







PRESENT

FOE

PROTESTANTS, ROMANISTS, and JEWS:

BEING A

FREE INQUIRY

After the Church or Kingdom of the MESSIAH:

IN A

LETTER

TO THE

Titular Popish Bishop of London,

Author of a TRACT, intituled,

The Unerring Authority of the Catholic Church in Matters of Faith, &c.

By a COSMOPOLITE.

Let subtle Schoolmen teach these Friends to fight,
More studious to divide than to unite,
And Grace and Virtue, Sense and Reason split
With all the rash Dexterity of Wit:
Wits, just like Fools, at War about a Name,
Have full as oft no Meaning, or the same.
POPE.

Yea, and why judge ye not of yourselves what is right?

Luke xii. 57.

LONDON:

Printed for J. ROBINSON, in Ludgate-flreet, 1753, (Price Shilling.)



REVEREND SIR,

from the Merits of your private Character, but only for the Sake of Truth, I address you in this public Manner. The Subject of the following Sheets being of the greatest Importance, as you yourself acknowledge, I may perhaps be foretimes too warm, and, in consequence of that Warmth, a little too positive: Yet, upon the whole, I hope it will appear, that I have not deviated from Modesty, Candor and Charity, oftner that those with whom I differ in Opinion.

Having a great deal of Matter before me, which I want to bring into a nar ow Compass, my Preamble must be short. When the Subject is material and the Reasoning good, a Book needs no Presace: If the one is trisling and the other bad, a Presace cannot make them better.

There is no Point clearer in the Bible, than that the Jews shall be converted and dwell again in the Land of Canaan in the lat er Lays: And it is no less clear, in the Reason and Nature of Things, that the Iniquities, the scandalous Examples of Christians, the many Sects into which they are split, the endless Divisions and Quarrels between Christian Princes, are insurmountable Bars to the Conversion of that Feo-

В

ple. When a Yew beholds the idolatrous Practices of fome Nations that profess themselves Followers of the Meffiab, and the various, difcordant Creeds, or Systems of Faith, of Mens making, established in all as Terms of Communion or Conditions of Salvation; he must be a Man of great Penetration, or else have an extraordinary Measure of divine Grace, to fift the Wheat from the Chaff, and fettle himfelf in the Truth. Such I ivisions among Christians strengthen his Prejudices and confirm him in his Incredulity: In vain do they tell him that the Messiah came above 1700 Years ago; he obstinately shuts his Eyes to all the Proofs they can bring of it, because they cannot prove, to his Satisfaction, that they are the Disciples of Christ. If Christendom acted up to the Doctrine of the Prince of Peace, the Jews would foon be convinced that he rules in the World by the Comforter, the Spirit of Truth, whom he promifed and did actually fend a few Days after his Ascension, and does still send, though not in the same miraculous Manner, to all that fincerely defire to be directed by him.

But how can we expect Unity, Harmony and Peace in the Christian World, while any Part of it thinks itself absolutely, not conditionally, secured from Errors in Matters of Faith? So long as any Set of Men believe themselves infallible, the natural Consequence is, that whether they be in Error or not, they will never have Charity for others: A firm Persuasion of being always in the Right, is necessarily attended with a domineering Spirit, and keeps Men under a moral Impossibility

of Amendment. This stumbling Block must therefore be taken out of the Way, before any good can be done for the Fews. To attempt to put that Nation on a better Footing in temporal Concerns, and to be at the fame Time indifferent about their spiritual Interests, looks too much like Beginning the Work at the wrong End.

That the Dispute about Infallibility is a Point worthy of the most serious Consideration, is afferted by all the Divines of the Roman Church.—' There is no Controversy in all opolemical Divinity (fay you) the right Decifion of which is of more Importance, than of this concerning the unerring Authority, or, as it is commonly term'd, the Infallibility of the · Church of Christ: Because the Resolution of this Difficulty is, in effect, the shortest Way ' to put an End to all Disputes; at least, if it · may be fairly refolved on the Catholic Side: · For who will prefume to difpute against the Sentence of a Judge, whom he is forced to ' acknowledge infallible in his Judgment?'

To fix this Infallibility in the Romifb Church, is the Defign of a Treatife you published some Years ago, entitled, The UNERRING Authority of the Catholic Church in Matters of Faith, which to this Day is cry'd up by your Party as a Mafter-piece; in which I agree with them in one Sense: Nay, they boast that it has never been answered; for which very Reason I have attempted a brief Confutation of it, which I fend into the World only as a Specimen of the right Way of dealing with Pretenders to Infallibility. B 2

In

In examining this Claim to Infallibility, I purpose to follow you no farther than the Places you quote from the Old-Testament to prove, that the Church of Rome is possessed of it; yet I shall take the Liberty to expound Passages by parallel ones, and take the Sense from the Context, where you lofe Sight of it, in order to favour your System. This Method I chuse for Brevity's Sake, because the Texts you produce from the Old Testament being once set in a true Light, any intelligent, well disposed Reader may eafily find out the right Application of the Passages you have quoted from the New Testament. And as in setting out upon an Inquiry where and what the true Church of Christ is, all the Disputants or Inquirers neither can nor ought to have any other Guide but their own Reason, to judge of the Characters and Marks given of that Church in Holy Writ; fo I humbly prefume you will not deny, that the first Steps we take must be Acts of meer Reason, however we may please to captivate our Understandings to her Authority, and acquielce implicitly in every thing she propounds as Articles of Faith, after we are fully fatisfied that she is the undefiled Spouse of Christ, who neither can nor will lead her Children into Er-Therefore, waving any Arguments I might borrow from much better Pens who have already treated this Subject in a different Method, I shall only make the best use I can of my own Faculties, in fearthing for the Sense of the Texts you have applied to the Roman. Church: And as for human Authorities on eicher Side of the Question, it is to be observed, that

that the Fathers of the primitive Church, how much foever they may deferve our Veneration as learned or pious Men, are not allowed by any Sect of Christians to be infallible; so that to follow you in your Citations from their Writings, or bring any other Passages of theirs against you, would be an unprofitable Labour, fince their Sentiments are not conclusive. Bufiness, then, being only with the Fountain of divine Knowledge, I proceed on a Presumption, as all Writers do, that either the Learned or the Unlearned may find in this little Tract something not unworthy of their Notice.—Thus much by way of Introduction: Let us now open the Debate with the first Preliminary of your Work, which is,

That Christ hath always a true Church upon Earth.

This was never denied by any that believed in Christ: But it does not follow, that his Church has hitherto been confined to any particular City or Nation. The Bible does not afford so much as one special Promise of this Kind made to any People actually or formerly professing Christianity. The Gospel has been preached to many Nations, and many have not yet heard the Sound of it: And of those that did receive it, some have long since corrupted it, and others have entirely lost it. However, we shall quickly find a Place for this true Church, where it will be for ever so visibly and gloriously fixed, that no People will mistake it, or resusted to join in Communion with it.

The

The first Passage you produce, from the Old Testament, to argue us into a Belief that the Roman Church is, and has been these seventeen Centuries, the true Church of Christ, is the 8th Verse of the 48th Psaim: ' As we have beard, so have we seen, in the City of the Lord of Hosts, in the City of our God, God will establish it for ever.'-This Pfalm does indeed relate to the Kingdom or Church of Christ; but how it may any Way serve the Turn of Popery, is very far from being obvious, at least to me. The City of the Lord of Hosts must either be the whole Earth, or some particular Place: If the latter, it was incumbent on you to shew, that when the Prophets of the Old Testament speak of the City of God, they have a special Respect to Rome. For my part, I cannot apply the above Verse, nor the whole Scope of the Pfalm, to any past State of the Christian Church, but think it is referrable to a future and more ample, peaceable and perfect State of it; and that Ferujalem, not Rome, is to be the Head or Mother Church; because Christ forbidding Men to swear by Jerusalem, gave this as a Reason for it, that it was the City of the great King; and it may be fairly prefumed he did not then ftrictly speak of the rehellious City that was to be destroyed in a few Years, but of that which is to be built when the Fullness of the Gentiles shall be come in. This will be farther illustrated as we go on.

Your next Proof is Pfalm lxxii. 5, 7. 'They 'fhall fear thee as long as the Sun and Moon endure, throughout all Generations. In his Days

Days (that is after the Coming of Christ) shall the Righteous flourish, and Abundance of Peace

• fo long as the Moon endureth.'—That this is prophetically descriptive of the Messiah's Kingdom, is not to be denied: But, for the better understanding of it, suffer me to help you out with two more Verses of the same Psalm; a Course which I shall frequently take with you, for the Information of your * Flock, sew of whom have the Bible in their Hands.

8. He shall have Dominion also from Sea to Sea, and from the River unto the Ends of the Earth.

11. Yea, all Kings shall fall down before him, all Nations shall serve him.

In your Opinion the Prophecy in this Pfalm has long ago been fulfilled, and must be applied to the See of Rome and the Churches in Communion with her: In my Judgment it has not yet been fulfilled, and yet I acknowledge that Christ has always had a true Church upon Earth; but it has hitherto been kept under a Cloud by the Powers of Darkness and their human Agents. Every Man conversant with History knows, that those Parts of the World, which we call Christendom, have been these many Ages as much, if not more divided and distracted than any other Parts of the Earth: Agreeably to the Saying of our bleffed Saviour, that he did not come to bring Peace on Earth, but a Sword; which was only prophetically spoken, in order

^{*} The Romanists in the Diocese of London.

to undeceive those who expected that his peaceable, flourishing Kingdom, would have taken Piace at that Time. Nevertheless he is, in the strictest Sense, the Prince of Peace; his Doctrine and Example breathe nothing but Peace and Good will to Men: But the roaring Lion. who goes about feeking whom he may devour, not being yet chained down in the bottomless Pit, inspires the Rulers of the World with Pride, Ambition and Covetousness, sets Nation against Nation and Kingdom against Kingdom, fows the Seeds of Discord and Strife in every Climate, and spreads the Flames of War all over the Face of the Earth. Hence it is that we have not yet feen the Righteous flourish, if thereby David meant that the World should be governed righteously; and nothing else, I think, can be meant, unless you insist upon applying the Prophecy to those ignorant Ages when the Bishops of Rome trampled on Kings and Emperors, and the Thunder of the Vatican kept the World in awe: But how righteous these sovereign Pontiffs were, let the Historians of their Times bear Witness. Neither have we ever feen or heard of any thing like peaceable Days, or Abundance of Peace, as the Royal Prophet emphatically expresses it. Therefore, as not one Tittle of God's Word can fail, we ought to look for the Completion of this Prophecy in its obvious, natural Senfe, and not run away with a filly Notion that the Pfalmist had an Eye to the See of Rome, or to any Nation or Church that conforms to her Doctrine and Practices. Shew me only one fingle Age, or even but half a Century, fince Christ's Ascenfion, wherein the World has enjoyed Rest and Peace,

Peace, and I will give up the Point. And as to the great Extent of Christ's Kingdom, predicted in this Psalm, it cannot be said that we have yet seen all Kings falling down before him, and all Nations serving him: Scarcely one Fourth Part of the Earth owns the Messiah; and in this small Part, what Ignorance, what Corruptions prevail! How many Reliques of Paganism are retained! How sew do Honour to their Prosession! Now, to suppose that inspired Men use Hyperboles in Subjects of this Importance to Mankind, would be highly injurious to God's Veracity; and therefore we must take this Prophecy in the literal Sense.

