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WORKS

Of the REVEREND

WILLIAM LAW, A.M.

VOL. VII.

CONTAINING

- I. The Spirit of Prayer; or, the Soul Rifing out of the Vanity of Time, into the Riches of Eternity. In Two Parts.
- II. The Way to Divine Knowledge; being feveral Dialogues between Humanus, Academicus, Rusticus, and Theophilus.

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Spirit of PRAYER:

OR,

The SOUL Rifing out of the VANITY of TIME

INTO THE

RICHES of ETERNITY.

In TWO PARTS.

PART the FIRST.

By WILLIAM LAW, M. A.

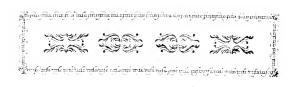
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CHAP. I.

Treating of some Matters preparatory to the Spirit of Prayer.

THE greatest Part of Mankind, may of Christians, may be faid to be afleep; and that particular Way of Life which takes up each Man's Mind, Thoughts, and Actions, may be very well called his particular Dream. This Degree of Vanity is equally visible in every Form and Order of Life. The Learned and the Ignorant, the Rich and the Poor, are all in the same State of Slumber, only paffing away a fhort Life in a different kind of Dream. But why fo? It is because Man has an Eternity within him, is born into this World, not for the fake of living here, not for any Thing this World can give him, but only to have Time and Place, to become either an eternal Partaker of a divine Life with God, or to have an hellish Eternity among fallen Angels:

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And therefore, every Man who has not his Eye, his Heart, and his Hands, continually governed by this twofold Eternity, may be justly faid to be fast asleep, to have no awakened Senfibility of Himfelf. And a Life devoted to the Interests and Enjoyments of this World, spent and wasted in the Slavery of earthly Defires, may be truly called a Dream, as having all the Shortness, Vanity, and Delusion of a Dream; only with this great Difference, that when a Dream is over, nothing is loft but Fictions and Fancies; but when the Dream of Life is ended only by Death, all that Eternity is lost for which we were brought into Being. Now there is no Misery in this World, nothing that makes either the Life or Death of Man to be full of Calamity, but this Blinduess and Insensibility of his State, into which he fo willingly, nay obstinately plunges himself. Every Thing that has the Nature of Evil and Distress in it takes its Rife from hence. Do but suppose a Man to know himfelf, that he comes into this World on no other Errand, but to rife out of the Vanity of Time into the Riches of Eternity; do but suppose him to govern his inward Thoughts and outward Actions by this View of himself, and then to him every Day has loft all its Evil; Prosperity and Adversity

have

have no Difference, because he receives and uses them both in the same Spirit; Life and Death are equally welcome, because equally Parts of his Way to Eternity. For poor and miserable as this Life is, we have all of us free Access to all that is Great, and Good, and Happy, and carry within ourfelves a Key to all the Treasures that Heaven has to bestow upon us.—We starve in the midst of Plenty, groan under Infirmities, with the Remedy in our own Hand; live and die without knowing and feeling any Thing of the One, only Good, whilst we have it in our Power to know and enjoy it in as great a Reality, as we know and feel the Power of this World over us: For Heaven is as near to our Souls, as this World is to our Bodies; and we are created, we are redeemed, to have our Conversation in it. God, the only Good of all intelligent Natures, is not an absent or distant God, but is more prefent in and to our Souls, than our own Bodies; and we are Strangers to Heaven, and without God in the World, for this only Reason, because we are void of that Spirit of Prayer, which alone can, and never fails to unite us with the One, only Good, and to open Heaven and the Kingdom of God within us. A Root set in the finest Soil, in the best Climate, and bleffed with all that Sun, and Air,

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and Rain can do for it, is not in fo fure a Way of its Growth to Perfection, as every Man may be, whose Spirit aspires after all that which God is ready, and infinitely desirous to give him. For the Sun meets not the springing Bud that stretches towards him with half that Certainty, as God, the Source of all Good, communicates himself to the Soul that longs to partake of Him.

We are all of us, by Birth, the Offspring of God, more nearly related to him than we are to one another; for in him we live, and move, and have our Being. The first Man that was brought forth from Gop had the Breath and Spirit of Father, Son, and Holy Ghoft, breathed into him, and fo he became a living Soul. Thus was our first Father born of God, defeended from Him, and flood in Paradite in the Image and Likeness of God. He was the Image and Likeness of God, not with any Regard to his outward Shape or Form, for no Shape has any Likeness to God; but he was in the Image and Likeness of God, because the Holy Trinity had breathed their own Nature and Spirit into him. And as the Deity, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, are always in Heaven, and make Heavento be every where, fo this Spirit, breathed by them into Man, brought Heaven into Man along with it; and to Man was in Heaven, as well as on Earth, that is, in Paradife, which fignifies an heavenly State, or Birth of Life *.

Adam had all that Divine Nature, both as to an heavenly Spirit, and heavenly Body, which the Angels have: But as he was brought forth to be a Lord and Ruler of a new World, created out of the Chaos or Ruins of the Kingdom of fallen Angels; fo it was necessary that he should also have the Nature of this new created World in himself, both as to its Spirit and Materiality. Hence it was, that he had a Body taken from this new created Earth, not fuch dead Earth as we now make Bricks of, but the bleffed Earth of Paradife, that had the Powers of Heaven in it, out of which the Tree of Life itself could grow. Into the Nostrils of this outward Body was the Breath or Spirit of this World breathed; and in this Spirit and Body of this World did the inward celeftial Spirit and Body of Adam dwell: It was the Medium or Means through which he was to have Commerce with this World, become visible to its Creatures, and rule over it and them. Thus flood our first Father; an Angel both as to Body and Spirit (as he will be again after the Refurrection) vet dwelling in a Body and Spirit taken from this new created World, which however was as inferior to him, as subject to him, as the Earth and all its Creatures were. It was no more alive in him, no more brought forth its Nature within him, than Satan and the Serpent were alive in him at his first Creation. And herein lay the Ground of Adam's Ignorance of Good and Evil; it was because his outward Body and the outward World (in which alone were Good and Evil) could not discover their own Nature, or open their own Life within him, but were kept inactive by the Power and Life of the celestial Man within it. And this was Man's first and great Trial; a Trial, not imposed upon him by the mere Will of Gon, or by Way of Experiment; but a Trial necessarily implied in the Nature of his State: He was created an Angel, both as to Body and Spirit; and this Angel stood in an outward Body, of the Nature of the outward World; and therefore, by the Nature of his State, he had his Trial, or Power of choosing, whether he would live as an Angel, using only his outward Body as a means of opening the Wonders of the outward World to the Glory of his Creator; or whether he would turn his Defire to the opening of the bestial Life of the outward World in himfelf, for the Sake of knowing the Good and Evil that were in it. The Fact is certain, that he lusted after the Knowledge

ledge of this Good and Evil, and made use of the Means to obtain it. No fooner had he got this Knowledge, by the opening the bestial Life and Sensibility within him, but in that Day, nay, in that Instant, he died; that is, his heavenly Spirit with its heavenly Body were both extinguished in him; but his Soul, an immortal Fire that could not die, became a poor Slave in Prison of bestial Flesh and Blood. See here the Nature and Necessity of our Redemption; it is to redeem the first Angelic Nature that departed from Adam; it is to make that heavenly Spirit and Body which Adam lost, to be alive again in all the human Nature; and this is called Regeneration. See also the true Reason why only the Son, or Eternal Word of God, could be our Redeemer; it is because He alone, by whom all Things were at first made, could be able to bring to Life again that celestial Spirit and Body which had departed from Adam. See also why our bleffed Redeemer faid, Except a Man be born again, of Water and the Spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. He must be born again of the Spirit, because Adam's first heavenly Spirit was loft; He must be born again of Water, because that heavenly Body which Adam loft, was formed out of the heavenly Materiality, which is called Water.

Thus in the Revelation of St. John, the heavenly Materiality, out of which the Bodies of the Angels and also of Adam were formed, is called a glassy Sea, as being the nearest and truest Representation of it that can be made to our Minds. The Necessity of our regaining our first heavenly Body, is the Neccessity of our eating the Body and Blood of CHRIST. The Necessity of having again our first heavenly Spirit, is declared by the Necessity of our being baptized by the Holy Ghoft. Our Fall is nothing else, but the Falling of our Soul from this celeftial Body and Spirit into a bestial Body and Spirit of this World. Our rising out of our fallen State, or Redemption, is nothing else but the regaining our first angelic Spirit and Body, which in Scripture is called our inward, or new Man, created again in Christ Jesus. See here, lastly, the true Ground of all the Mortifications of Flesh and Blood, required in the Gospel; it is because this bestial Life of this outward World should not have been opened in Man; it is his Separation from God, and Death to the Kingdom of Heaven; and therefore, all its Workings Appetites, and Defires, are to be restrained and kept under, that the first heavenly Life, to which Adam died, may have Room to rife up in us.

But to return. That Adam was thus an Angel at his first Creation, dwelling in an outward Body and outward World, incapable of receiving any Impressions from them, and able to rule them at his Pleafure; that all outward Nature was a State of Life below him, in Subjection to him; that neither Sun, nor Stars, nor Fire, nor Water, nor Earth, nor Stones, could act upon him, or hurt him, is undeniably plain from hence; because his first and great Sin, which cost him his angelica! Life, and took from him his Crown of Glory, confifted in this, that he lufted to know, and took the Means of knowing, what Good and Evil are in the bestial Life of this World: For this plainly demonstrates, that before his Sin, whilft he flood in the first State of his Creation, that he was an Angel in Nature and Power, that neither his own outward Body, nor any Part of outward Nature, had any Power in him or upon him; for had his own outward Body, or any Element of outward Nature, had any Power to act upon him, to make any Impressions, or raise any Sensations in him, he could not have been ignorant of Good and Evil in this World. Therefore, feeing that his eating of the forbidding Tree, was that alone which opened this Knowledge in him, it is a Demonstration, that in his first

State he was in this World as an Angel, that was put into the Possession of it only to rule as a superior Being over it; that he was to have no Share of its Life and Nature, no Feeling of Good or Evil from it, but to act in it as an heavenly Artist, that had Power and Skill to open the Wonders of GoD in every Power of outward Nature. An Angel, we read, used at a certain Time to come down into a Pool at Jerusalem; the Water stirred by the Angel gave forth its Virtues, but the Angel felt no Impressions of Weight, or Cold from the Water. This is an Image of Adam's first Freedom from, and Power over all outward Nature. He could, wherever he went, do as this Angel did, make every Element, and elementary Thing, discover all the Riches of Gon that were hidden in it, without feeling any Impressions of any kind from it. This was to have been the Work both of Adam and his Offspring, to make all the Creation shew forth the Glory of God, to spread Paradise over all the Earth, till the Time came, that all the Good in this World was to be called back to its first State, and all the Evil in every Part left to be poffessed by the Devil and his Angels. But fince He fell from this first State into an Animal of this World, his Work is changed, and he must

now labour with Sweat to till the curfed Earth, both for Himfelf and the Beast's upon it.

Let us now confider fome plain and important Truths, that follow from what has been faid above.

First, It is plain that the Sin and Fall of Adam did not consist in this, viz. that he had only committed a single Ast of Disobedience, and so might have been just as He was before, if God had pleased to overlook this single Ast of Disobedience, and not to have brought a Curse upon him and his Posterity for it.—Nothing of this is the Truth of the Matter, either on the Part of God, or on the Part of Man.

