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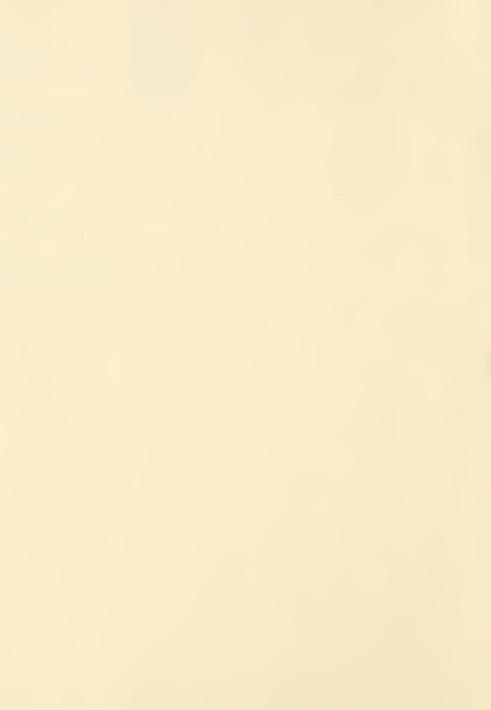


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THE

MEMORIAL

OF THE

State of England,

In Vindication of the

QUEEN,

THE

CHURCH,

AND THE

Administration:

DESIGN'D

To rectify the mutual Mistakes of Protestants, And to unite their Assections in Desence of our

Religion and Liberty.

LONDON:

Printed and fold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster. 1705.

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READER.

N our present Controversies Civil and Religious, divers Expressions are common in every body's mouth, but (as all Sides complain) rightly understood by few; being mistaken by some, and misrepresented by others, according as they are severally influenc'd by Ignorance, Prejudice, Passion, or Design. Such are Churchmen, the Church of England, the High-Church, the Low-Church, National and Tolerated Churches; the Diffenters, Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, and Quakers; Toleration, Perfecution, Conventicles, the Sacramental Test, Comprehension, and Occasional Communion: Nay, Whig and Tory, the New and the Old Ministry, and the Union of the Iwo Kingdoms, want an Explanation no less than

3, 255, 518

To the Reader.

than the rest. Care has been taken therefore, in the short Compass of the following Sheets, to set these Things in a fair Light, and to dispel those Mists in which by Art or Chance they were involved; yet no where so industriously confounded as by the Sophistry and Illusions of the Memorial of the Church of England, whereof the Pages and Passages are quoted out of the Second Edition corrected in Octavo, but exactly compared with the First in Quarto, which did not come into so many as the other.

The Principal Heads of this MEMORIAL.

Of the TOLERATION, 62

Of the MINISTRY, Page 6

Page 6

Of the TOLERATION, 42

Of the MINISTRY, 62

Escapes of the Press corrected.

Page 2, line 13, for Memoralist read Memorialist. Page 9, 1. 29, for excuse r. execute. Page 30, 1. 13, for Relists r. Reliques. Page 34, 1. 24, for Oppsition r. Opposition. Page 41, 1. 17, for Misrepresentations. Page 64, 1. 7, for have r. having. Page 65, 1. 3, for Devises r. Devices. Ibid. 1. 22, dele the Page 67, 1. 5, for open r. an open. Page 86, 1. 20. For Rosation r. Rotation.

There occur some few Mispointings, but none that can disturb sie Reader.

THE

MEMORIAL

OF THE

State of England, &c.

The Introduction.

S the Writer of this Discourse has more reason, fo he has as much Authority to entitle it, The Memorial of the State of England, as the Author of a late Libel to entitle his Book, The Memorial of the Church of England. Few will be found weak enough to imagine, that either of them was commission'd by those mighty Bodies to speak in their Names to the People: But tho' some may reasonably suppose that the State won't disapprove a just Vindication of her Majesty's Person, Laws, and Administration; yet none will believe (at least none ought to do so) that the Church will approve a clandestine Libel, which is confidently said to be her Offspring, tho' with no more reason than many Perfons have to call themselves her Sons. She's too chast and prudent a Matron either to admit of such dishonourable Pretences, or to forbear expressing some Publick

lick Resentment of the Affront; since her Reputation is no less expos'd, than her Dignity and Possessions are endanger'd, by the extravagant Behaviour of fuch a spurious Issue, who want Duty and natural Affection to her, as they do Submission and Loyalty to the State. But the Respect we owe to the Venerable Name under which the Memorial is usher'd into the World, as well as the Occafion it affords us of rectifying certain Vulgar Mistakes, and of clearing other matters which are not generally understood, oblige us not to let it pass without some Animadversion, however the Magistrate will think fit to account with the Author, whom we neither know, nor will endeavour to guess. Had the Memoralist's own Example been deem'd a good Pattern to follow, or that prevailing Custom were a sufficient warrant for such a Practice, 'twere easy perhaps to trace and discover the true Author; or, if there was a Club of them, 'twere easier still to exercise our Satyr on their Characters, as a certain Duke and a Doctor, a Lawyer and a Poet (the two last I believe unjustly) have already experienc'd from other hands on this very account. But fince we are only to examine the Merits of the mat-

ter, we are nothing concern'd for the Names of the Perfons. Our Cause has as little need of ill Language as of violent Measures: For we are convinc'd Scurrility supplies the want of Reason, and that such things as cannot by Justice are maintain'd by Force. Yet of all Writers the Memoralist (for we'll suppose it one hand) has least P. 11. 68. reason to complain of sarcastick, licentious, or foulmouth'd Scriblers, whether he considers the choice Flowers of his own gentle and good-natur'd Rhetorick, or whether he has any regard to the Credit and Honour of his Party. If the Whigs have their Observator, have not the Tories their Rehearsal? The Review does not take more liberty than the Whipping Post, nor is he a wilder Politi-

cian than the Mercury. And many will think it a meaner Character for Ridpath to be Atwood's Antagonist, than to be Author of the Flying Post: For in one respect I place Atwood on the Tory side, since none in the Nation but the Memoralist and he affert our Dominion and Sovereignty over the Kingdom of Scotland. In free Countries such Writers abound among all Parties, tho' they are commonly but Voluntiers, and supported more by their Hopes and good Opinion of themselves, than by any real Encouragement from others, which makes it an unjust, tho' a common Practice, to charge whole Bodies of Men with their Faults or with their Vertues. And it argues want of Consideration or Integrity to say, as the Memorialist does, That the Government by conniving are pleas'd Page 68. rather to countenance than to correct or put a stop to 'em: For our Government, unless they transgress the Laws, cannot silence these no more than other Writers, let them tell never so many unseasonable Truths, or form never so many indigested Schemes, which serve more for Entertainment than Instruction to the People. We may be fure the Government, tho' none of these are maintain'd at its charge, know what use to make of their Pens; and I and in doubt whether it be more ridiculous or officious to put those in mind of suppressing such Papers, who only can, and certainly will do fo, whenever they think it lawful and convenient. This looks in it felf like a trifling matter; but fuch as mean fairly and uprightly, will think nothing too little to be clear'd to well-meaning Doubters, tho' others may abuse their Goodness by the impertinent Explications they demand.

For the rest, let it be remember'd, that notwithstanding we speak for the State, we speak our Thoughts; having the Happiness to write in defence of a Government, with which Honesty is the best Policy: And so long as the Pilots of it keep to that Point, that is, so long as they

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appear

appear to make the Interest of the Nation their own, and consequently to pursue it with all their heart, they need not be disturb'd by the Clamour or Envy of any Party; nor fear that the People will grudge 'em those Honours or Fortunes which are but the just Rewards of their Care and Pains for the Publick Good. But those Princes or Ministers, who, from being the common Fathers and Shepherds of all the Subjects, degrade themselves into the petty Heads of one Faction, will probably in a little time be undermin'd and blown up by the contrary Party, tho' it shou'd be the worst and weakest of the two; for in fuch a State Matters are no longer carry'd on by prudent Deliberations, unanimous Withes, and mature Counfels, but by Numbers, Intrigues, Cabals, Expedients or Shifts, and at last by Tumults and Disorders. therefore a State that is sensible of these things by Experience (such as ours at present) comes to proceed on the true Foundations of Government, they must not only resolve to bear at the beginning with the Vehemence, Calumnies, Railings, and other Affronts of those Factions or Parties that monopoliz'd all Profits and Preferments to themselves before, and of such as hop'd to gain their finister Ends in the Confusion and Subversion of the whole Frame: but also the Complaints, Murmurs, Grumbling and Repining, of those other Parties or Factions, who, being hitherto oppress'd, and treated with Contempt, think it not enough that they are deliver'd from their Hardships, but judge themselves unsecure from falling again under the like Misfortunes, unless they obtain the Place and Power of their Adversaries; which is to change Hands, but not to alter Measures, and to continue all Things as they were, with the Addition of mutual Revenge and merciles Retaliations. People of either Stamp are astonish'd at Indifference; they condemn all prudent Measures as luke-warm, and abhor Mederation.

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Notwithstanding all this, we shall discourse with Candour and Impartiality in the following Sheets, of the several Churches, Parties, Ministries, and Pretences of this Kingdom, commending their Excellencies, blaming their Defects, and exposing their Miscarriages; but so as to expect little Applause from the furious, bigotted, or defigning Men of any kind, tho' fure of Thanks and Approbation from the calm, fincere, religious, and Publick Spirited Persons of all Denominations. The Grievances whereof the Memorialist complains, being the very Subject I propose to explicate, are chiefly reducible to Three Heads, The Church, the Diffenters, and the Ministry, to which may be added the Toleration. But that the true State of our Religious Controversies may the better appear, and that the Reasons of the present Administration may be the clearer perceiv'd, we shall begin higher with some of these Heads, than to unthinking Men will seem necessary; but not so to those who consider how Constitutions vary in their Frame as well as Words in their Significations, both being in a perpetual Flux, and never long at a Stand. This produces great difference of Circumstances, not equally applicable to all Times, Places, or Persons; and therefore skilful Pilots will alter their Buoys, and direct their Course, according to the shifting of the Sands or the Tides, and carefully avoid Shipwreck on that Bank, where there was formerly deep and tafe riding for the Ship of the Common-wealth.

Of the CHURCH.

Fter the Christian Religion had been miserably polluted and deprav'd almost over the whole World, and that it was metamorphos'd into the vilest Superstition, Idolatry, and Tyranny that ever was, far beyond the follies of the Fews or the frauds of the Heathens; it was at last by the special favour and blessing of Almighty God, recover'd and reform'd in many parts of Europe, and particularly in these Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland. It cou'd not be expected that this Reformation shou'd be so perfect at the beginning, as that all Persons shou'd have the same Notions about it, no more than they all had the same degrees of Application, Capacity, Light, or Knowledge: And it was a much greater wonder that any of 'em saw so much, considering the grosness of the preceding Ignorance, than that many of 'em did not see more or further. However, by the Church of England was then understood (in other reform'd Countries) all the Protestants in England without distinction, tho' from the very first they were divided in their Opinions; as we daily pray for the reform'd Churches abroad, wherein the differences both of Doctrine and Discipline are very numerous.

But as all Men are not agreed about what's orderly and decent, which Ideas cannot be the same to all Perfons or in all places, as depending on habitual Customs and Arbitrary Institutions; so there arose many disputes here as well as elsewhere, about the best manner of pre-

ferving

ferving the purity of our Religion, and the most acceptable way of performing our Worship to God. Some were perswaded that the Doctrinal part being to be learn't only from the Scriptures, where it is fully exprest, the Circumstances of Worship ought to be regulated according to the light of Reason and the Customs of each Country, which tho' varying in many places might contain nothing wicked or prophane; as uncovering your head in one Region, and only bending your body in another, betoken the same respect and with equal decency. These Men (who from a Learned Physician of that Opinion were since called Erastians) thought the Government of the Church did not differ from that of the State, the same Persons being Members of both, tho' the Church might have its proper Officers, about whose Names, Parity, or Subordination, they were not very follicitous, provided they serv'd the purposes for which they were design'd and ordain'd. Others, on the contrary, held all these things to be particularly defin'd and specified in the Scripture, both as to the Names, Degrees, and Offices; and that the Ecclesiastical was wholly different from the Civil Power. The State, which in the mean while thought of these Matters with less passion and more circumspection, concerted the most effectual measures of bringing the body of the People to embrace the purity of the Doctrine as the principal matter; and were of opinion it might soonest be accomplish'd by changing as little as possible in the external Forms, Habits, and Ceremonies of the Clergy. Wherefore for this and some other considerations, after rejecting the Pope, Cardinals, and all Spiritual or Foreign Headship of the Church, they retain'd the Names and Offices of Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Deans, Arch-Deacons, and such like. Yet sew or none maintain'd the Divine Right of Episcopacy till later days, tho' they highly and learnedly contended for the expediency and reasonableness of the same, no less from its being of so long standing in the Church, than from its Conformity with the

Civil part of our Constitution.

There were others, and from the very beginning of the Reformation, who earnestly sollicited to have this Order of Diocesan Bishops quite abolish'd, as Popish, unnecessary, not warranted by Scripture, and dangerous to the State. These affirm'd the parity of all the Gospel-Ministers; but differ'd among themselves about the manner and efficacy of Ordination, and the power of Synods. They, who for that Reason were called Presbyterians, allow'd Presbyters only to ordain, and that with Imposition of Hands, giving great Authority to their Synods over the inferior Presbyteries, equal to that of Episcopal Convocations in matters of Discipline and Doctrine. And such again, as were first call'd Brownists from one of that name, and fince Independents from their Opinion, maintain'd against both the other, that Protestant Synods or Convocations cou'd claim no more Power or Infallibility than Popish Councils, and that all Churches or Societies (gather'd out of the World according to the mind of Christ) might by common suffrage chuse their own Pastors, who were to be in no subjection to Synods, nor accountable for their Doctrine to any higher Power on Earth, fince they allow'd no Catholick Church as an Organical body with Spiritual Authority, meaning only the whole multitude of Believers by the Catholick Church whenever they us'd that Phrase. But Episcopacy was establish'd by Law, and the most rigid of that side affected to call themselves the Church of England exclusively of others, which in time obtain'd to be the Language of Custom, as it was the Stile of the Municipal and Canon Law before. Endeavours were us'd to bring to a Conformity the *Independents* and *Presbyterians*, who were all promiscuously from their strict manner of Life and

and Conversation, branded with the nick-name of Puritans: and when they would not yeild in dispute, nor be reduced by persuasion, 'twas thought proper to treat'em with force; tho' but a little before we justly exclaim'd against the Papists for the like practice, and exprest our abhorrence of all compulsion in matters of Religion as unreasonable and tyrannical. They who meant the most honestly in advising this rigour, were such as had a mistaken notion, that diverse Religions or diversities in the same Religion, were inconsistent with Civil Government, which hereafter we shall demonstrate to be an Error both in right and fact. They who meant worse, were such as professedly allow'd of force over Conscience, at least in points of discipline, or who by excluding others wou'd engross the whole Emoluments and Benefices of the Church to their own Party. And they who meant worst of all, were the fecret favourers of Popery, who thought no method so likely to restore it, as to put our Princes on grasping at Arbitrary power, and setting our different Parties together by the Ears, thereby to weaken each other, or to drive some of 'em to join out of resentment with them.

I make no doubt but all Protestants are convinced, that the Papists have been carrying on a Conspiracy against the Reformation in England, and consequently against the State, ever since we abolish'd Popery; which is not so monstrous in them who believe Infalibility, as Persecution is in other People. They have endeavour'd to excute this Plot many ways, and it has often broke out under various Circumstances: But God has always deseated their mischievous designs, and sometimes wonderfully deliver'd us when our Recovery was thought impossible. One of the Enemies devices was to exasperate the Church against the Nonconformists, and to create strong Jealousies between both Parties. This they knew

cou'd not fail of two effects: The one to make the Church recede from the Nonconformists as far as they cou'd, which gave the Papists hope they wou'd come the nearer to them; and the other, that the Nonconformisis growing uneaste under their Sufferings, and more apprehensive of the growth of Popery, might prove undutiful, and provoke the Government to use em worse than before. In these disorders they expected to find their own Account; and he that is not unacquainted with History, can tell how well they succeeded. By such Artifices many of our Clergy became more concern'd to preserve the Hierarchy than the Protestant Religion; and I fear the Brains of some others were intoxicated with the Grandeur and Splendor of the Ancient Patriarchs and Councils, which made them in several Books regret the loss of certain Powers and Offices at the Reformation; no less than the alienation of the Abby Lands to Laymen, as judging em necessary to support the Dignity of the Church, for the Church in the Sense of these Men was only a Corporation of the Clergy. Arch-Bishop Laud gave much reason to suspect that he aim'd at a sort of Patriarchate, and to be sul'd as the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury was in former times, Alterius Orbis Papa, the Pope of the other World, as the British Islands were reckon'd on their first discovery: But I think 'em extreamly ignorant or unjust, who affirm that this great Prelate was in Doctrine a Papist or Popishly inclined.

The Nonconformists, on the other hand, considering the Bishops were established by Laws which must be only repealed by the same Authority, took sometimes imprudent and unprecedented methods to hinder them from acquiring surther Power, and to prevent the introducing those new or rather old Ceremonies, which were revived to beget the greater veneration for the Ecclesiastical Body under the pretences of Order and Decency;

but

but which in effect begot a more visible conformity between us and the Church of Rome. To Men of Sense this could do no harm, yet was it of dangerous consequence to the Vulgar, who are ordinarily led by appearances, and to whose dispositions great regard is to be had in all concerns of this nature. The Generality of 'em were against these things. And when the struggle was begun between Liberty and Prerogative, the Assertors of the first got all the Nonconformists to join with 'em; to continue which assistance they declar'd of course against the Bishops, who had medled too much in Civil Assairs, and particularly by raising the Kings Perogative. As a return of this service they hop'd to bring about their own defigns, and to make his Majesty their steady Friend and Patron against all their Opposers, wherein he shew'd more constancy and gratitude than his Son James the II. did to the Preachers of Passive Obedience. The King's Enemies becoming superior in the War, and the Gentlemen who join'd with the Nonconformists on a Political bottom, minding the settling of the State and Foreign Alliances more than their particular Discipline; the Nonconformists (who were the greater number) gave such a weighty turn to affairs, that there was no protecting of their Adversaries from their Vengeance. They return'd all their ill usage fourfold upon their own heads, tho' it must be acknowledg'd they gave no such remarkable instances of Cruelty or Severity, as the Star-Chamber and the Spiritual Courts did before the War. But in their Committees, Tryals of Scandalous or unqualifi'd Ministers, in their Deprivations, Censures, and the like Exercises of Authority, there were more abuses and injustices committed, than are capable of any Defence or Apology, and which the former rigorous proceedings of the Bishops cannot any way justifie in Men professing the Christian Religion, and that fet up for Champions of Civil Liberty. We

We all know by what means Royalty and Episcopacy were afterwards restor'd; and from the premises we may easily deduce the Original of the distinction which has ever fince continu'd, and which makes so much noise among us at present, I mean the High and the Low-Church. By Low-Church-Men are fignified those who approve of Episcopacy, the Liturgy, and Discipline establish'd by Law, but who believe the Protestant Religion may subfift (tho' not so well) without them; who therefore have a brotherly Charity and Communion with all other reform'd Churches; and who wish the dissenting Protestants at home wou'd comply with the Law in matters indifferent or unfinful, tho' in their private Opinion not the purest; but who, if the Dissenters will not allow this indifference or unfinfulness, are for bringing them to conformity, with calm reason and amicable perswasion, and not by laying them under any force or compulsion, so long as they join with us in defence of the same doctrine against the Papists, and are as hearty as our selves for supporting the Civil Government. The High-Church Men are, they who maintain the Order of Bishops (superior to Presbyters) to be of Divine Institution, being of such absolute necessity that no true Orders can be conferr'd, and that no regular Christianity can subsist without it; who on no Confiderations are for making any changes in our Discipline or Liturgy, tho' they neither profess themselves nor the Authors of it infallible; who treat all Protestants abroad as if they were not Christians. fo far are they from acknowledging them for Brethren; and who are for compelling the Diffenters at home to Conformity, by Penal Laws, Censures, and Incapacities. The Low-Church-Men have been always for limitting the Civil Government with Laws, preserving to the King and to the other two Estates, their several Priviledges and Prerogatives, and their Liberty and Property to the People.

People. But the High-Churchmen have been generally for the uncontroulable Power of the Prince in Temporal Affairs, as most agreeable to the Jurisdiction they claim themselves in Ecclesiasticks; tho 'tis observable that they have twice declar'd for Limitations to the Crown, first when they question'd the Prince's Title, and next when

the Prince was not for their purpose.

