am,

Reverend Sir,

Your's, &c.

LETTER

L E T T E R VI.

Reverend Sir,

BEING unwilling to leave any thing unnoticed, upon which you appear to lay any stress, I shall trouble you with one letter more, in which I shall consider some particulars which could not be properly introduced sooner. They respect the evidence for or against demoniacal possession, from reason, from experience, from tradition, and from revelation.

I. With regard to natural REASON, you do not undertake to produce from thence any proofs of demoniacal possession. On the contrary, you allow, “ that the light of nature discovers not the existence of fallen angels^a;” and maintain, that “ they are beings too subtil for the eye of reason

^a Appendix to Inq. p. 327.

to have any discernment of^b;" that the reality of possessions "is quite out of the province of reason, and no more an object of it, than musick is to the deaf; and" (what is truly lamentable!) "that our reason, in it's most improved state,—hardly sees the things before it^c."

It is not very difficult to guess, what made you so forward to abuse reason, if the observation of an eminent prelate be just, "that no man is against reason, till he finds that reason is against him." Several objections from reason against your hypothesis were urged in the Essay^d; to which you return the following answer, "It is no sign of a good cause, that men fly from revelation, and appeal to reason, *which is so poor a judge of the matter*^e." Pray, Sir, does every one who appeals to reason, fly from revelation? Do not you appeal to reason, when you represent the notion of human spirits having power to possess mankind, as being *contrary to all rational and natural principles*^f? Nevertheless, na-

^b Inq. p. 162.

^c P. 142.

^d P. 150—172.

^e Inq. p. 143.

^f P. 171.

tural reason leaves us as ignorant of the powers of the human soul in a state of separation from the body, as it does of the powers of fallen angels.

The subject of possessions is not so entirely out of the province of reason, as you saw fit to represent it. For, though it leaves us ignorant of the world of spirits, it brings us acquainted with the material system, and the laws by which it is governed; particularly with those laws which God has imposed upon the human system. Reason shews, that these laws are as steady and invariable, as those of any other part of nature; and consequently are not impeded or controuled in their operation by the agency of evil spirits, in the manner your doctrine supposes. Your doctrine can never be reconciled with that *fixed order* of causes and effects, which prevails throughout the universe. It is also chargeable with this farther contradiction to natural reason, that it supposes the human system to be governed by different laws in different ages; which there is no more reason to believe, than there is to believe

the same concerning the sun, and moon, and all the host of heaven. Those maniacal and epileptic symptoms, which, in times of ignorance and superstition, were ascribed to demoniacal possession, are common in all ages; and yet are not, in this enlightened age, referred to the same cause; no, not even by Dr. Worthington^g. Can you seriously persuade yourself, that the very same effects proceed in one age from supernatural, and in another from natural, causes; according as men are sunk in barbarism or emerge from it? Men may be more or less acquainted with the laws of nature, in different periods of time; but the supreme legislator and governor of the universe is without any variableness, or shadow of turning.

Should you ever come to be better reconciled to reason, than you appear to be at present, I would beg you to weigh the force of the various arguments from reason^h, suggested in the Essay, against the reality

^g You, Sir, (in *Inq.* p. 213, 337, 338.) admit, that in these days, we see no *certain* instances of possession.

^h *Essay*, ch. i. sect. 9.

of possessions. I shall here take notice of one of those arguments, because the force of it seems to be, in some degree, admitted by yourself. It was shewnⁱ, that those disorders of the understanding formerly imputed to possession, the very alledged symptoms and proofs of it, proceed from physical causes. Amongst these causes, violence of passion was particularly specified in the Essay^k. Now, you cite, with approbation^l, an author, who says, “ that these disorders of reason (that is, such as he calls the effects of an unnatural occupation by spirits) appear *after* grief, love, or some great disappointment, *have discomposed the brain.*” Here it is very natural to ask, and I hope, Sir, you will excuse the liberty I take in asking you, What occasion is there to have recourse to an unnatural occupation of spirits, in order to account for the disorders of reason, when love, grief; and great disappointments have discomposed the brain? If it be allowed, that the disorders of reason *succeed* these passions and great disappoint-

ⁱ Essay, p. 159, et seq.

^k P. 160.

^l Inquiry, p. 272, 273.

ments, is it not natural to suppose, that the former were *caused* by the latter? We can never prove that there is any relation between cause and effect, if effects which uniformly succeed the operation of certain causes, are not produced by them. Nor are we ever to admit more causes of things than are necessary to explain the phenomena. However you may dread being brought before the bar of reason, you venture nevertheless to appeal,

II. TO EXPERIENCE. On this you affirm, the demonology of the ancient Heathens and Jews was, in part, grounded^m. And you strenuously contend, that *the notion of possessions in general could not have sprung from any other source than that of realityⁿ*.

Pray, Sir, consider what it was the Heathens and Jews experienced, in the case of supposed possessions. They experienced in themselves, or observed in others, maniacal and epileptic symptoms. From whatever cause these symptoms pro-

^m Append. to Inq. p. 327. Inq. p. 79, 80.

ⁿ Inq. p. 34, 35, 312.

ceeded,

ceeded, their observation and experience did not carry them beyond the symptoms themselves. It was from these alone, that the ancients concluded, that those affected with them were possessed. Possession, therefore, is not a matter, that they could judge of by their experience. Their opinion of it's reality was a conclusion of their reason, that very reason which you decry as a poor judge of these matters, or rather as no judge at all, and which is so blind as hardly to see the things before it. In your reasonings on this subject, you are chargeable with the sophism, which logicians call, *the assignation of a false cause*. Every thing urged by you or others, in order to shew, that if wicked spirits had never given any proof of their power, the belief of it could not have prevailed so generally in the world, has no other foundation than this deceitful argument. The opinion or belief in question was, it may be allowed, founded in facts; but in facts that were attributed to a wrong cause.