Secondly, It is plain also that the Command of God, not to lust after, and eat of the forbidden Tree, was not an arbitrary Command of God, given at Pleasure, or as a mere Trial of Man's Obedience; but was a most kind and loving Information given by the God of Love to his new-born Offspring, concerning the State He was in with Regard to the outward World: Warning him to withdraw all Desire of entering into a Sensibility of its Good and Evil; because such Sensibility could not be had, without his immediate dying to

that divine and heavenly Life which he then enjoyed. Eat not, fays the God of Love, of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil, for in the Day thou eatoft thereof thou wilt furely die.

As if it had been faid, 'I have brought 'Thee into this Paradife, with fuch a Nature as the Angels have in Heaven. By the ' Order and Dignity of thy Creation, every 'Thing that lives and moves in this World is made subject to Thee, as to their Ruler, 'I have made Thee in thy outward Body of this World, to be for a Time a little lower than the Angels, till Thou hast brought forth a numerous Offspring, fit for that 'Kingdom which They have loft. The World around Thee, and the Life which is ' newly awakened in it, is much lower than 'Thou art; of a Nature quite inferior to thine. It is a grofs, corruptible State of 'Things, that cannot stand long before me; but must for a while bear the Marks of those Creatures, which first made Evil to be known in the Creation. The Angels, f that first inhabited this Region, where Thou art to bring forth a new Order of Beings, were great and powerful Spirits, highly en-6 dowed with the Riches and Powers of their · Creator. Whilst they stood (as the Order or Creation requires) in Meekness and Refignation,

fignation, under their Creator, nothing was ' impossible to them; there was no End of ' their glorious Powers throughout their whole · Kingdom. Perpetual Scenes of Light, and 6 Glory, and Beauty, were rifing and chang-' ing through all the Height and Depth of their glaffy Sea, merely at their Will and · Pleafure. But finding what Wonders of Light and Glory they could perpetually bring forth; how all the Powers of Eterni-'tv, treasured up in their glassy Sea, unfold-'ed themselves, and broke forth in ravishing ' Forms of Wonder and Delight, merely in Dedience to their Call; they began to ad-' mire and even adore themselves, and to fan-'ev that there was some Infinity of Power bidden in themselves, which they supposed was kept under, and suppressed, by that Meekness, and Subjection to God, under which they afted. Fired and intoxicated with this proud Imagination, they boldly * refolved, with all their eternal Energy and Strength, to take their Kingdom, with all its Glories, to themselves, by eternally abi juring all Meekness and Submission to God. ' No fooner did their eternal potent Defires ' fly in this Direction of a Revolt from God, but in the Swiftness of a Thought Heaven was loft; and they found themselves dark 'Spirits,

(16) · Spirits, stripped of all their Light and Glory. ' Instead of Rising up above God (as they ' hoped) by breaking off from Him, there ' was no End of their eternal Sinking into ' new Depths of Slavery, under their own felf-tormenting Natures. As a Wheel going down a Mountain, that has no Bottom, ' must continually keep on its Turning, so are they whirled down by the Impetuofi-4 ty of their own wrong turned Wills, in a continual Descent from the Fountain of all Glory, into the bottomless Depths of their own dark, fiery, working Powers: In no 6 Hell, but what their own natural Strength ' had awakened; bound in no Chains, but their own unbending, hardened Spirits; 4 made fuch, by their renouncing, with all their eternal Strength, all Meeknefs, and Subjection to God. In that Moment, the beautiful Materiality of their Kingdom, their glaffy Sea in which they dwelt, was by the wrathful rebellious Workings of these apostate Spirits broke all into Pieces, and became a black Lake, a horrible Chaos of · Fire and Wrath, Thickness and Darkness, 6 A Height and Depth of the confused, di-' vided, fighting Properties of Nature. My creating Fiat stopped the Workings of these

' rebellious Spirits, by dividing the Ruins of their

their wasted Kingdom, into an Earth, a · Sun, Stars, and seperated Elements. Had not this Revolt of Angels brought forth that · disorded Chaos, no such Materiality as this outward World is made of had ever been known. Gross compacted Earth, Stones, Rocks, wrathful Fire here, dead Water there, fighting Elements, with all their gross ' Vegetables and Animals, are Things not 6 known in Eternity, and will be only feen in Time, till the great Defigns are finished, for which Thou art brought forth in Para-6 dife. And then, as a Fire awakened by the Rebel Creature, began all the Diforders of ' Nature, and turned that glassy Sea into a ' Chaos, fo a last Fire, kindled at my Word, 6 shall thoroughly purge the Floor of this World. In those purifying Flames the Sun, the Stars, the Air, the Earth and War ter, shall part with all their Dross, Dead-' nefs, and Division, and all become again that first heavenly Materiality, a glassy Sea ' of everlasting Light and Glory, in which ' Thou and thy Offspring shall sing Hallelu-' jahs to all Eternity. Look not therefore, · thou Child of Paradife, thou Son of Eterinity, look not with a longing Eye after any · Thing in this outward World. There are

the Remains of the fallen Angels in it; Thou B · haft

(8r) haft nothing to do in it, but as a Ruler over it. It stands before Thee, as a Mvs-' tery big with Wonders; and Thou, whilft ' an Angel in Paradite, hast Power to open ' and display them all. It flands not in thy 'Sphere of Existence; it is, as it were, but ' a Picture, and transitory Figure of Things; for all that is not Eternal is but as an I-' mage in a Glass, that seems to have a Reality, which it has not. The Life which ' fprings up in this Figure of a World, in ' fuch an infinite Variety of Kinds and De-' grees, is but as a Shadow; it is a Life of fuch Days and Years, as in Eternity have ono Distinction from a Moment. It is a Life of fuch Animals and Infects, as are ' without any divine Sense, Capacity, or ' Feeling. Their Natures have nothing in

them but what I commanded this new 6 modelled Chaos, this Order of Stars and ' fighting Elements, to bring forth.

' Now Adam, observe, I will open to Thee a great Mystery. The heavenly Materia-· lity of the Angels Kingdom before their e Revolt was a glaffy Sea, a Mirror of beau-' teous Forms, Figures, Virtues, Powers, Ca-

6 lours, and Sounds, which were perpetually ' fpringing up, appearing and changing in

an infinite Variety, to the Manifestation of

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6 the Wonders of the divine Nature, and to the Joy of all the Angelical Kingdom. This heavenly Materiality had its Fruits and Wegetables, much more real than any that grow in Time, but as different from the Groffness of the Fruits of this World, as ' the heavenly Body of an Angel in different from the Body of the groffest Beast upon Earth. In this angelical Kingdom the one ' Element (which is now in four Parts) was ' then a fruitful Mother of Wonders, con-' tinually bringing forth new Forms and Figures of Life; not Animals, Beafts, or In-' fects, but beautiful Figures, and ideal Forms of the endless Divinbility, and Degrees of Life, which only broke forth as delightful · Wonders of the Depth of the Riches of ' the Divine Nature, and to tune the Voices of Angels with Songs of Praise to the infi-' nite Source of Life. And hence, O Adam, is that endless infinite Variety both of the ' animal and vegetable Life in this perishable World. For no Fruits of Vegetables could 6 have forung up in the divided Elements, 6 but because they are the divided Parts of 6 that one heavenly Materiality, or glaffy Sea ' in which angelical Fruits had formerly 6 grown forth. No animal Life could have arofe from Stars, Air, and Water, but be-

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s cause they are all of them the gross Remains of that one Element, in which the Figures and Images of Life had once rifen up in fuch an infinite Variety of Degrees 4 and Kinds. Hence it was, that when my creating Fiat spoke to these new ranged Stars and Elements, and bid Life awake in them all according to its Kind, they all obeyed my Word, and every Property of Nature strove to bring forth, after the Kind and Manner as it had done in the Region of Eternity. This, my Son, is the Source and · Original of all that infinite Variety, and Degrees of Life, both of Animals and Vegetables in this World. It is because all outward Nature, being fallen from Heaven, must yet, as well as it can, do and work as it had done in Heaven.

as it had done in Heaven.
In Heaven all Births and Growths, all
Figures and spiritual Forms of Life, though
infinite in Variety, are yet all of a heavenly
Kind, and only so many Manifestations of
the Goodness, Wisdom, Beauty, and Riches
of the Divine Nature. But in this new
modelled Chaos, where the Disorders that
were raised by Lucifer are not wholly removed, but Evil and Good must stand in
Strife till the last purifying Fire, here every
Kind and Degree of Life, like the World
from

from whence it fprings, is a Mixture of Good and Evil in its Birth.

'Therefore, my Son, be content with thy

' angelical Nature, be content, as an Angel in

· Paradife, to eat Angels Food, and to rule

over this mixed, imperfect, and perifhing

' World, without partaking of its corruptible,

' impure and perishing Nature. Lust not

to know bow the Animals feel the Evil and

Good which this Life affords them: for if

' Thou couldst feel what they feel, Thou

' must be as they are: Thou canst not have

their Sensibility unless Thou hast their Na-

ture: Thou canst not at once be an Angel

and an earthly Animal. If the bestial Life

is raifed up in Thee, the fame Instant the

heavenly Birth of thy Nature must die in

Thee. Therefore turn away thy Lust and

'Imagination from a Tree, that can only

' help Thee to the Knowledge of fuch Good

and Evil, as belongs only to the Animals

of this outward World; for nothing but

the bestial Nature can receive Good or Evil

from the Stars and Elements; they have

6 no Power, but over that Life which pro-

ceeds from them. Eat therefore only the

Food of Paradife; be content with Angels

Bread; for if thou eatest of this Tree, it

6 will unavoidably awaken and open the B 2 bestial

bestial Life within Thee; and in that Mos

6 ment all that is heavenly must die, and

cease to have any Power in Thee. And

"Thou must fall into a Slavery for Life

· under the divided fighting Powers of Stars

and Elements. Stripped of thy angelical

' Garment, that hid thy outward Body un-

der its Glory, thou wilt become more

' naked than any Beast upon earth, be forced

' to feck from Beafts a Covering, to hide Thee

' from the Sight of thine own Eyes. A

' shameful, fearful, fickly, wanting, suffer-

ing, and diffrested Heir of the same speedy

· Death in the Dust of the Earth, as the poor

' Beafts, whom Thou will thus have made

' to be thy Brethren.'

This Paraphrase I leave to the Reslection of the Reader, and proceed to shew;

Thirdly, That the Mifery, Diffress, and woful Condition, which Adam by his Transgreffion brought upon Himfelf, and all his Posterity, was not the Effect of any severe vindictive Wrath in God, calling for Juffice to his offended Sovereignty, and inflicting Pains and Punishments suitable to the Greatnefs of his just Indignation and Anger at the disobedient Creature.

If Adam, contrary to the Will of God, and for the fake of fome new-fancied Knowledge, had broken both his own Legs, and put out both his Eyes, could it with any flew of Truth and Reason have been said, that GoD. in the Severity of his Wrath at so heinous an Offence, had punished Adam with Lameness and Blindness? and if it be further supposed, that God seeing Adam lying in this lame and blind Condition, came and spoke kindly to him, informing him of a Secret of Love which He had in Heaven, which he promifed to fend him immediately by his highest Messenger of Love; assuring him, that by the Use of this heavenly Secret or divine Power, his Legs and Eyes should, in fome Course of Time, be infallibly restored to him, even in a better State than they were in at the first; must it not be still more unreasonable and absurd, to charge any thing of this Lameness and Blindness upon a Wrath in God kindled against Adam? Nay, is it not clear, in the highest Degree, that in all this Matter Adam had nothing from Gop, but the Overflowings of mere Love and Goodnefs, and that he had no Lamenefs and Blindness, but from his own voluntary Acts upon himfelf?