After this you give us a long String of Verfes out of the 80th Pfalm, viz. the 3d and 4th, and then the 27th to the 37th inclusive; all which, for Brevity's Sake, I shall not transcribe, but refer the Reader to them. 'The glorious Promise in this Psalm, you say, is under-frood of the Church of Christ, the spiritual Seed of David, by Calvin himself, 1. 4. Inst. c. 1. Sect. 27. and indeed cannot by any · Christian be applied to the carnal Seed and · Throne of David, which is long fince gone ' to Ruin.'-Geneva and Rome being thus agreed in the Point, I likewise grant it: But then, that we may not bewilder ourselves, we should take this Observation along with us, which will be found of great Use for coming at the true Sense of the Prophecies of the Old Testament relative to the Church, viz. That the Prophets, in their lofty and glorious Descriptions of the Messiah's Kingdom, generally have an Eye to the happy Time of the Union of both

both Jews and Gentiles in one Faith and under one Head, and but very sparingly touch upon the intermediate Space, i. e. the Ages between this Æra and the first Promulgation of the Gospel, which include the Conflicts of the Church with Hereticks and Idolaters; the bloody Persecutions she suffered under Heathen Kings and Emperors; the Afflictions she has endured under carnal, worldly minded Princes. who, though professing Christianity in some Shape or other, have yet, through Remissiness or Ignorance, suffered the Spoule of Christ to be driven into the Wilderness, nay, have been fometimes directly instrumental in oppressing and keeping her in Bondage; utterly difregarding both Law and Gospel, or making Religion a meer State Engine to serve their Ambition and other disorderly Passions. Sir, if the Passages you have produced from the Soth Pfalm must be understood of the glorious Estate of the Church of Christ, in what Sense are we to take the rest of this Psalm, from v. 37 to the End? It is manifestly the Reverse, and consequently may be taken for the low, disconsolate Condition of the Faithful in divers Ages and different Places. However, I recommend both Sides of the Picture to your farther Confideration, begging you would be pleased to solve the Difficulty by an infallible Sentence.

Having, as you imagine, so firmly laid your Foundation in the Pfalms, you proceed thus:

In fine, to pass over many other Texts, which

we shall quote hereafter, the prophet Daniel

bears evident Testimony to the Church's Perpetuity,

· Perpetuity, when interpreting the Dream of Nebuchadnezzar, Chap. ii. 44. he tells us, 'In the Days of these Kings shall the God of Heaven set up a Kingdom [the Kingdom or Church of Christ which shall never be defroyed—And it shall stand for ever.'—It is certain that this Passage, taken singly, does pretty well for your System, and may satisfy fuch as care not for nice Disquisitions that require long Application: Here we have a Kingdom fet up, which is to stand for ever; and you would have us take the Roman Church for that Kingdom. A brief Exposition of the whole Chapter would have been very acceptable to the Illiterate of your Communion, who certainly cannot form any clear Notion of Times and Circumstances from the single Verse you have been pleased to give them: But fince you have declined the Task, I shall attempt it.

Nebuchadnezzar having utterly forgot a Dream that had extremely discomposed his Mind, Daniel is brought before him, and not only reveals, but also gives him the Interpretation of it, as sollows:

- V. 31. Thou, O King, sawest, and behold, a great Image: This great Image, whose Brightness was excellent, stood before thee, and the Form thereof was terrible.
- 32. This Image's Head was of fine Gold, his Breast and his Arms of Silver, his Belly and his Thighs of Brass.

- 33. His Legs of Iron, his Feet part of Iron and part of Clay.
- 34. Thou sawest till that a Stone was cut out without Hands, which smote the Image upon his Feet that were of Iron and Clay, and brake them to Pieces.
- 35. Then was the Iron, the Clay, the Brass, the Silver and the Gold broken to Pieces together, and became like the Chaff of the Summer-thressing Floors, and the Wind carried them away, that no Place was sound for them: And the Stone that smote the Image became a great Mountain, and filled the whole Earth.

Having thus related the Dream, after a refpectful introductory Compliment, the Prophet fays to Nebuchadnezzar, v. 38. Thou art this Head of Gold,

- 39. And after thee shall arise another Kingdom inserior to thee, and another third Kingdom of Brass, which shall bear Rule over all the Earth.
- 40. And the fourth Kingdom shall be strong as Iron: Forasmuch as Iron breaketh in Pieces, and subdueth all Things: And as Iron that breaketh all these, shall it break in Pieces, and bruize.
- 41. And whereas thou savest the Feet and Toes, Part of Potters Clay, and Part of Iron: The Kingdom shall be divided, but there shall be in it of the Strength of the Iron, for smuch as thou savest the Iron mint with miry Clay.

- 42. And as the Toes of the Feet were Part of Iron, and Part of Clay; so the Kingdom shall be partly strong, and partly broken.
- 43. And whereas thou sawest Iron mixt with miry Clay, they shall mingle themselves with the Seed of Men: But they shall not cleave one to another, even as Iron is not mixed with Clay.
- 44. And in the Days of these Kings shall the God of Heaven set up a Kingdom, which shall never be destroyed: And the Kingdom shall not be left to other People, but it shall break in Pieces, and consume all these Kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever.
- 45. For a smuch as thou sawest that the Stone was cut out of the Mountain without Hands, and that it brake in Pieces the Iron, the Brass, the Clay, the Silver and the Gold; the great God hath made known to the King what shall come to pass hereafter: And the Dream is certain, and the Interpretation thereof sure.

This Image, I think, is allowed by all Commentators to fignify literally the four great Monarchies: The Point is so clear, that no Man conversant with History does doubt it. In a spiritual Sense I beg Leave, but with Submission to better Judges, to take the Image for an Emblem of Idolatry, which runs thro' the Babylonian, Persian, Grecian and Roman Empires, gradually growing more base and abominable; otherwise, methinks, the Order of the Metals ought to have been inverted, the Head made

of Iron and Clay, and the Legs and Toes of Gold. But, not to infift positively on this, let us come directly to the Point that more immediately concerns you.

Christ, the Stone mentioned above, was born in the Reign of Augustus, when the Roman Kingdom was in the Meridian of its Strength and Glory: But he did not then smite the Image upon the Legs nor the Feet; for that Mionarchy still continued very powerful for about four hundred Years after, tho' fometimes terribly shaken by the Goths and other barbarous Nations. Towards the End of the fifth Century it was quite broken in the West, and out of its Ruins ten Kingdoms or Sovereignties arose; fince which the Eastern Part of this Monarchy has been entirely swallowed up by the Turks. Thus the two Iron Legs are destroyed; the Strength, Grandeur and Dignity of the Empire are gone: But this, I apprehend, was not properly the Act of the Stone cut out without Hands, for Christ's peculiar Part of the Work, in demolishing this Image, is the finiting it on the Toes; which Blow is not yet struck.

In the Reign of Tiberius, Christ began to preach the Gospel: This was precisely the Time of the setting up the Kingdom of God, poor and oppressed in its Beginnings, the great Image standing then, and for a long Time after, on its Iron Legs. Of this Kingdom it is said, that it shall never be destroyed, i. e. all the Essorts of the Roman Government to subvert it should prove fruitless; the bloody Persecutions

of the heathen Emperors having only ferved to spread it farther, and encrease the Number of Christians: Since which it has weathered out many other Storms, relifting the joint Attacks of Superstition and Infidelity, which have been labouring, for above a thousand Years past, to extinguish the Light of the Gospel. Then the Prophet notes, that this Kingdom shall not be left to other People; i. e. no other Empire shall come after it, as the Babylonian Monarchy was fucceeded by the Persian, and this by the Grecian, which in its Turn was fwallowed up by the Roman: But it shall break in Pieces and confume all these Kingdoms, i. e. put down Tyranny. Superstition and Idolatry all over the World. triumph over the Devices of the Father of Lies, and confound the Machinations of all his human Agents. Now, the Conclusion is, that hitherto we have only feen the afflicted and militant Estate of the Messiah's Kingdom: Its peaceable and triumphant Estate does not commence till the Stone smites the Image upon the Toes of Iron and Clay, i. e. the last, weak, divided. base, corrupt Estate of the Roman Kingdom: because 'tis not till then that all the four Metals and the Clay are broken to pieces together, or all false Worship and Reliques of Paganism utterly abolished: Nor does the Stone, till then, swell into a great Mountain, filling the whole Earth, Its Duration, in this temporal, triumphant Estate, is a thousand Years, as we may gather from the 20th Chapter of St. John's Revelation: In its spiritual Estate it is to endure eternally in Heaven. But the eternal does not exclude the temporal Duration; because Daniel is describing a Scene on Earth, a Succession of idolatrous

idolatrous Kingdoms, whose Power and very Names are at 1ast annihilated by the Kingdom of God; and as the larter comes in the room of them, so that no Place is found for them, it must configurately be likewise on Earth. All this is confirmed and illustrated in the 7th Chapter of the same Prophet, where we are told in Conclusion, that the Kingdom and Dominion, and the Greatness of the Kingdom under the whole Heaven, shall be given to the People of the Saints of the most High, whose Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom, and all Dominions shall serve and obey him.