If you ask, "How can we account for the prevalence of the notion of demoniacal possessions,

possessions, if it had not been founded in truth?" I answer,

First, That the mere prevalence of an opinion, though we should not be able to account for it, creates no proof, nor even presumption, of it's truth; as all those must allow, who consider what absurdities in point of speculation, and what ill-grounded relations with respect to matters of fact, have composed the creed of the world. Had the Heathens acted rationally, the reality of possessions might

° You, Sir, of all men living, should be the last to propose such a question as this. For you maintain, that the devil infuses into the minds of men a persuasion, that some human spirits possess mankind; Inquiry, p. 206, 209. (cited above, p. 85.) Now, if the devil infuses this persuasion into the minds of men, why may he not also infuse a belief of the reality of possessions, however groundless it may be? Indeed the latter is manifestly included in the former. You, therefore, have accounted for the belief of possessions, without supposing it to be founded in experience. And to me it seems less unlikely, that the devil should infuse a belief of the reality of possessions, (in case they had been ascribed to him) than that he should persuade men (as you suppose he does, Inq. p. 213.) to believe there *never were any real possessions at all*; and thereby lessen men's idea of his own power.

have

have been inferred from their general belief of it. But in this, as in a thousand other instances, *they became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish hearts were darkened*^p. If no opinion could ever obtain amongst mankind, but what was founded in truth, how could error and delusion take place in the world? How came that very opinion which you treat as absurd and monstrous, (viz. that possessing demons were human souls) to prevail amongst the vulgar Heathens and Christians, which you admit it did^q?

Secondly, It is not altogether impossible to account, in some degree, at least, for the rise and spread of demoniacal possessions amongst the Heathens, from whom it was propagated amongst the Jews. The Heathens deified every part of nature, and supposed every event of life to be under the direction of it's peculiar presiding divinity. Their diseases, in particular, they referred to the agency of their gods. The symptoms of maniacs and epileptics seemed to them to argue, not only some interposition,

^p Rom. i. 21.

^q Inquiry, p. 206.

but

but the immediate presence of a deity, suspending the exercise of their understandings, actuating their bodily organs, and urging them to a conduct injurious both to themselves and others. These supposed effects of their power being evil and mischievous, were ascribed to a malevolent cause. For the Heathens thought, that from a being perfectly good, nothing but good could proceed; and that the evils in the world proceed from gods essentially evil. Amongst their gods, they ranked the souls of departed men. These gods, they imagined, were more likely than any others, to interest themselves in human affairs; and were disposed to do mankind either good or harm, according to their respective characters. To whom then were they so likely to ascribe possessions, as to the spirits of wicked men? They believed these spirits to be capable of actuating the human system; and the very belief of their power prepared them to expect the displays of it. They were likewise of opinion, that wicked men carried with them those malignant passions into the other world, which

which made them delight in the misery of their fellow-creatures here. Hence it probably came to pass, that maniacal disorders were ascribed to the possession of such demons as were of human extract. Recollect, Sir, the weakness of man's reason, the strength of his passions, the creative power of his imagination, (which perpetually mistakes phantoms for realities') together with the debasing and enslaving influence of superstition, and the numerous artifices of pagan politicians and priests to impose upon the credulity of the people; and you will scarce wonder at the prevailing belief of the power of evil human spirits; the proofs of which few had the ability to detect, or the inclination to examine, or so much as the courage to suspect.

Notwithstanding the stress you sometimes lay upon the experience, which, in your opinion, mankind had of diabolical possessions, yet you seem to have distrusted

At enim Pythagoricos mirari oppido solitos, si quis se negaret unquam vidisse dæmonem, satis, ut reor, idoneus auctor est Aristoteles. Apuleius in Apol. Socratis.

the

the force of this argument, when you said, that demons *are too subtil for the eye of reason, to have any discernment of, though somewhat assisted perhaps by a wretched experience of their malignity*¹. Accordingly, you look out for a new auxiliary, and that is,

III. TRADITION: You allow, “ that the notion of demoniacal possessions had long obtained before our Saviour’s time²;” “ that it was not peculiar to the Jews, nor particularly grounded upon the jewish Scriptures³; and that it had overspread the gentile world⁴.” In order to account for the prevalence of this notion, you tell us, “ that the demonology of the ancient Heathens was grounded, partly, upon tradition, derived from the fall⁵; and that “ the best notions which they had of evil spirits, were drawn from the jewish Scriptures, and those notions much corrupted⁶.”

¹ Inq. p. 162.

² Id. p. 139.

³ P. 79.

⁴ P. 80, 314.

⁵ Appendix to Inquiry, p. 327. In another place (Inq. p. 153.) you say, “ The tradition concerning an evil principle undoubtedly originated from him,” the devil.

⁶ P. 329.