This is a fimple, but clear Representation

of the Case, how Matters stood betwixt Gor and our first Father, when by his own Act and Deed he extinguished that divine Life, in which Gop had created him. Adam had no more hurt, no more Evil done to Him at his Fall, than the very Nature of his own Action brought along with it upon himfelf. He lusted to have the Sensibility of that Good and Evil which the Beafts of this World have. He was told, that it could not be had without the Lofs of his heavenly Life; because such Loss was as necessarily implied in the Nature of the Thing itself, as Blindness is implied in the Extinction of Eyes. However, he ventured to make the Trial, and chose to eat of That, which could and did open this Senfibility of earthly Good and Evil in him. No fooner was this Senfibility opened in him, but he found it to be a Subjection and Slavery to all outward Nature, to Heat and Cold, to Pains and Sicknefs, Horror of Mind, diffurbed Paffions, Mifery, and Fears of Death. Which is in other Words only faying, that he found it to be an Extinction of that divine angelical Nature, which till then had kept him infenfible, and incapable of any hurtful Impressions, from any or all the Powers of this World. Therefore, to charge his miferable

scrable State as a Punishment inflicted upon him by the fevere Wrath of an incenfed Gop, is the same Absurdity, as in the former fupposed Lameness and Blindness. Because the whole Nature of all that miserable Change, both as to Body and Soul, which then came upon him, was neither more nor less than what was necessarily implied in that which he chose to do to himself. And therefore it had nothing of the Nature of a Punishment inflicted from without, but was only that which his own Action had done in and to himfelf; Just as the Man that puts out his own Eyes, has only that Darkness and Blindness which his own Action has brought forth in Limself.

From this short yet plain and true Account of this Matter, we are at once delivered from a Load of Difficulties that have been raised about the Fall of Man, and Original Sin. It has been a great Question, How could the Goodness of God punish so finall and single an Act of Disobedience in Adam, with so great a Punishment? Here the Sovereignty of God has been appealed to, and has set the Matter right; and from this Sovereignty, thus afferted, came forth the Systems of absolute Election, and absolute Reprobation. But for our Comfort it appears,

that the Question here put concerns neither God nor Man, that it relates not at all to the Matter, and has no Existence, but in the Brains of those that formed it, For the Action in which Adam's Sin confifted, was fuch an Act, as in itself implied all that miserable Change that came upon him, and fo was not a fmall or fingle Act of Difobedience, nor had the least Punishment of any kind inflicted by God upon it. All that God did on this Transgreffion was mere Love, Compaffion, and Relief administered to it. All the Sovereignty that God here shewed, was a Sovereignty of Love to the fallen Creature. So that all the Volumes on this Question may be laid aside, as quite beside the Point. Another, and the greatest Question of all, and which Divines of all Sorts have been ever folving, and vet never have folved, is this; How can it confift with the Goodness of God, to impute the Sin of Adam to all bis Posterity? But here, to our Comfort again, it may be faid, that this Queftion is equally a vain Fiction with the other, and has nothing to do with the Procedure of God towards Mankind. For there is no Imputation of the Sin of Adam to his Posterity, and fo no Foundation for a Dispute upon it. How abfurd would it be to fay, that God imputes the Nature, or the Body and Soul of Adam to his Posterity? for have they not the Nature

Nature of Adam by a natural Birth from him, and not by Imputation from God? Now this is all the Sin that Adam's Posterity have from him, they have only their Flesh and Blood, their Body and Soul from him, by a Birth from him, and not imputed to them from Gop. Instead therefore of the former Question, which is quite beside the Matter, it should have been asked thus, How was it confishent with the Goodness of Gop. that Adam could not generate Children of a Nature and Kind quite superior to himself? This is the only Question that can be asked with relation to GoD; and yet it is a Question whose Abfurdity confutes itself. For the only Reason why Sin is found in all the Sons of Adam is this, it is because Adam of earthly Flesh and Blood cannot bring forth a holy Angel out of himfelf, but must beget children of the same Nature and Condition with himself. And therefore here again it may be truly faid, that all the laborious Volumes on God's imputing Adam's Sin to his Posterity, ought to be confidered as wafte Paper *.

But farther, As it is thus evident, from the Nature of *Adam*'s Transgression, that all his Misery came from the Nature of his own Action, and that nothing was inflicted upon him

^{*} See Appeal to all that Doubt, &c. Fage 198. Letter to the Bishop of London, Page 70.

from a Wrath or Anger in God at him, fo is it still much more so, from a Consideration of the Divine Nature. For it is a glorious and joyful Truth (however suppressed in various Systems of Divinity) that from Eternity to Eternity, no Spark of Wrath ever was, or ever will be, in the holy Tri-une God. If a Wrath of God was any where, it must be every where, if it burned once, it must burn to all Eternity. For every thing that is in God himfelf is boundless, incapable of any Increase or Diminution without Beginning and without End. It is as good Senfe, as confiftent with the Divine Nature, to fay that God, moved by a Wrath in and from Himfelf, began the Creation, as that a Wrath in God ever punished any Part of it. Nature and Creature is the only Source from whence, and the Seat in which, Wrath, Pain, and Vexation can dwell. Nor can they ever break forth either in Nature or Creature, but so far as either this, or that, has loft its State in God. This is as certain, as that Storms and Tempests, Thunder and Lightnings, have no Existence in Heaven. Gop, considered in Himfelf, is as infinitely separate from all Poslibility of doing Hurt, or willing Pain to any Creature, as he is from a Poslibility of suffering Pain or Hurt from the Hand of a Man. And

And this, for this plain Reason, because He is in himself, in his holy Trinity, nothing else but the boundless Abyss of all that is Good, and Sweet and Amiable, and therefore stands in the utmost Contrariety to every Thing that is not a Bleffing, in an eternal Impoffibility of willing and intending a Moment's Pain or Hurt to any Creature. For from this unbounded Source of Goodness and Perfection, nothing but infinite Streams of Bleffing are perpetually flowing forth upon all Nature and Creature, in a more inceffant Plenty, than Rays of Light stream from the Sun. And as the Sun has but one Nature, and can give forth nothing but the bleffings of Light, fo the holy Tri-une God has but one Nature and Intent towards all the Creation, which is, to pour fourth the Riches and Sweetness of his divine Perfections, upon every Thing that is capable of them, and according to its Capacity to receive them.

The Goodness of Godd breaking forth into a Desire to communicate Good, was the Cause and the Beginning of the Creation. Hence it follows, that to all Eternity God can have no Thought or Intent towards the Creature, but to communicate Good; because He made the Creature for this sole End, to receive Good. The first Motive towards the Creature is unchange-

changable; it takes its Rife from God's Defire to communicate Good; and it is an eternal Impossibility, that any thing can ever come from God, as his Will and Purpose towards the Creature, but that fame Love and Goodness will first created it: He must always will that to it, which He willed at the Creation of it. This is the amiable Nature of God, He is the Good, the unchangeable! overflowing Fountain of Good, that fends forth nothing but Good to all Eternity. He is the Love itself, the unmixed, unmeasurable Love, doing nothing but from Love, giving nothing but Gifts of Love to every Thing that He has made; requiring nothing of all his Creatures, but the Spirit and Fruits of that Love which brought them into Being. Oh how fweet is this Contemplation of the Heighth and Depth of the Riches of Divine Love! with what Attraction must it draw every thoughtful Man, to return Love for Love to this overflowing Fountain of boundlefs Goodnefs? what Charms has that Religion, which difcovers to us our Existence in, Relation to, and Dependence upon this Ocean of divine Love! View every Part of our Redemption, from Adam's first Sin to the Resurrection of the Dead, and you will find nothing but fucceflive Mysteries of that first Love

Love which created Angels and Men. All the Mysteries of the Gospel are only so many Marks and Proofs of God's desiring to make his Love triumph, in the removal of Sin and Disorder from all Nature and Creature*.

But to return, and confider farther the Nature of Adam's Fall, We have feen that it confifted of no arbitrary Punishment inflicted on him by a Wrath raifed in God, but was only fuch a state of Misery, as his own Action necessarily brought upon him. Let us now see what happened to his Soul a little more distinctly, and how it differed from what it was before his Fall in its heavenly State.

The Angels that kept their State, and those that fell from it, were at first of one and the same Nature; the Angels that fell did not lose all the Nature, for then they must have fallen into nothing; they only lost the heavenly and divine Part of it, and therefore there is something still remaining in them that is also in the holy Angels, and which is common to both of them. Now this which they did not lose, because it cannot be lost, is a certain Root of Life, or Ground of their Existence, which when once in Being cannot be broken, and in which the unceasing Eternity or Immortality of their Nature consists, a Root or first Ground of Life, equally capable of a Hea-

^{*} Spirit of Love, Part the Second, Page 1-18. 71.

venly Birth, or of a Birth and Growth into Hell. Now that there is this Root of Life in Angels, and that it is fomething quite diffiner from their heavenly Nature, is very plain from hence, that the Devils have loft their keavenly, and yet have kept their eternal and immortal Nature; therefore that in which their Eternity and Immortality coulifts, must be fomething entirely diffinct from their heavenly Nature, and must be also the same with that, in which the Eternity and Immortality of the holy Angels consists. For the fallen Angels have no other eternal Root in them, but that which they had before their Fall, and which they brought from Heaven; and therefore that which is, and must be eternal and undying in their Nature, is the fame eternal Root of Life, which is in the Angels that kept their State. And confequently the only Difference betwixt an Angel and a Devil is this, that in the Angel its eternal Root of Life generates a Birth of the Light and holy Spirit of God in it; and in a Devil this eternal Root of Life has loft this Birth, and the Power of bringing it forth again. Now here is to be truly feen the real Difference betwixt the Soul of Adam before and after his Fall. Before his Fall, it had the Nature of an Angel of Gop, in which the divine Birth of the Light

Light and holy Spirit of God sprung up; but when contrary to the Will and Command of God, a bestial Life was awakened in him. the heavenly Life was necessarily extinguished. The Soul therefore having lost that heavenly Birth which made it like an Angel of GoD, had nothing remaining in it but that eternal and immortal Root of Life, which is the very Essence of a fallen Angel. But here we must observe a great and happy Difference betwixt the Soul of Adam, though dead to all that was heavenly, and the Soul of a Devil. The Angels that extinguished the Birth of Heaven in themselves, fell directly into the horrible Depths of their own ftrong felf-tormenting Nature, or their own Hell, and that for these two Reasons.

First, Because there was no where else for them to fall into, but into this tormenting Sensibility of their own siery, wrathful, darkened Nature.

Secondly, Because their Revolt from God was an Attempt and Intent to be higher and greater, by awakening and trusting to their own natural Powers, than they had hitherto been by Submission to God. They would have a Greatness that sprung only from themfelves, and therefore they found That which they sought, they sound themselves left to all

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the Greatness that was in themselves, and that was their Hell, viz. a siery Strength of a self-tormenting Nature, because separate from the one Source of Light and Love of Peace and Joy.

But Adam, though his Soul was as entirely dead to Heaven as the Souls of the Devils were, yet fell not into their Hell, for these two Reasons.

First, Because his Angelical Man dwelt in a Body taken from this outward World, which Body did not die at his Transgression therefore his Soul that had lost his Heavenlý Light, did not fall directly into the Devil's Hell, but it fell into a Body of Earthly Flesh and Blood, which being capable of the Enjoyments and Satisfactions of this Life, could whilst it lasted, keep the Soul insensible of its own fallen State, and hellish Condition.