Thus far it appears that Christ has always a true Church upon Earth, but that the Texts you have made use of to prove it, are not applicable to Rome. Proceed we now to your second Preliminary, which is,

That Christ's Church upon Earth is always visible.

This cannot be denied. In whatsoever State the Church may be, it must needs be visible, tho' not to every Man. When Jezabel had slain the Lord's Prophets, Elijab thought himself the only remaining true Believer; and yet we read of many thousands still lest in Israel that had not bowed the Knee to Baal; but though they were unknown to that great Prophet, they must needs have been visible to many other Persons, unless we suppose that each of them lived separately in Caves, Mountains and Woods. The Light of the Gospel may be sometimes eclipsed,

but never totally extinguished: The Church of Christ, even while in the Wilderness, must have been conspicuous enough to every one that loved the Truth, and held it in Righteousness; for a Man may be a true Believer and a right Worshipper of God, tho' his Bishop teaches Heresy and commits Idolatry.—But as this Way of Reasoning may not be satisfactory to you, let us see how you prove this perpetual Visibibility.

For the first Proof you give us Isaiab ii. 2, 3. And it shall come to pass in the last Days, that the Mountain of the Lord's House shall be established in the Top of the Mountains, and shall be exalted above the Hills; and all Nations shall show unto it. And many People shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the Mountain of the Lord, to the House of the God of Jacob, and he will teach us of his Ways, and we will walk in his Paths; for out of Zion shall go forth the Law, and the Word of the Lord from Jerusalem.

Here we have indeed a visible and glorious Church; but the Question is, Whether it has been so these 1700 Years past? I answer in the Negative. The Difference, then, between us lying in Point of Time and Place, let us endeavour to set the Matter in a clear Light.

Though some Divines, besides those of your Communion, may please to take the Mountain of the Lord's House for Christ's Church in general, it is plain by the Context, that some particular Place is meant thereby; so plain indeed.

deed, that it scarcely requires any Comment. We see all Nations slowing to it, and exhorting each other to go up to that Place, which the Prophet calls Zion and Jerusalem: But in what Sense we must take this Jerusalem, is the grand Question.

We know that out of Zion the Law did go forth, and the Word of the Lord from Jerufalem, by the preaching of the Meffiah and his Apostles; but this does not fully answer the Sense of Isaiah, who means, that the Law and the Word of the Lord not only go forth from Zion, but also abide there; in Consequence of which all Nations flock to it. Now, though the Gospel was first promulgated from feru-falem, who gave Ear to the Preachers? Very few indeed, when compared to the vast Numbers that rejected the good Tydings. Did all Nations then flow to the Church, or to Jerusalem? No; the Jews were the first Persecutors of Christianity, and brought Destruction on themfelves for that and other Crimes: And afterwards the Rulers of the World fet themselves against the Church, and with all the cruel Devices that infernal Malice could invent, strove to extirpate the Followers of Christ. Therefore, we cannot take that Time for the last Days.

But if you will infift, that Jerusalem ought to be taken in a figurative Sense, as fignifying the whole Church of Christ, wheresoever spread; I answer, that though this Sense may sometimes be adopted, yet it cannot be admitted in this Place; because we need not be told that the Word of the Lord shall go forth from bis Church.

Church, fince no Man of common Sense ever expected it should proceed from another Quarter, or be found among any other Congregation. If this be all that we are to understand by Jerusalem, the World may remain divided and distracted about Religion till the general Conflagration; since every Sect of Christians may confidently cry up their own Communion for the spiritual Zion, and allegorize all the Prophecies in direct Contradiction to common Sense and undeniable Facts.

It may, perhaps, be no Breach of Charity to suppose you were sensible that the 4th Verse of Isaiah's second Chapter might produce some Ideas very prejudicial to your System; and therefore you omitted it, though it has so manifest a Connection with the foregoing; for which very Reason I must not pass it over. And he shall judge among the Nations, and shall rebuke many People: And they shall beat their Swords into plow-Shares, and their Spears into Pruning-Hooks: Nation shall not lift up a Sword against Nation, neither shall they learn War any more. The same we read in the 4th Chapter of Micah, who subjoins, But they shall sit every Man under his Vine and under his Fig-tree, and none shall make them afraid.

Now I should be glad to be informed in what Age this Prediction has been sulfilled. Has there been any Thing like peaceable Times in this World, since the Mountain of the Lord's House was established at Rome, where I presume you would have us look for it? No such Thing can be afferted; all Historians, all D 2 Records

Records bear Witness of the contrary: Therefore the Prophecy is yet to be fulfilled, and Jerusalem is the Place from whence all Nations shall receive Instructions; which I shall endeavour to clucidate by the following Passages of Zechariah.

Chap. ii. 11, 12. And many Nations shall be 15.16 joined to the Lord in that Day, and shall be my People: And I will dwell in the Midst of thee, and thou shalt know that the Lord of Hosts bath sent me unto thee. And the Lord shall inherit Judah his Portion in the Holy Land, and shall chuse Jerusalem again.—This cannot be the City they were rebuilding in Zechariah's Time. because none of the Gentile Nations were then joined to the Lord. The Person mentioned to be sent, is Christ, whom the Jews, as well as the rest of the infidel World, will acknowledge: By his Spirit (for I do not adopt the Notion of his personal Residence) he will dwell in his Church wherefoever extended, but in a more special Manner at Jerusalem; else

Chap. viii. 3. Thus faith the Lord, I am returned unto Zion, and will dwell in the Midst of Jerusalem: And Jerusalem shall be called a City of Truth, and the Mountain of the Lord of Hosts, the holy Mountain.—This can't be the City that was re-edified under the Persian Monarchy and destroyed by the Romans.

what can be meant by the Lord's chufing that

City again?

V. 4. There shall yet Old Men and Old Women dwell in the Streets of Jerusalem, and every Man with

with his Staff in his Hand for very Age. 5. And the Streets of the City shall be full of Boys and Girls, playing in the Streets thereof .- The Yews were not bleffed with Longævity after their Return from the Babylonish Captivity; therefore this Promise respects the new Jerusalem which we should yet expect. It may also serve to invalidate the Notion of those who contend for Christ's reigning visibly, or corporally prefent, in this future Jerusalem, with the Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles and other Saints. This new City is to be inhabited by mortal Men, else the Circumstance of walking with Staves, to support old Age, would not be mentioned; and that fuch Men are to be the Inhabitants thereof, is made still plainer by the Boys and Girls playing in the Streets. Procreation, then, still goes on as usual; but after the Resurrection, as our blessed Saviour tells us, Men do not marry: Confequently, the new Jerusalem is not to be the Residence of the raised Saints during the Millenium. Some learned Commentators are indeed willing to admit of the personal Appearance of Christ only for a short Time at the Beginning of the Millenium, as feveral Passages of Scripture feem to make for it: But as the Point is not clear to me, I will neither affirm nor deny it.

V. 20, 21, 22, It shall yet come to pass, that there shall come People, and the Inhabitants of many Cities. And the Inhabitants of one City shall go to another, saying, Let us go speedily to pray before the Lord, and to seek the Lord of Hosts: I will go also. Yea, many People and strong Nations shall come to seek the Lord of Hosts

Hosts in Jerusalem, and to pray before the Lord. This tallies so exactly with the 2d and 3d Verses of Isaiah's second Chapter, that it is impossible to fall into a Mistake concerning the Meaning of the Mountain of the Lord's House.

Zechariah also saith, Chap. xii. 6. Jerusalem shall be inhabited again, in her own Place, even in Jerusalem.—The most nefarious Caviller can't distort this Passage from its obvious and natural Sense; for if Jerusalem is not to be taken literally, it follows that Zechariah has put a Banter on the common Sense of Mankind, and laid a stumbling Block for the Jews in particular.

The same Prophet going on with the Scene that shall happen in the last Days, tells' us, Chap. xiii. 2. And it shall come to pass in that Day, saith the Lord of Hosts, that I will cut off the Names of the Idols out of the Land; and they shall no more be remembered.—The same thing Isaiah tells us in the Chapter above mentioned: All Pictures are to be destroyed, and the Idols utterly abolished. The Jews indeed have long since cast off those Works of Vanity and Delusion; and 'tis to be presumed Christians will do the same in the latter Days.

Again, Zechariah saith, Chap. xiv. 8. And it shall be in that Day, that living Waters shall go out from Jerusalem; half of them towards the former Sea, and half of them toward the hinder. Sea: In Summer and in Winter shall it be.—
These living Waters are the Law and the Word of the Lord, which go forth from Zion and Jerusalem,

Jerusalem, as Isaiab saith: By Summer and Winter we may understand all Seasons and all Occasions. See this further illustrated in Ezekiel xlvii. 8. Joel iii. 18.

In fine, Zechariah, faith, v. 9. of the Chapter last mentioned, And the Lord shall be King over all the Earth: In that Day shall there be one Lord, and his Name one.—This agrees with Isaiah's fecond Chapter, where we are told, that the losty Looks of Man shall be humbled, and the Haughtiness of Menshall be bowed down, and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that Day. i. e. worshipped in Spirit and in Truth by all Nations, in consequence of his arising to shake terribly the Earth, and destroying Idolatry both Root and Branch.

I have dwelt the longer on your first Quotation from *Isaiab* to prove the Church's perpetual Visibility, that I may be more concise on the other Texts, whereby you would induce us to look for that Visibility at *Rome*, and in the Nations joined in Communion with her.