From this short view, and from the whole course of the English History it appears, that the High Church is not the Church of England; but a certain number of Clergymen and Laymen, who are either Favourers of Popery, or who are averse to our mixt Government and her Majesty's Right; both which forts make those their Tools who keep a mighty noise to be let into Places, or who raise a great Clamour for being turn'd out of them. The Body of the Church of England, on the contrary, are as zealous for the Protestant Religion, and the Liberty of the Government, as any Community in the World, yielding to none for Learning, Piety, or Virtue. And therefore they are not to be charg'd with Disassection to her Majesty, or Inclination to Popery, from the Discourses, Writings, or Actions of those Conspirators, who, under so many different Colours fince the Reformation, have been labouring to destroy her, and who at length in our days have boldly thrown off the Mask, many of 'em refusing all Communion with us, and arrogating the Name of the Church of England folely to themselves. Nor needs there a more palpable demonstration of their Hypocrify to any Man of common Sense, than the Schism that most of 'em have lately made from us, with whom they yet profess to agree in Doctrine, Discipline and Worship: having separated for no other Reason than because we depos'd a Prince that wou'd rob us of this same Doctrine, Discipline and Wership; and because our Parliament depriv'd those Bishops who wou'd not approve our thus preserving our Spiritual

Spiritual and Civil Rights, according to the Laws of Nature and the Land, tho' we supply'd their Sees with Men of eminent Learning, Piety and Zeal, who signaliz'd their

Abilities in defence of our Religion and Liberty.

From the Church of England we must likewise transfer to these Men, the Reputation we have got of being both uncharitable and unmannerly. 'Tis past controversy, that their Notions of Schism and Ordination (never approv'd or understood by the fiftieth Part of our Church) have occasion'd the Imputation of Uncharitableness, and not without reason, had we been justly chargeable with such strange Opinions. 'Tis no less evident, that it is in the Polemical or rather Political Books of the same Men, you read the scurrilous Reproaches they cast on others, and the vain-glorious Commendations they bestow on themfelves, which are indeed the quintessence of ill manners: Such as that they are the best Reform'd Church in the World, which may be true, tho' not fit for them to fay; that they steer between the gaudy Dresses of affected Rome, and the slovenly Attire of nasty Geneva; and the Memorialist fays, That no Sect or fort of Christians whatsoever can boast of so extensive a Charity, or so good natur'd a Discipline, when in the same Libel, he who pretends to be their Mouth, arraigns the Government for not passing the Bill against Occasional Conformity, falls foul on the Bishops for the Mildness of their Discipline, in relation to their Protestant Brethren, without mentioning a Syllable of the Popish Recusants; and, finally, he heaps on the Nonconformists all the contumelious Nicknames, opprobrious Language, and scandalous Imputations, that ever the High-Churchmen invented fince the Reformation. Our Church then, but not that uncharitable and unmannerly Conventicle which publish'd the Memorial, does glory in her Moderation, whilst those others declaim against her as indifferent or treacherous on this very score; and, as we fhall

Page 21.

shall see anon, they cannot endure the very sound of the word Moderation. To speak of our Churck likewise as part of the Civil Constitution in her Discipline, she's truly the Mean, and for that reason ought to be a Mediatrix between other Churches: But the Minute that she complies with the Schemes of the High-Church Faction, she becomes a Party, either by perfecuting the Dislenters, which is not the Office of a Reconciler; or, out of hatred to them, by making too near approaches to the Papists. May she therefore ever preserve and merit this most Christian Character of being Moderate; and not forfeit such a Claim in Deeds, whilst she boasts of it in Panegyricks of her own making! May she avoid as much as she professes to dislike the narrow Temper, insolent Stile, and irreligious Conduct of the Conspirators, which render'em odious to all serious Persons! May she daily improve in all Christian Graces, making continual advances in Reformation! And may she for all Ages be an Ornament and Defence to the Protestant Cause, as well as be reckon'd a particular Favour and Happiness from Heaven to this Nation!

We shall now proceed with the History of the pretended Churchmen to this present time. Instead of composing Differences at the Restoration (notwithstanding the dreadful Shipwreck they had so lately escap'd) they destroy'd all Projects of an Union, their Design being, as some of 'emplainly profest it, to keep the Dissenters out of the Church, and not to bring them into her Communion. It was their usual Cant, that no body knew what Alterations they demanded, and therefore 'twas uncertain where they wou'd stop. Whereas the Dissenters, to do 'em justice, had offer'd in writing several Schemes, all of 'em for Peace sake more moderate one than another, which are since printed, and yet these pretended Churchmen continue the same Cant to this very hour. The Court, having a Game

of their own to play, fell in with the Resentments of the Clergy. Hundreds of the Dissenting Ministers, many of whom wou'd have been of excellent Service to the Church, were turn'd out of their Livings in one day. The Moderate and true Churchmen cou'd neither help nor prevent these things, the other Party having the countenance of the Government, and so not only appropriating to themfelves the Name of the Church, but calling in question the Loyalty as well as the Orthodoxy of all that would not mount to their own pitch of Violence, which they fanctified, as is usual in such cases, with the holy pretence of Zeal. The several Penal Laws which were made against the Diffenters, were executed with great Rage and Rigour, and the Statutes formerly past against the Papists (tho' seldom extended to them) were turn'd against our Protestant Brethren with the utmost Severity. It was a strange kind of Edification to hear Clergymen quoting those Laws instead of the Gospel, for urging Conformity; witness the numerous Libels they daily publish'd, and the Sermons which they preach'd before all Persons in Authority, especially at Assizes to animate the Judges, which are as lafling instances of their Moderation, as their Books for Passive Obedience are indications of their affection to Civil Liberty. What impious, vile, and infamous things were laid to the Dissenters charge, to make 'em odious to the People, and by all dishonest representations to render'em the abhorrence of the World! They were accordingly used with the utmost Contempt and Scorn, loaded with Opprobries and Reproaches, left at the mercy of wicked Informers and more corrupt Judges, laid in noisom Goals in company of Felons, Rogues and Scoundrels, disposses'd of their Goods, many of them banish'd, and some were starv'd to death in Prison.

This is undeniable and recent in most Men's memory. And what was the Occasion, I don't mean the real and

secret

fecret Reason of the Court to destroy the Protestants by one another, but the Reason that was openly pretended? The Statesmen said it was occause they wou'd not conform to the Church, and the Churchmen faid, it was because they wou'd not comply with the State. This is the flale Pretence of the Clergy in all Countries, after they have follicited the Government to make Penal Laws against those they call Hereticks or Scismaticks, and prompted the Magistrates to a vigorous execution, then they lay all the Odium on the Civil Power, for whom they have no Excuse to alledge, but that such Men suffer'd not for Religion, but for Disobedience to the Laws. But, O Reverend Guides and l'athers, What Precept or Example do you find in the Gospel of our Lord, to make the Doctrine or Discipline of Religion the subject of human Laws and Punishments? The Terms of Communion you impos'd on the Dissenters were all of 'em in your own Judgment indifferent, and many of 'em unnecessary; while the Difsenters believ'd several of 'em to be uncertain, most of 'em false, and none to be forc'd on scrupulous Consciences. They were not permitted to declare their sense of the Subscriptions requir'd, or to make any Explications of the Oaths they were to take, tho' willing on such Conditions to conform; whereby it still appears there was a fix'd Resolution not to receive 'em, for this agreed not with the defign'd Monopoly. If they refus'd Conformity they were reported to do fo, because inconsistent with their Principles and Purposes of Rebellion; but if they submitted, then 'twas to get Preserments in Church and State, that they might be the more capable to destroy both. This was the Language of that time, as it is of many at present. In this manner therefore they shut the Church Doors against them, and then excommunicated 'em for not coming in. King Charles indeed took upon him once to grant them Liberty by dispensing with the Penal Laws;

Laws; tho' some wise Men of that time suspected it was not out of Tenderness of Conscience or Kindness to them, but that he might dispense with all the other Laws of England according to this Example. His Brother King James made the like use of his Prerogative, that this Liberty might also be extended to those of his own Religion. And tho' some Excuses might be made in favour of human Nature under the miserable circumstances of the Dissenters, yet (if they understood our Constitution) they were certainly to blame, not who us'd this Liberty which was their natural Right, but who address'd for that Indulgence, tho' very sew in comparison of the rest. But this ought

Page 18. their natural Right, but who address'd for that Indulgence, tho' very few in comparison of the rest. But this ought not to be made an Objection to em by those, whose Abhorrences against Parliaments are as much upon record to

Page 23. Posterity, as the Memorialist will have these Addresses for Liberty of Conscience to remain; and 'tis no uneasy thing to guess which of 'em Posterity will be most inclin'd to

pardon.

It wou'd be superfluous to relate how the Priests of the High-Church preach'd Passive Obedience to our Popish Princes, and promoted their Arbitrary Power over the Protestant Laity, till they perceiv'd King James was bringing Papists into their Colleges, Bishopricks and Benefices, and that tho' he had made 'em his Scassolds, they were not the hands with which he meant to work. Then and not till then, not for God's sake or the Peoples, but for their own Preservation and Interest, the Nature of these High Church-men (to use the Language of the Memorial) begun to rebel against their Principles; and so they join'd

Page 16. High Church-men (to use the Language of the Memorial) begun to rebel against their Principles; and so they join'd in their Fright with the Low-Church-men, nay, what is yet stranger, they leagu'd with the Dissenters themselves to call over the Prince of Orange, who generously came to rescue our Religion and Laws from Popery and Arbitrary Power. At this stupendous and memorable Revolution the true state of the Church of England did manifestly appear;

and

and thousands were cur'd of their innocent prejudices against her, which they had unwarily imbib'd from the Conspirators assuming that Name of a long time wholly to themselves. The Bulk of the Episcopal Laity, who never consented to the Hardships we have mention'd 'tho' they cou'd not hinder them, nor believe they wou'd be carry'd fo far) did now most chearfully concur to remove them. They shew'd their detestation of the High-Church Measures, and their contempt for Passive Obedience more (if it were possible) than the very Dissenters, and were as forward to grant as these to desire a legal Toleration; which is a sufficient Justification of the Church of England (as such) that she never was, nor ever will be for

Persecution.

It must be confess'd that as more Pains were taken by the former Courts to pervert the Clergy, in order the better to seduce the Laity; so in proportion many more of the Clergy than of the Laity were at this time in the High-Church Interest. And 'tis observable that the Facobites are still most numerous where the Clergy are most powerful, as in your Cathedral Towns and the Universities. This is likewise the Reason, why, in the Convocation summon'd immediately after the Revolution to heal our unhanpy Breaches, there was not found that Readiness and compliance to cementing, peaceable, and moderate Refolutions, as appear'd in the Parliament; and therefore the Toleration was far from being purely the Refult and Indulgence of the Church, meaning thereby the Clergy, who Page 15 now wou'd not consent to the least alteration, notwithstanding their late repeated Promises to the Disfenters. On the contrary, the High-Church men scem'd every where to repent, that once in their Lives they had been in the right. They oppos'd King William's coming to the Crown, and consequently Queen Anne. But, when they cou'd not prevent his Promotion, they were industrious to D 2. furnith

furnish him with a false Title, as if he had been only a King de facto, or by Force and Usurpation, but not de jure, or by Right and Law. They were engag'd in continual Plots against him all his life, and never preach'd Paffive Obedience to him no more than they do to her present Majesty, tho' profest Members of the Church of England, and zealous Defenders of the true Faith. King William (most ingratefully accus'd of Jealousy, Coldness or Indif-Pa. 25,26. ference in that point, by the Memorialist) did more than all his Predecessors together for the Church of England, not only in exposing his Person to deliver her out of the Pope's expanded Jaws, and so perpetually securing to her all her Privileges and Emoluments, but also in filling the Places of thole who were depriv'd (for adhering to King James) with the very Persons who had appear'd during his Reign with the greatest Magnanimity, Learning, and Applause, in defence of the Church against Popery. He likewise gave the Royal Assent to Laws excluding for the future all Popish Kings and Queens from the Throne, that the Church may never hereafter fall into the like danger with that she then escap'd: And afterwards, in the new Limitations of the Crown, he provided that the Protestant Successor should be a Member of the Church establish'd by Law, which is the utmost that cou'd be reasonably wish'd or desir'd. I mention these but as the principal of very many other Laws that past in his Reign, whereby the Church of England (both as it means all the Protestants of this Kingdom, and particularly as it signifies the National Establishment of Worship and Discipline) was lest by him in a most safe and flourishing condition, as it still continues under our most Gracious and Excellent Queen, bred from her Infancy of the Epifcopal Persuasion, tho' abounding with Love and Charity to all other good Christians.

But the High Church-Men, who can no longer monopolize the Dignities and Benefices to themselves, nor Domineer over their Fellows by the Prince's Favour, at the expence of the Peoples Liberty, are enrag'd to be brought down to an equal level with others, and wou'd fain perswade us that the Church is in imminent danger, tho' they are wonderfully put to it to show us what or from whence we are to fear. Popery they don't pretend, of which on the contrary they endeavour to lessen our apprehensions, because they are themselves in the Interest Page 48. of a Popish Pretender to the Crown, and therefore closely link'd in Amity, Counsels, and Purposes with the Papill's that adhere to him. And 'tis matter of fact, that partly from this odd Conjunction, and partly from their implacable Resentment, very many of 'em have apostatiz'd to Popery fince the Revolution. What is our danger then? First they fondly imagine, that after fixteen Years experience the Nation is still blinded with those prejudices which the High-Church-Men had formerly created against the Diffenters; Next, They do as vainly suppose, that all who acknowledge the Dissenters as Brethren will be held for Favourers of their Cause and Way: and lastly, from these premises, which they expect will be taken for granted, they conclude that the Diffenters are a very formidable Party, likely to overthrow the National Religion, and so to set up for themselves. But of this Argument we'll evince the fallacy and impossibility, when we come to consider the present state of the Dissenters.

Nevertheless to gain credit to such absurd Suppositions, the Tongues and Pens of the High-Churchmen are let loose against the moderate Clergy every where, representing 'em all as Presbyterians. Their Rage is sharpn'd in a special manner against the Bishops, whom they revile, bespatter, and abuse in a strain neither becoming Priests

nor

Page 23.

Page 22.

por Gentlemen; tho' many of these worthy Fathers be the individual Persons whose Zeal and Fortitude they extoll'd in King James's Reign; and with whose learned Labours they do at this time reproach the Diffenters. This among others is done by the Memorialist, boasting that the Church of England alone defended the Protestant Religion against Popery; and yet fays, that the corruption is so far spread, that Lawn-Sleeves are no fure fign of a Churchman. But in King Charles the First and Second's days, when the feverities us'd against the Dissenters (as Oppression will make wife Men mad) had provok'd 'em to Censure the immoral Actions of certain Bishops, tho' the Facts were not deny'd, yet the very Character of those Bishops was urged as a sufficient reason not to have their failings expos'd. But these were favourite Bishops, Men samousin, their Generation for preaching Will and Pleasure to the Prince, Non-Resistance and Passive Obedience to the People, and for pressing inexorable executions against the Dissenters. For these vertues the present want of 'em is regretted by such as are animated with the same Spirit, and the Memorialist sadly complains, that the Church has lost seventeen of those heroick Prelates that gave Life and Vigour to those noble Sentiments; and that most of their places are fill'd with Men of another stamp, who, not being warm'd themselves with the same Zeal for it, by preaching indifference to the Interests of the Church under the specious deceitful name of Moderation, have very much dampt and in a manner extinguish'd that noble Spirit, which their Predecessors had infus'd into the inferiour Clergy. The best News that ever England heard, and the greatest Service the Bishops ever did the Church! I shall not particularlyexamine into the Characters of these seventeen Heroes: but I hope its no crime to fay, that, to the great lofs of the Church, one of 'em dy'd in Ireland with King James,

when he was fighting there against the Protestants, and

had

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had fill'd all their Churches with Popish Ecclesiasticks; and that four of 'em, who join'd first with the Prince of Orange against King James at the Revolution, deserted him in a Months time to King James again, as they and others of these same Heroes have deserted the Communion of the Church of England ever fince. They are lost therefore to the Church to all intents and purposes; and we heartily with for the fake both of Church and Government, that the furious Spirit of Bigotry and Persecution, with the Arbitrary and Slavish Sentiments which they have infus'd into some of the Inferiour Clergy, were not only (as they now are) much dampt, and in a manner extinguish'd by the free Principles and moderation of the present Bishops, but likewise that they were entirely lost with their deceas'd and abdicated Authors, Infusers, and Abettors.

Thus from its first Original, and thro' all the Gradations of it, we have given the brief History of the High-Church, that, in the first place, by shewing what the Memorialist and his Party mean by the Church, the Dissenters might be undeceived from their prejudices, and not rashly impute to the Church of England the Principles or Practices of a head-strong, Ambitious, or Popish Faction, which she never approved: And Secondly, That no true Church man might be imposed on by Words or Names, but judge of all Persons by their Actions, blessing God incessantly for a Queen, who is so true a Nursing Mother to the Church; for Bishops so Learned, Charitable, and Religious; and for living under so wise and good a Government, where Righteousness and Peace kiss each other.

Of the DISSENTERS.

Let E have already discours'd of the Rise of the Diffenters, and their various Fortune till the late Revolution; since which time they are tolerated by Law, and enjoy at present the benefit of her Majesty's Glorious

Reign in common with her other Loyal Subjects.

Tho' we be no Diffenters our selves, yet the Principles of the Church of England have taught us to be just to them as well as to all the World: and tho' we do not join in their Dissent, yet as we wou'd not use force to reduce them to Conformity, fo we wou'd lay nothing to their charge but what in Justice they deserve. Wherefore we must needs say that they speak improperly who represent 'em as leaving our Church, and who are for treating 'em on that Account as Schismaticks. There were as early and illustrious Reformers in this Kingdom of their Opinions as any whatfoever, and even feveral Bi-Thops profest themselves of their Mind in matters of Discipline and Worship; which are the only things wherein we differ. They were fellow-fufferers with us in the Marian Persecution: Hooper was not the only Person of these Sentiments, who offer'd his Body to the Flames in defence of the Protestant Religion: And the Exiles from the Popish Fury, carried their Divisions about those points along with them, and kept 'em still on foot in the places of their refuge. We commend not the Rigidness of the one fide or the other, tho' we cannot blame Men for modefly testifying their disagreement where they

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are not fully satisfied in their Judgments. They may call it Conformity, but it wou'd be Hypocressie to do otherwise.

On the ceasing of the Persecution, by Queen Elizabeths mounting the Throne, they all return'd to England, but more positively resolv'd in their Divisions; those we now call the Diffenters being encouraged and confirm'd by the example of Foreign Churches. Exceptions indeed they have always made to the Liturgy, either as imperfect, tho' excellent for the time; or as symbolizing too much with the Mass, which was counted needless after the general Conversion of the Nation; or as actually containing certain Errors which they cou'd not subscribe, and much less read in the Church. Catalogues of these Exceptions they have often deliver'd, the Lincoln-Ministers and others before the Civil Warrs, and after the Restoration at the Savoy-Conference. They have likewife given the Liturgy compleat as they wou'd have it reform'd, which is still extant in Print. And here we have two things to observe: First that the Dissenters are misrepresented, when accus'd of never offering the terms on which they wou'd unite; And, Secondly, That they never declar'd peremptorily against the use of all Liturgies, no more than the other reform'd Churches which have their fet Forms, without excluding the gifts of their Ministers in Extempore Prayer, which is also practis'd by the Ministers of the Church of England before their Sermons. I wou'd therefore charitably believe, it is in expectation of a more favourable disposition for a Union, that they have hitherto neither translated the Liturgy of the other Reform'd Churches, nor ever establish'd any of their own. But the Innovations in Arch-Bishop Laud's time drove'em too much to the other extreme; and made 'em guilty of many unfeemly and sometimes uncharitable expressions against our Common Prayers: With which nevertheless the whole Body of them is no more to be charg'd, than the Church of England with all the exorbitancies of the High-Church. No Man pretends but the Diffenters had their Tantivies of several sorts: nevertheless where Men are inclin'd to Peace, such things are mutually forgot; and if they have but natural Equity,

the faults of a few will never be imputed to all.

But in the Memorial the Dissenters are made to aim at fubverting the Church and the Monarchy, which is the Principal Subject of the Book. Cou'd this Charge be prov'd I shou'd not be the Man to make their Apology. They enjoy already as full, as free, and as legal a liberty as any others to Worship God according to the dictates of their own Consciences, in which Respect they have nothing more to desire, and they neither can nor do complain. But throughout the whole Memorial 'tis inculcated, that they design to overthrow the Hierarchy, and to make themselves the National Church. Whoever gives himself leisure to confider never so little, will perceive how wild and groundless this supposition must needs be, and how dissonant from the true state of things. For if the Dissenters had the Power, 'tis impossible they cou'd altogether and at once become the National Church, fince they confist of various Sects and Constitutions, as different from one another as every one of 'em is from the Church of England, which is a thing indisputable and self-evident, own'd even by the

Page 21. thing indiff.

Memorialist.