Secondly, Because Adam not aspiring to be above, or without God, by his own proud Strength, but only lusting to enter into a Senfibility of the Good and Evil of the bestial Life of this World, he found only That which he sought, and sell into no other State or Mifery, than that bestial Life, which his own Actions and desires had opened in him. And therefore this outward World stood him in great Stead, it prevented his immediate Falling into the State of Fallen Angels.

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But then as there was nothing that kept him out of the Hell of Fallen Angels, but his Body of Earthly Flesh and Blood, and as this was now as mortal in him, as it was in the Beasts, and lay at the Mercy of a thousand Accidents, that could every Moment take it from him, so he was in his fallen State standing as it were on the Brinks of Hell, liable every Moment to be pushed into it*.

See here the deep Ground and abfolute Necessity of that new Birth of the Word, Son and Spirit of God, which the Scripture speaks so much of. It is because our Soul, as fallen, is quite dead to, and separate from the Kingdom of Heaven, by having lost the Light and Spirit of God in itself; and therefore it is, and must be incapable of entering into heaven, till by this new Birth the Soul gets again its first Heavenly Nature.

If thou hast nothing of this Birth when thy Body dies, then thou hast only that *Root* of Life in Thee which the devils have, thou art as far from Heaven, and as incapable of it as they are; thy Nature is their Nature, and therefore their Habitation must be thine. For nothing can possibly hinder thy Union with Fallen Angels, when thou diest, but a Birth

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^{*} See Grounds and Reafors of Regeneration. P. 6.—12, P. 39-48.

of That in thy Soul, which the fallen Angels have loft.

How pitiable therefore, or rather how hurtful is that Learning, which uses all its Art of Words, to avoid and lofe the true Sense of our Saviour's Doctrine concerning the new Birth, which is necessary to fallen Man, by holding that the passages afferting the new Birth are only a figurative, strong Form of Words concerning fomething, that is not really a Birth or Growth of a new Nature, but may, according to the best Rules of Criticism, fignify either our Entrance into the Society of Christians by the Rite of Baptism, or fuch a new Relation as a Scholar may have with his Mafter, who by a Conformity to Terms of Union, or by copying his Ways and Manners, may, by a Figure of Speech, be faid to be born again of him.

Now let it here be observed, that no Passage of Scripture is to be called, or esteemed as a figurative Expression, but where the literal Meaning cannot be allowed, as implying something that is either bad in itself or impossible, or inconsistent with some plain and undeniable Dostrines of Scripture. Now that this is not the Case here is very evident. For who will presume to say, that for the Soul of sallen Man to be born again of the Son, or Light,

Light, and Holy Spirit of God, is in the literal Sense of the Words a Thing bad in itself, or impossible, or inconsistent with any plain and undeniable Dictrines of Scripture? The Critics therefore, who in this Matter leave the literal Meaning of the Words, and have Recourse to a figurative Sense, or without Excuse, and have nothing they can urge as a Reason for so doing, but their own Skill in Words. But it may be further added, as a just Charge against these Critics, that their fixing these Passages to a figurative Meaning, is not only without any Ground or Reason for so doing, but is also a bad Meaning, impossible to be true, and utterly inconfiftent with the most plain and fundamental Doctrines of Scripture. Now that this is the Case here, may in Part be feen by the following Instance.

Let it be supposed, that an human Body has lost the Light and Air of this World, and was in a State of Death, because both these were quite extinguished in it. Must it not be said, that this human Body cannot see, or enter again into the Life of this World, unless the Light and Air of this World get again a new Birth in it: Is there here any Occasion, or any Room to form a Doubt, how these Words are to be understood, or any Possibility to mistake the Meaning of them?

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What a *Philosopher* would he be, who for fear of being called an *Anthusiast*, should here deny the *literal* Meaning of a new Birth of *Light* and *Air*, and think himself sufficiently justified in flying from it, because in his great Reading he had seen the Words, *Birth*, *Light* and *Air*, sometimes, and upon some Occasions, used only in a figurative Scrife?

Now this is exactly, and to a Tittle the Case of the Soul, as fallen, and lying in the same State of Death to the kingdom of God, till a new Birth of the Light and Spirit of God be again brought forth in it. And therefore the Necessity of understanding these words in their literal Meaning, the Absurdity of flying to a figurative Sense of the new Birth, and the Impossibility of that being the true one, is equally plain and certain in both these Cases.

Now that the Soul, as fallen, is in this real State of Death, is a Doctrine not only plain from the whole Tenor of Scripture, but affirmed in all Systems of Divinity. For all hold, and teach, that Man unredcemed must at the Death of his Body have fallen into a State of Miscry, like that of the fallen Angels. But how can this be true, unless it be true, that the Life of Heaven

was extinguished in the Soul, and that Man had really loft that Light and Spirit of God, which alone can make any Being capable of living in Heaven? All therefore that I have here, and elsewhere said, concerning the Death of the Soul by its Fall, and its wanting a real new Birth of the Son and Holy Spirit of God in it, in order to its Salvation, cannot be denied, but by giving up this great fundamental Doctrine, namely, That Man in his fallen State, and unredeemed, must have been eternally lost. For it cannot be true, that the Fall of Man unredeemed would have kept him for ever out of Heaven, but because his Fall had absolutely put an End to the Life of Heaven in his Soul.

On the other Hand, it cannot be true that Jesus Christ is his Redeemer, and does deliver him from his fallen State, unless it be true, that Jesus Christ helps him to a new Birth of that Light and Spirit of God which was extinguished by his Fall. For nothing could possibly be the Redemption, or Recovery of Man, but Regeneration alone. His Misery was his having lost the Life and Light of Heaven from his Soul, and therefore nothing in all the Universe of Nature, but a new Birth of that which he had

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lost, could be his Deliverance from his fallen State.

And therefore if Angels after Angels had come down from Heaven to affure him, that God had no Anger at him, he would still have been in the same belples State; nay, had they told him, that God had Pity and Compassion towards him, he had yet been unbelped; because in the Nature of the Thing, nothing could make so much as a Beginning of his Deliverance, but that which made a Beginning of a new Birth in him, and nothing could fully effect his Recovery, but which perfectly finished the new Birth of all that heavenly Life which he had lost.

The Gospel tells us of a certain Man that fell among Thieves, who stripped him, and wounded him, and left him half dead; that first a *Priest*, then a *Levite* coming that Way, both of them avoided the poor Man, by passing on the other Side.

Here it is plain, that this Priest and Levite left the poor Man in the fame belpies. State in which they found him. Let it now be supposed, that instead of going on the other Side of the Road, they had come up to him, and poured Oil and Wire into his Wounds, only in a figurative Sense of the Words.

Words, that is, that they had spoke such Words to him, Words to foft, so oily and reviving, that in a just Figure of Speech, they might be called a pouring of Wine and Oil into his Wounds. Now had they done this, must it not still be said, that the poor Man's Wounds and Nakedness were still left in their first belple/s State? And all for this plain Reafon, because the poor Man was naked and wounded, not in a figurative Sense of the Words, but really and truly, and therefore could have no Help or Benefit, but from real Oil and Wine really poured into his Wounds. And for the fame plain Reason, the fatal Soul, really dead to the Kingdom of Heaven, can have no Help but by a new Birth of the Light and Spirit of Heaven, really brought forth again in it. When Adam lay in his death Wounds to the Kingdom of God, had the highest Order of Archangels or Scraphins come by that Way, they could only have done as the Priest and Levite did, go on the other Side; or if they had come up to him, and done all they could for him, it could only have been fuch a Good or Relief to him, as by a Figure of Speech might be fo called.

For as Adam had extinguished the Light and Spirit of Cop in Limself, so no one could

could be the good Samaritan to him, or pour that Wine and Oil into his Wounds which they wanted, but He who was the Author and Source of Light and Life to every Being that lives in heaven.

One would wonder how any Persons, that believe the great Mystery of our Redemption who adore the Depths of the Divine Goodnefs, in that the Son of God, the fecond Person in the Trinity, became a Man himself, in order to make it possible for Man by a Birch from him to enter again into the Kingdom of Gop, should yet seek to, and contend for, not a real, but a figurative Sente of a new Birth in JESUS CHRIST. IS there any Thing more inconfistent than this? Or can any Thing strike more directly at the Heart of the whole Nature of our Redemption? God became Man, took upon him a Birth from the fallen Nature. But why was this done? Or wherein lies the adorable Depth of this Mystery? How does all this manifest the Infinity of the Divine Love towards Man? It is because nothing less than this mysterious Incarnation (which aftonishes Angels) could open a Way or begin a Possibility, for fallen Man to be born again from above, and made again a Partaker of the Divine Nature. It was becaufe

cause Man was become so dead to the Kingdom of Heaven, that there was no Help for him through all Nature. No Powers, no Abilities of the highest Order of Creatures, could kindle the least Spark of Life in him, or help him to the least Glimpse of that heavenly Light which he had loft. Now when all Nature and Creature stood round about Adam as unable to help him, as he was to help himfelf, and all of them unable to help him, for this Reason, because that which he had loft was the Life and Light of Heaven, how glorious, how adorable is that Mystery which enables us to fay, that when Man laid thus incapable of any Relief from all the Powers and Possibilities of Nature, that then the fon, the Word of God, entered by a Birth into this fallen Nature that by this mysterious Incarnation all the fallen Nature might be born again of him according to the Spirit, in the fame Reality, as they were born of Adam according to the Flesh? Look at this Mystery in this true Light, in this plain Sense of Scripture. and then you must be forced to fall down before it, in Adoration of it. For all that is great and aftonishing in the Goodness of God, all that is glorious and happy with Regard

Regard to Man, is manifestly contained in it.

But tell me, I pray, what becomes of all this, what is there left in any Part of the Mystery, if this new Birth, for the Sake of which God became Man, is not really a new Birth in the Thing itself, is not, as the Scripture affirms, a real Birth of the Son and Spirit of God in the Soul, but fomething or other, this or that, which the Critics fay, may be called a new Birth by a certain Figure of Speech? Is not this to give up all our Redemption at once, and a turning all the Mysteries of our Salvation into mere empty unmeaning Terms of Speech? He that should deny the Reality of the Refurrection, upon pretence that by the Rules of Criticism, it needs not signify a real coming out of a State of Natural Death, might have more to fay for himfelf both from Reason and Scripture, than he that denies the Reality of the new Birth in Christ Insus. For this new Birth is not a Part, but the Whale of our Salvation. Every Thing in Religion, from the Beginning to the End of Time, is only for the Sake of it. Nothing does us any Good, but either as is helps forward our Receneration, or as it is a true Fruit or Effect of it.

All the glad Tidings of the Gospel, all the Benefits of our Saviour, however variously expressed in Scripture, all center in this one Point, that He is become our Light, our Life, our Refurrection, our Holineis and Salvation; that we are in Him new Creatures, created again unto Righteousness, born again of Him, from above, of the Spirit of God. Every Thing in the Gospel is for the Sake of this new Creature, this new Man in CHRIST JESUS, and nothing is regarded without it. What Excuse therefore can be made for that Learning, which, robbed us of the true Fruits of the Tree of Life, leaves us nothing to feed upon but the dry Dust of Words?

I am the Vine, Ye are the Branches. Here Christ, our fecond Adam, uses this Similitude to teach us, that the new Birth that we are to have from Him is real, in the most strict and literal Sense of the Words, and that there is the same Nearness of Relation betwixt Him and his true Disciples, that there is betwixt the Vine and its Branches, that He does all that in us and for us, which the Vine does to its Branches. Now the Life of the Vine must be really derived

into the Branches, they cannot be Branches till the Birth of the Vine is brought forth in them. And therefore as fure as the Birth of the Vine must be brought forth in the Branches, so fure is it that we must be born again of our second Adam; and that unless the Life of the Holy Jesus be in us by a Birth from Him, we are as dead to Him, and the Kingdom of God, as the Branch is dead to the Vine, from which it is broken off.