Your next Proof is from the same Prophet, Chap. lxii. 6. 'I have set Watchmen upon thy 'Walls, O ferusalem, which shall never hold 'their peace Day nor Night.'—According to your Construction of this Passage, the Church of Christ, by which we must always understand your Church, has never wanted, nor ever will want, a perpetual Succession of Orthodox Pastors and Teachers. For my part, I cannot find so much as one single Verse in this Chapter of Isaiah, that may with the least Colour of Reason

Reason, be applied in favour of the Bishop of Rome and the Nations in Communion with him: but the whole, in my humble Opinion, must be understood of some future State of the Meffiah's Kingdom, of which, 'tis plain, Jerufalem is to be the Head: Otherwise it will be impossible to reconcile this Prophecy with the Rules of Common Sense and Propriety of Speech, which I presume the inspired Penmen never intended to deviate from, as their Writings were defigned for the Instruction of the Unlearned, as well as the Learned, in all Ages and Nations; though I allow that, for wife Ends of Providence, the Holy Ghoft has directed them to wrap up certain Predictions in Metaphors and Emblems; as may be instanced in the Apocalypse, which abounds with them more than any other Book, for a Reason which your Divines readily enough perceive, when they fet themselves to comment upon it.

The Question is, what are we to understand by Ferusalem in the Passage just quoted? Upon a careful Examination of the Context, we cannot but declare for the literal Sense; because we find a Promise made to a forsaken, desolate Land, or City, to receive her into Favour again, to marry ber, to make her a Praise in the Earth, and a Crown of Glory in the Hands of the Lord. Now, Sir, I prefume you will hardly allow that Rome, or your Church, has ever been cast off and left desolate, and needs to be restored; for this would be a Contradiction to your own Principles: Therefore, I must take Leave to apply this Promise to the Fewish People and the Land of Judea, where the Gospel will be reftored

flored in the latter Days, and from thence diffused all over the Earth, as hath been already shewn. And, for your farther Satisfaction, please to take this Observation, which you will find of great Use, whenever you think fit to exercise your Talents again in expounding and applying Prophecies, viz. That where the literal Sense presents us with no Absurdity, or is not impossible in the Nature of Things, nor repugnant to any other express, plain Declaration in Holy Writ, we ought to adopt that Sense, and not run the Risque of bewildering ourselves with fuch forced Constructions and allegorical Interpretations, as Men of a fertile Invention may put upon the plainest Passages in Scripture, when Interest or Prejudice engages them to maintain any favourite System.

After urging Matth. v. 14. which I pass by without Notice, for the Reason given in the Beginning of my Work, you bring us again to Isaiah, Chap. lx. 11. 'Thy Gates shall be open' continually, they shall not be shut Day nor Night, 'that Men may bring unto thee the Forces of the Gentiles, and that their Kings may be brought.' But here, I think, you speed no better than you have already done by meddling with this Prophet, as any unprejudiced Man may perceive by the following Verses of the same Chapter, which I shall briesly expound.

10. And the Sons of Strangers shall build up thy Walls, and their Kings shall minister unto thee: For in my Wrath I smote thee, but in my Favour kave I had Mercy on thee.—What Place can this be, but Jerusalem, which God destroyed in his E Wrath?

Wrath? This ruined City is to be rebuilt, not by the Seed of Jacob, but by some Christian Potentates: Whence it seems that the Jews, after their Restoration, may not be fole Proprietors of Jerusalem and the Land of Canaan.

- 14. The Sons also of them that afflicted thee, shall come bending unto thee; and all they that despised thee shall bow themselves down at the Soles of thy Feet; and they shall call thee the City of the Lord, the Zion of the holy one of Israel.—These I take to be the Roman and Mahometan Powers, who have in their Turns successively destroyed and kept desolate the Land of Canaan; and these shall repent and pay Homage to Jerusalem in her suture glorious State.
- 15. Whereas thou hast been for saken and hated, fo that no Man went through thee, I will make thee an eternal Excellency, a Joy of many Generations.—Plainly importing the Destruction of Jerusalem, the Rejection of the Jews, and their future Adoption.
- 18. Violence shall no more be heard in thy Land, Wasting nor Destruction within thy Borders; but thou shalt call thy Walls Salvation, and thy Gates Praise.—If this Verse and all the rest of the Chapter is to be understood, in a large Sense, of the Christian Church in general, I would fain know in what Age and in what Countries we must look for this peaceable, equitable, holy State which Isaiah is describing. Shall we go as high up as the Reign of Constantine, the first Christian Emperor? Alas! 'tis not to be found then, nor in the Reigns of his Children and their Successors. Shall we seek it in the half

Christian, half barbarian Gothic States? No; there is nothing to be feen amongst them but Monkery, Superstition, gross Idolatry, Violence and Bloodshed. Is it then to be found in our Days? Christendom is indeed less barbarous and ignorant than formerly; but God alone knows how much Ground the Devil may have loft or gained by the Change: To me it feems immaterial whether Men work out their Perdition rudely or politely. However, an Increase of Knowledge is a great Step towards introducing the glorious Scene exhibited in this Chapter of Isaiab, which I apprehend is coincident with the binding of Satan, Revel. xx. in whatever Sense we may take it; for till the Temptor is restrained and confined, the World cannot be freed from Violence, Wasting and Destruction, which Jerusalem has felt more feverely than any other Place, and from which, 'tis plain, she in particular is to be delivered in the latter Days, and made the Head of the Messiah's Kingdom on Earth. And now, Sir, do you think there is any thing abfurd or feemingly impossible in all this? You cannot but know that the Scripture abounds with Promises of Favours and Bleffings to Jerusalem, most of which we are certain, from past Events, and the present Condition of that City and circumjacent Territory, have not yet been performed: But I believe you would be hard put to it to produce from all the Sacred Writings fo much as one plain, express Promise of good Things I will not affirm that, on the contrary, there are dreadful Judgments denounced against her; because you would readily reply, that I take that for granted which is controverted 5 verted; Babylon, in St. John's Revelation, not fignifying Rome in her Christian State, but fomething else, which, however, your infallible Expositors can make neither Head nor Tail of.

After having thus unadvifedly stumbled upon Isaiab's 60th Chapter, you urge, for the perpetual Visibility of the Remish Church, Genesis xxii. 18. 'In thy Seed (fays God Almighty to 'Abraham) shall all the Nations of the Earth be blessed.'—Very rightly brought in for the glorious Visibility of Christ's Church; but, unluckily for your Cause, it proves too much. The Word all, in its common Use and Acceptation, implies at least a Majority: But hardly a sisted Part of the Globe has yet enjoy'd the Benesit of the Promise made to Abraham. Therefore, as God's Word does not go forth in vain, the sull Performance of this Promise is yet to come.

Neither are you more lucky in producing the 8th Verse of the second Psalm to prop up your decaying Church: 'Ask of me; and Ishall' give thee the Heathen for thine Inheritance, and 'the uttermost Parts of the Earth for thy Pose selsion.'—When David wrote this, the People of God were one little Nation, distinct and separated from all the rest of the World, who are called the Heathen in the Scripture Stile: Now, lest it should be thought, that a few Kingdoms submitting to the Messiah was all that is meant by giving him the Heathen for his Inheritance, the Royal Prophet emphatically adds, the uttermost Parts of the Earth: Which agrees with

with the Idea Daniel gives us of Christ's Kingdom in his fecond and feventh Chapters. Why this Prophecy has not yet been fulfilled, we may partly gather from the fecond and third Verses of this Pfalm; The Kings of the Earth fet themselves, and the Rulers take Counsel together, against the Lord, and against his Anointed, saying, Let us break their Bands asunder, and cast away their Cords from us. This feems to tally pretty well with what is faid in the Apocalypse, of the Kings of the Earth giving their Power and Authority to the Beast, and committing Fornication with the mystical Babylon, the Mother of Harlots; which, whether you will allow her to be Rome or not, must certainly be some Place or Country that professes Christianity in some Shape or other; for where there is no Idolatry mixed with the Worship of God. there cannot be faid to be any spiritual Fornication; this Crime implying the Breach of a Covenant entered into with God to worship him alone.

The next Authority you produce is the 27th Verse of the 22d Psalm: 'All the Ends of the World shall remember and turn unto the Lord, and all the Kindreds of the Nations shall wor-'ship before thee.'—Will they all acknowledge Rome to be the Seat of Christ's Vicar, and join in Communion with her; or have they all done it already? The latter Part of the Question even you yourself must resolve in the Negative, and the former I take Leave shally to deny; because that in the Prophecies of the Church's great Splendor and Amplitude, there is generally something dropt about the Extirpation of Idolatry:

lairy: The former cannot take place till the total Abolition of the latter. But you'll fay this does not concern your Church, which is quite free from Idolatry; and fo I must let it pass, as this is not a proper Place to enter into a Controversy about it.

Then you refer us again to Isaiah, Chap. xlix. 6. It is a light Thing that thou shoulds be 'my Servant to raise up the Tribes of Jacob-- - I will also give thee for a Light to the Gentiles, that thou mayest be my Salvation unto the End of the Earth.'--- Why you left out these Words in the Middle of the Verse, and to restore the preserved of Israel, I can no other Way account for, than by supposing it proceeded from a Shyness to mention any thing that squints at the Restauration or Conversion of the Fews, lest it should make your Readers conclude, that these glorious Promises to the Church of Christ are to have their full Accomplishment at or about the Time of the Calling of the Jews; and confequently, that the Roman Church is too hafty or too prefumptuous in arrogating them to herself.

To fhew what bungling Work the greatest Doctors are capable of making, when they don't regard the Context, I subjoin a few more Verses of *Isaiab*'s 49th Chapter.

- 14. But Zion said, The Lord hath forsaken me, and my Lord hath forgotten me.
- 15. Can a Woman forget her sucking Child, that she should not have Compassion on the Son of her

her Womb? Yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee.