I should not have taken notice of these assertions, which are scarce consistent with one another, and totally destitute of proof, had not many learned writers, as well ancient as modern, maintained that the Heathens derived their notion of rebellious angels from the tradition of some original revelation, or from the Jewish Scriptures. We are told, that Plato *learned from the Egyptian mysteries, that God had formerly thrown many bad spirits from heaven, who, ever since, had been the enemies of mankind: that the Pythagorean description of the fall of these spirits resembles that of Scripture: that Pherecydes Syrus speaks of such a fall of demons or spirits; and that Ophioneus was the chief of that army, which rebelled against the supreme being*^b. A learned modern^c affirms, “ that the giants attempting to scale heaven, is probably the scripture doctrine of satan’s rebellion mythologized^d.” Plu-
tarch

^b Marfilus Ficinus, cited by Crito, v. i. p. 235.

^c The author of Crito, p. 265. See also, p. 232, 240.

^d Eusebius, (Præpar. Ev. l. v. c. iv. p. 186.) and many others maintain, that the history of the giants in

tarch^e compares persons in debt to those demons of Empedocles, which, he says, were driven by the anger of the gods, and fell from heaven; than which, some think, we can not wish for a clearer description of the devil and his angels. Nor is the great Dr. Cudworth^f singular in supposing, that Titan's being cast from heaven, was nothing else, *but the fall of angels poetically mythologized*. These eminent writers speak the general sentiments of Christians in all ages. Many of the early converts to the Gospel had a strong relish of the legends of paganism, and endeavoured to persuade the Heathens, that the ground of them was explained in Scripture. Succeeding writers have been misled by their too great deference to the opinion of the ancient Fathers.

Though I feel the weight of these great authorities, I shall, from a sincere desire of the book of Genesis, gave occasion to the fables of the Heathens concerning the giants spoken of above.

^e In lib. περὶ τῶν μὴ δαίμων ἀπειροσθῶν

^f Intellectual system, p. 817.

better information, take the liberty of proposing the following queries :

1. Is it reasonable^z to suppose, that superior created intelligences should enter into a formal contest with the omnipotence of their creator, in the manner these pagan histories (literally understood) imply? I do not think that the Heathens considered them in any other light, than as fables or allegories; nor can I discover any good reason for attempting to explain them as real facts.

2. What positive, or even presumptive, evidence is there that the Heathens borrowed their fables concerning evil spirits from the Jewish Scriptures? In the New Testament, indeed, repeated reference is made to angels that sinned, and that kept not their first *estate* or *principality*. But the Old Testament contains no account of the fall of angels; much less does it represent them as scaling heaven, and being thrown down from thence. There is not even the most distant reference or allusion to

^z See above, p. 186, 187.

such an event, in any of the jewish prophets^h. How then is it possible, that the Heathens should borrow from their writings, opinions which they do not contain? Not to add, that the opinions in question prevailed over the eastⁱ from the earliest

^h You do, indeed, suppose (Appendix to Inquiry, p. 227, 228.) that there is some allusion to Satan's being cast down out of heaven, in Is. xiv. 12, 13, 14, and that he is there called *Lucifer*, and *son of the morning*. But when you had not an hypothesis to serve, your good sense led you to explain the prophet, as he had been universally (I believe) explained, till the time of Athanasius. You say (Boyle's Lectures, v. ii. p. 270, 271.) *Heaven is sometimes used symbolically for a place, as by the term, it must be meant to signify, of great elevation and dignity; but yet confined to this earth below. How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! says the prophet, of the king of Babylon, with regard to his being dethroned from his earthly kingdom.* (Compare Essay, p. 334.) Nay, in the very place; (Appendix to Inquiry, p. 228.) in which you say, that Isaiah alludes to *this catastrophe* (that which befel the angels, when they were cast out of heaven), you acknowledge that *the prophet's thoughts were occupied about other matters*. Why were not your thoughts occupied upon the same subjects as the prophet's were? Why do you avowedly pervert his words?

ⁱ I say this, on the supposition that some degree of credit is due to the eastern histories. See Holwell's Tracts, v. iii. p. 13, et seq.

ages,

ages, long before the publication of the Jewish Scriptures.

3. Is it not certain, that the Jews borrowed their demonology from the Heathens? Many proofs of this point were produced in a former letter^k; to which a thousand more might be added. The evidence of it is so glaring, that it forced from you a confession, that the Jewish doctors were, on one occasion, *obliged to the heathen demonology*^l. If you say, that the demonology of the Heathens, in case it was not borrowed from the Jewish Scriptures, might be grounded upon tradition, derived from the fall; I ask once more,

4. What evidence is there of such a tradition? I am far from taking upon me to say, that there was not an early revelation of the rebellion of angels, and their expulsion from heaven. But hitherto, this point has been asserted only, not proved. If you look into the heathen records, you will find no *tradition* of any original revelation with respect to the subject before us. Uncertain as traditional evidence is,

^k P. 43, et seq.

^l Inquiry, p. 48.

yet your opinion wants even this support amongst the Heathens. Besides, if there had been such a revelation as that you speak of, would it not have been very surprizing, that it should be preserved amongst the idolatrous Heathens, and not noticed at all by Moses, nor by any of the succeeding prophets; though the Israelites were separated from the rest of the world, with the express intention of making them the depositaries of the oracles of God? Till you can support what you have said on the subject of tradition with some degree of evidence, I shall be in danger of regarding it as a mere hypothesis, to which you have recourse from some imagined convenience only. After all, could you prove what you have asserted, concerning the sources from whence the Heathens derived their demonology; what end could this answer? It would neither determine whom the possessing demons were reputed to be, nor establish the reality of their possessions.

IV. You endeavour to support your doctrine of diabolical possessions, by arguments drawn from REVELATION; such
parts

parts of it as have not hitherto come under consideration.