Again our Bleffed Saviour favs, Without me ye can do Nothing. The Question is, When, or how a Man may be faid to be without CHRIST? Confider again the Vine and its Branches: A Branch can then only to be faid to be without its Vine when the Vegetable Life of the Vine is no longer in it. This is the only Sense in which we can be faid to be without CHRIST; when He is no longer in us, as a Principle of a heavenly Life, we are then without Him, and fo can do Nothing, that is, Nothing that is good or holy. A CHRIST not in us, is the fame Thing as a CHRIST not ours. If we are only fo far with Christ, as to own and receive the History of his Birth, Person, and Character, if this is all that we have of Him, we are as much without Him, as much left to ourselves, as little helped by Him, as those evil Spirits which cried out, We know Thee

who thou art, the Holy One of God. For those evil Spirits, and all the fallen Angels, are totally without Christ, have no Benefit from Him, for this one and only Reason, because Christ is not in Them Nothing of the Son of God is generated or born in them. Therefore every Son of Adam, that has not something of the Son of God generated, or born within Him, is as much without Christ, as destitute of all Help from Him, as those evil Spirits who could only make an outward Confession of Him.

It is the Language of Scripture, that Christ in us is our Hope of Glory that CHRIST formed in us, living, growing, and raising his own Life and Spirit in us, is our only Salvation. And indeed all this is plain from the Nature of the Thing; for fince the Serpent, Sin. Death, and Hell, are all effentially within us, the very Growth of our Nature, must not our Redemption be equally inward, an inward effential Death to this State of our Souls, and an inward Growth of a contrary Life within us? If Adam was only an outward Person, if his whole Nature was not our Nature, born in us, and derived from Him into us, it would be Nonfense to say that his Fall is our Fall. So, in like manner, if CHRIST, our fecond Adam, was only an outward Person, if He entered

entered not as deep'y into our Nature as the first Adam does, if we have not as really from Him a new inward spiritual Man, as we have outward Flesh and Blood from Adam, what Ground could there be to say, that our Righteousness is from Him, as our Sin is from Adam?

Let no one here think to charge me with Diffegard to the Holy Jesus, who was born of the Virgin Mary, or with fetting up an inward Saviour in Opposition to that outward Christ, whose History is recorded in the Gospel. No: It is with the utmost Fulness of Faith and Assurance, that I ascribe all our Redemption to that blessed and Mysterious Person that was then born of the Virgin Mary and will assert no inward Redemption, but what wholly proceeds from, and is effected by that Life-giving Redeemer, who died on the Cross for our Redemption.

Was I to fay, that a *Plant* or *Vegetable* must have the Sun within it, must have the Life, Light, and Virtues of the Sun incorporated in it, that it has no Benefit from the Sun, till the Sun is thus inwardly forming, generating, quickening, and raising up a Life of the Sun's Virtues in it, would this be setting up an inward Sun in Opposition to the outward one? Could any Thing be more ridiculous

culous than fuch a Charge? For is not all that is here faid of an inward Sun in the Vegetable, so much said of a Power and Virtue derived from the Sun in the Firmament? So, in like manner, all that is said of an inward Christ, inwardly formed, and generated in the Root of the Soul, is only so much said of an inward Life, brought forth by the Power and Efficacy of that Blessed Christ that was born of the Virgin Mary.

CHAP. II.

Discovering the true Way of turning to God, and of finding the Kingdom of Heaven, the Riches of Eternity, in our Souls.

HOU hast seen, dear Reader, the Nature and Necessity of Regeneration, be persuaded therefore fully to believe, and sirmly to settle in thy Mind this most certain Truth, that all our Salvation consists in the Manisestation of the Nature, Life, and Spirit of Jesus Christ in our inward new Man. This alone is Christian Redemption, this alone delivers from the Guilt and Power of Sin, this alone redeems, renews, and regains the first Life of God in the Soul of Man. Every Thing besides this is Self, is Fiction, is Pro-

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pricty, is own Will, and however coloured, is only thy old Man, with all his Deeds. Enter therefore with all thy Heart into this Truth, let thy Eye be always upon it, do every Thing in View of it, try every Thing by the Truth of it, love Nothing but for the Sake of it. Whereever thou goest, whatever thou doest, at Home, or Abroad, in the Field, or at Church, do all in a Defire of Union with CHRIST, in Imitation of his Tempers and Inclinations, and look upon all as Nothing, but that which exercises and encreates the Spirit and Life of CHRIST in thy Soul. From Morning to Night keep Jesus in thy Heart, long for Nothing, defire Nothing, hope for Nothing, but to have all that is within Thee changed into the Spirit and Temper of the Holy Jesus. Let this be thy Christianity, thy Church, and thy Religion. For this new Birth in CHRIST thus firmly believed, and continually defired, will do every Thing that thou wantest to have done in Thee, it will dry up all the Springs of Vice, stop all the Workings of Evil in thy Nature, it will bring all that is Good into Thee, it will open all the Gospel within Thee, and thou wilt know what it is to be taught of God. This longing Defire of thy Heart to be one with Christ will foon put a stop to

all the Vanity of thy Life, and nothing will be admitted to enter into thy Heart, or proceed from it, but what comes from Gop and returns to God; thou wilt foon be, as it were. tied and bound in the Chains of all holy Affections and Defires, thy Mouth will have a Watch fet upon it, thy Ears would willingly hear nothing that does not tend to God, nor thy Eyes be open, but to fee, and find Occafions of doing Good. In a Word, when this Faith has got both thy Head and thy Heart, it will then be with thee, as it was with the Merchant who found a Pearl of great Price, it will make thee gladly to fell all that thou hast, and buy it. For all that had seized and possessed the Heart of any Man, whatever the Merchant of this World had got together, whether of Riches, Power, Honour, Learning, or Reputation, loses all its Value, is counted but as Dung, and willingly parted with, as foon as this glorious Pearl, the new Birth in CHRIST JESUS, is discovered and found by him. This therefore may ferve as a Touchfone, whereby every one may try the Truth of his State: if the old Man is still a Merchant within thee, trading in all forts of worldly Honour, Power, or Learning, if the Wifdom of this World is not Foolishness to thee, if earthly Interests, and sensual Pleasures, are D 2 fill

ftill the Desire of thy Heart, and only covered under a Form of Godliness, a Cloak of Creeds, Observances, and Institutions of Religion, thou mayest be assured that the Pearl of great Price is not yet found by thee. For where Christ is born, or his Spirit raises up in the Soul, there all Self is denied, and obliged to turn out; there all carnal Wisdom, Arts of Advancement, with every Pride and Glory of this Life, are so many heathen Idols all willingly renounced, and the Man is not only content, but rejoices to say, that his Kingdom is not of this World.

But thou wilt perhaps fay, How shall this great Work, the Birth of CHRIST, be effected in me? it might rather be faid, fince CHRIST has an infinite Power, and also an infinite Defire to fave Mankind, How can any one mifs of this Salvation, but through his own unwillingness to be faved by Him? Confider, How was it, that the Lame and Blind, the Lunatic and Leper, the Publican and Sinner, found CHRIST to be their Saviour, and to do all That for them, which they wanted to be done to them? It was because they had a REAL DESIRE of having That which they asked for, and therefore in true Faith and Prayer applied to CHRIST, that his Spirit and Power might enter into them, and heal That which which they wanted, and defired to be healed in them. Every one of these said in Faith and Desire, Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me whole: And the Answer was always this, According to thy Faith, so be it done unto Thee. This is Christ's Answer now, and thus it is done to every one of us at this Day, as our Faith is, so is it done unto us. And here lies the whole Reason of our falling short of the Salvation of Christ, it is because we have No Will to it.

But you will fay, Do not all Christians defire to have CHRIST to be their Saviour? Yes. But here is the Deceit: all would have CHRIST to be their Saviour in the next World, and to help them into Heaven when they die, by his Power and Merits with Gop. But this is not willing CHRIST to be thy Saviour; for his Salvation, if it is had, must be had in this World; if He faves Thee, it must be done in this Life, by changing and altering all that is within Thee, by helping thee to a new Heart, as He helped the Blind to fee, the Lame to walk, and the Dumb to fpeak. For to have Salvation from CHRIST, is nothing else but to be made like unto Him: it is to have his Humility and Meekness, his Mortification and Self-denial, his Renunciation of the Spirit, Wifdom, and Honours of this World,

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his Love of God, his Defire of doing God's Will, and feeking only his Honour. To have these Tempers formed and begotten in thy Heart, is to have Salvation from Christ. But if thou willest not to have these Tempers brought forth in thee, if thy Faith and Desire does not seek, and cry to Christ for them in the same Reality, as the Lame asked to walk, and the Blind to see, then thou must be said to be unwilling to have Christ to be thy Saviour.

Again, Confider, How was it, that the carnal Jew, the deep-read Scribe, the learned Rabbi, the religious Pharifee, not only did not receive, but crucified their Saviour? It was because they willed and desired no such Saviour as He was, no fuch inward Salvation as He offered to them. They defired no Change of their own Nature, no inward Destruction of their own natural Tempers, no Deliverance from the Love of themselves, and the Enjoyments of their Passions; they liked their State, the Gratifications of their Old Man, their long Robes, their broad Phylacleries, and Greetings in the Markets. They wanted not to have their Pride and Self-love dethroned, their Covetoutness and fenfuality to be subdued by a new Nature from Heaven derived into them. Their only Defire was the Success of Judaism, to have an outward Saviour, a temporal Prince, that should establish their Law and Ceremonies over all the Earth. And therefore they crucified their Dear Redeemer, and would have none of his Salvation, because it all confisted in a change of their Nature, in a new Birth from above, and a Kingdom of Heaven to be open within them by the Spirit of God.

Oh Christendom look not only at the old Jews, but see thyself in this Glass. For at this Day (Oh sad Truth to be told!) at this Day, a Christ within us, an inward Saviour raising a Birth of his own Nature, Life, and Spirit within us, is rejected as gross Enthusiasm the learned Rabies take Counsel against it. The Propagation of Popery, the Propagation of Protestantism, the Success of some particular Church, is the Salvation which Priests and People are chiefly concerned about.

But to return. It is manifest, that no one can fail of the Benefit of Christ's Salvation, but through an unwillingness to have it, and from the same Spirit and Tempers which made the Jews unwilling to receive it. But if thou wouldest still farther know, how this great Work, the Birth of Christ, is to be effected in thee, then let this joyful Truth be told thee, that this great Work is already begun in every one of us. For this

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Holy Jesus, that is to be formed in thee, that is to be the Saviour and new Life of thy Soul, that is to raise thee out of the Darkness of Death into the Light of Life, and give thee Power to become a Son of God, is already within thee, living, stirring, calling, knocking at the Door of thy Heart, and wanting nothing but thy own Faith and good Will, to have as real a Birth and Form in thee, as He had in the Virgin Mary. For the cternal Word, or Son of God, did not then first begin to be the Saviour of the World when He was born in Bethlehem of 'fudea; but that Word which became Man in the Virgin Mary, did from the Beginning of the World enter as a Word of Life, a Seed of Salvation, into the first Father of Mankind, being referved and treasured up in him as an ingrafted Word, under the Name and Character of a Bruiser of the Serpent's Head. Hence it is, that CHRIST faid to his Disciples, The Kingdom of God is within you; that is, the divine Nature is within you, given unto your first Father, into the Light of his Life, and from him, riting up in the Life of every Son of Adam. Hence also the holy JESUS is faid to be the Light, which lighteth every Man that cometh into the World. Not as He was born at Bethlehem, not as He had an human

human Form upon Earth; in these Respects he could not be faid to have been the Light of every Man that cometh into the World; but as he was that eternal Word, by which all Things were created, which was the Life and Light of all Things, and which had as a second Creator entered again into fallen Man, as a Bruiser of the Serpent; in this respect it was truly faid of our Lord, when on Earth, that He was that Light which lighteth every Man, that cometh into the World. For He was really and truly all this, as He was the Immanuel, the God with us, given unto Adam, and in him to all his Offspring. See here the beginning and glorious Extent of the Catholic Church of CHRIST, it takes in all the World. It is Gop's unlimited univerfal Mercy to all Mankind; and every human Creature, as fure as he is born of Adam, has a Birth of the Bruiser of the Serpent within him, and so is infallibly in Covenant with God through Jesus Christ. Hence also it is, that the Holy Jesus is appointed to be Judge of all the World, it is because all Mankind, all Nations and Languages have in him, and through him, been put into Covenant with God, and made capable of refifting the Evil of their fallen Nature.