- 16. Behold, I have graven thee on the Palms of my Hands, thy Walls are continually before me.
- 19. For thy waste and thy desolate Places, and the Land of thy Destruction shall even now be too narrow by Reason of the Inhabitants, and they that swallowed thee up shall be far away.—By which Passages, as well as by the whole Scope of the Chapter, we plainly perceive a special Promise of great Blessings to some particular Land or People; and if this be not the carnal Seed of Israel and the Land of Judea, it is impossible to make Sense of the Prophecy. Does not this last Verse in particular confirm what the same Prophet says, in his fecond Chapter, of all Nations resorting to Jerusalem? If nothing more was meant here, than that the Gentiles should embrace the Gospel, with what Propriety could the Prophet say, that their waste and desolate Places, the Land of their Destruction, should be too narrow for the Inhabitants? Not that we are to suppose all Nations will take up their Rest in the Land of Israel, after the Restoration of the Gospel there, but that there will be a great Concourse of People from all Parts, and that the Holy Land and neighbouring Countries will be more populous than other Parts of the Globe. I need fay no more on this Head. Let every one read the whole Chapter attentively, and judge whether it agrees with the past or present State of the World in general, or is applicable to the Roman

Roman Church in particular. The Harlot may indeed usurp the Prerogatives and deck herself with the Ornaments of the Bride: But let her think of the dreadful Sentence pronounced against her that saith in her Heart, I sit a Queen, and am no Widow, and shall see no Sorrow. Revel. xviii. 7.

The next Thing I am to consider is the 1st, 2d and 3d Verses of Isaiab's 54th Chapter, which is another of your Proofs of the Church's perpetual Visibility. 'Sing, O Barren, thou that dist not bear, break forth into singing, and cry aloud, thou that didst not travail with · Child; for more are the Children of the desolate than the Children of the married Wife. Enlarge the Place of thy Tents, and let them stretch forth the Curtains of thine Habitations: Spare not, lengthen thy Cords and strengthen thy Stakes. For thou shalt break forth on the Right ' Hand and on the Left, and thy Seed shall inherit ' the Gentiles, &c.' You should have added, and make the desolate Cities to be inhabited. The Design of this Omission, I think, is too glaring to be concealed or denied. Being fensible it might occur to fome of your Readers, that the Land of Judea and Jerusalem have lain in a defolate Condition these many Ages, you slily skip over what plainly imports a Restauration of the Yews to that Land, and a glorious and more extensive Estate of Christ's Church at, and for a long Time after, their Conversion.

But should we even allow this whole Chapter of Isaiah to be only a Description of the Glory of the Christian Church, abstracting from the Conversion

Conversion and Restoration of the Jews, you would still loseyour Point; it being impossible, without offering manifest Violence to the Text, to reconcile the Prophet's Expressions with the History of that Church whereof Rome has been the Head upwards of a thousand Years, or 1700 as her Advocates maintain.

Isaiah says v. 13, 14. And all thy Children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the Peace of thy Children. In Righteousness shalt thou be established: Thou shalt be far from Op-pression, for thou shalt not fear; and from Terror, for it shall not come near thee. Now, Sir, please to tell us in what Century this comfortable Prediction has been fulfilled; or else shew that it is not inconfistent with the Veracity of an inspired Writer to exceed in romantick Flights and Hyperboles the most licentious Poets. If you fix your Foot in the three or four first Centuries, which are allowed to be the purest Ages of the Church, we may indeed find Righteousness enough; but, at the same Time, we see Oppression abounding and her Children in perpetual Fear and Terror. If we come down lower, and confine ourselves within the Pale of that Church which is in Communion with and dependant on Rome, then shall we be at a Loss to know how all her Children are taught of the Lord, fince so few of them ever read or hear his Word.—But I ask your Pardon for this hasty Reflection: I did not consider that the Pastors of your Church are infallible, and whatever they teach must consequently be as true and as edifying as the Scriptures.

Another Text which you think will ferve to prove the constant Visibility of your Church, is Malachi i. 11. 'From the Rising of the Sun' even to the going down of the same, my Name' shall be great among the Gentiles.'—I am sensible you'll have Cause to grow very angry, if I never grant you any thing: Therefore, to put you in good Humour for half a Minute, I let this Text pass (leaving the Reader to interpret it with the Help of what has been said already) because you might silence me with the planting of Popery in some of the remotest Parts of the East and West within these two or three last Centuries.

Having gone thus far, you feem to think yourself invulnerable, and with an Air of Triumph proceed as follows:

But nothing can be more decifive for the perpetual Visibility of the Church of Christ, than two illustrious Testimonies of the Propetual Peremiah, the one in the 31st Chapter, the other in the 33d.—N. B. I don't dispute that Visibility, insome Degree, in every Age since Christ was upon Earth: My chief Business is to shew that you do not understand the Prophecies of the Old Testament; and that if all the Doctors of your Church understand them no better, their Pretensions to Modesty and Candor must stand on the same Foundation as their Infallibility.

'In the 31st Chapter (fay you) v. 31, &c.
'He gives us the following Account of the
'establishing of the new Law.' [Here I must again

again remind you, that the Jewish Prophets, when they speak of this Establishment, generally have an Eye to that Period of Time when their own Nation is to partake of the Bleffings of the new Covenant, and so describe the Church in her most flourishing and glorious State.] Behold the Days come, saith the Lord, that I will make a new Covenant with the House of ' Israel and with the House of Judah:'-If the Prophet does not mean all the twelve Tribes, wherefoever they may be dispersed, I am at a Loss to tell why he speaks thus distinctly of the House of Israel and the House of Judab: Or, if it feem better to you, you may thereby understand the Union of the Jews with the Gentiles, though it will be but a lame Exposition. But let us follow you a Step farther, and we shall find you stumbling again.

Not according to the Covenant that I made ' with their Fathers, &c.' Here you break off the Verse, but, with your Leave, I must go through with it, because it is very essential to the Point in Dispute; In the Day that I took them by the Hand, to bring them out of the Land of Egypt, which my Covenant they brake, although I was an Husband unto them, saith the Lord. A Man must be very ignorant or extremely dull, not to perceive your drift in curtailing this Passage: It too plainly signifies the Jewish People; and fo you were under a Necessity to skip over the most material Part of it, even the Circumstance of being brought out of Egypt. But supposing we must take it in the Sense which makes for your Purpose, i. e. the spiritual Seed of Ifrael, exclusively of the carnal; it will then follow.

follow, that the Christians have broken the Covenant which was made for them with the Chilof Israel when God led the latter out of the Land of Egypt; for I hope you cannot be so extravagant as to maintain, that the Heathen could break a Covenant that was not made with them: And how far the Romish Church in particular may be affected by such a Conclusion, I leave to be determined by every Man that understands the full Force and Meaning of the first and second Commandments.

The 33d Verse you give entire, viz. ' But this shall be the Covenant that I will make with the House of Israel, After those Days, saith the Lord, I will put my Law in their inward Parts, and write it in their Hearts, and will be their God, and they shall be my People.'-But, for the Reasons just affigned, you might as well have curtailed this Passage also, or rather omitted it entirely; the Justice of which Remark is farther evinced by the 24th Verse, which you likewise quote, except these Words at the End of it, for I will forgive their Iniquity, and I will remember their Sin no more. The Defign of this Omission is so apparent, that I need not fpend much Time in exposing it. God fays here by the Mouth of Jeremiah, they shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest of them; which, I think, implies nothing less than a general Conversion of all the Tribes of Israel, taking the Words in the narrowest Sense, which is the literal and natural Construction, as is evident by the Context: But in a larger Sense, which, however, is a forced Construction, they may imply a general

neral Reformation of Christendom, and the Conversion of all those Nations that are involved in Mahometan Delusions or immersed in Pagan Darkness. Now, if in Contempt of common Sense and Propriety of Speech, this Promise must be restrained, for its full Performance, to the spiritual Seed of Israel only, i. e. fuch of the Gentile Nations as have from Time to Time embraced the Gospel, it will be impossible to fix upon any Epoch in which it can be faid to have been in any tolerable Degree fulfilled; unless, to solve the Difficulty, we run into this childish Way of arguing, viz. That all those who in any Age or Nation did receive the Gospel and live up to it, did all know the Lord from the least to the greatest of them; or, in other Words, that every individual good Christian was a good Christian. would be very strange if the House of Israel and the House of Judah, in the Prophecies of the Old Testament, should be taken for the Italians, Germans, French, Spaniards, &c. At this Rate of interpreting, every Commentator may make the Jews Gentiles, and the Gentiles Jews, according as it serves his Turn. But being brimful of Confidence in your Infallibility, you could not be aware of any fuch Objections, and so you lead on your Readers through the 35th, 36th and 37th Verses of the fame Chapter; for which I am very much obliged to you, as you have thereby given me a farther Advantage over you. In the 36th Verse we perceive that the Seed of Israel should cease from being a Nation, (that is, if I take it right, a collective independant Body, as they were of old) but not for ever: In Confirmation

of which it follows in the next Verse, that God will not cast them all off, for all that they have Being perhaps fensible that the rest of done. the Chapter would quite undo all your Work, you wind up your Bottom with the 37th Verse, and are positive, 'that by the Seed of Israel in this Place, can be meant no other than the ' fpiritual Seed of Israel, the Church of Christ.' But what fays Jeremiah in the very next Verse? He plainly tells us, that the City (Yerusalem) shall be rebuilt, and concludes the Chapter with a Promise, that it shall not be pluckt up, nor thrown down any more for ever. Now it is evident that this Prophecy cannot be referred to the fecond City and Temple which the Jews built after their Return from the Babylonish Captivity; because they have since ceased from being a Nation, being scattered all over the Earth; and that same City and Temple have been utterly destroyed: Consequently the Prophet must mean a third City, which is to be built, on the same Spot, under the new Covenant.

It is farther observable, that the 30th Chapter of Jeremiah is the same in Substance as the 31st, being a Kind of Prelude to it, and having a manifest Connection with it. The former ends thus: Behold, the Whirlwind of the Lord goeth forth with Fury, a continuing Whirlwind, it shall fall with Pain on the Head of the Wicked. The fierce Anger of the Lord shall not return, until he have done it, and until he have performed the Intents of his Heart: In the latter Days ye shall consider it. And as the 31st Chapter begins with these Words, At the same Time, saith

the Lord, will I be the God of all the Families of Israel, and they shall be my People; we must conclude, that the Prophecies in these two Chapters, in their obvious, natural Sense, are to be sulfilled in the latter Days; and that a Time of dreadful Consussion, Desolation and Woe in divers Nations, is to precede the Restoration and Conversion of the Jews, as may be gathered from the 7th Verse of the 30th Chapter; Alas, for that Day is great, so that none is like it: It is even the Time of Jacob's Trouble, but he shall be saved out of it. See Dan. xii. 1. for a Consirmation of the same.