I considered this subject in the Essay upon the foot of reason, as well as revelation; but so far am I from *flying from the latter*, as you^m misrepresent me, that I am not unwilling, that our respective opinions should be tried by this single test, and to abide the issue.

You are pleased to affirm, that *the denying of diabolical possessions strikes at the whole œconomy of revealed religion*ⁿ. Confident assertions, unsupported by proof, do not deserve a refutation. It was observed in the Essay^o, that possessing demons being the souls of departed men, the denying their power to enter and torment the bodies of the living, could no way affect the doctrine of fallen angels, nor any other doctrine that might be grounded upon it. The question before us has no relation to any spirits but those of human extract. And I am persuaded no judicious advocate for the power of the devil to tempt mankind

^m Inquiry, p. 143.

ⁿ Ib. p. 135.

^o Essay, p. 146, 147.

to sin, will rest the proof of it on passages that refer to a subject totally different, the power of demons or heathen deities to deprive men of their reason. The objection is so very wide of the mark, that it seems rather designed to inflame the prejudices, than to convince the judgment, of your readers.

You farther plead, that *the casting out devils* was a *greater and more signal* miracle, than *the healing of any disease*." Were we even to allow, (what you can never prove[¶]) that the former requires more power than the latter; yet inasmuch as the bare dis-possession of a spiritual being is not an object of sense, it can not carry any conviction to mankind; much less equal conviction with the miraculous cure of a disease[†].

When you mention it as a still farther recommendation of dispossessions, in your view of them, that they were miracles performed upon *the souls, as well as the bodies of men*[§]; you forget that the explication of

[¶] Inquiry, p. 217.

[†] Essay, 397, 398.

[§] See Essay, p. 396, 397.

[§] Inq. p. 220, 115.

them

them which you reject, supposes the *mind* as well as the corporeal system, to be restored to a state of perfect sanity.

You sometimes plead[†], that there was a *peculiar propriety* in the miracle performed upon the demoniacs, according to your explication of it, because Christ came into the world, *to destroy the works of the devil*[‡]. The apostle John, whose words you cite, refers to works of a very different nature from possessions; as all interpreters are agreed, and is evident from the surrounding context. The immediately foregoing words are these: *He that committeth sin, is of the devil; for the devil sinneth from the beginning*. Your argument proceeds upon the false supposition, that possessions were considered as the works of the devil; and that they are here referred to by the apostle. Is there not an obvious difference between possession and temptation, between insanity and wickedness? Are they not constantly referred in Scripture to different authors; possession, to demons; and sin or temp-

† Inquiry, p. 175, 176.

‡ 1 John iii. 8.

tations,

tations, to the devil? A farther answer to your argument is returned in the Essay*, which I shall not here repeat.

All the boasted advantages of your scheme of interpretation with respect to dispossessions, seem to me to be imaginary. Nor am I able to suggest one good reason, why any person should wish your interpretation to be true. On the contrary, the account you give of dispossessions can answer no other end, than to expose these miracles to contempt. Your demons are spirits of a celestial origin, and yet delight in blood and ordure: how shocking the idea! And, what is infinitely to be regretted, you do, in effect, put the Saviour of the world upon a level with those profane exorcists, who made a trade of going about, and persuading silly people that they could cast out demons, without giving any proper proofs of their having this

* Essay, p. 386—396, where it is shewn, that possessions furnish no proof of the power of any evil spirits; and that dispossessions furnish no proof of Christ's power over any. There could, therefore, be no propriety in the miracle in question, according to your explication of it, even supposing the devil to be the author of possessions.

power^y. What proof did Christ give (or could he give) of his having this power, if, as you pretend, demoniacs might have no distemper at all; not even that which was judged to be a necessary evidence of possession? I most sincerely acquit you of all profane *intention*; but were the most profane unbeliever to rack his invention, he could not give us a more ludicrous and absurd view of the subject than you have given.

So far is your interpretation of possessions from promoting the credit of revelation, that it is injurious to it, in all it's most essential articles. I shall specify a few particulars;

1. The fundamental principle of all true religion is, that the world is under the sole government of God^z, that there is no other invisible being who has any power or dominion over the course of nature; and

^y You are very liberal, when you allow, (Inq. p. 106.) that the jewish exorcisms might, in the age before the Gospel, be attended with success. Would God succeed the attempts of superstition, avarice, and imposture? See Essay, p. 412, in the note.

^z Essay, p. 183, and Dissert. on Miracles, ch. iii. sect. 5.

that

that evil proceeds from the same hand that dispenses good. This is the uniform doctrine of revelation. And if we examine the constitution of the world, we shall soon perceive, that all the parts of it are equally the effects of the divine operation; that they are, with the nicest skill, adjusted to each other, and unite in carrying on one common design: and consequently they must all have one and the same author. Here is a solid foundation for resignation, gratitude, trust, and all those religious affections included in piety towards God. You, Sir, on the other hand, maintain, that good and evil have different authors. For you say in express terms, *that as God is the author of all good, so the devil is the author of all evil*^a; and *that he is justly to be reckoned the evil principle*^b. You likewise assert, that God *sometimes gives the devil great power over the elements of air and fire, and other parts of nature; over the brute creation; and likewise over the persons of men*^c. There has been occasion to ob-

^a Appendix to Inq. p. 233.

^b P. 233, 306.