But then if they had the Power, I deny they can have Page 12. the Will to be the National Church. The Quakers, with whom the Memorialist is very angry, are against all stated Clergymen, against any Spiritual Jurisdiction, Church Revenues, or maintenance of Ministers from the Publick; and therefore they ought not to be reckon'd among the Candidates for a National Church, which without these things cannot subsist as such, and for the sake of which the Quakers alledge that all the bussle is made. They allow every

every individual Christian (not excepting their Women) to Pray and Preach in their Meetings, according to every ones measure of Light or Knowledge, and as they are difpos'd by the Spirit of God to propagate his Gospel of Truth for the benefit of their fellow Creatures. This is the Account they give of themselves agreeable to their Practice; and therefore are not concern'd by Interest or Inclination to affift one Party more than another in their contentions about this matter. But finding their safety in Civil Liberty (from which Toleration in Religion is inseparable) they join in Elections for Parliament Men, with the Party likeliest to grant or to preserve it, in which regard they are indeed the exactest Trimmers in the Nation. Their Conduct in the last Election is one of the fruits of the Bill against Occasional Conformity, and we know it to be the Cause of the High-Church-men's displeasure against them now; but they shou'd remember the time (for 'tis within memory) when they voted, and that judiciously on their side, which was one of the two times I mention'd that the High-Churchmen were against the Prerogative, and would pass for profest Converts to Liberty both Civil and Religious. The Memorialist was therefore in a Passion when he rashly said, that they never extend their Alliance, Commerce, or Charity Ibia. beyond their own Sect.

The Independents are as little as the Quakers for a National Church, allowing only of Congregations voluntarily gather'd and call'd out of the World, which Societies are independent of all Diocesses or Presbyteries, not admitting Synods with any manner of Church Power, but only for mutual help and advice. The Memorialist positively affirms that every individual Pastor among them is Bishop of his Page 42. Congregation, Absolute, Arbitrary, and uncontroulable in Spirituals, which will find credit only with those who examine the truth as little, or dissemble it as much as himself: for an Independent Minister is so far from having any.

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Ibid.

Ibid.

point of Episcopal Jurisdiction, that he can do nothing without the joint consent of the Church-Members, among which the Women are permitted in some cases to give their suffrage. He farther affirms, that each Minister is subject Ibid. and accountable in matters of Religion to none but God, which is no Priviledge more peculiar to him than to every one of his Congregation, and what every Protestant professes as the first principle of the Reformation. But meaning it, as he does, of the Ministers Authority in ordering and directing matters of Religion or Discipline, he has no power at all, so far is he from being Arbitrary and Absolute. The People may withdraw from him when they have just Exceptions to his Life or Doctrine. Nor do's Ordination alone constitute a Minister among them without the Election of his Hearers, which is another thing inconsistent with a National Church; and I said before that they reject the Notion of a Catholick Church, as a Society vested with Authority, and to which all particular Churches are in Subordination and Subjection. Thus the Jest of the Memorialist is spoilt, That the Independents have a little Pope in every Congregation, and that every individual Preacher among them is a whole petty Antichrist himself. This indeed is Language befitting fuch as only think of Dragooning Men to their way without satisfying their Reasons; but not less becoming those who understand as little of the Controversies they manage, or the Men they Condemn, as the Spaniards or the Turks. This appears further in the like Sarcasm upon the Presbyterians, who, he says, have one Pope in each Nation, which is the Synod; and that the several Ministers of which it is compos'd, are but so many Limbs of Antichrist. The Anabaptists agree in all the foremention'd things with the Independents, permitting every Man that has gifts enabling him for it, to teach in the Congregation; and truly (as a Person of singular Worth, Knowledge, and Moderation, faid once in a merry hu-

mour)

mour) the Anabaptist is but an Independent under Wa-

The Presbyterians therefore are the only Rivals the Church of England has to fear. They place Authority, we own, in their Presbyteries over the Parochial Ministers; but none ought to arraign 'em for that, who allow as much to the Bishop in his Diocess, for this is only a Dispute about the proper hands wherein to fettle the Power. What wou'd the Memorialist infer from it, if we granted that Page 41. the Presbyterians lodge the Jurisdiction of Archbishops and Bishops in their Synods and Classes, tho' it be not in all things the same Power? Besides that the same Power differently lodg'd makes a great alteration in Government, as the Supreme Power in a Single Person is one thing, and quite another thing in the Three Estates. Now, we readily yield him what no body ever deny'd, that the Presbyterians are capable of being a National Church, and that they are actually so in many places of Europe. But he unfairly represents them, when he says, their Clergy pretend Page 43: to be infallible, and exempt from Lay-Jurisdiction; and that the sentencing and correction of Sinners without limitation of kind, either of Sin or Punishment, belongs to their Ministers. I defy any Man to produce an Instance wherein the Tesuits did ever more audaciously calumniate. But because he was aware that nothing of this is known in England, he assirms that it is still practis'd in Scotland, where upon whatever account the Presbytery is pleas'd to excommunicate any one, the custom of Horning still remains, that is, of seizing all his Estate and Effects at the sound of a Horn, which is the Kirk's Warrant for execution; and against this Sentence (however unjust) the Government dare not give any relief. If it were really thus in Scotland, what's that to the Churches where it is not so; as in Holland, for Example? For Bishops, no more than Fresbyters, have not equal Power every where, these and the like Temporal Privileges being

Ibid.

being essentially inherent to neither; but as the Civil Government is pleas'd to grant or to take them away in such degrees or proportions as they think most convenient. But every Syllable of what he fays is false in fact; and indeed there was never known a more disingenuous Writer. In the late Reign the Civil Sting or Punishment of Excommunication was abolish'd in that Kingdom by Act of Parliament; which is one of the important Services King William render'd the Protestant Religion there: And certainly 'tis no small Service to Religion to take away any Power from a Church, which is liable to be partially or vindictively exercis'd, and perhaps on very slight or trivial occasions; besides that this was one of the worst Relicts of Popery, not grounded on Scripture, nor to be tolerated by common Prudence. 'Tis most unquestionably true, that by the handle of Excommunication infufferable Abuses were formerly committed in Scotland, whereof we hear nothing fince the Revolution; tho' we need not go far for Examples, when in our own Church (a thing which all the found Members of it passionately long to see reform'd) Men are daily made over to the Devil with great folemnity for a Tith-Pig, or Easter-Eggs, or three Tiles of a Church, whereby their Credit is ruin'd, their Goods seiz'd, and their Persons often imprison'd. Besides the Blemish this brings on our excellent Church, it takes away in great part the true Ends and Awe of the Scripture Excommunication; nor shou'd this Power of inflicting Civil Punishments be committed to any Church, being a blameworthy Article wherever found, whether among the Epifcopals, Presbyterians, or Papists, from the last of which both the others have borrow'd it. But still 'tis objected with an ill grace by us to the Presbyterians, till we come to a temper first to reform it at home. As for Horning, 'tis not the warrant of the Kirk, but of the State, on occasions of Treason or Outlawry. But in such of his Mi-Stakes

· Rakes we are no further concern'd, than to shew with what

an air of Assurance he utters the grossest Falthoods.

Now the laborious refearch of the Memorialist, to difco- Page 21. ver which Sect of the Dissenters bids fairest for the Na- 37,38,60. tional Church, on the suppos'd Downfal of our Hierarchy, appearing impertinent; and acknowledging it possible for the Presbyterians alone to become the National Church in . that case, yet 'tis most certain that their Ministers, in the first place, would be no Gainers by it, they being already as well if not better (and the Memorialist owns more equal- Page 41. ly) provided for, than the Inferiour Clergy of the National Church. The rich Dignities would not fall to the share of their Clergy, with whose Parity they are incompatible; but, as it happen'd here as well as in other places before, and lately in Scotland, they wou'd all devolve to the State. Neither wou'd their People get any more by it, than to be exempted from their voluntary Contributions, which among so many are insensible, and no such Burden as that to ease their Purses of it, they wou'd madly hazard their Civil and Religious Liberty. None of the other Selfs wou'd assist the Presbyterians in such an Enterprize, it being indifferent to them which is the National Church, provided they enjoy a free Toleration of their own way: For as to the degrees of Severity they felt in their turns under each, they are not more natural to one than to the other, all National Churches being ready enough at that sport, where the Glergy are not over-rul'd and kept on their good Behaviour, as they are in every wife Government by the Civil Magistrates.

But it will be objected, That Men have often acted by Passion and Ambition against their Interest, and that the other Sells did actually join with the Presbyterians before. We grant the Presbyterians may act against their Interest as well as other Men; but we deny, that, if they were infasuated enough to design it, they can ever be able to

contend with the National Church, in respect of which they are an inconsiderable number, and indeed deserving little regard when the other Sells and the Church are both unanimous against them. But the other Sects did combine with them before. They did so; but it was not to advance 'em to the Preheminence of a National Church, but to pull down another Church-power that oppress'd 'em all with a heavy Yoke and an intolerable hand. The Gentlemen who refisted the Encroachments made on their native and legal Liberty, invited to their assistance the Nonconformists, who were Sufferers for their Religion under the same Power; and assoon as the Order of Bishops was abolish'd, the Presbyterians did of course, and as a reward of their Services, come without Competitors to be the National Church. Yet this Exchange was not made with the consent or good liking of the other Sects. For in the beginning of that unhappy War, nothing was generally propos'd but reducing the Prerogative within its just bounds, and timely restraining the Innovations of the Clergy, without Peoples laying any Schemes beforehand of what was to be done in case they succeeded, because they really defign'd no alteration in the Civil Government. Therefore after they had obtain'd their principal Aim, all forts of Men found themselves deceiv'd in their particular expectations; and, as it seldom fails to happen in such Confusions, some were insensibly and most were impetuously carry'd beyond their first Intentions with the Torrent. To exemply this in detail, such as intended no more than the securing our Constitution, which they reasonably thought to be in some danger from certain Arbitrary Proceedings, did above all others abhor the Invasion of the Military Power, and the barbarous Murder of the King. The Independents, the Anabaptists, the new iprung Sect of the Quakers and others, were not less irritated to find the Presbyterians rigidly exercise the fame

fame Power the Bishops had done before, which they promis'd themselves wou'd be abolish'd here for the future in all Churches, loudly protesting that they chiefly fought for this purpose, and that the Liberty of the Nation was not compleat without it. The Republicans were no lets disappointed in their Models of Government by Cromwels treacherous Usurpation. And all of 'em together succesfully join'd to undermine the Presbyterians, the Army for their protesting against the King's Death, the Sectaries for their refusing Liberty of Conscience, and the Episcopals (to name no others) that they might return once more to be the National Phurch. For in Conjunctures of this kind, there's no necessity of Agents or Treaties between the several Parties (as there was then no setled intercourse or correspondence between so many hostile and repugnant Interests) because all are united by their present Sutfering, or impending Danger; and, however disagreeing in their other Actions, yet by a fort of Mechanism in Politicks, they naturally tend to the same Centre of Opposition against their common Adversary. This Observation was eminently verify'd by the universal Resistance made to the late Bill against Occasional Conformity; and prudent Governors will accordingly square their Measures in all fuch Occurrences.

The other Sells therefore and the Presbyterians did once join together; but it depends upon us that they never do so again. Let not our Clergy, instead of looking after the Souls of their Flocks, buty themselves in Politicks; let them not be the Instruments of the Prince to enslave the People: and let them neither be rigorous themselves, nor excite others to be so, against such as dissent from them in matters of Religion. The only possible way for the Presbyterians to become the National Church, is by the Laity's being ever forc'd again to call for their help (and they'l never do't unless they be forc'd) or by obliging

obliging the other Sects to confederate with them for their

mutual defence. But we leave every one to judge, whether the High Church Methods be the most likely to prevent such a satal Catastrophe; especially if it be considered (for I think it worth repeating) that the very Quakers, who are not immediately touched by such a Law, yet strenuously opposed the Bill against Occasional Conformity, as a degree of Infraction upon our common Liberty, and which they reasonably expected might afterwards be extended to other matters. For any thing else in the World, not relished by the Faction of the High-Church, might as well be called Spiritual Jugling, were they left Judges of Men's Sincerity or Hypocrify; And all Acts of Worship performed by Dissenters, the agreeable to our Confession of Faith or Liturgy, might be reputed, prostituting those Consciences of which they pretended to be so tender, and pro-

ligion, to the base sinistrous ends of eluding the Law.

It wou'd therefore be a lamentable prospect (were we not secure in the Temper of our Government, and the Wisdom of our Ministers) to see how certain Persons, instead of bending their Care to preserve the present Tranquility, labour with all their Might and Industry to bring us again to Confusion, using the most sophistical and nefarious Arts imaginable to compass their wicked Designs. They talk of Dissenters always in a Lump, to render 'em the more formidable to ignorant Bigots, as if they had all the same concerted Views, or were equally chargeable with the same Imputations. Three of their Accusasions I shall distinctly examine, as injurious to the Diffenters, tending to disturb the Peace of the Church and Government, and reflecting on her Majesty's Person. First, they are all charg'd with being Common-wealths-men, or for popular Government, in oppsition to our establish'd Constitution of King, Lords, and Commons. This Invention might

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Page 25. faning the most Solemn and holy Mysteries of the Christian Re-

might pass on those Princes who held all for Republicans, that dislik'd their Designs of Arkstrary and Despotiek Power. But now, that the Liberty of the antient Eaglish Government is secur'd to Pollerity by the confirmation of all former Laws in its Favour, by the Bill of Rights, the Limitations on the next Successor, and by divers other excellent Regulations; there is not a Diffenter in the Nation a Republican in any other fense, than as being ready to expose his Life and Fortune for this admirable Form, whereof they daily taste the incomparable Bletfings, which have cur'd the few Democraticks we had (and those mostly Church-men) from the Impressions they receiv'd by King Charles and King James's Administration. They were all most cordial for King William; they are as truly loyal and dutiful to Queen Anne: And not one of 'em but are such Republicans as to be zealous for the House of Hanover, which is like (they fay) to furnish the Crown with numerous Successors. But considering the High-Churchmen had so lately endeavour'd to turn the Monarchy into an Oligarchy, or rather from the consequences of it into an Anarchy, by the Regency they propos'd at the Revolution; they ought to be the more referv'd in aspersing some with the Chimera of a Common wealth, as they would fright others with the ridiculous Sham of the Church,

The Dissenters are, Secondly, accus'd of being against a Toleration to one another or to others, because some of 'em were for Persecution in the late times. 'Tis the most absurd and unjust thing conceivable, and sufficiently refuted by daily Experience, to make Parties, Opinions, Virtues or Vices, so absolutely bereditary to Families or Nations, that they can never be cur'd of 'em. Had this Position been true, how from Heathens cou'd we have become Christians, or from Papists turn Protestants? All the Posterity of the late Sectaries have no more the same Designs with their Fathers, than all the Descendants of

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Page 3.

the Royalists: For not a few of both sides have very signally distinguish'd themselves in contrary Notions and Parties to their Progenitors. But the Memorialist tells us not only that the Sons of those Men yet remain, and inherit many of 'em the Principles of their Fathers; but that it would therefore be no very uncharitable Supposition, without any other Argument, to imagine 'em heirs of their Defigns likewife. It were certainly most uncharitable to take that for granted, which is possible to be otherwise; but if we us'd no farther Argument in the matter, that is, if we made no use of our Reason, we cou'd imagine this as easy as any thing else, and all things in the World alike. The Independents and Anabaptists were profest Advocates for Toleration from the beginning, and they still continue of the same Opinion as well as the Quakers. The Prefbyterians were not always so, but have sometimes us'd Compulsion in matters purely religious, and publish'd diverse Books to justify their Proceedings. Yet Experience, and a more sedate Consideration of things, have furnish'd 'em with clearer Information and better Dispositions. many antient and modern Churches have frequently chang'd their Sentiments about certain Articles, so the Presbyterians are all now for Liberty of Conscience to all Men in Points of meer Religion or Opinion; and they have expresly declar'd their Minds to this purpose in several of their late Books, particularly in the Writings of Mr. Calamy, which they generally approve. But, as an evidence of their Sincerity in Fact, I'll give an Instance worthy of Publick Notice. Certain Quakers came not long since to some of the most eminent Ministers of the Dissenters, complaining that their Friends were hardly used in New-England, and even some of 'em put to death for their Persuasion, tho' under the thread-bare pretence of difoleying the Laws. Wherefore they desir'd those Ministers, that, if they allow'd of the same Liberty to others they

cnjoy'd here from the Government, they wou'd write their Thoughts of this Affair to their Brethren in New-England, who, they doubted not; wou'd respect their Judgment. Whereupon those Ministers, after confulting the rest of their Body, and receiving their Consent, dispatch'd two Letters to New-England, one from the Independents, and another from the Presbyterians, to the persect Satisfaction

of the Quakers.

The Dissenters are, Thirdly, accus'd of Disaffelion to the Queen's Person. Of all Calumnies this surely is the most hardy as well as the most groundless. 'Tis now the Fourth Year of her Majesty's Reign (which God long continue) and in this whole time there has not been one Dissenter heard to murmur or repine, so far are they from being found guilty of any Conspiracy or Treason; whereas 'tis notoriously known, that many who highly value themfelves on being Church-men, do obstinately disown her Title, and very undutifully reflect both upon her Perlon and Government. Never was Prince so rever'd and belov'd almost to Adoration by her Subjects, and by all the Protestant Sects without exception, as is Queen Anne, for her Wisdom, Justice, Piety, Moderation, Clemency, and other Royal Virtues without number. She's truly Head and Queen of all her People, which has feated her Throne fo firm, that the may rest secure and easy at all the rude Clamours of the Conspirators (and not even be provok'd to let the Laws loofe against them) were they twenty times more numerous; considering she has the Hearts and Hands of all the Low-Church-men at her Service, that is, of almost the whole Laity and Clergy of the Church of England, with the powerful addition of all the Diffenters in the Kingdom. In respect of these the Papists and High-Church-men are but a handful; and are therefore in their present seditious Invectives and senseless Mevaces, rather the Objects of all Men's Laughter, Scornand

and Contempt, than of her Majesty's notice or indigna-

Notwithstanding the evident truth of this, yet one part of the grand Conspiracy, and on which did hang the most promiting hopes of the Popish Pretender, was a desperate effort the High-Churchmen made to impose on the Queen at the beginning of her Auspicious Reign, before (as they imagin'd) she cou'd have time or opportunity to learn the true state of her Subjects; and so to preposes her Royal Breast with an Opinion that the Whigs and Dissenters were fworn Enemies to her Person, that they had always endeavour'd to lessen her Reputation with the People, and enter'd into close measures with the late King to Exclude her from the Crown. These things, we may remember, were industriously spread and reported every where with the utmost assurance: and had her Majesty been more credulous or worse inform'd, she must of necessity have caus'd inexpressible grief to the greatest number of her Faithful Subjects to be to unhappily misunderstood by her, and perhaps the had through a fatal mistake thrown her self into the Arms of infidious Men, who preferr'd the Title of another to hers, and were prepar'd to deliver her Person, the Church, and all of us into the hands of their Foreign Protector and Confederate.

The Queen to the unspeakable felicity of these Nations knew better things; and every day of her Lise since has afforded her fresh proofs that she was not deceived. But for the satisfaction of the People a Committe of Lords, who had examined the Kings Papers, Published their Report by Order of the House; and Dr. Drake's Book was by the same House Order'd to be burnt as False, Malicious, Villanous, and Scandalous, tending to create divisions and jealousies between her Majesty and her People, for countenancing and promoting that heinous Aspersion, without being able to produce any Voucher or Author for the same. But the

Schemer

Memorialist, as if he were ignorant that any thing of this had happen'd, harps still on the same string, and Arives in vain to render the Diffenters suspected, in spight of the Queen's and the Nation's Experience. They, says he, who not a Month before (the King's Death) breath'd Page s. nothing but Defiance, and insulted the Church, and treated the Princess with the most scandalous Indignities and rudest Calumnies, were in an instant grown the most dutiful Subjects, the most affectionate Friends, and the most peaceable, meek, and Christian-spirited People in the Universe. This is the Ironical Turn he gives the matter, because the Queen did not find 'em what they were represented by the High-Church. And in another place he infinuates a distrust of their peaceable Demeanor, Personal Respect, and cheerful Submission to her Majesty, by asking whether we are Page 17sure, that they who ill treated and bespatter'd the Princess. and hop'd that she never wou'd reign, are grown sincerely fond of the Queen, and heartily glad that she does reign? By no means; he'll have their Loyalty and Moderation only a copy of their countenance, from the terrifying apprehension of their Guilt. Was it natural, says he, No, he an- Page 5. fwers himself! but they had just before (tho' Dr. Drake could not tell how, or by whom, or where, or when) injured and affronted the Princess and Church of England, in so insolent and outragious a manner, upon presumption that durable Schemes were upon the Anvil in their Favour, that their own Consciences upon the vanishing of them, prompted them to seek Pardon and Peace from those they had so abus'd, by an extraordinary Submission. One wou'd think by reading such Passages, that there had been Tumults against the Church, Endeavours for a Bill of Exclusion, and infamous Libels at least dispers'd against the Princess; when all was orderly and quiet, without a word or syllable of this matter. The Project they reported to be found among the King's Papers is broadly hinted by the durable

Schemes upon the Anvil, which we must needs call, tho' we love not such Language, a Villanous Calumny in the Forgers of the Story, and incorrigible Impudence in the Memorialist. Yet the fancy of it tickles him; for in the same Page he says that the Dissenters were mortify'd, humbled, and disappointed at the late King's death, and that the Whigs wou'd have been glad to have taken a general Indemnity, with an Exclusion from all Trust and Office: Whereas King William's Death (for which the Dissenters, no doubt, were forry) was no otherwise a Disappointment to them than as it was to all Europe, having had no Designs of their own to carry on by him, separate from the Common Cause of Liberty and the Protestant Religion.