When our bleffed Lord converfed with

the Woman at Jacob's Well, he faid unto her, If thou knewest the Gift of God, and who it is that talketh with thee, thou wouldest have asked of Him, and He would have given Thee living Water. How happy (may any one well fay) was this Woman of Samaria, to stand so near this Gift of God, from whom she might have had living Water, had she but vouchsafed to have asked for it! But, dear Christian, this Happiness is thine; for this Holy Jesus, the Gift of God, first given into Adam, and in him to all that are descended from him, is the Gift of God to Thee, as fure as thou art born of Adam; nay, hast thou never yet owned him, art thou wandered from him, as far as the Prodigal Son from his Father's House, yet is he still with Thee, he is the Gift of God to Thee, and if thou wilt turn to Him, and ask of Him, he has living Water for Thee.

Poor Sinner! confider the Treasure thou hast within Thee: The Saviour of the World, the eternal Word of God lies hid in Thee, as a Spark of the Divine Nature, which is to overcome Sin, and Death, and Hell within Thee and generate the Life of Heaven again in thy Soul. Turn to thy Heart, and thy Heart will find its Saviour, its God within itself. Thou seeft, hearest, and feel-

eft nothing of Gop, because thou seekest for Him abroad with thy outward Eyes, thou seekest for Him in Books, in Controversies, in the Church, and outward Exercises, but there thou wilt not find Him, till thou hast first found Him in thy Heart. Seek for Him in thy Heart, and thou wilt never seek in vain; for there He dwells, there is the Seat of his Light and Holy Spirit.

For this turning to the Light and Spirit of God within Thee, is thy only true turning unto Gop, there is no other Way of finding Him, but in that Place where he dwelleth in Thee. For though God be every where prefent, yet He is only present to Thee in the deepest, and most central Part of thy Soul. Thy natural Senses cannot possess God, or unite Thee to Him; nay thy inward Faculties of Understanding, Will, and Memory, can only reach after God, but cannot be the Place of his Habitation in Thee. But there is a Root, or Depth in Thee, from whence all these Faculties come forth, as Lines from a Center, or as Branches from the Body of the Tree. This Depth is called the Center, the Fund or Bottom of the Soul. This Depth is the Unity, the Eternity, I had almost said, the Infinity of thy Soul; for it is so infinite, that nothing can fatisfy it, or give it any Rest,

but the infinity of God. In this Depth of the Soul, the Holy Trinity brought forth its own living Image in the first created Man, bearing in Himself a living Representation of Father, Son, and Holv Ghoft, and this was his Dwelling in God and God in him. This was the Kingdom of God within Him, and made Paradife without Him. But the Day that Adam did eat of the forbidden earthly Tree, in that Day he absolutely died to this Kingdom of God within Him. This Depth, or Center of his Soul, having loft its Gop, was thut up in Death and Darkness, and became a Prifoner in an earthly Animal, that only excelled its Brethren, the Beasts, in an upright Form, and ferpentine Subtilty. Thus ended the Fall of Man. But from that Moment that the God of Mercy had referved and treasured up in Adam the Bruiser of the Serpent, from that Moment all the Riches and Treasures of the Divine Nature came again in o Man, as a Seed of Salvation fown into the Center of the Soul, and only lies hidden there in every Man, till he defires to rife from his fallen State, and to be born again from above.

Awake then, thou that Sleepest, and Christ, who from all Eternity has been espoused to thy Soul, shall give Thee Light. Begin to search and dig in thine own Field

for this *Pearl of Eternity*, that lies hidden in it; it cannot cost Thee too much, nor canst thou buy it too dear, for it is *All*, and when thou hast found it, thou wilt know, that all which thou hast fold or given away for it, is as mere a Nothing, as a Bubble upon the Water.

But if thou turnest from this heavenly Pearl, or tramplest it under thy Feet, for the sake of being Rich, or Great, either in Church or State, if Death finds Thee in this Success, thou canst not then say, that though the Pearl is lost, yet something has been gained instead of it. For in that parting Moment, the Things and the Sounds of this World will be exactly alike; to have had an Estate, or only to have heard of it, to have lived at Lambeth twenty Years, or only to have twenty Times passed by the Palace, will be the same Good, or the same Nothing to Thee.

But I will now shew a little more distinctly, what this *Pearl of Eternity* is. *First*, It is the *Light* and *Spirit* of God within Thee, which has hitherto done Thee but little Good, because all the Desire of thy Heart has been after the Light and Spirit of this World. Thy Reason, and Senses, thy Heart and Passions, have turned all their Attention to the poor Concerns of this Life, and therefore thou art

a Stranger to this Principle of Heaven, this Riches of Eternity within Thee. For as God is not, cannot be truly found by any Worshippers, but those who worship Him in Spirit and in Truth; so this Light and Spirit, though always within us, is not, cannot be found, felt, or enjoyed, but by those whose whole Spirit is turned to it.

When Man first came into Being, and stood before God as his own Image and Likeness, this Light and Spirit of God was as natural to him, as truly the Light of his Nature, as the Light and Air of this World is natural to the Creatures that have their Birth in it. But when Man, not content with the Food of Eternity, did eat of the earthly Tree, this Light and Spirit of Heaven was no more natural to him, no more rose up as a Birth of his Nature, but instead thereof he was left solely to the Light and Spirit of this World. And this is that Death, which God told Adam he should surely die, in the Day that he should eat of the forbidden Tree.

But the Goodness of God would not leave Man in this Condition. A Redemption from it was immediately granted, and the Bruiser of the Serpent brought the Light and Spirit of Heaven *once more* into the human Nature, not as it was in its first State when Man was in Paradife, but as a Treasure kidden in the Center of our Souls, which should discover, and open itself by Degrees, in such Proportion, as the Faith and Defires of our Hearts were turned to it. This Light and Spirit of God thus freely restored again to the Soul, and lying in it as a fecret Source of Heaven, is called Grace, Free Grace, or the Supernatural Gift, or Power of God in the Soul, because it was something that the Natural Powers of the Soul could no more obtain. Hence it is, that in the greatest Truth and highest Reality, every firring of the Soul, every Tendency of the Heart towards God and Goodness, is justly and necessarily ascribed to the Holy Spirit, or the Grace of God. It is because this first Seed of Life, which is sown into the Soul, as the Gift or Grace of God to fallen Man, is itself the Light and Spirit of Gop, and therefore every Stirring, or Opening of this Seed of Life, every awakened Thought or Defire that arises from it, must be called the Moving, or the Quickening of the Spirit of GoD; and therefore that new Man which arises from it, must of all Necessity be said to be folely the Work and Operation of God. Hence also we have an easy and plain Declaration of the true Meaning, folid Senfe, and certain Truth, of all those Scriptures, which **Ipeak**

fpeak of the Inspiration of God, the Operation of the Holy Spirit, the Power of the Divine Light, as the fole and necessary Agents in the Renewal and Sanctifaction of our Souls, and also as being Things common to all Men. It is because this Seed of Life, or Bruiser of the Serpent, is common to all Men, and has in all Men a Degree of Life, which is in itself fo much of the Inspiration, or Life of God, the Spirit of God, the Light of God, which is in every Soul, and is its Power of becoming born again of God. Hence also it is, that all Men are exhorted not to quench, or refift, or grieve the Spirit, that is, this Seed of the Spirit and Light of God that is in all Men, as the only Source of Good. Again, The Flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the Flesh. By the Flesh and its Lustings are meant the mere human Nature, or the natural Man, as He is by the Fall; by the Spirit is meant the Bruifer of the Serpent, that Seed of the Light and Spirit of God, which lies as a Treasure hidden in the Soul, in order to bring forth the Life that was lost in Adam. Now as the Flesh has its Life, its Lustings, whence all forts of Evil are truly faid to be inspired, quickened, and stirred up in us, so the Spirit; being a Living Principle within us, has its In/piraInspiration, its Breathing, its Moving, its Quickening, from which alone the Divine Life, or the angel that died in Adam, can be born in us.

When this Seed of the Spirit, common to all Men, is not refifted, grieved, and quenched, but its Inspirations and Motions suffered to grow and increase in us, to unite with GoD, and get power over all the Lufts of the Flesh, then we are born again, the Nature, Spirit, and Tempers of JESUS CHRIST are opened in our Souls, the Kingdom of God is come, and is found within us. On the other Hand, when the Flesh or the Natural Man, has refifted and quenched this Spirit or Seed of Life within us, then the Works of the Fesh, Adultery, Fornication, Murders, Lying, Hatred, Envy, Wrath, Pride, Foolishness, worldly Wisdom, carnal Prudence, salse Religion, hypocritical Holiness, and serpentine Subtility, have fet up their Kingdom within us.

See here, in short, the State of Man is redeemed. He has a *Spark* of the Light and Spirit of God, as a *Supernatural Gift* of God referved, and treasured up in the Birth of his Soul, to bring forth by Degrees a *New Birth* of that Life which was Lott in Paradife. This Holy Spark of the Divine Nature within Him has

a natural, strong, and almost infinite Tendency, or Reaching after that eternal Light and Spirit of God, from whence it came forth. It came forth from Gop, it came out of Gop. it partaketh of the Divine Nature, and therefore it is always in a State of Tendency and Return to Gop. And all this is called the Breathing, the Moving, the Quickening of the Holy Spirit within us, which are fo many Operations of this Spark of Life tending towards God. On the other Hand, The Deity, as confidered in itself, and without the Soul of Man, has an infinite unchangeable Tendency of Love and Defire towards the Soul of Man, to unite and communicate its own Riches and Glories to it, just as the Spirit of the Air without Man, unites and communicates its Riches and Virtues to the Spirit of the Air that is guithin Man. This Love or Defire of Gop towards the Soul of Man, is fo great, that He gave his only begotten Son, the Brightness of his Glory, to take the human Nature upon Him in its fallen State, that by this mysterious Union of God and Man, all the Enemies of the Soul of Man might be overcome, and every human Creature might have a Power of being born again, according to that Image of Gop, in which he was first created. The Gospel is the History of this Love Love of God to Man. Inwardly he has a Seed of the Divine Life in the Eirth of his Soul, a Seed that has all the Rickes of Eternity in it, and is always wanting to come to the Birth in him, and be alive in God. Outwardly he has Jesus Christ, who as a Sun of Righteousness is always casting forth his enlivening Beams on this inward Seed, to kindle and call it forth to the Birth, doing that to this Seed of Heaven in Man, which the Sun in the Firmament is always doing to the vegetable Seeds in the Earth.