^c P. 307.

serve,

serve^d, that your notion of evil having a different origin from good, is directly combated by Ifaiah^e, when he introduces Jehovah as asserting himself to be equally the author of both. From hence it follows, that the devil can have no proper power over the elements and other parts of nature. Nor can such a power be reconciled with innumerable other passages of Scripture, which represent God as the only sovereign of the world, who alone can controul the operation of natural causes. Your doctrine subverts the very foundation of all trust in God, and resignation to his disposals. It is destructive also of the virtue and happiness of mankind. Under the influence of this very doctrine, the benighted Heathens ascribed their frosts and tempests, their disappointments and diseases, and all the evils of the creation, to a malevolent spirit; and thereby plunged themselves into all the guilt, and all the misery of the most direful superstitions.

2. Your doctrine of real possessions subverts another fundamental principle of re-

^d Above, p. 34.

^e If. xlv. 7.

vealed religion, namely, the *nullity* of all the heathen gods, or their absolute inability to do either good or harm to mankind. The prophets of God in all ages, besides asserting the sole dominion of Jehovah over the natural world, expressly taught^f, (what necessarily follows from that assertion) that all the objects of the heathen worship, that is, all demons, were as impotent as the images that represented them. Numerous passages to this purpose, both from the Old and New Testament, were produced in the Dissertation on Miracles^g; and one passage of the apostle Paul was enlarged upon in the Essay^h. You have not controverted the meaning of the former; but though it could not serve your purpose at all, you saw fit to dispute the obvious sense of the latter. The passage to which I refer is in Paul's epistle to the Corinthians, *We know that an idol is nothing in the world*ⁱ. The Essay^k asserts, that by *an idol*, we are here to understand a

^f Essay, p. 189, 190.

^g P. 233, et seq.

ⁱ I Cor. viii. 4.

^h P. 193, et seq.

^k P. 194.

heathen

heathen demon or deity; and supports this opinion by the natural import of the original word¹, and by the undoubted application of it in ancient writers^m, as well as by several very great authoritiesⁿ; but more especially by the occasion^o on which it is here used by the apostle. You, Sir, on the contrary maintain, that by *an idol*, we are to understand *the material image*. The first reason you assign for this opinion is^p, that the Corinthians, though they might know, that idols of wood and stone were (as the

¹ εἰδωλον. See Le Clerc's Supplement to Hammond on 1 Cor. viii. 4.

^m Essay, p. 194, 195, and Elsner on 1 Cor. viii. 4.

ⁿ Le Clerc, in his Latin version of Stanley's History of Oriental Philosophy, p. 176, after shewing that the Heathens called the ghosts of the dead εἰδωλα; and that the Jews and the Christians applied the term εἰδωλον to the pagan gods themselves, and not to their images only, adds, Hinc videtur etiam Paulus, 1 Cor. viii. 4. dixisse εἰδωλον esse εἶδεν, idolum esse nihil, hoc est, evanidam umbram. I had referred you to several interpreters in support of this opinion, Essay, p. 194; and yet you scruple not to affirm, that *they* (the commentators) all UNANIMOUSLY suppose, that by *the idol* is meant, *the material visible image*, Inquiry, p. 196, 197.

^o Essay, p. 196.

^p Inq. p. 193.

apostle

apostle speaks⁹) *dumb*, yet they could not know that the gods themselves were dumb: *On the contrary*, you add, *they were often supposed to speak*: The Corinthians in their Gentile state, like other Gentiles, might suppose that their gods spoke and conversed with men; but at their conversion to christianity*, they had been taught, that their former objects of worship were void of all the powers ascribed to them; a sentiment often inculcated by the Old Testament writers^r, in passages which you greatly pervert, when you confine their meaning to the material idol. You could not have fallen into so egregious a mistake, had you considered, that the Heathens themselves were not so absurd, as to believe that merely material images possessed sense and reason, and speech^s: that their
belief

⁹ 1 Cor. xii. 2.

* That the apostle is here speaking of the knowledge peculiar to Christians, is shewn, Essay, p. 229, et seq.

^r Pf. cxxxv. 15. Pf. cxv. 3. Hab. ii. 18.

^s Arnobius (advers. Gent. l. vi.) makes the Heathens say, in their own defence, *Neque nos æra, neque auri argentique materias*—*eas esse per se deos,*

belief was, that the gods were brought into these images by sacred dedication, and kept their residence there^t: and that in virtue of their being inhabited by the gods, the images were to be regarded and worshipped as gods^u. It is in direct opposition to this opinion, that the prophets represent the heathen idols or gods as mere senseless materials; these materials, as they were not really inhabited and animated by any deity, nor indued with any divine power, being the only objects of their worship. In this view the representation of the heathen idols or gods as only gold and silver, wood and stone, and

We do not think brass and gold and silver, and other materials of images, to be of themselves gods.

^t Eos in his colimus, eosque veneramus quos dedicatio infert sacra, & fabrilibus efficit habitare simulachris, say the Heathens in Arnobius, ubi supra.

^u *If idols are nothing, says Celsus, (apud Origen. c. Cels. l. viii. p. 393.) what harm can there be to join in the public festivals? If they are demons, then it is certain that they are gods, in whom we should confide. You remember that Stilpo was condemned by the Athenians to banishment, for denying the Minerva of Phidias to be a real divinity. See Gen. xxxi. 19, 30. ch. xxxv. 4. Exod. xxxii. 1. Levit. xix. 4. Dan. v. 4.*

Q

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the work of men's hands, was forcible and striking. But what sense is there in affirming concerning a merely material idol, that it is mere matter^x?