Due Attention being given to my Remarks on the 30th and 31st of Jeremiab, you'll allow it needless to follow you in the Authorities you produce from the 33d Chapter of the same Prophet in Behalf of your Church. What you quote from Dr. Stilling fleet and Mr. Lefley does not overthrow the main Point I am contending for, which is, That the glorious Descriptions of the Messiah's Kingdom, in the Prophets of the Old Testament, must be referred to that Period of Time when both Fews and Gentiles shall be all united in one Faith, and under one Head, Christ; and cannot, without offering manifest Violence to the whole Stream of Prophecy, be applied to the past nor the present State of the World, either in Spirituals or Temporals: Which I could farther illustrate by a Cloud of other Scripture Passages; but wanting both Leisure and Inclination to write a folio Volume, I chuse to keep as close to the Chapters, from which you extract your Proofs, as the Nature of the Controversy will admit.

Your

Your third Preliminary being out of the Latitude I chuse to sail in, I pass it by; as I likewife do the 4th and 5th Preliminaries, the Proofs of which are drawn from buman Authorities. Neither shall I trouble my Head about your 6th Preliminary, feeing you have brought no Scripture Texts to support it, but such as may be urged by any Christian Societies or Congregations that firmly believe themselves to be the true Church of Christ: And as for the Writings of the Fathers, or any other human Compositions, antient or modern, I cannot make use of them in this Dispute, for the Rea-fons affigned at my setting out. The Circumstances and Talents of the Bulk of Mankind do not admit of being burthened with fuch a Heap of Authorities. If an Artisan wants to make a careful and diligent Inquiry after the true Church, must he sell his Tools to buy Fathers, Schoolmen, &c. and fo starve himself and Family before he can find her out? The Bible alone is sufficient to guide any Man in this Inquiry; and if I can shew that you have blundered, or wilfully prevaricated, in the Use you make of the Old Testament to prove the Infallibility of the Roman Church, his own Sense will tell him how much Credit he may give to such Parts of your Book as I take no Notice of.

Your feventh Preliminary being also foreign to my Design, which is not to set up for judging who shall be saved, and who shall be damned, I dismiss it with recommending to your serious Consideration these Words of our blessed Saviour; If any Man hear my Words, and believe

not,

not, I judge him not: For I came not to judge the World, but to fave the World. He that rejecteth me, and receiveth not my Words, bath one that judgeth him: The Word that I have spoken, the same shall judge him in the last Day. John xii. 47, 48. By which we may perceive, that every one is to be judged according to the Measure of Knowledge he has Opportunities of receiving, and the Use he makes of it; and that if the Word of Life does not reach his Ears, he is not to be judged by the same.

I come now to your Eighth Preliminary, which runs thus.

'All the Marks or Characters of the true 'Church of Christ, fet down in Scripture and

Fathers, agree to the Church in Communion

with Rome, and none of them all to Pro-

· testants.

In order to prove this, you ply us again with Texts from Isaich, viz. Chap. xlix. 22, 23, liv. 3. lx. 3, 11, 12. which Places having been already taken Notice of, I have nothing farther to add here. Then, being puffed up with the lofty Descriptions of that sublime Prophet, which you imagine to be all applicable to your Church, you run on in this Strain.— 'It was the Church of Christ which, Isaich ii. and Micch iv. is called the Mountain of the House of the Lord. It was this Church that was signified by the Stone here'd cut the Mountain without Hands, Daniel ii. 34, 35.

which grew up into a great Mountain and filled

the whole Earth; which the Prophet interprets, v. 44, 45 of a Kingdom that should ' subdue all other Kingdoms, and stand for ever.' -Now, permit me to think, that that Society. of which the Bishop of Rome is the visible Head, and the Prince of Delufion the invifib e one, (pardon the Expression; if it be too coarse in these polite Times, it was not deemed fo formerly) cannot be that Church which Isaiab and Micab fay shall be exalted above the Hills, and give Laws and Instructions to all Nations: but, on the contrary, feems rather to be the People that shall cast their Idols to the Moles and to the Bats, to go into the Clefts of the Rocks, and into the Tops of the ragged Rocks, for fear of the Lord, and for the Glory of his Majesty, when he arifeth to shake terribly the Earth. As for the Application you make in this Place of Daniel's fecond Chapter, though I have fufficiently obviated it already, I may further observe, that there is not the least Shadow of Reason for it. unless you insist upon the bold Pushes made by the Reman Pontifis to bring Kings and Emperors under their Yoke as well in temporal as spiritual Mattters; and their vigorous Efforts to recover the Holy Land out of the Hands of the Mahometons; thus arrogantly attempting a Work referved for the Profesiors of true Christianity in the latter Days. But the ill Success of those Encroachments upon the Civil Powers, the horrible Scenes of Confusion and Bloodshed they were productive of in Christendom, and the difmal Catastrophe of all the Expeditions made to the Holy Land at the Instigation of the Popes, plainly demonstrate by what Spirit they were actuated: The Fruit

was answerable to the Tree: They strove against the Decrees of Heaven, ran counter to the Order of God and Nature; broke through all Principles of Equity and Humanity, and did prosper accordingly.

However, being refolved to make those Passages of Isaiab and other Prophets fit your Church at any Rate, you proceed to enumerate the feveral Nations converted to Popery from the 5th to the 15th Century, and then give us a short, puffy Account of the Success of your Preachers, in these latter Ages, 'in reducing an infinite Multitude of Unbelievers to the Fold of Christ, the Catholic Church, in all Parts of the infidel World; which, after all, we need not much wonder at, even though we should allow that you don't exaggerate on this Head. The Bulk of Mankind being very prone to Idolatry (the Sin which, I believe, the Old Serpent chiefly fets himfelf to propagate; as it is an Inlet to all other Corruptions) whatever Christian Society will stoop to humour Pagans in this Article, by retaining Images, and allowing a Plurality of Gods, or Objects of religious Worship, cannot fail of making many Profelytes: And this, in my Judgment, is the most natural Way of accounting for what Success your Church may have had in those Missions; fince it is notorious that your itinerant Preachers neither can nor do pretend to the same Gifts as the Apostles and some of their Fellow-Labourers had: Yet you mightily boast of the Miracles wrought by some of your modern Apostles, which, I suppose, pass among your Flock for as authentic as any recorded in G 2 Holy Holy Writ. But as for those modern Miracles, I hope one may call them in question without being an Infidel.

The next Characteristick whereby you think we may discover the Romish Church to be the true Church of Christ, is Antiquity: And here, among other Texts produced to no Purpose, you give us Jeremiah vi. 16. 'Thus saith the Lord, stand ye in the Ways, and see, and ask for be old Paths, where is the good Way, and walk therein, and ye shall find Rest for your Souls.'-Were it not for the Specimens you have already given of your excellent Knack at misapplying the Scripture, one could almost fwear you only meant to banter us in quoting this Passage; Jeremiah being a very improper Authority to be produced in behalf of your Church. The constant Employment of this Prop'er, the Burthen of his Song, as I may expresit, was to dehort the Jews from the new raths, Idolatry, which I perceive they were then as obstinately and stupidly determined to walk in, as the most ignorant and stiff-neck'd of your Communion can possibly be. However foolish or enthusiastical it may seem to you and others, I cannot help observing, that Teremiab and all the Prophets must have been (if your Church is in the Right) meer Bunglers in Divinity, perfect Dunces in Logic, that did not understand the pretty Art of reconciling the Commandments of God with the Inventions of Men: For, without mincing the Matter, or making use of any thing like School-Distinctions and Quibbles, those inspired Writers tell us, that to fet up any Images, or to pay any religious

ligious Worship to the Creature, is a forsaking of the Creator, and casting him behind our Back. Alas! what Pity it is that they were Strangers to these so serviceable Terms, Latria, Doulia, relative Honour, &c.—Here, Sir, I must bespeak your Patience, while I transcribe a sew Passages of Jeremiah to support these Resections.

Chap. ii. 26. As the Thief is ashamed when he is found, so is the House of Israel ashamed; they, their Kings, their Princes, and their Priests, and their Prophets,

27. Saying to a Stock, Thou art my Father, and to a Stone, Thou hast brought me forth: For they have turned their Back unto me, and not their Face: But in the Time of their Trouble they will say, Arise, and save us.

28. But where are thy Gods that thou hast made thee? Let them arise, if they can save thee in the Time of thy Trouble: For according to the Number of thy Cities are thy Gods, O Judah.

Chap. viii. 8. How do you say, We are wise, and the Law of the Lord is with us? Lo, certainly in vain made he it, the Pen of the Scribes is in vain.

If, according to your arbitrary Way of interpreting Scripture, the House of Israel is to be taken for the Nations that constitute your Church, and Mount Zion and Jerusalem must stand for Rome, when the Text may convey any Ideas advantageous to your Cause, how are we

to apply these Passages? You see how the Prophet charges his Nation with the most stupid Act of Idolatry Men can be capable of, and how wife those Idolaters were in their own Conceit! From whence I conjecture, that the Yewish Doctors in those Days were not at a Loss for fophistical Arguments to sling in the Teeth of the Lord's Prophets, in Vindication of their idolatrous Practices; it being otherwise impossible, at least for me, to conceive, how the Kings, the Princes, the Priests, the Scribes or Expounders of the Law, and the whole Nation, could perfift in fuch Errors and Abominations as the Prophets fo vehemently declaimed against, (and this too after they had partly seen and felt the Judgments denounced against Idolaters) unless they had had some Sort of Excuses, something like a Shadow of Reasoning, to alledge for the Lawfulness, or at least the Inoffensiveness, of those Practices: Nor do I doubt but that if their Reasons had been recorded and handed down to us, there would have appeared no material Difference between them and the Arguments urged by modern Doctors in Defence of Image-worship and Invocation of Saints and Angels .-- The Rant or Flourish with which you close your Section of Antiquity, is not much amis, considering it drops from the Pen of a Pastor of an infallible Church. 'Our Religion, you fay, is the old Religion. old Religion of England; the very Walls can ' witness it. 'Tis the old Religion of ^c Christendom; all Kind of Monuments attest it; our very Enemies cannot deny it. Pro-' testancy came into the World 1500 Years after 5 Christ; therefore it came into the World 1500 Years Years too late to be the Religion of Christ? -But pray, Doctor, what is to be proved by this puffy Stuff? Truly, nothing at all for your Purpose. You may indeed prove by the Walls and Monuments of Rome and other Places, that Paganism was the old Religion of those Countries: But would any well-informed Christian infer from thence (tho' it would be a conclusive Argument with an Idolater) that Paganism is the true Religion? Upon the same Grounds the Jewish Doctors in Jeremiah's Time might have argued, that their Way of worshipping God being older than that which Moles taught their Fathers, it must therefore be right: And fo, at this Rate, Men of corrupt Hearts may explain away the clearest Precepts in Holy Writ.