Neither were the Whigs conscious to themselves of any Crimes why they shou'd need or desire an Indemnity from that Faction he calls the Church, who thought to manage all without Control at that time, and who were never known to be so liberal of their Pardons when they had 'em to give. They were those High Church-men, on the contrary, who wanted an Indemnity, and had it at the Revolution, having justly deserv'd to be for ever excluded from all Trust and Office, which they had forfeited by their base and traiterous Surrender of Charters to the foregoing Kings; whilst the Whigs as bravely and loyally oppos'd that invalion of our Rights, for which they were fin'd, imprison'd, banish'd, hang'd, and libell'd for Rebels by those pretended Church men all over the Nation. But are the Whizs no better known yet to the Memorialist, who to often goes out of his way to dive into the inmost Folds of their Hearts? Whereas, when on the supposition of those Forgeries which he imprudently revives, a certain dismal Gentleman, of such deep Politicks that his Wildom never appears till he quits Business, and of such unparallel'd Eloquence that his Speeches are never underfood for the musical chiming of his Words; I say when

Ibid.

this Secretary of the High-Church had gravely proposed fuch an Indemnity to certain Whigs, they rejected his Offer with the Scorn and Indignation that became their Innocence, letting him understand (in very plain Language) who it was that stood in greater need of a Pardon; and that they were resolved with the last drop of their Blood to stand by the Queen's Person, to support the Freedom of the Government, and to maintain the Protestant Succession against all Attempts and Adversaries whatsoever, wherein they have been hitherto, and ever will remain, as

good as their Words.

We held our felves oblig'd in duty as good Subjects, who defire the Peace and Welfare of our Country, and that our Fellow-Citizens (who are hearty for the same Cause) may not fight against one another in the dark, to defend the Diffenters against the virulent and manifold Misrepresentions of the Memorialist. But in particular we fincerely aim'd at three things: That the Church may not be disturb'd by imaginary Fears of the Diffenters forming any Deligns against her National Establishment; that the Diffenters may be convinc'd, 'tis neither their Interest nor in their Power to destroy the Church; and that every body may perceive what a perfect Harmony there is between all the Subjects of this Kingdom to perpetuate the Toleration of Religions, except a certain Faction (more considerable for their Noise than for their Number) who sedulously endeavour to set the Queen against all the rest, that they may the easier set up a King of their own against her Majesty.

Of the TOLERATION.

HE right Notion of the Church, and the true State of the Dissenters being thus fairly fetled, 'tis time we shou'd begin the Vindication of the Queen and her Ministers, who are invidiously traduc'd as favouring the Dissenters against the Church of England. But because we begun so high with the other Heads of this Discourse, as to leave nothing suppos'd or to be understood that was necessary for the clearing of what follow'd; so the To-leration of Religions (which extends much further than a bare Permission of Publick Worship) being the avow'd Principle of the Queen and her Ministers, and one of the principal Maxims by which they govern, to insist a little on that Subject, before we descend to Particulars, will neither be unnecessary nor unprofitable. According to the Memorialist, there is no High-Church-man of 'em all who would break in upon the Toleration if it were in their Power, provided that the Ambition of the Dissenters would stop there: But who is to be Judge, whether or no they precisely keep to the Toleration? When Writing or Preaching in defence of their Separation may, by the stronger Party, be deem'd exceeding what they are allow'd; as the Per-Secution in France did first begin under pretence that by the several Edicts the Protestants might publickly perform their Worlhip, but not defend their Religion by opposing the Roman Catholick. Besides that we have reason still to believe that the High-Church-men are no real Friends to the Toleration, fince the Promise of securing it in the first.

Page 36.

Bill against Occasional Conformity was wholly sorgot in the last. But be this as it will, 'tis impossible to discourse intelligibly and distinctly of Comprehension, Occasional Conformity, the Sacramental Test, and the Consistency or Inconfistency of many Religions with Civil Government (which come all under that head) without previously stating the nature and extent of Toleration.

First then we must consider that no Argument can be drawn for Compulsion in matters of Religion, from the Power of the Magistrate to punish Offenders in the State, for the Business of the Magistrate being to take care of the Publick Quiet, and to preserve every Subject from Violence and Fraud, he takes notice only of Actions which confesfedly tend to the disturbance or subversion of the Society, and to the injuring of any Man in his Person or Possesfions; but he has nothing to do with what either does no harm in these respects to any body, or that wholly consists in Speculation and Opinion. He therefore restrains outward Transgressions and immoral Actions, let the Mctives of him that commits them be what they will. But he can take no cognizance of those inward Dispositions which are wholly feated in the Mind, nor can he certainly judge of the Docility or invincible Errors of others, whether they truly want Light and Satisfaction, or are whimfical, obstinate, and refractory. So that, with respect to the Government, 'tis all the same to the Magistrates, whether a Man be sincere or a Hypocrite in his Opinions, fince no other receives any damage, tho' perhaps he gets no good by them himself. Had the Memorialist observ'd this distinction, he had not confounded Persecution for Opinions with Punishment for Crimes, as he does when he fays, that if diverse Persons were not almost dai- Page 17 ly persecuted at certain places call'd Old Bailies, we shou'd neither Sleep, walk, nor ride in Safety. And then applying this worthy Principle to the Diffenters, he adds, that if Page 18.

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taking

taking away the heneft of Hypocrify be Perfecution, hanging for picking a Pocket is undoabtedly Martyrdom. But leaving him to please himself, for I'm perswaded he'll convince no other, with such strarge fort of Reasoning; we are all agreed, that as Men have different Capacities, Apprehensions, and Opportunities, so they cannot possibly but have different Notions of things. This is no truck of Men in Free than in Arbitrary Dominions. But a great variety of Opinions is a certain sign of a Free Government; and no wonder, since Men are there permitted to live as Men, making use of their Reasoning Faculties, and speaking

what they think, as they think what they pleafe.

It being granted then that we cannot be of the same Mind in all things, the only Question is about openly profesting our Sentiments, and particularly about joining to this Profession such external Ceremonies, as every Selt or Person does judge the most agreeable to God, or convenient among Men. As for the meer Articles of any Man's Creed, they hurt no body besides; for tho'a Man may fpend his time in vain, who thinks he profits very much by praying an hour to a Saint or an Idol, how does fuch his Belief injure any other? And if the Rites he uses be as harmless to his Neighbour, tho' in themselves abfurd or ridiculous, why shou'd any compel him if he will not be persuaded to quit them? As a Man may kill his own Calf, or eat his own Loaf at home, (to use the Instance of a celebrated Author) so he may do in his Closet or in his Temple, without Loss or Danger to any Man. But whenever such Observances are with Justice prohibited, 'tis not as they are the Ceremonies of any Religion, but as they are destructive of Society; for which reason human Sacrifices deserv'd to be abolish'd, but not as Honour was intended thereby to the Deity. Otherwise, no Man hurts another by his particular Doctrines or Worship. therefore he ought not to be punish'd, because not guilty

of

of a fault. The time or place, the babit or posture, and other necessary Circumstances of Worship, may be good and convenient after feveral manners; but to all Men and in all Seasons and Countries they cannot possibly be the fame. But as all Societies agree on their particular rules, what imports it me how they order their uffairs, if they leave me at liberty to do in mine as I please? Yet suppose my holding another Opinion were to be restrain'd or punish'd, where shall we find a Judg in such Controverses. I do not fay infallible which is a jest, but who is of neither fide; as the Magistrate ought to be in point of property? Or where will the consequences of this practice stop? For such as are persecuted now, will refent this usage when they are got uppermost, as it often happens in this changeable World: and the others cannot perswade them that they ought not to do as themselves did, because they (forfooth) are found and Orthodox, and these are Schifmaticks, Hereticks, Idolaters, or Unbelievers; for every Man thinks himself in the right, and will or may use the like power when he's able. And therefore 'tis a wonder how fuch as are Advocates for any fort of Restraint among us (for they are grown asham'd of the Word Persecution) shou'd pretend to blame the Severities under the Roman Emperors, or declaim against the Mahometans for propagating the Alcoran by the Sword; when the Christians in persecuting one another, and sometimes forcing whole Countries to their way (as Charles the Great did the Saxons, and the House of Austria the Bohemians) have often out-done the most barbarous Nations, are a shame to humanity, and far more Savage than Lyons, Bears, or Tygers.

Here some Sell or Party will say, we are not so cruel and bloody as those you mention, but very moderate in our Restraints, laying only such easie Mulits and Penalties as may dispose People to consider, or perhaps bring them

to Church to be in the way of instruction, and that they may hearken to the truth. Now all this is Sophistry and Illusion. There's no Punishment so small but it justifies a greater. He that fines me a Shilling every Sunday, I absent from the publick Worship, may fine me two, or ten, or twenty, if he thinks this will make me comply. He that likewise deprives me of my liberty may deprive me of my Life; and he does as much in effect who brings me to Poverty or Difgrace. Every one of these punishments is a real Persecution, which is but a Mans suffering in any manner for his Opinion. And 'tis plain that the least of these Persecutions does naturally, if not inevitably, lead to the greatest; nor without good reason, since if a small degree has any effect, a greater must have more. They impose on themselves and others therefore, who pretend that an Incapacity from places of honour, trust, or profit, is no persecution, nor inconsistent with the Toleration of Religions. But of this hereafter. As for compelling Men to come into the way of Instruction, this Treatment, instead of disposing 'em to hearken and examine, does infallibly prejudice and imbitter them, taking themselves to be mock'd by those who profess a tenderness for them, and nevertheless use 'em as barbarously as if they were not reasonable creatures: especially when they reflect that the same kindness is pretended by such as revile, imprison, or banish, who deliver their bodies to the Executioner here, and their Souls to the Devil hereafter. And indeed the testimonies or arguments which Persecutors alledge in behalf of Religion, tho' possibly true in themfelves, yet lose all their weight with their hearers, who remark that they do not trust their Cause to the evidence of such proofs; and therefore believe they commend it out of Interest, as they support or propagate it by Violence, which may as well be done for the false as the true Religion.

Men,

Men, you'l fay, shou'd not think thus, but 'ris certain they will think thus. And in all Political or Legislative proceedings, we are not so much to mind what Men ought to be, as what they are. Then, as for laying 'em under gentle Fines to make 'em consider, it looks as if we thought none did consider but our selves; or if we allow any others to do so, why do we hold those that do consider and those that do not consider alike culpable? If it be reply'd that they have not consider'd sufficiently, tho' they protest to have sincerely us'd their utmost application; The meaning is plain, that we allow none to think sufficiently, but such who think as we do. Wherefore to say, that those who do not Conform are weak or obstinate, is but to say, that they are weak or obstinate who do not

conform.

Now, from all this it follows as clear as the Sun, that the Magistrate taking care of the Civil Interests of the Government, is to leave Men to their own perswasion in matters of meer Religion; and that Admonitions and Advice, Persuasion, Arguments, and Examples, are the only efficacious Spiritual Arms, or just means of converting the Erroneous. The Question is not if Mens Opinions be true, or their Ceremonies the best, but if they be hurtful or not; and they are still less to be forc'd when reckon'd Indifferent, because they may not be so to another, or, if they be indifferent to him, 'tis like he will not have them impos'd on him as necessary. In these or the like cases 'twere better to let such Disputes insenfibly drop on all hands, then to create any Disturbances about matters of little importance. So long as we are not hurt or injur'd, God is Judg of the Honour or Dishonour done to him; and that Law of antient heathen Rome is to be wish'd were observ'd in Modern Christian Rome: Divos adeunto casté; Siquis secus fecerit, Deus ipse vindex esto: Let the Gods be purely worship'd; but if any is guilty of rhe

the contrary, let God himself be the Avenger. But these Pagans thought God to be potent enough to vindicate profane Addresses, or clement enough to forgive devout Ignorance; but we Christians must come to the help of the Lord against the mighty, and be readier to execute his

Justice, than to exercise his mercy.

But Persecution is in it self so horrid and abominable, fo prejudicial to Truth, and so destructive to Society, that nothing more demonstrates the pravity of humane nature, than to find it ever had any Advocates or Abbettors in the World. It obstructs all progress in knowledge or advancement of Learning and Sciences, which is as true of Divinity as of Politicks or Philosophy. And on the other hand, it begets ignorance, prejudice, narrowness of Soul, a flavish disposition, and a brutal barbarity. These effects are as natural to Protestant as to Popish persecution. Lubeck in its empty Streets, smarts as much for denying liberty to its inhabitants, as Colen. And the contrary of all this is feen wherever Men enjoy a free and Impartial Toleration; witness the Plenty, Riches, Power, and Populousness of Holland. How amazing is it that Men shou'd proceed so far as to put their fellows to Death by Murders, or Massacres, or under forms of Law, not because they are not Temperate, Charitable, Meek, Honest, Good, or Pious (which vertues have been often reckon'd the Symptoms of their Hereste) but for Notions, Fashions, Abstruse Speculations, Discipline, and Rites. Putting a Man to Death for a Religion by which you think Salvation is not to be had, is no better nor worse than the Action of that Italian, who made his Enemy blafpheme God, and then Stab'd him that he might be damn'd. We may express what detestation we please against those Heathens who are said to have offer'd human Victims; but putting Men to Death for Religion, is absolutely making them grateful Sacrifices to God for corrupting his Inflitution.

tution, as Goats were offer'd to Bacchus for spoiling his Vines. The Papists openly affert that Death ought to be inflicted on Hereticks, which with them are all those that will not do as they are bid; and under this execrable pretence they have destroy'd many Millions by several other Barbarities besides their horrendous, most unmerciful, and unparallel'd Court of Inquisition, never fatiated with Blood, nor weary'd with Tormenting, indifcriminately exercising their Cruelties on Mahometans, Jews, Infidels, and all Christians that will not be absolute Slaves to the Pope and his Clergy. Calvin, Beza, and Rutherford, are not the only Protestants who wrote Books to recommend Compulsion in matters of Religion, and to justifie in certain Cases, the putting of Hereticks and Apostates to Death. Servetus was burnt for Arianism at Geneva, and Valentine Gentilis for Tritheism at Bern. Franciscus Davidis for denying adoration to Christ was severely persecuted by the Socinians in Poland, who themselves deny'd him to be God; and were they in possession of executive Power, I doubt not but Davidis had been prevented by the Fire or the Sword from flying for mercy among the Turks. We burnt some Anabaptists here in England at the beginning of the Reformation. Bartholomew Legat and were put to Death for the same Opinion, and for defending those of the Arians and Socinians, in the Reign of King James the first, who was more eager than the very Bishops to cry out Faggots and Flames: and I wish no other Instances of this kind could be produc'd among Protestants any where before or fince that time.

But how is it possible to prevent this, if *Persecution* be allow'd in any degree; for we have prov'd that the least does justifie the greatest. The *Clergy* when possest of such a power, will not fail (as universal experience shows) to preach such Notions as make for their own *Credit* and *Advantage*, and none must contradict them under pain of

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susfering for it one way or another: but Wise Ministers of State will observe, that, considering the Passions and frailties of human Nature, the most Orthodox Divines are inclin'd to such methods, no less than the most Heterodox and Erroneous. This is not the worst. In all Ages and Countries, fince the Establishment of Christianity, ambitious or discontented Persons have endeavour'd to gain the Multitude to their fide by Zealots and Seditious Preachers, as making the deepest Impression on the Minds of the People; who think they obey God when they obey their Ministers, but that they only obey Men, when they obey their Magistrates; and so, according to their several Interests or Inclinations, they apply the Scripture to their own purpose, that it is better to obey God than Men. This is what some directly aim at among us now; but their labour is spent in vain, since there are no Discontents for want of Liberty. And, upon the whole; as nothing can proceed from God but what tends to our happines; tis impossible that Persecution should be acceptable to him, which disturbs the Peace of the World, and destroys all vertue, familiarity, friendship, and true Love among Men.

There remain two Objections against this Doctrine: that Conventicles are not to be suffer'd, as dangerous to the State; and that Diversity of Religions is inconsistent with all good Government, as being the occasion of Tumults and Disorders. In answer to the first of these, we have already prov'd, that Conventicles are not to be fear'd on the score of Opinions, the Magistrate having no Right to disturb any Church as a Conventicle or unlawful, since what they are about is lawful and good, to wit, the Worship of God. As to the danger from private Meetings, where Men might be hatching Treason under pretext of preaching Religion, the Severity of their Enemies is to blame if the Privacy of such Conventicles be suspected, and all complaints.

complaints against 'em will cease wherever a free Toleration is Establish'd, as may be seen now in this Kingdom, where no such private Meetings are held, the Doors of all Religious Assemblies being as open and free for any Man to enter as those of the Publick Church. And 'tis most impertinent, I may say disingenuous and insolent, for perfecuting Magistrates to brand any private Meetings with the name of Conventicles, as the first Christian Assemblies were opprobriously call'd by the Heathens; or for perfecuting Writers to challenge an Answer to what they publish themselves, and then to punish the Authors for defending their Belief, tho' at their own request and desire. This commonly keeps the Advocates of Truth silent,

and makes their Adversaries ridiculously Triumph.

The second Objection against a complear Toleration brings us nearer to our point: for if Diversity of Religions in the State, or even Diversities in the Same Religion be inconsistent with good Government, it must be confest that all we have faid hitherto about Toleration, was to no purpose, and that the High-Church-Men are the only Men of the Nation that are in the Right. But is it not obvious and manifest, that not the Difference of Opinions, but using Men ill for this Difference, is the true cause of the hatred and animolity between various Sects? Of this the Heathens are an Example, who differ'd among themfelves as much as we do, and wrote as many Books against one another, which is praise-worthy and lawful for each to inform, instruct, or perswade his Neighbour; but none of them suffering for their Dissent, and being all employ'd in the State without Preference or Distinction, there were no Disorders among 'em on a Religious account. This is not more peculiar to the Genius of Heathens, than to any other Communities of Men under the like Circumstances, as it appears in Holland, in many parts of Germany, and some other places of the World, H 2 where

where they have many Religions, and yet they occasion no Disorders. We our selves the nearer we approach this State, the more we enjoy the Benefits of it, and the more we are likewise convinced that Diversity of Religions is so far from being dangerous, that it ought rather to be counted beneficial, as it creates a noble Emulation in Manners, Learning, Industry, and Loyalty. The Diffenters are as faithful to the Queen, and as zealous for the Government, against all Foreign or Domestick Enemies as the Church established by Law; their Purses are as open to support both, and their Hands (if they were permitted) are as ready to defend them as any whatfoever. Our People of all forts drive their Traffick and Commerce, set up their Stocks and Companies, and keep their Feasts and Clubs promiseuously, without exception to one another's Opinions. And who fees not that the Heats which yet remain among us, are by no means owing to the Church of England, or the different Persuasions from it; but to that Party, who, under pretence of being this Church, endeavour to take away our Liberty of Conscience, or, which is as bad, to hinder the Government from making it more durable and compleat? I appeal to all the Subjects of England if this be not so in fact; or, if any is yet in doubt of what can be a Secret to no body, let him read the Memorial, and see who are the Complainers, the Diffenting Religions, or certain Members of the Establish'd Church. 'Tis a Notion therefore false as common, that it's necessary for a Government to have but one Religion. Nor do I fee any reason why we shou'd even wish for such a thing, as many good Tolerants do; for to worship God purely and sincerely, it is not necessary that it be done by every body in the same manner; besides - that it's foolish to wish what is impossible to be obtain'd, fince Men will inevitably be of different Opinions, and that in free Governments they may fafely profess their Dissent. TE

If the Memorialist has any Project in reserve (for he's as fingular a Projector as Sir Humphry, the other Don Quixote of the Church) to make all Men in all things of one Mind, let him publish so advantageous a Discovery to the World: But as for the Expedient he wishes from Dr. Davenant's Politicks, by which the Queen might have Page 16. the hearts of all her Subjects, I, that am no Projector nor Politician, will for once help him to that, and not value my felf on the Secret neither, as being the most audible Voice of God and Nature: And it is, that her Majesty may go on to administer Justice equally, and to employ all her good Subjects indifferently. Let the Reward of fome Opinions, with the Punishment of others, be taken away; and there will be no longer any quarrel about them, tho' Men may differ still as they did before. Let the Clergy of the National Church be oblig'd to preach Liberty of Conscience, as being the constant Tenour of the Gospel, the Dissenters (we may be sure) will not petition the Government to be persecuted; and then all will be for Peace, as all will be for Liberty. May not our National Church continue in her Splendor, tho' the Dissenters continue in their Obscurity; as a great Lord lives never the worse, that he has some mean neighbouring Cottages? They defire, according to the Precept of our Saviour, and the first Rule of Morality, that we would but do by them, as in the like Case we would be done unto our felves. And, considering among the Papilts, that Heretick Assemblies are hunted to Destruction, while Gangs for Debauch and Riot are left undisturb'd, it was a just Request, tho' odly worded, which the Protestants made to them somewhere, That they might have as much Liberty to serve God, as the Church's Friends had to serve the Devil, and they wou'd defire no more.