You object to my speaking of the heathen demons or deities as nullities, and misrepresent me as asserting, absolutely, their non existence^y, though I had explained my meaning to be, “*either* that they had no existence,” (*as* demons they had none) “*or* that they were of no more account, than if they did not exist^z.” What less could the apostle mean when he said, “an idol is *nothing* in the world?” You had no occasion therefore to expose the absurdity of inferring from this text the non-existence either of material images or of human

^x I do not know, why you quoted Chrysostom, with approbation, (Inq. p. 195, 196.) who, in answer to that question, *Have graven images no existence?* replies, they are only *stones and demons*; unless it was to shew that he understood the apostle in a sense different from what you do, and contradicted all the prophets of God, who taught that graven images were not inhabited by demons, nor indued with any supernatural power.

^y See above, p. 83.

^z Essay, p. 224.

spirits,

spirits. Ridicule misapplied always returns upon it's author. After all, you seem to acknowlege every thing that my argument requires, viz. " that the material images were representations of fictitious deities, which in truth are no gods; and equally impotent and insignificant as the images themselves^a. And you elfewhere allow^b, (what indeed it would be absurd to deny) that the sacred writers, and Paul in particular, do, by the term demon, describe the heathen gods, such as their worshippers took to be deified human spirits^c. Let us now see how far this consists with a

^a P. 196.

^b P. 180, 181.

^c Hereby, I acknowlege, you contradict yourself: for you most commonly contend, that by demon in the New Testament we are to understand the devil, or one of his angels, *Inq.* p. 186. I will not on this occasion adopt your polite language to Dr. Grey, (in your book upon Redemption, p. 403, note). *What must the reader think of a man that thus glaringly contradicts himself, for the sake of cavilling at another?* But I will say, that it is difficult, even for men of learning and ability, when they have adopted a false hypothesis, to be always consistent with themselves in their defence of it.

belief of the reality of demoniacal possession.

If the demons or deities of the Heathens were, as you yourself are forced to allow, *as impotent and insignificant as their images*; then these deities have no more power to enter and torment the bodies of men, and to deprive them of their reason, or, in other words, to possess them, than the images have. Now, is it not a necessary, and most obvious, consequence from hence, that there never was, nor can be, a real demoniac? Had I not reason to affirm, that Christ and his apostles had entirely subverted the doctrine of possessions^d? Nevertheless, you exclaim, (with due reverence, we must presume,) *Good God! where is this to be seen^e?* I answer, in all those passages of Scripture which assert the utter impotence of all the demons of the Heathens. It was moreover shewn in the Essay, that God's inspired messengers, by establishing the nullity (or if that word offends you, the *nothingness*) of demons, with respect to any power over mankind,

^d Essay, p. 314.

^e Inquiry, p. 198.

took the most proper and effectual method of overturning not only the doctrine of possessions, but all the other superstitions grounded on the contrary opinion^r. You have attempted to evade this evidence by saying^s, “that possessions are not so properly matters of doctrine, as matters of fact.” But I have shewn you in a former letter, that you must have misinterpreted the facts which you allege, because your interpretation of them is a most glaring contradiction to the doctrine of all God’s prophets.

3. Demoniacal possessions, if your explication of them be just, destroy the evidence of revelation, or the force of those miracles which were wrought to attest it’s divine original. If all effects produced in the system of nature, contrary to the general laws by which it is governed, or (in other words) to the fixed order of causes and effects, are proper miracles; then supernatural possessions certainly come under this denomination. For they suppose that evil spirits inflict bodily diseases, de-

^r Essay, p. 370—376.

^s Inquiry, p. 198, 199.

prive men of their reason, render them blind, deaf and dumb, and produce other maniacal and epileptic symptoms, by their own immediate agency, contrary to the general laws by which the human system is governed, or to the fixed order of causes and effects established in that system^h. Now, if evil spirits can perform miracles, how shall we support the authority of these works? How shall we vindicate the repre-

^h It may be objected, that we have not a sufficient knowledge of the laws by which the human frame is governed, to enable us positively to determine, whether possessions be contrary to those laws. I freely acknowledge, that had the question concerned any secret influence of spiritual invisible agents on the human mind, I could not pronounce such an influence miraculous, because I could not prove that it was contrary to the laws of nature, having no knowledge of those laws by which the world of spirits is governed. But the question concerns outward and sensible effects, maniacal and epileptic symptoms, (always included in possessions) which were often attended with blindness, deafness, and other bodily disorders. Now these disorders are known to proceed from a bad habit of body, and other natural causes. And therefore were they to be produced by the supernatural agency of demons, superseding the operation of natural causes, they would be undoubted miracles.

sentation

sentation made of them in Scripture, as works appropriate to God; or the use which the Scripture makes of them, as in themselves authentic and decisive evidences of a divine missionⁱ? That I may not repeat what was urged in the Essay on this subject^k, I will only add,

4. Your explication of demoniacal possessions casts the greatest reflection upon the character and conduct of Christ and his apostles. I do not mean, that you, Sir, or others in your way of thinking, design

ⁱ Nevertheless, you contend, (Inquiry, p. 189.) that *the working of miracles is ascribed to the spirits of demons*, Rev. xvi. 13, 14. without taking any notice of what was said in the Essay, p. 45, note (^s), and p. 218, to explain this passage. How could you argue from the *literal* sense of this passage, when you call it an *emblematical* representation of what John saw in a *vision*? Inq. p. 188. Recollect your own explication of Rev. xiii. 13, 14. in your Boyle's Lect. v. ii. p. 342.