The fourth Section of the eighth Preliminary, treating of Apostolical Succession, which is the fourth Mark whereby you discover the Church of Rome to be the Church of Christ, I shall fay but little to. According to my Conceptions, the Successors of the Apostles are those that teach the fame Doctrines which the Apostles taught, and do Honour to their Profession by their Morals; and whether their Numbers be great or fmall, spread all over the World, or confined to the narrow Limits of one Nation; whether they bear Rule in the Earth, or fit mourning in the Wilderness, waiting for a Deliverance, they alone conflitute the true Church of Christ. In this Inquiry let every Man that has but little Leifure take the Bible for his Guide: This will tell him that worshipping Images, and fetting up more than one Mediator between

between God and Man, is *Idolatry*; that an arbitrary, perfecuting Spirit, is of the Devil, who is stilled a Murderer from the Beginning. But if this does not satisfy him, let him, if he has Time and Money to spare, dip into History, and read the Lives of the *Popes* in particular; and then see, in a long List of about two hundred and sifty Bishops of *Rome*, how many Successors of the Apostles he can pick out of it.

The remaining Sections of this your eighth and last Preliminary, I skip over, my chief Business being only with such of your Scripture Proofs as I apprehend are least understood; and so I take in Hand the second Section in the Body of your Work, the Title of which is,

'That the Church of Christ, in her Councils and Pastors, is the Judge of all Controversies

of Religion, and that all Christians are obliged

to acquiesce to her Decisions.'

This I may partly grant, and yet without giving you any Advantage over me: For, upon the Principles of your Divines, it is requisite, in order to render a general Council infallible, that the Members of it meet together duly qualified, and rightly prepared, for interpreting the Scripture in any controverted Point; and then there is no Doubt but that the Holy Ghost assists those who diligently and sincerely seek him in Purity of Heart: As, on the other Hand, the Spirit of Error, the Father of Lies, never fails to lead Men astray that are actuated on those solemn and weighty Occasions, by worldly, carnal Motives, as Pride, Ambition, Covetous-ness,

ness, &c. To mention no other than your last general Council, can any Man of Common Sense believe that the Holy Ghost had any Direction or Influence at Trent? If he had, the Members of that Council must have been very dull or obdurate, to fpend fo many Years in deciding Matters which an Assembly of wise, honest Men might have determined in as few Weeks. However, to make good your Proposition, you direct us, in the first Place, to the second Epiftle of Peter, Chap. iii. 16. which I thus expound for you, tho', pursuant to my Plan, I ought to pass it by, as it belongs to the New Testament: Seeing then that the Scriptures are so hard to be understood, and that St. Peter, whose Successor the Bishop of Rome is, could fpy out dark Passages in St. Paul's Epistles; we must therefore rely entirely on the Pope and the Bishops in Communion with him, for the Interpretation of the Bible. The other Texts offered in Support of this Section I may also pass over unnoticed, as they are not more to your Purpose than that from St. Peter, and may be urged by any Society refolved to exercife Dominion over People's Faith: And fo I hasten to your third Section, the Head or Title of which runs thus:

That the Church of Christ, which, as we have seen in the foregoing Section, is by divine Appointment the Judge of all our Con-

troversies of Religion, is by divine Promise

infallible in the Exercise of this Judgment.'

The Church of Christ, as I take it, must be the whole Body of the Faithful, no matter H where

where fituated, and not the Clergy only; and, as fuch, is undoubtedly directed by the Spirit of God; yet all the Faithful cannot be Judges of Controversies, tho' they are sufficiently qualified to judge of what is necessary for Salvation; nor do we find by Experience, that the most learned and pious Men are more exempt from Errors in religious Speculations than in other Things. However, if the Divines of your Church could but forbear dipping into the prophetical Writings for Proofs of her Infallibility, one might be more apt to think her infallible, as a Fool, by holding his Tongue, may fometimes be taken for a wife Man. But let us fee how you make out the Roman Church's Claim to this unerring Judgment in Controversies of Religion.

Your first Proof is taken from Isaiah's 59th Chapter, V. 20, 21. 'The Redeemer shall come to Zion, and to them that turn from Trans-' gression in Jacob, saith the Lord: As for me, ' this is my Covenant with them, faith the Lord; ' my Spirit that is upon thee, and my Words which I have put in thy Mouth, shall not depart out of thy Mouth, nor out of the Mouth of thy · Seed, nor out of the Mouth of thy Seed's Seed, ' faith the Lord, from henceforth and for ever.'-Well enough urged, in one Sense, for the perpetual abiding of the Holy Ghost with the Faithful or the Church of Christ, yet no Proof that Rome has all along had, and still has the Spirit of Truth. But in order to come at the true Sense of these two Verses, we should carefully peruse the whole Chapter, without the leaft Prejudice for or against any Church now extant:

tant; and then we may perceive the Prophet complains of an universal Depravity and Departure from Truth and Righteousness: At V. 16, 17, 18. there being no Man left to fet Things to Rights, we see God arising to take Vengeance on all his Enemies; the Confequence of which, as appears by the next Verse, is, that the Lord shall be feared from one End of the Earth unto the other; which has never yet been the Case with this World, or else all Histories must be false. Then, upon the over-throw of the Enemy that shall come in like a Flood, follows the Conversion of the Jews, who are enlighten'd by the Spirit of God, and have a Promise of his continuing with them from thenceforth for ever. This is farther illustrated by the next Chapter of Isaiah, which sets forth the Glory and great Extent of the Melliah's Kingdom, upon the Calling in of the Fews. and Jerusalem's becoming the Head of his Church. What that Enemy, mentioned in the 19th Verse of Chap. 59, may be, I will not take upon me to determine; but I suppose that the Gospel cannot be restored at Jerusalem, nor the Yews fettled again in the Land of Canaan, 'till the Ottoman Power be broken: Nor is it likely that the Race of Israel will embrace Christianity, 'till they see Christendom purged from Idolatry, and Christians at Unity among themselves. And how Idolatry may be totally eradicated, 'till that particular Place, which has been the chief Promoter and main Support of it, is destroyed, I cannot well comprehend; because St. John is very clear in regard to the Destruction of a great Whore that sitteth upon many Waters, a great City that reigneth over the H 2 the

the Kings of the Earth. See Revel. xvii. and xviii.

As for the Notion on which you lay so much Stress, Page 83, and are pleased to call the common Notion of Christians, viz. 'that the Conversion of the Jews shall not be till near the End of the World,' I prove the Fallacy of it as follows.

In the first Place I refer you to the three last Verses of Jeremiah's 31st Chapter, where the Prophet, after speaking of the Establishment of the new Covenant with the Jewish Nation in particular, foretells the rebuilding of Jerusalem, and concludes with this special Promise, It shall not be pluckt up nor thrown down any more for ever. Hence it is evident there must be a long Space of Time between this Event and the End of the World.

For a fecond Proof that your common Notion above mentioned is false and ridiculous, please to consult the 65th Chapter of Isaiah, from v. 16 to the End, which, I think, puts it quite out of Dispute that the fews shall be grasted into the Christian Church long before the End of the World. For the Benefit of your Flock, who labour under a Famine of the Word of God, I transcribe a few Passages of that Chapter, annexing a brief Exposition, in the Light the Matter appears to me, being ever ready to correct my Notions upon Conviction of their being erroneous.

- 17. For behold, I create new Heavens, and a new Earth: And the former shall not be remember'd, nor come into Mind.—The State of this World shall be so altered, that, siguratively speaking, it may be called a new Creation. By Heaven and Earth the Jewish Prophets commonly mean only the World in which we live; at least the Context urges us to take it here in this Sense: In confirmation of which I may produce the Psalmist, who saith, that God shall send forth his Spirit to renew the Face of the Earth.
- 18. But be you glad and rejoice for ever in that which I create: For behold, I create Jerusalem a Rejoicing, and her People a Joy.—Whether you take this Jerusalem for the whole Christian Church, or only for a new City built on the same Spot where the Old one stood, is not material to the main Point, which is, that there shall be a glorious and comfortable Change. This cannot be disputed; though whatever Blessings the World in general may receive, does not exclude a particular Pre-eminence referved for Jerusalem.
- 19. And I will rejoice in Jerusalem, and joy in my People; and the Voice of weeping shall be no more heard in her, nor the Voice of crying.—The old City, having been remarkably distinguished for God's heavy Judgments and Plagues, the Prophet therefore notes, for the Comfort of the Inhabitants of the new City, that it shall be free from all Afflictions: The Days of her Mourning are then ended, as he says, Chap. 60. v. 20.

20. There shall be no more thence an Infant of Days, nor an old Man that hath not filled his Days: For the Child shall die an hundred Years old, but the Sinner being an hundred Years old, shall be accursed.—This may be best explained by the 4th and 5th Verses of Zechariah's 8th Chapter.

21, 22. And they shall build Houses and inhabit them; and they shall plant Vineyards, and eat the Fruit of them. They shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat: For as the Days of a Tree are the Days of my People, and mine Elect shall long enjoy the Work of their Hands .-- Signifying, if not a longer Life, at least that every body shall quietly enjoy the Fruits of their Labour: There is then no more Violence, Wasting, nor Destruction, (Isaiab lx. 18.) but all fit down fecurely under their Vine and their Fig-tree, (Isaiah ii. and Micah iv.) the Swords being beaten into Plough-shares, and the Spears into Pruning-hooks, the Nations learning War no more. All the Weapons of War are burnt, as Ezekiel expresses it, Chap. 39, and Peace is established in the Earth; which coincides with the Restoration of the Jews and the Fullness of the Gentiles, and invincibly proves the Weakness and Ignorance of those who imagine that the Race of Israel will not be converted till near the End of the World, if by the End they mean the general Conflagration.