Now do we expect to hear the hideous Roar of such as with open Throats, and not without a Volley of Curses,

Will

will ask a thousand Questions in a breath, but all ending in this, Whether we would have the Sacramental Test taken away, and the Diffenters let into Civil Imployments as well as the Church-men? which they are peremptorily resolv'd never to suffer, nor to allow 'em as much as a Comprehension. We answer as plainly as we are positively ask'd the Question, That we are for repealing the Sacramental Test; because this is the most infallible Method of preferving the National Church, and of perpetuating the Tranquility, as well as augmenting the Wealth, Power, and Plenty of the Nation. But before we give our Reafons for this, we'll speak one word concerning the long projected Design of a Comprehension, which we hold to be absolutely impracticable, from what has been already said of the different Opinions which will be necessarily profest, where Men may freely declare their Minds. There can never, therefore, be any Comprehension of all the Sects at once with the Church: And if the Deputies of any one of them will come to an amicable Conference with her (as they may easily do, provided she pleases to admit of it) and that they shou'd happen, which is not likely, to agree, these can only promise for themselves; or if the whole Party shou'd come over, 'tis but as every individual Person of 'em is perfuaded from the Arguments offer'd by the Church, or his own Ministers. All this is commendable, as are all other ways by Reasonable or Christian Overtures. But for a Comprehension between the Church and any Party (as the Presbyterians for Example) on condition that all others be deny'd their Liberty who will not come into it, what else is this, but that the Oppression us'd by one Party will be infinitely more grievous by the combination of two? Yet this Delign was once upon the Anvil, but quickly abandon'd by the worthy Undertakers, when once they were made to perceive the consequences. The Memorialist therefore needs not dread a Comprehension of all the Dissenters

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with the Church, and might have dispens'd with the great Pains he has taken, both in reflecting on the Bishops and Ministers of State for favouring such a Project, and in ex- Page 37. amining the feveral Methods, whereby it might be effect. 38, &c. ed, where he is absurdly mistaken in every particular. But the Comprehension being according to himself, chimeri- Page 36. cal, we shall not dispute with him about the means. How ill did fuch pious but weak Endeavours succeed with Caf-Cander, Duraus, Calixtus, Grotius, and all others whose charitable and moderate Dipolitions engag'd 'em to write about the Reunion of Religions, as of all Christian Churches in general, or of the Lutherans and the Papists, or the Calvinists and the Lutherans, or the Episcopals and Presbyterians, and the like numberless Divisions! The End they propos'd was undoubtedly good, being the ceasing of Persecution, and the establishing of Brotherly Love. But this is only possible by granting Liberty of Conscience and Community of Imployments, but by any manner of Comprehension or Reunion is impracticable; which ought to be well consider'd by all Princes and Ministers of State, who defire the Peace of the Church or Country, but who abhor any Methods of Force or Persecution, and therefore in Affairs of this nature their Priests must never be their Coun-Sellors.

We shall now examine which is the likeliest way of preserving the Dignity and Sasety of the National Church: Whether by excluding all others but the Members of it from Civil Trusts; or by letting all others share with them, who love and own the Government as much as themselves. That is the National Church (true or salse) whose Priests and Places of Worship are maintain'd at the common charge of the Nation, which may be done in several manners, as by Tythes and Offrings among the Jews, by Land and Tythes here in England, or by Money quarterly issu'd out of the Treasury, as in Holland. Those of the Heathen Greeks and Romans, tho' false in their Opinions, were admirably accommodated to the Government, yet not more than genuine Christianity; but they were for different in their Constitution from ours, that we shall say no more of 'em as foreign to our purpose. The Tolerated Churches are they which maintain their Priests and Places of Worship (or their Places of Worship only as the Quakers) by the voluntary Contributions of all the Members that are not disabled by Poverty. We have already prov'd, and the Church of England does acknowledge, that fuch Tolerated Churches and Diversities of Religion are confistent with the Safety of the Government, or she had never consented to grant them a Legal Toleration: Tho' the Memorialist knows so little the sense of that Church, in whose Name he presumes to write, that he represents all the Dissenters as Enemies to Monarchy in several Places of his Libel. The only Question therefore is this, Whether, altho' they are good Subjects, it be for the Safety of the National Church, to have them admitted into a share of the Civil Government? Where I would have it noted, that I fling out of the Question all who neither will nor can be good Subjects, as they who admit of any Power superior or more binding than that of the State, such as the Members of the Roman Church: Or if any were found who think that Dominion is founded in Grace, as if none had a Right to govern, or indeed to possess any thing, but the Elect of God; and then nothing but Confusion could follow, fince all forts wou'd believe or pretend themfelves to be the only Saints. But we are certain that among all the Diffenting Sects there is not one that holds this Tenet, whatever some Enthusiasts might have formerly vented in England or elsewhere; which makes it highly unfair in the Memorialist to infinuate as if at least the Presbyterians of Scotland were still of this Opinion.

Page 3
21, &c.

Now, fo far is the fafety of our Church from confileing in the exclusion of Dissenters, that this is the fold intestine Danger she has to sear. Neither the Independants, Anabaptists, or Quakers (as we have shewn) would be the National Church, if permitted; nor can the Presbyterians ever be so, but by the help of others. And what help can they so probably expect as of those, who' tho' good and faithful Subjects, yet are not only infamously branded for their Opinions, but depriv'd of the common Benefits of Nature, and from sharing what is due to their Abilities, or ought to be the reward of their Services? The Memorialist, by his leave, is much mistaken, when he fays, that it is no Man's Birthright to enjoy Civil Trusts, but Page 18 the result of the Considence the Government has in his Merit or Fidelity. If the Affertion were meant of this or that particular Man, no body wou'd question their Preserment's being a matter of Grace and not of right; fince there are many others as capable as that one, and that the Government among all may chuse the best: But intended (as by him) of a whole Sect, which by the same Principle may as well be done of a whole County, 'tis egregiously false. The Government has no right (however it may have Power) to exclude from a possibility of obtaining such Trusts, those who from Nature, Birth; or Endowments, have an equal Title with all of the same Nation, unless they had justly forfeited their Claim, of which forfeit Speculative Opinions in Religion can be no adequate Cause; neither will any wife Government deprive themselves of the Heads, Hands, and Hearts of so many Thousands, as if they were Captives taken in War, to be dispos'd of at the Will and Pleasure of their Masters. The Presbyterian Ministers, or any other set of Ministers, might preach Sedition long enough to little purpose, if their Design was only to induce the People to make them the National Ministers: but when the Cause is the Peoples own, as to remove any

Yoke laid upon them by the National Church, they are dispos'd enough all over the World to hear their Ministers, or any others that exhort them to shake off a Power by

which they think themselves opprest.

What is to be done then? In the first place, let the National Church continue in her Legal Ecclesiastical Preheminence to perpetuity; let her Clergy enjoy all their present Dignities, Immunities and Possessions; and, to confirm these beneficial Privileges, let New Laws be added to the Old, if any be wanting. Secondly, let the Tolerated Churches likewise enjoy their Legal Religious Liberty for ever; let them be treated, as well as reputed, like good Subjects, and admitted without any partial Distinction to all Offices in the State. And, Thirdly, let it be the Irrevocable Law of this Land, that whatever Sect is not contented with this Civil and Religious Liberty, but shall endeavour at any time to make themselves the National Church, be to all intents and purposes reduc'd to the condition of Helots or Slaves. But there will be no fear of this Direful Misfortune befalling any; for those of the National Church finding themselves in all respects secure and unmolested, will never seek to oppress the Dissenters. The Dissenters being permitted to worship God as they think most proper, and equally sharing with others in the State, will never go about to disturb the National Church, meerly to be eased of what they contribute to their Mi-And the Ministers, being as largely provided for in this manner as if they had the inferior Benefices of the. Church (for the greater Dignities agree not with their Parity) would contentedly remain as they are, fince they could get nothing, and would run a hazard to lose all, by the change. Thus the Temptations and Causes of State-Hypocrify would be effectually taken away. But I must not forget to mention, that as the Doctrine I here deliver is not only grounded on what Men ought to be, but alfo

also on what conduces to their Interest; so it is actually observ'd, and with suitable success, in other Places of the World. Yet as in all I have hitherto written of Toleration I am persuaded I speak the Sense of my Superiors; so, in proposing to abrogate the Sacramental Test, I only deliver my own private Opinion, which I submit to the Judgment of others. How the High-Church Faction obtain'd the Corporation Act, and for what Ends it was granted by the Court, is too well known to need a particular History here: But as it is no Disparagement, but a glorious Testimony to the Wisdom of the Government, and the Charity of the Church, to dispense with part of the Act of Uniformity, and to restore Liberty of Conscience, which was taken away by the same Men; so it will highly redound to the Safety of the Church, to the Strength of the Government, and to the Eternal Honour of both, by repealing that other Statute to compleat and perfect our Civil Liberty.

But the Conspirators are so far from such peaceable and prudent Dispositions, and are so averse to bringing the Dissenters into the Church, that they cannot bear even their expressing any approbation of our way, or their conforming occasionally to our Worlhip, either to shew their charitable and good Opinion of us, or their laudable Inclinations to a Union: But they declaim against this Practice as hypocritical, and equivecal, a novel Trick to elude the Force of the Law that incapacitates them for Civil Truss. This Charge is contrary to Charity, Fact, and Prudence. God alone can judge of the Diffenters Sincerity or Diffimulation in this Case; but they certainly make Hypocrites of others, who force them to come to Church, or to profess what they don't believe; and are Hypocrites themselves who say they do this for God's sake or Religion's. The Diffenters from the beginning of our Divisions own d the Church of England to be a true and most

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Protestant Church, tho' not so pure as some other Reform'd Churches; yet not so corrupt but that they could communicate with her Members as Brethren, which they could not do with a Church so deprav'd and idolatrous as the Popish. Thus they profess Communion with the Lutheran Churches, and even with the Greek; it being an ordinary thing for the Presbyterians, Independants, and Anabaptists, to communicate with one another. In effect, they did generally communicate in our Churches (except the Brownists) before the Civil Wars, and would continue to do so after the Restoration, if by Oaths and Subscriptions (with which it was impossible for most of 'em to comply) they had not been cast out of the Church; and afterwards in a manner out of the State. Yet several of their most eminent Ministers (of which I shall name for an Example but the deceas'd Mr. Baxter and Dr. Bates, with Mr. Humphreys. still alive) and a great many of their Laity have practis'd this Occasional Communion long before the Revolution, and in times when Entire Conformity could not get the Whigs of any fort into places of Trust, whereof they had then no Prospect or Expectation. But the Ignorance or Malice of those who charge the Dissenters with inventing this as a Trick to evade the Laws, is at once laid open and for ever baffl'd by a Proof I am going to produce beyond all exception: For the Independants, who in the Year 1658 were no Dissenters, but rather had the dispofal of most Preferments, and who nevertheless, since they are become Diffenters, get into Preferment the seldomest of any, did allow and ratify Occasional Conformity in the Declaration of their Faith and Order agreed unto by their Elders and Messengers in their Assembly at the Savoy the same Year. After declaring, in the Twenty ninth Article or Paragraph of their Discipline, that Persons sound in the Faith, and of Conversation becoming the Gospel, tho' of different reforming Churches, ought not to refuse the Communion of each other, so far forth as may consist with their own Principles respectively, tho' they walk not in all things according to the same Rules of Church Order: The next Article, which is the last in the Book, runs in these Words; Churches gather'd and walking according to the mind of Christ, judging other Churches, tho' less pure, to be true Churches, may receive unto Decasional Communion with them such Members of those Churches, as are credibly testify'd to be godly, and to live without offence. The Text is so plain for the Name and Thing, that it needs no Comment, and

fo I leave it to the High-Churchmen's Consideration.

The Readers may be affur'd that what we have hitherto said, is not out of any particular Favour or Affection to the Diffenters, whom we have not forborn to blame and condemn, when we found they deserv'd it; but out of a due Concern for the National Church, which we thought our selves bound in Duty to vindicate from the Aspersions of the Conspirators, and the Prejudices of the Dissenters. All who wish well to our Churches Peace. are exceedingly pleas'd with the practice of Occasional Conformity, which has already brought over great numbers to her constant Communion, among whom are many considerable Families; and the rest, tho' they still keep to their own Meetings, have yet a better Opinion of us than such as never come into our Churches. For such as least frequent either way of Worship, or that never saw but their own, are observ'd to be the most positive in their Censures, the bafest in their Representations, and the boldest in their Calumnies; because Ignorance is always furious and inconsiderate, as not being moderated by the Dictates of Reafon, nor enlighten'd by the Rays of Knowledge. Our Governors both Spiritual and Temporal, perceive these Approaches with Joy, and forward 'em by their Encouragement, as the Care of the Church and State requires at their hands. But they who design the Subversion of the Government,

and confequently of the Church, by fetting over both a Popish Head, are enraged to see all their Measures so wisely disconcerted, and their Projects of dividing us so happily disappointed. For this, without Fear or Caution (as Men plainly in Despair) they damn the Dissenters, rail at the Whigs, unchurch the Bishops, degrade the Lords, threaten the Ministers, vilify King William's Memory, insult and traduce Queen ANNE. Instances of all these, and much worse things (if worse can be) are to be read in their late Memorial, whereof we have mention'd some, and many more will follow.

Of the MINISTRY.

T appears by the constant Series of our History, as well as by the deduction now made of our Controversies, that the greatest Grievance and Unhappiness of this Nation, was to have some of its Princes, who miscarrying in their Aims at a larger Power than the Constitution allow'd, were forc'd to make use of certain corrupt Instruments, that for their own Lust, or Gain, or Grandeur, would make no scruple of betraying their Native Country; and these again, having no real or true Interest among the People, were oblig'd to make use of Parties, either resolutely to carry their Point, or to extricate the King and themselves out of the Difficulties their Mismanagement, had occasion'd. This Method of Government did of course produce a most unstable and contemptible Administration, hated at home, and without Weight or Credit abroad. Frequent changing of hands was one of its principal, but

unavoidable Effects; and how this encreast our Divisions, exasperated the Parties against each other, and made Opposition to the Court the surest way to Preferment, with the pernicious Influence of such weak Counsels on all our publick and private Affairs, cannot be unknown to any Man of Observation, and therefore is a Subject, that wants not here to be Illustrated.

But it being now our unspeakable Felicity, to have a Queen on the Throne, who has no Interest of her own separate from the good of the Kingdom, and consequently no need of Governing by Tricks or Expedients, she has graciously chosen a Ministry, not only most capable of discharging their several Offices, but instructed and inclin'd to treat all good Subjects without any Distinction or Partiality, having no defigns to carry on by one Party against the rest, her Majesty being the common Mother, Ruler, and Protectress of all her People. These Ministers, as they are each of them sincere Members of the National Church, which they deservedly prefer to any other, and for whose Welfare they'l always be no less Vigilant, than Zealous in it's Support, as a part of the Government committed to their Care by her Majesty; so they can Tolerate others according to their private Judgments and the Laws of the Land, without being lukewarm or indifferent in their own Faith, which is the common accusation of Biggots, against those who are for Peace and Liberty of Conscience. In the Distribution of Employments they chiefly consider the sitness of the Person, yet confer no trust on any that is not qualified by Law, whatever Opinion they may have of his Fidelity or Merit: but, for the reasons we have alledg'd above, they do not reckon Occasional Conformity to be Hypecrifie, nor is it dangerous (as was shown) but serviceable both to Church and State. They are fo thoroughly engag'd for Liberty (which is the roblest as well as the most honest and certain way of

recommending themselves to the Love of a Free Nation) that they are against all new Impositions in matters of Religion; and so far from keeping up or perpetuating our Differences, that they do not unreasonably impute to any of the present the Rebellions of the past Age, most Men now alive being then unborn, others opposing what was done, many of the Guilty have fince repented, and all disapproving those Actions, which are much fitter to be forgot, than reviv'd on every trifling occasion; for no Party could be innocent, were they accountable for the Opinions or Practices of their Predecessors. As the Church of England has their Heart, so the Dissenters have their Protection, they finding them to be peaceable and Loyal Subjects, Numerous, Wealthy, and Industrious, Improvers of Land and Managers of Trade like other People, increasing the Publick Revenues in proportion with their Neighbours, and paying their Taxes as willingly. But as vast numbers of People are the truest Riches of a Country, not only by their manifold Possessions, but also by their Strength or Wisdom, and, in a word, by the united Service of all their Corporeal and Intellectual faculties; fo neither the present Ministers, nor any future set that will be desirous to resemble them, will advise or contrive to rob the Queen of such powerful Assistance, or by any degree of Persecution to diminish the Wealth and Glory of the Nation; either to gratifie the humorous ambition of a sew, or for differences about certain Points not essential to Christianity or good Morals, and which on all sides are confissent with the Civil Government.

Such a Prince and fuch a Ministry have long been the Objects of the Peoples wishes, and for the happy enjoyment of both, their Expressions are as grateful as their Satisfaction is compleat. They are so universally pleas'd with the steady and equal measures at home, with the great and glorious Actions abroad, with the unparallel'd

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Occomony and faithful Application of the Publick Treasure, that neither the malicious Aspersions of the despairing Conspirators, nor the subtil Devises of any fort of Abdicated Ministers, can gain the least credit with either Moderate Church-Men or Dissenters, who are all aware both of those who envy the Nations Prosperous State, and of those who are enraged they are out of the Alinistry, or

that they cannot possibly get into it.

Discontented States-Men, and Traitors to the Government are thus strictly combin'd against the present Administration. But next the Queens Majestv, the Lord Treasurer is the Principal object of their spight: First because he pursues these excellent Maxims, and then because he's not so weak as to be frighted or bully'd out of them; for the Enemies of all Wife-Men do hate 'em the more on this very account, that they still continue to be Wife, and will not fall into those Snares, which they have laid for their Disgrace or Destruction. Nevertheless, their Venom is shed without poysoning the Judgment of the meanest Peasant, since 'tis not unknown to any body. that all his fault is for being Faithful to the Queen, Impartial to the Subjects, and firm for the the Protestant Succession, while the most virulent of his Enemies can make no exception to his Ability in the Post he possesses, or to his Integrity in the discharge of it; and truly 'tis an odd way of attacking a Publick Minister, by owning that he's the most deserving in the Nation of his Publick Trust, and yet to be unmeasurably angry with him, without ever shewing that in his Office he has been guilty of the least Miscarriage. This serves but to render his worth more generally known, and to make him the more belov'd and valu'd by the People, whose favour no Wife Man ever neglected; for an inclination to Popularity from meritorious Services, is not the weakness expos'd by Hiltorians, but the vain Pretences to it, on very flight or no foundations.

dations. His incomparable Management needs no foils to fet it in a better Light, and therefore I forbear to reflect, as much as I justly might, on any other Treasurer who kept not his Accompts so fair and entire, or whose Zeal for the Church is hard to be prov'd from being employ'd in King Jame's High Commission. How infatuated is the Faction grown, to pretend my Lord Godolphin is no good Church-Man by reason of his moderate carriage; at the same time that they complain they are wrongfully accus'd themselves of being against the Toleration? Whereas no Family in the Kingdom has been more devoted to Epifcopacy than his, and that he himself is acknowledg'd to have done most fignal Services to the Church. But they say (without offering to prove it) that he has deserted his Principles and Party; and, supposing it matter of Fact, that through the Contagion of King Charle's Court (in which he was early bred) he were tainted with Principles that had engag'd him to any Faction, contrary to that Moderation and Latitude he now appears to have, the quitting of fuch a Party and Principles, will but confirm the Reputation he has obtain'd in the World of being a Wife Man, and add Lustre to his Name in History. We must not forget that the pretended Church-men (as it's commonly known) do take it for granted that his Lordship is extreamly Timorous, from their mistaken Notion of the Caution which is inspir'd by that Wisdom they are forc'd to allow him; and the main end of publishing their Memorial, was, on that supposition, to terrifie him into their Measures or out of his own. But they ought to consider, not only that the most Cautious are the most Constant; but that as the Conspirators have great fury, fo they have little force. However, they are in the mean while most Prodigal of their Menaces, especially against one, who, the Memorialist says, has got the Reputation of a cunning Man; to whom they allude in another place,

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when they complain of some Mens coldness to what they call the Church, which, they threaten, for all their cunning, may at some time or other undergo a severe Ex-Page 12 amination: And, at last, when they would have us expect no less than open Insurrection from their Party (tho' few in their own account) or at least, that they'l lay violent hands on the Ministers, they tell us the Treasurer is Wise (they mean Timorous) let him therefore look to it, and Page 16. maturely weigh who are to be provok'd at this juncture. Now after all, if the Treasurer proves Stout as well as Wife (which we have no Reason to doubt if his Political be as good as his Personal Courage) what a Disappointment will it be to our profound Politicians; and to what a fruitless purpose, was the Memorial contriv'd, the laborious result of so much Oil and Thought. Besides that if the old saying be true, forewarn'd fore-arm'd, his Lordship understands what Quarter he's to expect, and so will probably secure himself where he is. If they think him Wise (and if they don't, I guess Page 31, who are foolish) why do they trouble him with Advice, 32. whereof no Wise Man was ever ignorant; as if all Perfons in elevated Posts did not know, that their flatterers were mixt with their Friends at their Levees, the Men of Expediations with the Men of Business; and while he distinguishes the one from the other, he needs not grudge the worst of them room in his Anti-Chamber: For his reliance is not on fucli transitory crowds attending his Office, which are common to him with all Ministers; but in the knowledge of his own Integrity, in the Confidence of his Queen, and in the Gratitude of his Country.