^k See Essay, p. 184, and p. 406, concerning the evidence of miracles in general. How much your reasoning discredits the miraculous *infliction* and *cure* of diseases, in particular, is shewn, Essay, p. 403. On the other hand, it has been shewn, Essay, p. 408, that the true explication of the demoniacs of the Gospel, establishes the certainty, and displays the full glory, of the miracles performed upon them.

to asperse the first founders of christianity. Nothing certainly can be farther from your thoughts. It may, however, deserve to be considered, how far you may really do, the injury you did not design. Our Saviour told the unbelieving Jews, *the works that I do in my Father's name, they bear witness of me.* Amongst these works, he reckons his casting out demons, to which he refers his most malicious enemies¹, Herod and the Pharisees, for conviction. Now, if you place this miracle in barely ejecting a spiritual and invisible being from the human body, and rest even the fact itself, his being ejected, upon the testimony and authority of Christ, you make him offer his enemies an evidence of his mission, which in itself could carry no conviction, (and which therefore would have been received as an insult;) and you make him urge his authority before he had established it, and in order to support the proof he gave of it to those, by whom it was not acknowledged. According to

¹ Mat. xii. 28. Luke xiii. 32.

your misrepresentation of him, our Saviour, instead of saying, with respect to dispossessions, *The works that I do, they bear witness of me*, ought to have said, *I bear witness of my works*. But no such absurdity can be fixed on him, who was the wisdom of God, as well as the power of God.

With respect to the apostles and evangelists, consider, I intreat you, in how odious a light you place them. They profess to give us a history of the great facts upon which christianity is founded; and tell us that they were careful to relate only such as they were either eye-witnesses of themselves, or concerning which they had received certain information from others. But I have already shewn, that you make them attest facts, which, supposing them to be true, could not be known to be so, unless by supernatural revelation, which the evangelists did not pretend to. You sink the character and credit of the evangelists in another view: for you make them refer to a supernatural agency, those maniacal symptoms which are known to
 proceed

proceed from natural causes; and thus to give a fallacious account of the constitution of nature^m, and set reason (our only instructor in natural things) at variance with revelation. Nor is it merely in these views, but in many others, elsewhere taken notice ofⁿ, that your doctrine has exposed christianity to contempt; and not only afforded matter of impious mockery to men of a profane disposition, but (I speak it from knowlege) proved a stumbling block even to serious and upright minds.

Why should you incumber christianity with difficulties that do not belong to it? But nothing, it should seem, appears to you so dreadful^o, as admitting two propositions,

^m Essay, p. 402.

ⁿ That your opinion creates a groundless dread of demons, and is a source of those cruel superstitions, which christianity was designed to abolish, is shewn, Essay, p. 399, et seq.

^o The ground of this dread seems to be, an apprehension that denying the power of demons, is the same thing as denying the power of the devil. But possessions do not furnish any convincing proof of the interposition of any evil spirit, (as is shewn, Essay, p. 386, et seq.) and bear no relation to the devil, who has a different office

positions, which obviate all the difficulties mentioned above, and from which no single inconvenience can arise. One of these propositions, is, that the demons to whom possessions were referred by the ancients, were human spirits; the other is, that by the possessions of demons and their dispossessions, spoken of in the New Testament, we are to understand the symptoms and cure of reputed demoniacs.

The first proposition is established both by the general declarations of the ancients, that *possessing* demons were the souls of the deceased; and by several particular instances of persons said to be possessed by demons, when it appears that those demons were thought to be human spirits. Nor have you, Sir, been able to produce either one

office assigned him, that of tempting men to sin. But by your ranking him amongst the demons spoken of in the New Testament, you annihilate his power in this respect: for those demons are nothing in the world. If you would not commit the crime you are pleased to impute to me, *that of laying the devil, and banishing him out of the world*, (Appendix to Inq. p. 332.) you must allow, that he is a spirit distinct from those called demons in Scripture.

general

general declaration, nor even one particular instance, to the contrary, from any writer either before, or during, the time of Christ, or in the ages immediately succeeding it. Nay, after your laboured attempt to disprove this proposition, you do, to my apprehension, admit its truth, when you say^p, that *the larvæ were supposed to cause madness*; for the larvæ are expressly described by the Heathens as mischievous human spirits; and they answer precisely to the possessing demons of the New Testament^q.

As to the second proposition just now mentioned, viz. “ that the possessions and dispossessions spoken of in the New Testament are descriptions only of the symptoms of reputed demoniacs and their cure; it has been shewn that they were so understood in the age of the Gospel; and proved

^p Appendix to Inq. p. 313.

^q See above, p. 38, note (*), and p. 39. It should have been observed above, p. 64, note (†), that the late bishop of Rochester, in his note on 1 Cor. x. 20. shews, that by *δαίμονα* there, are not meant *devils*, but *demons*, or the *ghosts* of deceased men.

from

from a variety of considerations, that they must be so understood in the history of the life of Christ. It has also been shewn, that the evangelists by describing the disorder and cure of demoniacs in the vulgar language, did not make themselves answerable for the hypothesis on which it is built, and that they have done every thing they could fitly do, to guard against every superstition grounded upon that hypothesis, by establishing the utter inability of demons to do the least good or harm to mankind. I must add, that should you be able to overturn the first of these propositions, that would not affect the second. For though the notion of possessing demons maintained in the first proposition, furnishes one distinct argument against the reality of possessions; yet independently of that argument, the reasoning under the second proposition preserves it's force. In other words, whoever the possessing demons of the ancients are supposed to be, whether human spirits or fallen angels, the demoniacal possessions and dispossessions

^r See above, p. 76, 77.

mentioned

mentioned in the New Testament, can not be understood in a sense different from that in which they are here explained. One would imagine, that you yourself despaired of carrying your cause by fair argument, and wanted to preclude all reasoning upon the subject, when you resolve the opposition to your opinion into a diabolical agency. The devil answers all your purposes. Sometimes he confesses his own dispossession; and at other times, he persuades men, *there never were any real possessions at all**.