Let us now examine the fecond Proof of your third Section, which you take from *Yaiah* ix. 6, 7.

For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given, and the Government shall be upon his Shoulder: And his Name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, the mighty God, the everalasting Father, the Prince of Peace. Of the Encrease of his Government and Peace there shall be no End, upon the Throne of David and upon his Kingdom, to order it, and to establish it with Judgment and with Justice, from henceforth even for ever. The Zeal of the Lord of Hosts will perform this.

Here we have indeed a comfortable and sublime Idea of what the Messiah's Kingdom shall be; but I cannot allow this Prophecy to have been yet suffilled in all Points. When inspired Men speak of the Throne of David, must we understand the capital City of the Fourth Monarchy? If such arbitrary Interpretations were allowable, the sacred Volumes, which were designed to bring Mankind to Peace, Unity and Concord in this World, and to eternal Happiness hereaster, would be productive of a worse than Babel Confusion: At this Rate we might allegorize the whole Bible into rank Nonsense or Blasphemy.

Your third Proof is from Isaiah xxxv. 4, 5, &c. Behold your God will come — he will come and save you.' [The Prophet says, that God will come with Vengeance; but why you declined mentioning that Circumstance of his coming, is best known to yourself.] 'Then the Eyes of the Blind shall be opened, &c. And a Highway shall be there, and it shall be called

* the Way of Holine's; the Unclean shall not pass over it, the Waysaring Men, tho' Fools, shall not err therein.'—Therefore, according to your Method of expounding the Scriptures, believe and practise whatever the Roman Church dictates, and ye cannot miss the Way to Heaven.

But, in order to understand the 35th of Isaiab, we must give a little Attention to the preceding Chapter. In these two Chapters I think we have, not the Planting of the Church of Christ, but its Restoration, the Way to which is paved by God's signal Vengeance on all who would not have him to reign over them: And this, you know, was not done in the primitive Times of Christianity, nor in any Age since. The following Passages from the 34th Chapter make it plainer than any thing I can say.

- 1. Come near, ye Nations, to hear, and hearken ye People: Let the Earth hear, and all that is therein; the World, and all Things that come forth of it.
- 2. For the Indignation of the Lord is upon all Nations, and his Fury upon all their Armies: He bath utterly destroyed them, he hath delivered them to the Slaughter.
- 8. For it is the Day of the Lord's Vengeance, and the Year of Recompences for the Controversy of Zion.

The Scripture being best expounded by Scripture, such as want farther Light into those Passages

fages may consult Isaiab ii. Fer. xxv. Ezek. xxxviii and xxxix. Micab iv. Revel. xix. As for the Remainder of Isaiab's 34th Chapter, it may be partly explained by the 18th of the Apocalypse, where St. John borrows some of that Prophet's Expressions in denouncing God's Judgments against modern Babylon. This signal Vengeance being executed, then we see, in Isaiab xxxv. the peaceable and glorious Estate of the Church, with a particular respect to Jerusalem, as the following Verses evince.

9. No Lion shall be found there, nor any ravenous Beast shall go up thercon; it shall not be found there: But the redeemed of the Lord shall walk there.—Alluding perhaps, by Way of Contrast, (if such an Interpretation be warrantable) to that See which pretends to be the Seat of Christ's Vicar, where many a Lion and ravenous Beast has been found, such as Gregory vii. Boniface viii. &c. &c.

10. And the ransom'd of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with Songs and everlasting Joy upon their Heads: They shall obtain Joy and Gladness, and Sorrow and Sighing shall sty away.

Your 4th and 5th Proofs being taken out of Ifaiab's 54th and 6oth Chapters, they require no Notice from me in this Place, as I have already dispatched you on the Subject of those two Chapters. Proceed we then to your fixth Proof, which is from Ezek. xxxvii. 24, 26.

David my Servant (that is Christ, who is of the House of David) shall be King over them; and they shall all have one Shepherd: They shall ' also walk in my Judgments, and observe my * Statutes, and do them - - Moreover, I will make a Covenant of Peace with them; it ' shall be an everlasting Covenant with them:

And I will place them, and multiply them. And I will place them, and multiply them, and will set my Sanctuary in the Midst of them for evermore.' This, you fay, not only implies the perpetual Visibility of the Church, but also her Infallibility: But, in my Judgment, your Way of reasoning seems to imply, that Men must be great Fools, or something worse, before they can fet up for Infallibility. Any honest, sensible Man may see, in this Chapter of Ezekiel, a plain, express Promise to bring the whole House of Israel to the Knowledge of Christ; and that from the Accomplishment of this Promise we must date the glorious and triumphant Estate of the Church on Earth. Nay, the very Verse between the two which you thought would answer your End, puts it quite out of Dispute, that the Prophet means a general Return of the Tribes of Israel to their own Land, upon their embracing the Gospel: And their being united with the Gentiles, under one Head, Christ, may be gathered from the whole Scope of the Chapter. You yourfelf, Sir, feem to have been fensible that the 25th Verse is sufficient to overthrow your Inferences, otherwise you had not skipt over it: But fuffer me to tell you, that its obvious Connection with those between which it lies, intitled it to a Place in your Work. However, I am willing to excuse the Omission; the Badness Badness of the Cause might not admit of a more candid Way of proceeding: And besides, when Men have once attained to Infallibility, they need not take much Care how they reason, nor how they apply the Scripture. Hence it is that we are to take Mount Zion and Jerusalem for Rome, and the Land of Canaan for St. Peter's Patrimony or the Pope's Territories. If you think my Reslections too harsh, please to accept of the sollowing Verses in the same Chapter of Ezekiel, as an Excuse for it.

- 21. Thus saith the Lord God, Behold, I will take the Children of Israel from among the Heathen whither they be gone, and will gather them on every Side, and bring them into their own Land.—So evidently applicable to the Jews alone, that the most subtil Sophister cannot warp it to any other Sense.
- 22. And I will make them one Nation in the Land upon the Mountains of Ifrael, and one King shall be King to themall: And they shall be no more two Nations, neither shall they be divided into two Kingdoms any more at all.—Before the Babylonish Captivity they formed two distinct Sovereignties, the Kingdom of Judah and that of Israel: But after their last Restoration (the Return from Babylon being out of the Question here) there will be no such Division; neither will the chief Cause of it, Idolatry, be ever found amongst them, as we see in the next Verse.
- 23. Neither shall they defile themselves any more with their Idols, nor with their detestable Things, nor with any of their Trangressions; But I will I 2

fave them out of all their dwelling Places, wherein they have finn'd, and will cleanse them: So shall they be my People, and I will be their God.

- 25. And they shall dwell in the Land that I have given unto Jacob my Servant, wherein your Fathers have dwelt, and they shall dwell therein, even they and their Children, and their Children's Children for ever, and my Servant David shall be their Prince for ever.—This David being understood, both by Christians and Jews, to be the Messiah, I need only remind you here of the ridiculous Notion, that the Restoration of the latter will not be till near the End of the World: Whereas any Man may see that they and their Posterity, for many Generations, are to dwell in that very Land which Moses led them to, and Joshua put them in Possession of.
- 28. And the Heathen shall know that I the Lora do sanstify Israel, when my Sanstuary shall be in the Midst of them for evermore.

Such as may want to be better fatisfied that you have grossly misapplied the 24th and 26th Verses of Ezekiel's 37th Chapter, need but study the 36th Chapter, from which I extract only two Passages here, to excite them to it.

- to. And I will multiply Men upon you, all the Heuse of Israel, even all of it, and the Cities shall be inhalited, and the Waster shall be built.
- 11. And I will multiply upon you Man and Beeft, and they shall encrease and bring Fruit, and I will settle you after your old Estates, and will

do better unto you than at your Beginnings, and ye shall know that I am the Lord.

Having thus turned against you all the Pasfages of the Old Testament which you bring as Proofs that your Communion must needs be the true Church of Christ, I leave your Proofs from the New Testament, as premised at my setting out, to be taken into Confideration by fuch as have more Leifure, and are better qualified than I am for a fuller and more accurate Refutation of your Work; which they will find an eafy Task, provided they don't slight the Foundation I have built upon: And this I would recommend to the English Clergy in particular, who, if I conjecture right, are in more Danger of a Restoration of Popery, than of the Establishment of Judaism, which some People apprehend will be the Fruits of a late Act of Parliament, if not speedily repealed.

I must not take my Leave of you without making some Apology for the Tartness with which I have treated you. Be pleased, then, to understand, that the I have made Choice of the Epistolary Stile on this Occasion, you need not take in Dudgeon any of my Resections, even where I detect you in blundering or prevaricating. I acknowledge that no Doctor of your Party could have better maintained the pretended Infallibility of the Roman Church; consequently, your Mistakes, whether wilful or not, are chargeable upon the whole Body that lays claim to an unerring Authority in Matters of Faith; and you may stand acquitted of Ignorance or Disingenuity, as you have only collected and delivered

delivered the Sentiments and Arguments of a Society whom you believe infallible.

As for this Performance of mine, I have not Vanity enough to think it faultless. I am senfible fome Criticks will fay that the Subject is treated too superficially: In answer to which I shall only observe, that the most voluminous Work, were it as well connected, and as plain as mathematical Demonstrations, would make no Impression on the Slothful, the Proud, the Covetous, &c. Brevity is what I have endeayoured at, being perfuaded that if what I have done is right in the main, others will be excited to improve upon it; but if wrong, then the shorter the better: It will hurt no Man's Pocket, nor rob him of above an Hour, if he thinks it not worth a fecond Reading. buman Compositions we can only say, that they are the best which have the fewest Faults; and whether mine be good or bad, that you may make a proper Use of it, is the unfeigned Wish of

Your humble Servant,

A COSMOPQLITE,



2800 ~ · · · .

•

-51/5/11