His Grace the Duke of Marlbrough, at the time that he exposes his Person abroad in Defence of the Church against her profest Enemies, tho' he was one of the first, who, to refeue the same Church from Popery at home, join'd with the Pious Arms of the Prince of Orange (for which he'll never by some Men be forgiven) yet he too

is represented in the Memorial as having warpt from the Page 8. Church, tho' we are still lest to conjecture what Sed he has embrac'd, except that we are certain he's not a Quaker, witness the Immortal Trophies gain'd by his Victorious Sword at Schellemberg, Hockstet, and by his forcing of the Lines in Flanders. But this, even this, is his Crime; he thus irrecoverably defeats all the French Schemes of the Mock-Court at St. Germains, and frustrates the Expectations of their Fopish and High-Church Friends on this fide of the Water. He approves and affifts the Moderate Councils of his Royal Mistress, without which he could not be so truly faithful in her Service as his Duty and Gratitude oblige him. For the same reason the Dutchess of Marlbrough, is also made to pass for an Un-Paid. dutiful Daughter to the Church, because she will be neither tempted, nor threatn'd, nor libell d to abuse the Trust re-pos'd in her Fidelity by her Majesty, whose Honour, Sasety, and Tranquility, she's bound above all things to Page 28.

fludy and desire. The Restection of the He and She Ministers is ridiculous and childish as well as spightful and little; as if all Queens did not consult the Ladies who are first in their Court or their Esteem, whose advices won't be consider'd by the People as He or She Advices, but as they are noxious or salutary to the Kingdom: And we are not unsurnish'd with Examples in our own Annals, where some of our wisest Princes did not distain to receive good Counsel from the Female Sex. But these Nice Church-Men would find no fault with her Grace, did she but in conjunction with them, betray the Kingdom to France and Popery, no more than they did with those samous Mistresses.

The Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Harley is not once nam'd or characteriz'd in the Memorial, which was not done by our High Flying-Politicians out of Design to render him suspected; for he's so much an Englishman, that, temerarious and unthinking as they are, they could not hope

who Reign'd over their own King Charles the Second.

to make him pass, even with the most credulous of their own implicite Herd, for a Friend to their Cause. But all mention of him was omitted either out of Hope or Fear; being too considerable to be neglected or forgot. If they fear'd to irritate him, and to rouse so formidable an Adversary, their Caution is certainly to be commended: For none in the Three Kindoms better understands the extent of the Peoples Liberty, the Bounds of the Prince's Prerogative, the Privileges of Parliaments, or the Force and Tenor of our Laws; all which Qualifications, with his consummate Literature, render him indeed the most capable of any to encounter those, who would confound all our Rights, and bring us under a flavish and barbarous Subjection. But if they had any fuch fore-fight, as to hope he would become a Mediator on their behalf, in case they found no possibility of succeeding in their Design, they are again no less to be commended; for in every Party he always hated extreams, which are apt to carry the best too far, and he has often generously endeavour'd to bring those of all sides to a right Understanding and Love of the true old English Government: wherefore even those missed or pretended Church-men, may securely depend on his good Offices, when ever they are so penitent as to deserve, or so wise as to sue for them.

So far is the Government from being unforgiving or implacable at the infinite Affronts offer'd by these Men (whose Welfare no less than that of other Subjects they would gladly procure) that whenever they return to themselves and their Duty, they may expect the same Mediation from all her Majesty's Ministers, who ('tis most apparent) were not advanced to the high Posts they enjoy, either for being all Tories, or for being all Whigs, and therefore much less for being the keenest of either Party to execute the vengeance of the Court, or to gratify their own private Piques against the other; but for being Men

of clear Estates and undoubted Interest in their Country, of fair and unspotted Reputations with all Men, declar'd Advocates for Peace and Toleration about disputable Opinions, and, notwithstanding any Difference about smaller matters, having an Extensive Charity for all Denominations of Exglishmen that will unanimously agree to support her Majesty's Title and the Protestant Succession. Altho this Character does very particularly belong to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, whose being more intimately receiv'd into her Majesty's Councils, was universally esteem'd the Presage of an upright and impartial Administration, as being a Person that could have no other possible End or Prospect but the Service of his Country, in taking upon him the trouble of any Post: Yet without competent Measures of these Qualifications, Men of the greatest Abilities may aspire in vain to the Honour of being the Queen's Ministers, in whom she indispensably requires a high degree of Moderation. For this Disposition, we deny it not, they were pick'd out among so many; in these things we acknowledge they are ready to do as they are bid: And we have all the reason in the World to believe that the Queen will still prefer the best and wisest Men among the Whigs and the Tories; tho' tis somewhat odd, that no sooner a Tory's known to be moderate, but he's presently reported by his Party to turn a Whig.

But why shou'd this become the subject of our wonder? when even the Queen her self, for daily practising and recommending this healing Vertue of Moderation, is most unworthily and salfely traduc'd in the Memorial, as partial to the Dissenters, and obstructing Laws in favour of the Church of England, for which the Author of that Libel sticks not boldly to say, that her Zeal is dampt, and that the Church holds not the same rank in her Esteem and Confidence that she held heretofore. This needs no Aggravation, and as little needs any Answer, considering her Ma-

jesty's

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jesty's strict Education in the Principles of the Church of England, her adorning the Doctrine of it with a Life so religious and exemplary, appearing at the Revolution in it's defence (attended with the most critical Circumstances) even to the hazard of her Life, and being so remarkably kind and bountiful to the Clergy, fince her happy accesfion to the Throne; and without question their numerous Addresses, wherein they ascribe all our Successes to her appropriating part of her own Revenue for their Maintenance, will be thought a more authentick Evidence of her Affection for the Church, than the wretched Infinuations of the Memorialist concerning her Partiality to the Diffenters. All these things are as fully known to the Nation, as that the High-Church-men never treated Charles the Second at this rate, nor gave any warning of the Churches Danger then, notwithstanding the hasty Advances made to that Popery, which appear'd bare-fac'd in his Brother's Reign. Wherefore their Calumnies are sufficiently answer'd by repeating them, and thereby shewing to the World the High-Church-men's matchless Ingratitude. But what can it be that has thus inflam'd their Rage beyond any regard to Truth or Probability? The Cause is plain and confest. Her Majesty's repeated Cautions in her Speeches against Divisions, Her frequent Inculcations of the necessity Pa. 10,12. of moderate Counsels, and Her repeated Exhortations from the Throne to Peace and Union (the most glorious Elogies of the best of Princes) by which not the Church of England, but the Conspirators aganst both it and the Government, find themselves (as the Memorialist complains) sensibly reproach'd with want of Christian Charity, and the true Spirit of Peace. Now for this very Reason, every Man endu'd with ordinary Sense, must needs conclude them guilty; for if they are innocent, why should they apply those Advices particularly to themselves, which her Majesty without distinction directs to all her Subjects represented in Par-

liament?

liament? For in order to conclude à Peace, both sides must consent, and have esse same Disposition in the same

Yet this sensible Reproach from the Throne is not all the cause of their Discontent. Moderation quite spoils their Designs, being the only thing that can unite the Nation against them, while their main hope consists in our Diviz sions, which cannot be more successfully effected than by Rigor and Persecution. For this it is that the very Word, Moderation is abhorr'd, and so many Invectives have been made of late against the thing, that it has rais'd a kind of Civil War among the Learned, one of 'em being forc'd at last to write a whole Book to prove Moderation a Virtue, which Book was answer'd and defended. The Author would run no small risk of being counted phrenetick and ridiculous by Posterity, if the other Party had not so, warmly written against him: And that the Memorial of the Church of England, with several other fuch Libels, will fully prove, that there was then in being the Sect of the Tories, otherwise call'd High-Church-men, who deny'd Moderation to be a Virtue; and that it will be recorded as a commendation, which few other Sects deserve, that their Practice was ever agreeable to their Profession. Nor will it be mention'd with less Honour to their Critical Learning, that one of their prime Doctors prov'd Moderation to mean Persecution, when we are commanded in Scripture, to let our Moderation be known to all Men, which was an Exhortation to the Bi-(hops (as the Doctor will have it) to let the effects of their Church Government be severely felt by all Hereticks or Schismaticks, or other obstinate and contumacious Persons; fince in the Latin Tongue moderor lignifies to Steer and govern. Now was not this an admirable Argument for fo worthy a Cause? And what pity is it the Doctor was neither fo good a Divine as to know the New Testument was originally penn'd in Greek, nor so good a Classic as to know that the Moderamen be put for Government, Moderatio is

never fo, which makes me hope that this Sermon was not preach'd before the most literate Auditory at St. Mary's in

Oxford.

By this time every Man must perceive the meaning of the Outcry against both the Queen and her Ministers for their Moderation; and what the Memorialist intended a Reproach, is sure to be hereafter, as it is at present, the truest and noblest Character of this Reign, that Moderation was the Word, the Passe-par-tout that open'd all the Place-Page 9. doors between the Lizzard-Point in Cornwal, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed: And that, at her first coming to the Throne, the Head of the Church inclin'd not only to for- Page 5. give but to forget past Injuries, for the Exercise of which Heroic Virtue she has still occasion enough, as appears by the Memorial, and the Behaviour of certain of her Subjects who abuse her extraordinary Lenity and Goodness.

The Memorialist, among many other unnecessary Pains he has taken, might have likewife omitted helping the Ministers to an Apology for their moderate and impartial Conduct, since they need no Excuses of any fort, and least of all such as he borrows or makes for them; as if ceffity against their Inclinations, till they find a favourable

they were forc'd to comply with the Times, and to act by ne- Pr 13,24. Opportunity of putting those Projects in execution which they keep in reserve. The Ministers, on the contrary, are plain and above-board, they have none of the Old Games to play in the dark; and one of the Excuses he makes for 'em (a strange thing indeed to be made an Excuse) is the true and only ground on which they act, the fundamental Maxim whereby they square and order all their Measures, which is, that the Queen must have the Hearts Page 13. of all her People, and in order to it, give equal Encouragement to all her loving Subjects without distinction of Parties. And is not this to be in the highest manner God's Vicegerent, who is no Respecter of Persons, but in every Nation,

Page 13.

he that fears him and works Righteousness is accepted of him? If the Ministers (as I doubt not but they will) do steadily abide by this Profession, and convince the Nation of their Sincerity by their Practice, they may boldly bid defiance to all the Machinations and Enterprizes of their Adversaries. But the Memorialist, who undertook to fright 'em out of their Wits, pretends they are not so secure, for that they have forfeited the Esteem and Affection of the Page 28. whole Body of the Church-men, to make themselves the Heads of a prick-ear'd Faction: As if losing the good liking of the light and high-flying Body of such Church-men as he means, was not the most certain way of recommending 'em to the Love and Confidence of the whole weighty Body of the Nation, able indeed to crush a corrupt Miniftry to pieces (as it has frequently happen'd) but an unshaken Support to the Good and the Wife of all forts. By Ibid p.29. the Contempt express'd in the Phrases of Prick-ear'd Faction, Spiriting up a Faction that was down, and a Broken Dejected Faction, one would think the Memorialist has not so good a Memory as he seems to have a claim to; for we have it more than once (as we are going to fee) under his own hand, that his Party is but miferably small, and that the Whigs (on the contrary) are both numerous and formidable. Nor can I perceive that the Flower of his Church-men are many in number above the constant honourable few, who only by a fingle couple exceed One-Page 34. hundred thirty and four; and these without any Dependance or Support, fince their Suppos'd great Friends, Asfertors, Pastors, and Protectors, are, according to himself, gone over to their Enemies: So that, for ought we can learn, they are without Prince, Bishops, Ministers or Statesmen.

> Why therefore all this he toring, blustering, and swag-gering, from a despicable Handful in so lamentable and toriorn a Condition? Confidering especially, that, in the brightest

brightest Sun-shine of the Tories Favour and Power, they were not an equal Match for the Whiggs, the labouring under a Thousand Disadvantages, and wholly depriv'd of the Countenance of the Court? Should I be suspected herein of Partiality, I humbly desire the Memorialist may for once be heard with Patience: If while the Court was for us (lays he) the House of Lords almost entirely with us, Page 34. the House of Commons undebauch'd in their Principles, and the Laws vigorous on our Side, even in those Days, the Whigs, Republicans, and Fanaticks, encreas'd and multiply'd upon us; how will they infult us now, when all our Strength is reduc'd to a Remnant in the House of Commons only, and those oppos'd by the other House, Brow beaten by the Court, and aspers'd, vilify'd, and abus'd by the Whigs, Republicans, and Fanaticks, all the Nation over? It may be justly wonder'd how, after so long Experience of their Principles and Practices, they should happen to have a Remnant any where among so free and intelligent a People! The best on't is, that the Court, the Lords, and the whole Body of the Nation, are against 'em in their own Opinion, as well as in Reality: And, fince their Remnant in the present House of Commons is almost reduc'd to nothing, they are rather to be pity'd than to be fear'd; for the most helpless Women and Children in their Anger, are as liberal of their Threats as of their Tears. As for the Whigs, there are among them, as in all other great Bodies of Men, felf-interested and corrupt Persons, for whom I shall be far from making any Defence; I only justify such as keep to the Principles of the Party, which the Tories themselves know to be the Principles of the Nation, by affecting to honour the Memory of the Old Whigs, whom yet they imprison'd, banish'd, or hang'd, in the foregoing Reigns, pretending now that the Practice of the Modern Whigs is not answerable to their Profession, being base Recreants, recanting all their old Principles, in the Stile of the Memo. Page 59. L 2

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morial, which we grant cannot be objected to the Antient or Modern Tories, they being acted by the same uniform Spirit of Arbitrariness, Violence, and Persecution; and whenever any of them quits these Principles, he's thought to quit his Party (as we said) and to become at least a Whig de salto.

By the way, one prime Artifice of the Conspirators, is, To talk constantly of the Whigs, as if they were all Diffenters, when their main Body are Members of the Church of England; the distinction of Whigs and Tories being wholly Political, and relating only to Civil Affairs. The Whigs maintain, That all good Governments are (under God) originally from the Choice of the People, for whom, and by whom, they are Establish'd; and that no Government is good which does not confist of Laws, by which the Magistrates are restrain'd and regulated no less than the Subjects, for their common Happiness. This End of all Society, they think, may be compass'd by several Methods, Means, and Forms, since the Sovereign Authority is fafely and commodiously lodg'd in a few or many Hands; and, among the rest, they like none to well as our own mix'd Form, of King, Lords, and Commons, the latter being purely Elective, the Second, absolutely Hereditary, and the First partaking of both: For the Regal Line is on the one Hand, Hereditary, to avoid the Uncertainty, Venality, Tumults, and Diforders, of frequent Elections from different Families; but on the other Hand, to prevent the worse Inconveniences of having for our Kings Mad-men, Fools, Tyrants, Papifts, or Persons otherwise unfit to govern, the Succession is so limited by Laws, as to be subject to divers Incapacities, and 'tis at the Pleasure of the Legislave Power to encrease or diminish such Incapacities, as they shall find most conducing to the Welfare of the Nation. From these Principles of the Whigs, and from such a Constitution, 'tis easy to conclude, That, in the First Place, they hold it lawful to refift Tyrants and Usurpers by Arms; belie-

believing Princes to be made for the People, and not the People for the Use, Will, or Lust of the Prince. Secondly, That the ample Revenues of Princes are a Reward proportionate to the high Dignity, and vast Pains, of their. Office: which are paid by every Man in particular (according to their Ability) for the assiduous Care those Fathers of the Country take of all the Subjects Interest in general. That, Thirdly, the Respect which is paid to their Persons, is a grateful Acknowledgement of their prudent Councils, equitable Administration, or valiant Actions: and that those Honours are only due by Custom to bad Princes, the greatest Professions of Fidelity to absolute Masters being never offer'd from the bottom of the Heart, when either Fear requires such Ceremonious Submisfions, or when Flattery finds 'em convenient. The Whigs are therefore avowedly Defenders of Liberty and Laws, Opposers of License, and despotick Power, Maintainers. of the Legal, but not Absolute Succession of the Crown; the Friends of good Princes, for whom they wou'd freely expose their Lives, as they wou'd do the same against Tyrants to. whom they are Enemies, being every one of them for Liberty of Conscience, and mostly for a general Naturalization.

The contrary of all this is a Tory, one who is for Paffive Obedience and Non Resistance to the Will of the Prince, for the Hereditary Succession of the Crown without any Limitations, yielding a servil and blind obedience to the Prerogative, being all for Persecution in matters of Religion, and very few or none for any fort of Naturalization. 'Tis true their Nature is often apt to relel against their Princi- Page 16. ples, but that these are their prosest Principles, is undeniably evident from all their Laymen and Divines Books in Charles the Second's time, which was properly their own Reign. The contrary Principles they did then (as they do still) object to the Whiggs, for which, under the Name of Republicans, they render'd them odious to some

of our Princes; and here I refer in particular to the Decree publish'd by the University of Oxford in the Year 1683, and which (as I am inform'd) did lately, if not at prefent, hang in some of their College-Halls, notwithstanding their Oaths to King William and Queen ANNE, and the Oath of Abjuration, which contains the Right of the House of Hanover, with all which, and the Arms taken up in their Defence, that Famous Decree is flatly incompatible. But whoever rejects and disowns this Decree. or denies those to be his Principles which are here imputed to the Tories, he may diflike the word Whigg or Republican as much as he pleases (and no body will quarrel with him for Names, commonly given to all sides by their Enemies) but he certainly agrees about things with the Republicans: for there are no middle Principles between theirs and those of the Tories; and we have already hinted that a Whigg does not peculiarly fignifie a Dissenter.

Now where is the wonder, if the Whigs have been always too hard for the Tories? That is, if the bulk of the English Nation, who live under a free Government, and are in their Principles for Liberty, should continually get the better of a certain Faction of Ambitious States-Men and Clergy-Men, with their few implicite Followers; who, to gratiste their own Vanity, Avarice, Revenge, or Superstition, would Sacrisice all our Civil and Sacred Rights, nay human Nature its self, to the Arbitrary Will of the Prince: for a Despotick Government is truly and properly a Government of Beasts, tho' even most of these will Grumble, Snarl, Roar, Kick and Bite, at Passive Obedience. Opinions in Religion then are not concern'd in the distinction of Whigg and Tory; for may not a Man be indifferently a Whigg, or a Tory, whether he holds Baptism is best administred by dipping or by sprinkling? Whether he understands Bishop to be a Synonymous Name for Presbyter, or the stile of a higher Order? Or

which

which soever he prefers, receiving the Lords Supper sitting or kneeling, or to hear his Parson preach in a Cloak, or in a Surplice, or without either? And were Whiggifm restrain'd to the Dissenters, I fancy the Memorialist would find it a hard task to make 'em so wife and powerful a Body as he's forc'd sometimes to represent 'em: But the late Revolution with the Acts consequential to it, is the most infallible Test whereby to distinguish and discover the

true Whigs.

The generality therefore of the Church of England, and all the Dissenters being Whiggs, the Memorialist is in the right to advise the Ministers, to be sure that they are able Page 31. to steer clear of these Rocks, which no Man has hitherto done: he might have added, no, not the Whig Ministers themselves when they were playing a Tory Game, to the disadvantage of the Principles for which they were preferr'd, and to the Indignation of those whose popular Recommendations brought 'em first to the knowledge of the Publick, and then advanc'd 'em on their Shoulders to those Posts, which some of them so little afterwards deferv'd by their mean Complaisance, and those hasty Methods which others took to raise Estates, wherein Tools are ever necessary; and this last is the true Reason, why they generally deserted or neglected their Old Friends, and were fonder of employing Footmen, Bankrupts, Poets, Players, and Pettyfoggers, than Men of Family, Learning, Ability, or Virtue, besides that one of two of 'em cou'd bear no Rivals to their reputed Capacities, which made 'em discountenance those of their own Party who were fittest for Business, and therefore all Business quickly miscarry'd in their hands. But (this Conduct relating only to their private Interest) what made 'em incur the Displeasure of the Nation, was their endeavouring (tho' in vain) to bring all the Whigs to vote against the Triennial Bill, the Judges Bill, the Bill for regulating Tryals in Cases of

of High Treason, the Bill for disbanding the Army, and their contriving to gain certain other dangerous and invidious Points, in order to make their own Court or Fortunes, tho' directly contrary to their former Professions, which induc'd several to call their Ability in question, no less than their Integrity. As a Judgment of God the Tories might justly suffer in King William's time under brib'd Judges and perpetual Parliaments, without knowledge of their Crimes, or Advocates to plead their Cause, for promoting these Hardships formerly against others, without considering how another time they might turn on themselves. But such a Spirit of Partiality, Arbitrariness, and Revenge, was strangely unbecoming any Whigs (and detested indeed by the true Whigs) who by their Principles are Patrons of the Liberty of Mankind, and formerly struggl'd to obtain those Laws, as being the most genuine Dictates of Nature. Of these and the like things, that make for or against the Common Good, the People are ordinarily sharp-fighted Judges, even those of 'em who know not what is meant by the Words Whig and Tory: And therefore all wife Ministers, will take care to steer clear of these Rocks, on which they may otherwise be sure to split. Even our Deliverer and Restorer King William himself, when (by the misinformation of such as ought, in Duty to him and the Publick, to have advis'd him better) he fell once or twice into Measures not contributing so directly (as he intended) to his own Glory or the Interest of the Nation, found the Whigs no stupid filent Slaves, no obsequious Asiatick Sycophants, which the Memorialist mentions to their Reproach, calling their Opposition in such Cases Ungrateful Returns, and themselves bitter and ungentile Enemies: Whereas others will remember this to their Everlasting Praise, thus to obstruct the Mistakes of a Prince whom they so highly trusted, lov'd, and valu'd, without defrauding the very Tories of their share in that Honour;

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for 'tis no matter to the State who are for a good thing, nor for what Ends, provided the thing its felf be truly

useful, seasonable, and necessary.