Consider this Matter in the following Similitude. A *Grain* of Wheat has the *Air* and *Light* of this World inclosed, or incorporated in it: This is the Mystery of its Life, this is its Power of growing, by this it has a strong continual Tendency of uniting again with that *Ocean* of Light and Air from whence it came forth, and so it helps to kindle its own Vegetable Life.

On the other Hand, That great Ocean of Light and Air, having its own Offspring hidden in the Heart of the Grain, has a perpetual strong Tendency to unite, and communicate with it again. For this Desire of Union on both Sides the Vegetable Life arises, with all the Virtues and Powers contained in it.

But here let it be well observed, that this E 2 De-

Defire on both Sides cannot have its Effect, till the Husk and gross Part of the Grain falls into a State of Corruption and Death, till this begins, the Mystery of Life hidden in it cannot come forth. The Application here may be left to the Reader, I shall only observe, that we may here fee the true Ground, and absolute Necessity, of that dying to ourselves and to the World, to which our Bleffed Lord fo confrantly calls all his Followers. An universal Self-Denial, a perpetual Mortification of the Lust of the Flesh, the Lust of the Eyes and the Pride of Life, is not a thing imposed upon us by the mere Will of God, is not required as a Punishment, is not an Invention of dull and monkish Spirits, but has its Ground and Reason in the Nature of the Thing, and is as abfolutely necessary to make Way for the New Birth, as the Death of the Hulk and gross Part of the grain, is necessary to make

Way for its Vegetable Life.

But Secondly, This Pearl of Eternity is the Wisdom and Love of God within Thee. In this Pearl of thy Serpent Bruiser, all the Holy Nature, Spirit, Tempers, and Inclinations of Christ, lie as in a Seed in the Center of thy Soul, and divine Wisdom and heavenly Love will grow up in Thee, if thou givest but true Attention to God present in thy Soul. On the

the other Hand, There is hidden also in the Depth of thy Nature the Root, or Possibility of all the hellish Nature, Spirit, and Tempers of the fallen Angels. For Heaven and Hell have each of them their Foundation within us, they come not into us from without, but spring up in us, according as our Will and Heart is turned either to the Light of God, or the Kingdom of Darkness. But when this Life, which is in the midst of these two Eternities, is at an End, either an Angel or a Devil will be found to have a Birth in us.

Thou needest not therefore run here, or there, saying, Where is Christ? Thou needest not fay, Who shall ascend into Heaven, that is, to bring down Christ from above? Or, Who shall descend into the Deep, to bring up Christ from the Dead? For behold the Word, which is the Wisdom of God, is in thy Heart, it is there as a Bruiser of thy Serpent, as a Light unto thy Feet and Lanthorn unto thy Paths. It is there as an Holy Oil, to foften and overcome the wrathful fiery Properties of thy Nature, and change them into the humble Meekness of Light and Love. It is there as a speaking Word of God in thy Soul; and as foon as thou art ready to hear, this eternal speaking Work will speak Wisdom and Love in thy inward Parts, and bring forth the E_3 Birth

Birth of CHRIST, with all his holy Nature, Spirit, and Tempers within Thee. Hence it was (that is from this principle of Heaven, or CHRIST in the Soul) hence I fay it was that fo many eminent Spirits, Partakers of a Divine Life, have appeared in fo many Parts of the heathen World; glorious Names, Sons of Wifdom, that fhone, as Lights hung out by God, in the midft of idolatrous Dark-These were the Apostles of a Christ within, that were awakened and commissioned by the inward Bruiser of the Serpent, to call Mankind from the blind Pursuits of Flesh and Blood, to know themselves, the Dignity of their Nature, the Immortality of their Souls, and the Necessity of Virtue to avoid eternal Shame and Mifery. These Apostles, though they had not the Law, or written Gospel to urge upon their Hearers, yet having turned to Gop, they found, and preached the Gospel that was written in their Hearts. Hence one of them could fay this Divine Truth, viz. That fuch only are Priests and Prophets, who have God in themselves. Hence also it is, that in the Christian Church, there have been in all ages, amongst the most illiterate, both Men and Women, who have attained to a deep Understanding of the Myiteries of the Wisdom and Love of God

in CHRIST JESUS. And what wonder? Since it is not Art or Science, or Skill in Grammar or Logic, but the Opening of the Divine Life in the Soul, that can give true Understanding of the Things of God. This Life of God in the Soul, which for its Smallness at first, and Capacity for great Growth, is by our LORD compared to a Grain of Mustard Seed, may be, and too generally is fupprefied and kept under, either by worldly Cares, or Pleasures, by vain Learning, Senfuality, or Ambition. And all this while, whatever Church, or Profession any Man is of, he is a mere Natural Man, unregenerate, unenlightened by the Spirit of God, because this Seed of Heaven is choaked, and not fuffered to grow up in him. And therefore his Religion is no more from Heaven than his fine Breeding; his Cares have no more Goodness in them than his Pleasures; his Love is worth no more than his Hatred; his Zeal for this, or against that Form of Religion, has only the Nature of any other worldly Contention in it. And thus it is, and must be with every mere natural Man; whatever Appearances he may put on, he may, if he pleases, know himself to be the Slave, and Machine of his own corrupt Tempers and Inclinations, to be enlightened, inspired, quick-

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ened and animated by Self-love, Self-esteem, and Self-seeking, which is the only Life and Spirit of the mere natural Man, whether he be *Heathen*, Jew., or *Christian*.

On the other Hand, Where-ever this Seed of Heaven is suffered to take Root, to get Life and Breath in the Soul, whether it be in Man, or Woman, young or old, there this new born inward Man is justly said to be inspired, enlightened, and moved by the Spirit of God, because his whole Birth and Life is a Birth from above of the Light and Spirit of Gop; and therefore all that is in him has the Nature, Spirit, and Tempers of Heaven in it. As this regenerate Life grows up in any Man, fo there grows up a true and real Knowledge of the whole Mystery of Godliness in himself. All that the Gospel teaches of Sin and Grace, of Life and Death, of Heaven and Hell, of the New and Old Man, of the Light and Spirit of God, are Things not got by Hearfay, but inwardly known, felt, and experienced in the Growth of his own new born Life. He has then an Unction from above which teaches him all Things, a Spirit that knows what it ought to pray for, a Spirit that prays without ceasing, that is rifen with CHRIST from the Dead, and has all its Conversation in Heaven, a Spirit that has Groans and Sighs that

that cannot be uttered, that travaileth and groaneth with the whole Creation to be delivered from Vanity, and have its glorious Liberty in that God from whom it came forth.

Again, Thirdly, This Pearl of Eternity is the Church, or Temple of God within Thee. the confecrated Place of Divine Worship, where alone thou canst worship God in Spirit, and in Truch. In Spirit, because thy Spirit is that alone in Thee, which can unite, and cleave unto God, and receive the Working of his Divine Spirit upon Thee. In Truth because this Adoration in Spirit is that Truth, and Reality, of which all outward Forms and Rites, though inflituted by God, are only the Figure for a Time, but this Worship is Eternal. Accustom thyself to the Holy Service of this inward Temple. In the midst of it is the Fountain of Living Water, of which thou mayest drink and live for ever. There the Mysteries of thy Redemption are celebrated, or rather opened in Life and Power. There the Supper of the Lamb is kept; the Bread that came down from Heaven, that giveth Life to the World, is thy true Nourishment; all is done and known in real experience, in a living Senfibility of the Work of God on the Soul. There the Birth, the Life, the

the Sufferings, the Death, the Refurrection and Ascension of Christ, are not merely remembered, but inwardly found, and enjoyed as the real States of thy Soul, which has followed CHRIST in the Regeneration. When once thou art well grounded in this inward Worlhip, thou wilt have learnt to live unto God above Time and Place. For every Day will be Sunday to thee, and where-ever thou goest, thou wilt have a Priest, a Church, and and Altar along with Thee. For when God has all that He should have of thy Heart, when renouncing the Will, Judgment, Tempers and Inclinations of thy old Man, thou art wholly given up to the Obedience of the Light and Spirit of God within Thee, to Will only in his Will, to Love only in his Love, to be Wife only in his Wisdom, then it is that every Thing thou doest is as a Song of Praife, and the common Bufiness of thy Life is a conforming to God's Will on Earth as Angels do in Heaven.

Fourthly, and Lastly, This Pearl of Eternity is the Peace and Joy of God within Thee, but can be only found by the Manifestation of the Life and Power of Jesus Christ in thy Soul. But Christ cannot be thy Power and thy Life, till in Obedience to his Call thou deniest thyself, takest up thy daily Cross, and follow-

followest Him, in the Regeneration. This is peremtory, it admits of no Referve or Evafion, it is the one Way to CHRIST and Eternal Life. But be where thou wilt, either Here, or at Rome, or Geneva, if Self is undenied, if thou livest to thine own Will, to the Pleasures of thy natural Lust and Appetites. Senses and Passions, and in Conformity to the vain Customs and Spirit of this World, thou art dead whilst thou livest, the Seed of the Woman is crucified within Thee, CHRIST can profit thee Nothing, thou art a Stranger to all that is holy and heavenly within Thee, and utterly incapable of finding the Peace and Joy of God in thy Soul. And thus thou art Poor, and Blind, and Naked, and Empty, and livest a miserable Life in the Vanity of Time; whilst all the Riches of Eternity, the Light and Spirit, the Wisdom and Love, the Peace and Joy of God, are within Thee. And thus it will always be with Thee, there is no Remedy, go where thou wilt, do what thou wilt, all is flut up, there is no open Door of Salvation, no Awakening out of the Sleep of Sin, no Deliverance from the Power of thy corrupt Nature, no Overcoming of the World, no Revelation of Jesus Christ, no Joy of the New Birth from above, till dying to thy Self and the World, thou turnest

to the Light, and Spirit, and Power of God in thy Soul. All is fruitless and infignificant, all the Means of thy Redemption are at a Stand, all outward Forms are but a dead Formality, till this Fountain of Living Water is found within Thee.

But thou wilt perhaps fay, How shall I discover this Riches of Eternity, this Light, and Spirit and Wildom, and Peace of God, treafured up within me? Thy first Thought of Repentance, or Defire of turning to God, is thy first Discovery of this Light and Spirit of God within Thee. It is the Voice and Language of the Word of God within Thee, though thou knowest it not. It is the Bruifer of thy Serpent's Head, thy Dear Immanuel who is beginning to preach within Thee, that fame which He first preached in public, faving, Repent, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at Hand. When therefore but the smallest Instinct or Defire of thy Heart calls Thee towards God, and a newness of Life, give it Time and Leave to speak; and take care thou refuse not him that speaketh. For it is not an Angel from Heaven that speaks to Thee, but it is the eternal speaking Word of God in thy Heart; that Word which at first created Thee, is thus beginning to create Thee a fecond Time unto righteousness, that a new Man

Man may be formed again in Thee, in the Image and Likeness of God. But above all Things, beware of taking this Desire of Repentance to be the Effect of thy own Natural Sense and Reason, for in so doing thou losest the Key of all the Heavenly Treasure that is in Thee, thou shuttest the Door against God, turnest away from Him, and thy Repentance (if thou hast any) will be only a vain unprofitable Work of thy own Hands, that will do Thee no more Good, than a Well that is without Water. But if thou takest this awakened Desire of turning to God, to be, as in Truth it is, the coming of CHRIST in thy Soul, the Working, Redeeming Power of the Light and Spirit of the Holy Jesus within Thee, if thou dost reverence and adhere to it as fuch, this Faith will fave Thee, will make Thee whole; and by thus believing in CHRIST, though thou wert dead, yet shalt thou live.