I have now examined your several arguments in support of the reality of demoniacal possession, whether contained in your Inquiry; or in the Appendix^s to it,
 passing

* Inq. p. 116, & p. 213.

^s In casting my eye over your Appendix, I observed the following passage, p. 291. "The having familiar spirits, implies possession, or at least obsession, in the very term." Divination by *ob*, or (as that word is rendered in the English translation) *a familiar spirit*, is a thing very distinct from what is called in the Gospel, being possessed or vexed with evil spirits. I take no notice of the very false representation you have made (p. 262.) of the explication I had given of the Hebrew
 word

passing over only those things that have no immediate relation to this subject. In the management of your argument, you have taken a very large compass, and discovered considerable ability, and address; and, in my opinion, made as good a defence as the case admits^t. And had not your zeal
 been

word *ob*, which must appear to every one who will consult *Dissertation on Miracles*, p. 273, and p. 478, where he will also find a sufficient answer to your argument from it in support of real possessions. As to the punishment inflicted upon those who practised divination, it was accounted for, in the same *Dissertation*, p. 277. Against whom can your wit be levelled, when you talk of the absurdity of punishing any one for the unfavourable make of his body? There is one capital error runs through your whole system of demonology, viz. "You suppose that the magic of the Heathens in all its various branches produced supernatural effects." But the Scripture, on the other hand, represents their magic as founded wholly on human imposture; and all the gods to whom the magicians addressed themselves, as utterly impotent and insignificant. *Dissert. on Mir.* ch. iii. sect. 3.

^t Soon after the publication of the *Essay*, there appeared an anonymous pamphlet, entitled, *A Dissertation on the Demoniacs of the Gospels*: An advertisement prefixed to it, informs the reader, that its being printed at that time, was owing to *some things having lately*

been sometimes too strong for your candour^u, your performance would not have been liable to any censure.

We

lately been published contrary to the doctrine therein contained. But as this Dissertation is very general, and does not attempt to answer any of the reasonings peculiar to the Essay, and indeed does not contain any thing, but what may be found in your work, and in much earlier publications; I shall take no farther notice of it.

^u To the instances of your want of candour taken notice of in my first letter; many others might have been added. I confess, I was totally at a loss to account for your many gross misrepresentations, so much beyond all example, till I found you countenancing the principles of deception, Appendix to Inquiry, p. 275. Though Micaiah said, in express terms, 2 Chron. xviii. 19. *I saw the Lord sitting upon his throne*, you say, *you presume it is not necessary to suppose, that Micaiah had in reality any such vision; for that he himself, in order to undeceive Ahab, if possible, might have contrived this innocent and well-meant fiction.* I do not think that such a fiction (or falsehood, for such it would have been, if the prophet had not really had the vision he affirmed he had) can be justified by any goodness of intention. Your maxim would destroy all confidence amongst mankind; and acting upon it in controversial writings, is the ready way to defeat the valuable purposes that might otherwise be answered by them. As to Micaiah's vision, (which was a figurative representation

We are both of us thoroughly persuaded not only of the truth, but of the importance, of our respective opinions. It is therefore not only the right, but the duty, of each of us to defend his own. What ground then for resentment can there be on either side? If writers mean only the advancement of truth, what can tempt them to have recourse to misrepresentation and calumny, in order to bear down an opponent? Though truth be more precious than rubies, it is not of equal value with integrity. However laudable it may be to contend earnestly for the faith, our zeal must not destroy that charity or benevolence to the whole human kind, which

sensation of God's providence in permitting Ahab to be deluded and undone by his own false prophets) it was certainly a real one; as appears from the accomplishment of the prophecy it contained, as well as from the testimony of Micaiah himself. The real injury you have done to the prophet of God, gives just occasion to retort upon you those harsh censures (cited above, p. 170, 171.) which you very improperly passed upon your opponents; but it becomes me rather *to leave you to your own reflections*, as you express yourself upon another occasion, Inq. p. 38.

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it is one of the greatest offices of faith to promote. Differences of opinion, with respect to matters of doctrine, as well as forms of worship, will always subsist; but they need not produce, and, in well-disposed minds, do not produce, any abatement of affection. I am, with all due respect, and with the sincerest wishes for your happiness,

Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HUGH FARMER.

F I N I S.

E R R A T A.

Page 30, line 5, over epithet put (b).

— 54, l. 7, from the bottom in the note, dele on.

— 65, in note (h), and p. 79, note (e), for *ibid.* read *id.*—In note (i), p. 65, and in note (p), p. 79, for *ib. r. id.*

— 67, l. 3, in the notes, for *revertantur r. revertatur*—l. 4, for *revertatur r. revertantur*.

— 112, note (f), dele *Inq.*

— 134, l. 4, for *countenance r. authorize*.

— 152, l. 11, for *signing r. designing*.

— 140, l. 7, after the word *disorder*, add, “When it is said, that the unclean spirits crying, (that is, causing the demoniacs to cry) with a loud voice, *came out*, Act. viii. 7. the meaning is, that the disorder imputed to, or described by, unclean spirits, left the patients.

The other errors being of little consequence, or easily discovered, the candid reader is desired to correct and excuse.

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