But how comes the Memorialist all of a sudden to be thus sollicitous for the safety of the present Ministers, against whose Fame, Designs, and Management, he has Publish'd so leud an Investive? Why, meerly to create Divisions and Misunderstandings, according to the fundamental Maxim of the Conspirators; and our Author (it feems) was chosen for the subtle Ulysses to set the Lord Treasurer and the Whigs together by the ears, by giving wonderful wife Cautions to the one against the other, as being equally concern'd for the good of both. You have heard how fagely he was admonishing the Ministers against the Whigs; for he supposes my Lord Treasurer all this while to act a part, and to be against the Whigs in his Soul, tho' the Whigs are so simple as to be well sa. P. 24, &c. tisfy'd of the contrary. Now he addresses himself to the Whigs, who, he says, if they be wise, will consider for Page 30. what Ends they are at present carest, and whether their own share of the Nuts they are employ'd to rake out of the Fire, be worth burning their Fingers for. They have consider'dit, and will consider it the more to gratify their kind-hearted, civil, and ingenious Friend the Memorialist; but still they are such stupid Politicians, and stand so much in their own Light, that they can never consider to his purpose, so long as they find their share of the Nuts is honestly given them. Well, if he can't prevail with the Whigs, he'll try his Lordship once more, and tell him a Story of Katherine de Medices, the French Hugonots, and the Pa- Pa. 29,30. risian Massacre; whereof the Moral is in his own Words, that Friendships founded on Ambition are fallacious and dangerous, and never lasting: For he that to serve a present turn, gives up his old Friends, to serve a future one, will give up his new ones to them to recover'em again. And no doubt but the Treasurer (who acts not for new or old Friends, but

for the Queen and the Nation) will look on the applica-

Page 31:

tion of this Moral, as a mighty Complement; especially when 'tis thus by way of Advice, from so zealous a Wellwisher, who in the very next Lines says as much to his suppos'd Whiggish Bubbles. I forbear to recite any more of these Counter-Advices just upon the heels of one another, it being a nauseous piece of Vanity in the Memorialist, when purblind Children may see thro' his Cobweb Devices, to dream of deceiving the Eyes of one of the most perspicacious and wisest Men in Europe; or of a Party, that in his own account made shipwreck of all the Kings and Ministers that did not keep clear of 'em. Nay, they prov'd too hard for Sunderland himself, who, without all question, was the ablest Statesman of his Time; and to whom, when his Story comes to be impartially told, England will appear to owe the highest Obligations, tho' no less ungratefully us'd by a few of the leading Whigs, than vilely misrepresented or misunderstood by most of the Tories. But what all these could not effect, one singular Politician propos'd heroically to atchieve in the Name of the Church, as if that Word had carry'd some irresistible Charm; and when he has done it, we'll be content to raise him Trophies as high as her Steeples.

What, is all the Wind and Venom against the Ministry thus idly spent, and is there no Dirt that can stick? No Imputation that can fasten, or pass at least for probable with the unthinking Mob of any Side? Yes, a double Charge yet remains; and if neither hits, some Body is like to die in Despair. First, We are told, that there needed no managing of the Diffenters, by obstructing the Bill against Occasional Conformity, and that therefore it was an unnecessary Opposition to the Church, which makes it the less excusable. But 'tis suppos'd gratis here, that this was done by way of Trimming or Management, but not on the Principles of Toleration; and that Occasional Conformity is injurious or dangerous to the Church: For both

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Ibid

Ibid.

these Notions we have already exploded. Yet, contrary to all Reason and Experience, the Memorialist assirms, Page 15. that the Dissenters would not be disoblig'd, if the Bill against Occasional Conformity had past. But what if the Dissenters were disablig'd? What is it, says he, the Publick wants from them? He answers, The Assistance of their Hands and Purses. The first of these, continues he, we have not; and, pray, whose Fault is it, theirs who offer or refuse that Assistance? And if our Fleets and Armies did wholly confist, as they do not, of such as can always conform to the Publick Service, yet would it not be still much better, if all good Protestants and faithful Subjects might join their Strength in the Progress of our Arms, tho' they cannot agree in the Methods of their Prayers? Besides, that if our Forces (whose Gallantry exposes 'em daily to a thousand deaths) are all form'd of Church-men, the Dissenters, according to Political Arithmetick, must in time surpass us both in Wealth and Number, and consequently in Power. As for their Purses, the Taxes, he fays, being imposed by the Legislative Authority, they could not refuse, unless they would rebel. An Oracle fit for a High-Church or a Morocco Politician to utter! but not to be heard in Free Countries, where States and Princes must have the Hearts of their Subjects, as well as their Hands or Purses; being never sure of the two last, without possessing the first, and being only sure of the first by an equal distribution of Law and Justice. But, if his Word be taken for it, there is no fear of their refusing to lend Money to the Government, while they receive good Interest; and may not this as well beturn'd upon the High-Church-men? only that they are neither such good Subjects nor so rich (few Merchants being against Liberty) that the Government should much depend on their Loans.

Now the Memorialist turns Adviser again, and is not a little concern'd that the Dissenters are abetted, headed, or supported by Latitudinarians, Socinians, and other Page 19.

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Men of no Principles or immoral Lives. Our Biggots of the High-Church little think what Honour they sometimes do (by their unwary Heat) to those they intend to discredit or defame; for if any Man be more serious or strict in his Conversation than others, he's streight esteem'd a Presbyterian, as if Levity and Looseness were essential to a Church-man: Or he's branded for a Socinian, if he possesses more than ordinary Learning and Judgment; as if a Man of any Knowledge, Thought or Reach, could not possibly believe the received Opinions: And every one's a Latitudinarian in their account, who has any Friendship or Intercourse with others, tho' never so firmly grounded in his own particular Faith; as if the Cause of a Churchman was so very weak, that he must needs give it up to the first who keeps him company, and therefore those Babes of the Church are to be carefully kept out of harms way by their Spiritual Pedagogues. But, not to run into Digressions, the Dissenters (if they be not Enthusiasts indeed) would doubtless rejoice to obtain Favour or Assistance from Governors, Statesmen, and Politicians (as such) tho' not of their Persuasion, nay even from Mahometans. or Heathens, were they under their Rule or Dominion. And if some of the great Men, the Memorialist names as their Patrons, were guilty of the Immoralities he lays to their charge, 'tis evident from the Experience of all Ages, that an ill Man in his own Life may do excellent things for the Publick, as a great Pretender to Religion may posfibly be a great Knave, a rapacious, cruel, or bloody Tyrant, who either seeks to cover his Villanies under this pious Cloak, or imagines to atone for his Impieties by formal and superstitious Observations, of which we might produce numerous Examples. The Diffenters therefore are not to blame, if some of the late Whig-Ministers (as they are call'd) be neither finish'd Saints nor Heroes. They were all stanch for Liberty of Conscience; altho' in the Memorialist's usual Rhetorick, they can never be brought to Submit

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fubmit to the sower Rules and saucy Encroachments of Edinburg and Geneva. And might not good Men prudently wink at the Frailties of others in scraping for Estates at home, so long as either to secure these, or from a nobler Principle, they would be zealous and vigorous against our Enemies abroad?

Now, might I put in for an Adviser with the Memorialift, I would conclude, from the Confideration of fuch heterogeneou- and repugnant Interests, as the Deists, Socinians, Latitudinarians, and the several Sects of Dissenters (supposing 'em all combin'd, as he's pleas'd to tell us) that neither the Church nor the State ought to pursue any Meafures that will unite all these against them: Since they can never naturally agree, unless compell'd by some Necessity, which Necessity must directly, or by consequence, touch 'em all; and therefore must be in it self a National Grievance. It may well be some common Oppression of all other Men, to gratify the Humour or Ambition of a Few, but cannot be any Regulation for the Publick Good; for to all proper Laws for restraining Murther, Thest, Adultery, and the like Vices, the Deists, Socinians, Latitudinarians, and Dissenters, are sure to concur: And so will the very Atheists. (if such there are in the World) as in all Things else where Social Vertue is concern'd, and whereby they are to be Gainers as well as others. Nor will they likewise ever oppose any thing, wherein they are not particularly to be Losers, such as all Laws in favour of the Church, which tend not to the Injury or Detriment of others.

But that the clamorous and bitter Zeal, which some Men of late have express'd for the Church, is nothing else but a struggle for Places, and that the Bill against Occasional Conformity was but a meer worldly Project to monopolize all the Places to a few High-Churchmen, and a particular Set of Tories, is as true and certain, as commonly known and believ'd: And we are not to learn how the Brains of Projectors are disturbed, when their Designs prove abor-

tive, are discover'd or despis'd; and therefore they must have leave to talk, tho' not to engross that Commodity to themselves, giving others, at least, the liberty to laugh. And who can forbear doing so, when we are told the Church is betray'd, ruin'd, and undone, because the Queen has been pleas'd to make some Alterations in her Ministry, tho' she has not brought one Dissenter into Office, and that (without Envy be it spoken) all Things both at Home and Abroad are much mended, fince Her Majesty has mended Her Ministry. This cannot be unknown to any Man in Europe; for the Characters of our several sorts of Ministers, are not more known at Home than Abroad, tho' they are not all equally lov'd, as they are not all equally fear'd in France: And which of 'em has done more Hurt to France, or more Good to England, given better Orders at Sea, or furnish'd readier Supplies at Land, the rest of the World is left to judge. Is it fuch a novel Thing then for the Prince to change

Hands, without any other reason sometimes, but to gratify Men of Merit by this kind of Rosation? Or if frequent Alterations be the occasion of their Complaint, why was no Alarm rais'd when the Queen chang'd Her Ministry before? O but the last Ministers were the Great Patrons Pa. 33.74. and Assertors of the Church at Court, able Ministers, and the steddy Champions of the Church, the D. of B-m, the E-s of R-r, N-m, J-sy, W-sea, D-rt, the L-ds Gu-rd, G-m-r, Gr-le, Sir E-dS-r, Sir G. R-k, &c. Here's the Church's White List, or Black List, which you will. And how bold soever the Memorialist was pleas'd to make with certain Noblemen's Personal Characters, even to the imaginary Faults of their most private Recesses; yet I frankly profess to decline his Example, as being neither solittle a Christian, not so angry, nor so desperate. Nevertheless, without having recourse to such unchariatable and improbable Conjectures, or relying on common Fame, which is often a common Liar, I might quickly swell this Di/-

Discourse into an authentick History from Materials of the most Publick Records, as the Paper Office, the Council Books, and the Journals of Parliament, where it will appear that some of these Champions (if we be not mistaken in their Names) are accus'd of being in the Popish Plot, and Pensioners to France, for which Crimes they were voted Enemies to the King and Kingdom. Some of em were employ'd in King James's High Commission to destroy the Church of England, and not far from the Treasury when that Prince levy'd Money on the Subjects by his own Authority. The same, and others of 'em, were open Enemies to the late Revolution, opposed the Abdication of King James, and the Bill for recognizing King William's Title. These are undisputable Facts, and so is the notorious Corruption and Bribery of one of e'm in Parliament, with the Behaviour of others in Her Majesty's Councils, and of fome in divers Transactions both by Land and Sea. I cannot therefore but admire at the Imprudence of the Memorialist to give the least provocation of examining the Merits of his able Ministers. If their Foreman was to speak for them (for they want but One to make them the Churches Jury as well as her Champions) we would grant the whole Contents of the Memorial to be true, could he find half as many Reputable Men, in any one, or in all the Parties of the Nation, that faid he was a good Christian, a good Subject, or a good Man, without ever descending to Particulars. Yet God forbid that the Innocent should suffer in their Reputations with the Guilty, for a Libeller's tacking their Names together without their Consent: For (if according to his own Rules) we are to judge of the Children by their Parents, then my Lord Gower (who is not turn'd out as he reports) may pottibly be mistaken, but can never be other Page 33. than a true Englishman; or if Understanding and Vertue be the best Foundations for the Love of Liberty, my Lord Guilford may (as it daily happens) lofe his Post for a time;

but will be never the more for Popery or Arbitrary Power. Reading the Court for the Church, and Places for Power, in many parts of the Memorial, the Book will become a great deal more plain and intelligible: For if Discipline (as some would have it) were the sole occasion of our Di-Sputes, then the Controversy (one would think) might be manag'd with more Order; or certainly with more Decency, if we only disagreed about Ceremonies. No, no, there's another matter at bottom: And if we are to judge of the Tree by its Fruits, 'tis something quite different from Religion, which naturally produces Goodness, Meekness, Peace, mutual Forgiveness and Forbearance. However, 'tis not unserviceable to our Constitution, that now and then (as it sometimes happen'd) Men of Arbitrary Principles, or Adherents to the Popish Interest, shou'd get into a few Imployments, because the Prince will thus have an Opportunity of satisfying the People, why the rest are excluded from any share in the Administration. For their very Scheme is founded on Violence. and violent Men will be driving things too hastily, and often to Extremities. The least shew of Favour makes em imagine that the Government is going into all their Measures, then they persuade themselves that those they did not love are in their Power, and so they begin to use'em as if they really were; which makes the Nation quickly grow weary of them, to whose Satisfaction they are immediately sacrific'd by a wise Prince, and their Places fill'd with Men of contrary Characters.

The last Charge against the present Ministry relates to the Affairs of Scotland, as if they were likewise Ministers of that Kingdom, or answerable for any Transactions of the Parliament there. The Scots make loud Complaints (how justly I will not determine) that all the Affairs of their Country have been long manag'd by English Councils, as if they had been rather a conquer'd Province or Colony, than an Independent Kingdom. And in England

again

again we have certain Persons giving so much counteto that Accusation, as to arraign our Ministers for leaving the Scots at this juncture to act by themselves, or rather for affifting and advising them. But of all others I wonder least at this from the Memorialist, who says, that every page c. thing past in Scotland at the desire of the Presbytery, even to the endangering of the Church and Monarchy of England, and the Disherison of its Crown, and the immediate prejudice of its Soveraignty: Whereas neither our Court nor Parliament make any such Claim of Soveraignty, all the Records to that purpose being Monkish Forgeries, or violently and fraudulently procur'd; no Prince having any Right to dispose by Will or Deed of his Kingdom, as a Man may do of his proper Goods and Chattels. Nor can any valid Pretence be drawn from antient Conquests, since as good Authority may be alledg'd from their fetting themselves again at Liberty either by Force or Treaty. And fortuitous Possession is but the Right of Reunion, that was trumpt up some Years ago by the present King of France. whereby he laid claim to all the Countries formerly contain'd in the Empire of Charlemain, or which belong'd at any time to the Gallick Crown, not considering to whom the Gallick Crown it felf belong'd of old: For this Right of Reunion confounds all the Titles in the World, and that of France no less than the rest, as much as Filmer's Patriarchal Succession from the eldest Son of Noah.

But (leaving such fantastical Disputes as I found 'em) fince during the Reigns of several Kings and Queens, we have treated with Scotland as an Independent Kingdom without any Saving or Exception; and fince in the mean while they have exercis'd all the Rights of Soveraign Majesty within themselves, without any protestation from us to the contrary, 'tis manifest that they were therefore as much at Liberty, and had as plenary Right to make Conditions of Government, as we in settling our Succession on

the most Serene House of Hanover. Neither is it any

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Disherison of our Crown (to which the Scots owe no Subjection) that they have not yet declar'd for the same Family with us; tho' I doubt not, after their Limitations are compleated, but they will heartily join with us for the mutual Security of our Religious and Temporal Welfare. The Arming of their People is but the common Right of all others that are free; and fitter for us to imitate, than meanly to fear, or ridiculously to blame. highly to be commended for obtaining their Act of Security, as the Queen will be for ever extoll'd and admir'd for adding such excellent and inexpugnable Fences to their Liberty. We may reasonably suppose the Advisers of her Majesty's passing that Act, to have been Scottish Ministers, who understood Liberty, and lov'd their Country; as who but such would intermeddle in Scottish Affairs, otherwise than as they concern themselves in those of any other State or Kingdom, whose Interest has an immediate relation to ours? Yet if any Englishman had a hand in it, he ought to be proud of such natural Politicks and so worthy a Deed, eternally beneficial to the Scots, and no way injurious to the English; tho' we want not those among us, who either think no other Nation deserving of Liberty, or that none besides us have the Sense to value and acquire it. It would be therefore no Service to his Design, if we had the Clue, which the Page 76. Memorialist mentions, to lead us to the knowledge of who were the Advisers of the Scottish Act of Security; but we wou'd gladly learn how the Church here was disarm'd at the same time the Presbytery was arm'd in Scotland; for the only Men disarm'd in this Kingdom are such as will not swear Allegiance to the Government (which no doubt are the Church he means) and the highest of all Churchmen, the Papists.

The last Dependance of the Conspirators is upon Scotland, hoping from thence for Troubles and Confusion.

Yet

Yet the true Patriots there know very well, that many who joyn with them for Limitations, do it only to keep 'em the longer from nominating the Protestant Successor, wherein they are not so weak as to refuse their Assistance. foreseeing that these very Limitations (if they be just and reasonable) will prove the Chains hereaster to restrain their Madness, as it has already happen'd in England. They likewise perceive that the same fort of Men, who are against declaring for the House of Hanover in Scotland, pretend to be angry in England, that it is not yet done there; notwithstanding they fail not in both Countries on all occasions to disperse their malicious Infinuations against that Family, as if, like the late King, who they say Page 25. was a Foreigner, educated out of the Pale of the Church (the Popish expression discovers the Cloven Foot) they should come over without any extraordinary tenderness or regard for the Church, tho' in their own Church they have much the same Discipline and Ceremonies as in ours. But 'tis highly reasonable to believe, says the Memorialist, that Page 26 when a Prince educated in another Church shall come to the Helm, his Servants and Favourites, who will have the priviledge of his Ear in a peculiar manner, may take upon'em the Patronage of the Dissenters, who will not fail to make stronger Court to'em, than the Church will think to be their Due (as it happen'd in the late Reign) and so occasion such Promotions, as may be of fatal Consequence to the Church. Granting the next Prince to be Educated in another Church, tho' not in another Religion, and that he may lie under any Biass in relation to our Religious Controversies, 'tis much more reasonable to believe, that it will be rather in favour of the Church of England, of which he's to be a Profest Member by the Limitations of the Crown, than in favour of the Diffenters, who have neither such a Liturgy nor Ceremonies as he's accustom'd to. All Churchmen made due Court to the late King (as well as the Diffenters) except them who dislik'd his Cause or Ti-N 2 tle;

tle; and sure he needed not the instigation of Favourites, to make Promotions fatal to such a Church or Fattion: Which Treatment is to be likewise naturally expected from the next Successor, towards all who oppose or dislike him; for Opposition to the Government, tho' not
Opinions in Religion, is a sufficient reason for an Exclusion from Offices.

Here I would not be mif-understood, as if I meant every Scruple about the Princes Title, to be a good cause of keeping a Man out of all Employments in the Kingdom; but only out of those where his being entrusted might create any possibe danger to the Prince or the Publick: For well-meaning scrupulous Persons giving good Security for their peaceable Behaviour, may with fafety. to all others enjoy several Offices, from which they will not be debarr'd by Wife Ministers, who are for reconciling as many as they can to the Government, and for enlarging the foundations of it, by endeavouring to make all Men whatsoever easy. And therefore in some Instances the late Whig-Ministers did not act very conformably to the Maxims of Liberty, by excluding all Non-jurant Lawyers from the exercise of their Profession without any Distinction, which indeed was to take from them their Daily Bread. And (had it not been for some exasperating Provocations) perhaps a Method might have been found out to prevent the filenceing of certain unsatisfi'd, but pious Clergy-men, tho' they would not joyn with us in all the Prayers of the Liturgy; when both the preaching of Divines, and the pleading of Lawyers, are perform'd in so publick a manner, that they can never prove dangerous to the State, without bringing themselves into the utmost Hazard. To this might be added the impolitick device of Double Taxes, which create great Heartburnings among Relations and Neighbours, are of no use to the Crown, and ease very little the rest of the Subjects. On this occasion I cannot but wish that the late Acts

Acts of Imdemnity had been more clear and general, and without so many Clogs, which render'd them of little use to many, for whom they were probably defign'd a Kindnels, wherein the King's Gracious Intentions were frustrated by Clauses, Quirks, and Cavils of Law. Nor can the present Ministers perfect the Character they have justly obtain'd of Wise, Upright and Impartial, till (in order to reduce the Moderate, and to render the Obstinate inexcusable) they procure a more ample and intelligible Amnesty; without asking People before-hand (as we heard of another Minister) whether they will please to accept of it, which is to put those to the relucting shame of accusing themselves, who without noise or notice, would gladly lay hold of the benefit of such an Act. Hence the High-Church-men, may perceive the difference between the Genius of the Tories and the Whigs, the latter believing they may secure their own Liberty, without robbing other People of theirs; nor can any be difpleas'd at the Moderation we recommend to be us'd towards honest and peaceable Non-jurants, but such as are High-Flyers, tho' they may be no High-Church men: And every Minister ought to remember the old Advice, Multis Terribilis, caveto Multos.

But to return to the Affairs of Scotland, the glory of uniting the two Kingdoms is referv'd for Her Majesty, in this most favourable conjuncture of Imminent Danger from Abroad, and the dread of Civil Broils or Contentions at Home. All the good People of both Nations earnestly long for such a Blessing, and tis so much the Publick Wish, that they who think it their interest to render it ineffectual, dare only go about it by treacherously proposing an incorporate Union, or the impracticable Scheme of One Parliament, One Church, and One Body of Laws, which can never be accomplished, but by a total alteration of the Constitution of one or both Kingdoms; nor can this be brought about under Ages, unless by Conquest, and wou'd

wou'd sooner produce an Anarchy than an Union. Whereas a Federal Union is easie and expeditious, without all Jealousy, Disputes, or Partiality, and confirm'd by many Ancient and Modern Examples, as particularly by the Union of the Seven United Provinces, where the Laws of Holland and Friesland, are much more different than those of England and Scotland; and by the League of the Achaan Republicks, whose Constitutions were yet more different than ours.

I. The Union of England and Scotland does wholly confift, according to my humble Opinion, in Three most intelligible, practicable, and advantageous Articles. Both Kingdoms, in the First Place, may still continue Sovereign and Independent within themselves, neither of them yielding or being obnoxious to the other in the Forms of their Courts, in the conferring of Honours, or in preserving the Precedence of Rank at Home, while they retain the Stile of Great Britain Abroad, as they do at present in that and some other Points; having each their particular Laws, Usages, and Customs, and ordering their own Domestick Affairs by their own Legislatures, without occasioning any Trouble or Expence to the other, after the Method of the Seven United Provinces. And, according to the Example of the Switzers, they may have their several National Religions, as at this time. But there must be in Scotland (as well as here) a Law for Tolerating all Dissenters, how false or absurd soever in their Doctrine, whose Principles do not tend to the Subversion of the Government. Nor is it to be fear'd, that the scots will endeavour to impose their Discipline or Directory upon us, unless we endeavour (as Cormerly) to impose our Liturgy and Bishops upon them: For this was one of the worst Advices ever given our Kings, even had the Scots been of a different Religion with us, and that Episcopacy were absolutely necessary to Salvation. But they were made to believe that Presbytery

was

was inconsistent with Monarchy, whereof we find the contrary by Experience. And sthat no Bishop no King, was neither a true nor a wise Saying, is most evident; not only from the Kings of the Heathens, but from those Princes among Protestants who govern without Bishops, and who, tho in their Dominions they have no Ecclesia-stical Degree above Presbyters, yet are absolute and uncontroulable.

II. In the Second Place, Let both Nations agree to live under the same Race of Princes for ever, having but one Interest, as they are to have the same Friends and Enemies, making Peace and War by common Consent, and maintaining Fleets and Armies (to defend their Subjects, to offend their Foes, and to assist their Allies) supported at the Publick Charge of both, according to fuch Proportions, as shall be agreed by Commissioners appointed to state that Matter, with respect to Land Taxes. For as to Customs, Excises, Capitations, and such other Publick Duties, they must be equally laid (for keeping an even Ballance) on all Goods and Persons concern'd in both Kingdoms: And fince they are to be levy'd or collected by the Officers of one and the same Prince, for the same Ends and Purposes, there will be no Fear of Fraud or Partiality in favour of one, to the Prejudice of the other. The Civil List of each Kingdom, and the particular Assessments relating to their several private Necessities, being (as was faid) left folely to their own Discretion, there may be a Council appointed, vested with such Powers as shall be thought expedient, and confisting of an equal Number of Persons of both Nations, to digest, prepare, and adjust those other Matters of common Concern, for the Information of the Prince, and of his respective Parliaments.

III. In the Third Place, Since this Union (in the Regards above-mention'd) is for the mutual Security of both Nations, as well against their common Enemies, as against the Invasions or Foreign Alliances of any one of them

against

against the other; so let there arise from it a common Advantage in an equal Distribution of Privileges and Immunities to the Natives of both Countries, and also in the Communication and Protection of Commerce. not hesitate therefore to let the Scots come freely into our Plantation Trade, whereby those particular Merchants may possibly be Losers, who engross that Part of the World to themselves; but the Plantations will flourish infinitely more, as the Profits are infinitely more that arise from the Industry and Consumption of many than of few, which is unanswerably prov'd by the ingenious Dr. Paxton. The Nation will likewise be Gainers in Proportion, the Proprietors being all English, and London (the Centre of Trade, and Seat of Empire) attracting all the Riches and Expence of the three Kingdoms into it's capacious Bosom, by a regular and necessary Circulation. The cheapness of Food and Labour, will quickly be at an end in Scotland by the increase of Trade and People; and the Commodities and Manufactures of Great Britain (all which things I would have also undeastood of Ireland) being thus united as well as their Inhabitants, Councils, and Power, we are not only an equal match at least for the greatest Prince in Europe, but must overwork and underselall other Nations of the Earth, which in matters of Trade, is the utmost we have to wish. Our present view will not let us enlarge on the other innumerable Benefits that will naturally flow from such a Union to the Britanick Islands, which are truly a little World by themselves, and may thus not immodestly vie with the greater World; but these seem to be the principal things, and all the rest are easily reduceable to this Model, Nor ought any English Man, who regards our present Safety, or future Tranquility, oppose so practicable and desirable an Union.

We have done at last with all the Sophistry and Aspersions of the Memorialists against the Queen, the Church, and the Ministry of England: And defended all sorts of

Dissen-

Diffenters against his Misrepresentations, not only as oblig'd by the rules of Truth and Justice in relating Matters of Fact; but also on such Grounds and Maxims as were thought most agreeable to our own State, and to all other kinds of Free Governments. But if any one is curious to know what the High-Church-men propose to do, in case (as it's more than probable) that their Memorial is detested by the People, and neglected by the Court, 'twere easy for a Man of no greater reach than his Neighbours, to tell what is fittest for 'em to do in such a Condition. Yet in this particular, which concerns them so nearly, they are as much in the wrong, as in every thing besides. For contrary to all their reiterated professions of Palsive Obedience to Princes, notwithstanding their continual reproaches of Rebellion against the Dissenters, and (what they ought first to consider) in spight of the despicable number of their Church and Party, yet they are desperately resolv'd to get all up in Arms, to seize upon the Government, to Assassinate or Imprison the Ministers, and in one word to Rebell. Some body not acquainted with their Temper, or that has not read their Memorial, will be apt to think that we make 'em madder than they really are, notwithstanding the perpetual Disappointment of all their Projects and Conspiracies. But putting the Reader once more in mind, that they mean themselves by the Church of England, as they do all moderate Men by Diffenters, We shall present him with a long passage of the Memorial, with studied and repeated Expressions, and not warm or hasty words slipt out by chance, nor Phrases of an Ambiguous Signification. If the Dissenters will be dis-Page 16. oblig'd (says the Memorialist) if they are not put into places of Authority, and the Church of England will be disoblig'd if they are; whence may the greatest Inconvenience arise? Perhaps our wife Men think themselves secure in the passive Principles of the Church, against any Resentments on that side, and therefore bend all their Application to gain tother, whose

Temper

Temper and Principles are more Mutinous. If this be their true Motive, they may be simple well-meaning Men, but must be wretched Politicians. The Principles of the Church of England will dispose Men to bear a great deal, but he's a Madmanthat try's how much. For when Men are very much provok'd, Nature is very apt to rebel against Principle, and then the odds are vast on Nature's side. Whether the provocation given to the Church of England may not, if continu'd, be strong enough to rouze Nature, some of our States-men would do well to consider in time. For tho' the Church is not to be wrought up to Rebellion, yet they may be so allarm'd, as to secure themselves at the peril of those Ministers, who give thems the Alarm. Nor is it to be expected, that they should long bear to be thus us'd, and see a Party, that they know seek their ruin, courted at their Expence. But the Treasurer is Wise, let him therefore look to that, and maturely weigh who are to be provok'd at this juncture. The matter is plain; and let the Treasurer timely look to it, before he be secur'd by those who are so highly provok'd, who can bear so little, and who are so apt to be rouz'd, having a King of Brentford, with an Army in Disguise to back them.

But of all the weaknesses the Memorialist has shown, the very greatest, is, his imagining that ever any wise Man thought himself secure in the Passive Principles of the Church, when all manner of Men know the Rise and Occasion, as well as the whole History of that Monstrous Doctrine, from Sibthorp and Manwaring, down to the Abdication; none being ignorant for what ends of Ambition, Adulation, and Avarice, it was invented, in what Popish and Arbitrary Cabinets it was promoted, and by what Humble Saints it was the most zealously preach'd. No, no, take our word for it, we know but one simple well-meaning Man, whom it's easy to guess, that was ever deceiv'd by such wretched Politicians. We grant that the High-Churchmen's Nature, is very apt to rebel against their Principles, but we deny that the Principles of their Church dispose em to

bear

bear a great deal, since they own themselves that the odds are vast on Nature's side; for we Low-Churchmen believe that Christian Principles ought to correct and subdue Nature: Wherefore we think Principles that have so little effect, to be little worth; and indeed all Men of Sense or Honesty, have abhorr'd their shameful Prevarication, and laught from the Beginning, at the Inobservance, Absurdity, and Hypocrify of Passive Obedience. They render their Cause still more ridiculous by their Distinctions, as if securing themselves at the peril of the Ministry (which is securing the Ministry at their own peril) were not Rebellion, and pretending they cannot be wrought up to Rebellion, at the same time that they confess, their Nature may rebel against their Principles, and talk of being provok'd, rouz'd, unable to bear long, and that they are mad, who would try how much they can bear. Mad Men indeed; for if these be not hopeful Dispositions to Rebellion, I know not what are. But are they not honester by far, who profess Resistance on some Occasions, than such as profess Passive Obedience on all Occasions, and who yet are vastly more apt to Rebel than to Obey, since the odds are vast on Nature's side against their Principles.

Another of their Distinctions is more to the Purpose, and I wish as heartily as any of 'em, that it were by all the People of England most diligently observ'd. Perhaps the wisest step the friends of the Church cou'd take towards her Security, says the Memorialist, would be to distinguish nicely, Pa. 220 between those that are of the Church only, and those that are both of and for the Church. Where we understand, those that are of the Church only, to be such as prefer our Liturgy, Discipline and Dostrine to all other Institutions, tho' they are against persecuting any that disagree with their Opinions; and therefore are Members of the Church of England only, as they think it the best Reform'd Church, but not for any politick end of Temporal Grandeur. Those are both of and for the Church, who likewise profess themselves

Members

Members of the Church of England, which in their account is nothing besides the Hierarchy and the Ceremonies, but especially the Revenues and the Monopolizing of Offices by the Sacramental Test, which makes 'em zealous tor it's Pomp and Power, and are for compelling others to be of it, tho' they seldom come into it themselves. Wherefore we'll take the liberty to mend the Distinction unto those that are only of the Church, and those that are only for, but ne-

ver of it, nor in it. A little while since we left the High Church-men very much provok'd, and resolv'd not to bear any longer; but when they are throughly rouz'd, how is it (think you) or by what Force will they be able to carry on their intended Rebellion, so perilous to the present Ministry? We frankly acknowledge it was a considerable time before we cou'd come to any Resolution in this difficult and intricate Case, the Game of the pretended James the Third being desperate, the French King so earnestly suing for Peace by the Mediation of the meanest Cantons of Switzerland, their own Party being reduc'd to an inconfiderable Remnant, and the real great Friends, Patrons, Pastors, and Protectors of the Church of England, being all against'em. But that peerless Politician the Memorialist has kindly communicated the Project of raising a Spiritual Army for carrying on his Holy War; and, to do him justice, he's the first who concerted the Operations of a Campaign in a manner which a world of People have rather wish'd than hop'd, namely, that Princes and Divines would be pleas'd to fight their own Battels. He proposes then that the lower Clergy (who want only to be beaded and countenanc'd) may be encourag'd to exert themselves in defence of that Church from which they receive their Bread; and that they may be instructed to shew their respe-Hive Congregations the innumerable Evils that flow from that dangerous but too much receiv'd Position, that there ought to be no Destinction among Protestants. Now here's an Ar-

Page 35.

my model'd, paid, and instructed. I have read of a General of the Franciscans who once offer'd the Pope Thirty thousand tall Warriours of that Seraphick Fraternity to fight against the Turks, and yet that their Attendance should not be missing in the Ministration of holy things, there would be so many left behind. I have likewise heard among our selves of the Guide of the Inserior Clergy, but never yet of their General, and much less that Protestant Priests were to sight by any other Weapons except Syllogisms; so that in fine, we know now who are the Churches Janizaries, as well as the Churches Champions.

But why should we talk of Protestant Priests, when their principal Instruction is, to shew their respective Congregations, the Innumerable Evils that flow from that dangerous, but too much receiv'd Position, that there ought to be no distinction among Protestants? We appeal to all Mankind, whether this Position can be dangerous to any other but Papists, and we thank God it's become a Position so univerfally receiv'd. For this fort of union among Protestants, and not the vain defign of a Comprehension, has been long the object of all good Men's Wishes, tho' of few wise Men's Hopes; nor is there any thing more frequently occurs in their Books or Discourses, than that there ought to be no distinction among Protestants, who are all united against the Idolatry, Superstition, and Tyranny of the Popish Church, tho' differing among themselves about the Nature of Church-Government, the Modes or Circumstances of Worship, the Prescience and Decrees of God, with certain other Speculative Opinions, of no concern to a Christian Life, and in which things it is impossible for Men to agree. Nor is it necessary for any ends of the Gospel, that they should all have the same Notions, provided they have but mutual Charity, Forbearance, and Communion. Any Man therefore is defi'd to produce a worse Maxim out of the Writings of the Papifts, whose interest and endeavour it has constantly been, to divide Protestants before they could destroy destroy them. And if the most finish't Politician among the fesuits, had been prescribing methods for extirpating the Northern Heresy, let it be consider'd whether he would not first of all advise the Congregation de propaganda fide, to exasperate the Protestant Sects against each other, which they have often done by fuch Emissaries as the Memorialist; and whether, as the ground and reason of this Advice, he would not say that innumerable Evils have flow'd from that dangerous position of many Protestants, that there ought to be no distinction among them. One of those innumerable Evils is, that if they be for making no Distinction, they'll be of course for Toleration. Another Evil is, that they'll be for a Brotherly Intercourse and Occasional Communion. A Third Evil is, that they'll be all for Law and Property against Arbitrary Power. A Fourth Evil is, that they'll laugh at Passive Obedience and Non-resistance. A Fifth Evil is, that they'll be for the advancement of Learning and knowledge, and therefore against partial Restraints on the Press. And a Sixth Evil (that I may compleat half a dozen among Innumerable) is that they'll as one Man (the pretenders to the name of Protestant only excepted) joyn their hearts and hands against the Pope, or any Popish Prince, who can be the only gainers by their Divisions; and that they'll here in England with their Lives and Fortunes, maintain the right of the Protestant Successor, who they are sure will make no distinction among'em as Protestants and Englishmen, no more than is done by her present Majesty: But will (after her Example) protect the Church of England in it's lawful Dignities, Priviledges and Emoluments, and continue an impartial Liberty of Conscience to all Protestant Dissenters. This glorious Prospect, is the greatest of those Innumerable Evils, which by the Memoralist are observ'd to flow from that dangerous, but too much receiv'd Position, that there ought to be no distinction among Protestants.

It will be said, It's probable, by the High-Church-men, that beading, countenancing, encouraging, and instructing the Inferior Clergy, were meant as to their informing their respective Congregations concerning our present Differences. And, allowing this to be true, from the other Seditious Instructions that are given 'em in the same Place, yet 'tis a very insufficient Apology: For what have they to do with Whig and Tory, with Court Intrigues, or Ministers of State? Is not reforming Men's Lives, and bringing Souls to Heaven, Employment enough for all their Time, but they must find Leisure to be officiously intermedling in Matters they don tunderstand? Does not all History shew, that they are thoughtless, precipitant, troublesome, bungling and wretched Politicians? Are they not (to the shame of their Profession) made the readiest Instruments of all ambitious and discontented Persons to embroil States; to raise Jealousies, Murmurs and Tumules against Lawful Governments; to stir up wicked or weak Princes to Rapine, Oppression and Persecution; and to engage whole Churches and Nations in bloody Civil Wars? The very Deists have frequently own'd, that the strange Turns and Changes of the Clergy within the compass of a few Years, their becoming the Boutefess and Incendiaries of all Factions, more affiduously preaching and printing of Politicks than Religion or Virtue, their unnatural Jarrs and Quarrels among themselves for Trifles, with their implacable and dishonourable Trestment of those they do not approve, did prevail with them above all other Motives to reject the Authority of Divine Revelation, being strongly persuaded, that the Clergy gave no credit to the Gofpel, fince they observ'd it so little. This is a poor Argument, but poor as it is, the Ministers of Christ shou'd not give any occasion for it. And the Clergy ought likewise most seriously to consider, that (whatever Figure they make in their own Opinion) they are in reality but the contemptible Tools of the worst of Men, when once they quit the Duties of their Function; and that when the Turn of designing Persons is once serv'd, they commonly cast off with Scorn their Importunate Prieses. Thus O. Cromwell abandon'd the Presbyterian Ministers in England, and a much better Man, William, the old wife Prince of Orange, when the Ministers reproach'd him with their Services, and thought they could never enough be rewarded with Power, he procur'd wholfome Laws to curb their Infolence; as they on the other Hand, endeavour'd to make him pass for an Athies in their Pulpits, notwith-Manding

standing he had so gloriously established Civil Liberty, and the Protestant Religion, in the Seven United Provinces. His Great Grandson, who laid the same Obligations on England, met with the like Returns from many of the Clergy. But in the wise Republick of Holland, a Staff and a Pair of Shoes for his Journey, are sent to any Ecclesiastick that presumes to meddle with State Affairs. How James the Second deserted the Passive Obedience Preachers is fresh in all Men's Memory; and 'tis to be hop'd that our Inserior Clergy will learn more Wisdom from the Contempt which their Behaviour in Charles the Second's Reign drew upon their Character in the

Minds of the Laity.

The best on't is, That let the Inferior Clergy receive never so many Seditious Instructions, and from whatever Hands, yet we have nothing to fear from the Man who fets himself at their Head, and acquires the Inferior Dignity of being their General, tho' his Name were Cellus. Our Priests are not such Saints, and our People are not fuch Fools, without one of which the Inferior Clergy can never have a tolerable Influence in any Country. Indeed, where the People are dissolute and ignorant, wholly depending on the Clergy for their Information, as well as for the Absolution of their Sins, there their Spiritual Guides can raise dangerous Commotions, and lead their Flocks into any flagitious Attempt, that they'll please to fanctify with the Names of Religion, or the Church, or the Caule of God. But where the Clergy, by their Learning, Lives, and Doctrine, do justly acquire the Love and Veneration of the People (as suich Divines can never fail of it) their Influence is more to be desir'd of all good Men than fear'd, as most certainly tending to promote Holiness, Peace, and Universal Love. We have therefore great reason to be very thankful to God in this respect, as having never enjoy'd before, a Set of more Learned, Moderate, or Orthodox Bilhops, the magnanimous Champions of the Protestant Cause, and the most exemplary Preachers of Christian Charity. Our Inferior Clergy likewise want not many excellent Persons of Eminent Abilities, who are shining Lights amongst a crooked and perverse Generation; the Animosities artfully rais'd among 'ein by the common Enemy, are much allay'd; all sowreness and narrowness of Temper infus'd from the same Quarter, visibly decays; their Moderation encreases in Proportion with their great Learning, which Accomplishments, Gifts, and Graces, will truly render them the Glory of the Reformation.