Now all depends upon thy right Submiffion and Obedience to this speaking of God in thy Soul. Stop therefore all Self-activity, listen not to the Suggestions of thy own Reafon, run not on in thy own Will, but be retired, silent, passive, and humbly attentive to this new risen Light within Thee. Open thy Heart, thy Eyes, and Ears, to all its Impressions.

fions. Let it enlighten, teach frighten, torment, judge, and condemn Thee, as it pleases, turn not away from it, hear all it says, seek for no Relief out of it, consult not with Flesh and Blood, but with a Heart sull of Faith and Resignation to God, pray only this Prayer, that God's Kingdom may come, and his Will be done in thy Soul. Stand faithfully in this State of Preparation, thus given up to the Spirit of God, and then the Work of thy Repentance will be wrought in God, and thou wilt soon find, that He that is in Thee, is much greater than all that are against Thee.

But that thou mayst do all this the better, and be more firmly assured, that this Refignation to, and Dependance upon the workings of God's Spirit within Thee, is right and found, I shall lay before Thee two great, and infallible, and fundamental Truths, which will be a Rock for thy Faith to stand upon.

First, That through all the whole Nature of Things, nothing can do, or be a real Good to thy Soul, but the Operation of God upon it. Secondly, That all the Dispensations of God to Mankind, from the Fall of Adam to the Preaching of the Gospel, were only for this one End, to fit, prepare,

and dispose the Soul for the Operation of the Spirit of God upon it. These two great Truths, well and deeply apprehended, put the Soul in its right State, in a continual Dependance upon God, in a Readiness to receive all Good from Him, and will be a continual Source of Light in thy Mind. They will keep Thee safe from all Errors, and salie Zeal in Things, and Forms of Religion, from a Sectarian Spirit, from Bigotry, and Superstition; they will teach Thee the true Difference between the Means and End of Religion; and the Regard thou shewest to the Shell will be only so far as the Kernel is to be found in it.

Man, by his Fall, had broke off from his true Center, his proper Place in God, and therefore the Life and Operation of God was no more in Him. He was fallen from a Life in God into a Life of Self, into an animal Life of Self-love, Self-efteem, and Self-feeking, in the poor perifhing Enjoyments of this World. This was the Natural State of Man by the Fall. He was an Apostate from God; and his natural Life was all Idolatry, where Self was the great Idol that was worshipped instead of God. See here the whole Truth in short. All Sin, Death, Damnation, and Hell, is nothing else but this Kingdom

dom of *Self*, or the various Operations of Sclf-love, Sclf-efteem, and Self-feeking, which feparate the Soul from God, and end in eternal Death and Hell.

On the other Hand, all that is Grace, Redemption, Salvation, San Fification, Spiritual Life, and the New Birth, is nothing else but so much of the Life, and Operation of Gop found again in the Soul. It is Man come back again into his Center or Place in Gop, from whence he had broke off. The Beginning again of the Life of God in the Soul was then first made, when the Mercy of Gop had referved and treasured up in Adam a Seed of the Divine Life, which should bruise the Head of the Serpent, which had wrought itself into the human Nature. Here the Kingdom of God was again within us, though only as a Seed: yet small as it was, it was yet a Degree of the Divine Life, which if rightly cultivated, would overcome all the Evil that was in us, and make of every fallen Man a new born Son of Gon.

All the Sacrifices and Institutions of the antient Patriarchs, the Law of Moses, with all its Types, and Rites, and Ceremonies, had this only End; they were the Methods of Divine Wisdom for a Time, to keep the Hearts of Men from the Wanderings of Idolatry.

Idolatry, in a State of Holy Expectation upon God they were to keep the first Seed of Life in a State of Growth and make Way for the farther Operation of God upon the Soul; or as the Apostle speaks; to be as a Schoolmaster unto Christ, that is, till the Birth, the Death, the Refurrection and Ascention of CHRIST, should conquer Death and Hell, open a new Dispensation of God, and baptize Mankind afresh from the Holy Ghost. and Fire of Heaven. Then, that is, on the Day of Pentecost, a new Dispensation of God came forth, which on God's Part, was the Operation of the Holy Spirit in Gifts and Graces upon the whole Church, and on Man's Part, it was the Adoration of God in Spirit and in Truth. Thus all that was done by Gop, from the Bruiser of the Serpent given to Adam to CHRIST's fitting down on the right Hand of God, was all for this End, to remove all that stood between God and Man, and to make Way for the immediate and continual Operation of God upon the Soul; and that Man, baptized with the Holy Spirit, and born again from Above, should absolutely renounce Self, and wholly give up his Soul to the Operation of Gon's Spirit, to know, to love, to will, to pray, to worship, to preach,

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to exhort, to use all the Faculties of his Mind, and all the outward Things of this World, as enlightened, inspired, moved and guided by the Holy Ghost, who by this last Dispensation of God, was given to be a Comforter, a Teacher, and Guide to the Church, who should abide with it for ever.

This is Christianity, a spiritual Society, not because it has no worldly Concerns, but because all its Members, as such, are born of the Spirit, kept alive, animated, and governed by the Spirit of God. It is conflantly called by our LORD the Kingdom of Gop, or Heaven, because all its Ministry and Service, all that is done in it, is done in Obedience and Subjection to that Spirit by which Angels live, and are governed in Heaven *. Hence our bleffed Lord taught his Disciples to pray, that this Kingdom might come, that fo God's Will might be done on Earth, as it is in Heaven; which could not be, but by that same Spirit by which it is done in Heaven. The fhort is this: The Kingdom of Self is the Fall of Man, or the great Apostasy from the Life of God in the Soul; and every one, wherever he be, that lives unto Self, is still under the Fall and great Apostasy from God. The King-

[·] Way to Divine Knowledge, &c. p. 77.

Kingdom of Christ is the Spirit and Power of God dwelling and manifesting itself in the Birth of a new inward Man; and no one is a Member of this Kingdom, but for far as a true Birth of the Spirit is brought forth in him. These two Kingdoms take in all Mankind, he that is not of one, is certainly in the other: Dying to one is Living to the other.

Hence we may gather these following Truths: First, Here is shewn the true Ground and Reason of what was said above, namely, That when the Call of God to Repentance first arises in thy Soul, thou art to be retired, filent, passive, and humbly attentive to this new rifen Light within thee, by wholly stopping, or difregarding the Workings of thy own Will, Reason, and Judgment. It is because all these are false Counfellors, the fworn Servants, bribed Slaves of thy fallen Nature, they are all Born and Bred in the Kingdom of Self; and therefore if a new Kingdom is to be fet up in thee, if the Operation of God is to have its Effect in thee, all these natural Powers of Self are to be filenced and suppressed, till they have learned Obedience and Subjection to the Spirit of God. Now this is not requiring thee to become a Fool, or to give up F 2 thy

thy Claim to Sense and Reason, but is the fhortest Way to have thy Sense and Reason delivered from Folly, and thy whole rational Nature strengthened, enlightened, and guided by that Light which is Wisdom ittelf.

A Child that obediently denies his own Will, and own Reason, to be guided by the Will and Reason of a truly wife and understanding Tutor, cannot be faid to make himself a Fool, and give up the Benefit of his rational Nature, but to have taken the shortest Way to have his own Will and Reafon made truly a Bleffing to him.

Secondly, Hence is to be feen the true Ground and Necessity of that universal Mortification and Self-denial with regard to all our Senses, Appetites, Tempers, Passions, and Judgments. It is because all our whole Nature has fallen from the Life of God, is in a State of Contrariety to the Order and End of our Creation, a continual Source of diforderly Appetites, corrupt Tempers, and false Judgments. And therefore every Motion of it is to be mortified, changed, and purified from its natural State, before we can enter into the Kingdom of God. Thus when our LORD fays, Except a Man hateth his

Father

Father and Mother, yea, and his own Life, he cannot be my Disciple; it is because our best Tempers are yet carnal, and full of the Imperfections of our fallen Nature. The Doctrine is just and good; not as if Father and Mother were to be hated: but that Love which an unregenerate [Person, or natural Man, has towards them, is to be hated, as being a blind Self-love, full of all the Weakness and Partiality with which fallen Man loves, honours, esteems, and cleaves to himfelf. This Love, born from corrupt Flesh and Blood, and polluted with Self, is to be bated and Parted with, that we may love them with a Love born of God, with fuch a Love and on fuch a Motive, as CHRIST has loved us. And then the Disciple of CHRIST far exceeds all others in the Love of Parents. Again, our own Life is to be bated; and the Reason is plain, it is because there is nothing lovely in it. It is a Legion of Evil, a monstrous Birth of the Serpent, the World, and the Flesh; it is an Apostasy from the Life and Power of God in the Soul, a Life that is Death to Heaven, that is pure unmixed Idolatry, that lives wholly to Self, and not to GoD; and therefore all this own Life is to be absolutely bated, all this Self is to be denied and mortified, if the Nature, Spirit, Tempers, and

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Inclinations of Christ are to be brought to Life in us. For it is as impossible to live to both these Lives at once, as for a *Body* to move two contrary Ways at the same Time. And therefore all these Mortifications and Self-denials have an absolute Necessity in the Nature of the Thing itself.

Thus when our LORD further fays, Unless a Man forfaketh all that he hath, he cannot be my Disciple; the Reason is plain, and the Neceffity absolute. It is because all that the natural Man has, is in the Possession of Selflove, and therefore this Possession is to be abfolutely forfaken and parted with. All that he has is to be put into other Hands to be given to divine Love, or this natural Man cannot be changed into a Disciple of CHRIST. For Self-love in all that it has is earthly, fenfual, and devilish, and therefore must have all taken away from it; and then to the natural Man all is loft, he has nothing left, all is laid down at the Feet of Jesus. And then all Things are common, as foon as Self-love has loft the Possession of them. And then the Disciple of CHRIST, though kaving nothing, yet possessible all Things; all that the natural Man has forfaken is restored to the Disciple of Christ an bundred-fold. For Self-love, the greatest of all Thieves, being

now cast out, and all that he had stolen and hidden thus taken from him, and put into the Hands of divine Love, every Mite becomes a large Treasure, and Mammon opens the Door into everlasting Habitations. This was the Spirit of the first Draught of a Christian Church at Jerusalem, a Church made truly after the Pattern of Heaven, where the Love that reigns in Heaven reigned in it, where divine Love broke down all the selfish Fences, the Locks and Bolts of me, mine, my own, &c. and laid all things common to the Members of this new Kingdom of God on Earth.

Now though many Years did not pass after the Age of the Apostles, before Satan and Self got footing in the Church, and set up Merchandize in the House of God, yet this one Heart, and one Spirit, which then first appeared in the Jerusalem Church, is that one Heart and Spirit of divine Love, to which all are called that would be true Discipes of Christ. And though the Practice of it is lost as to the Church in general, yet it ought not to have been lost; and therefore every Christian ought to make it his great Care and Prayer, to have it restored in himself. And then, though born in the Dregs of Time, or living in Babylon, he will be as truly a Member of the sirst heavenly Church at Jerusalem,

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as if he had lived in it in the Days of the Apostles. This Spirit of Love, born of that celestial Fire, with which Christ baptizes his true Disciples, is alone that Spirit which can enter into Heaven, and therefore is that Spirit which is to be born in us whilst we are on Earth. For no one can enter into Heaven, till he is made heavenly, till the Spirit of Heaven is entered into him. And therefore all that our Lord has said of denying and dying to Self, and of a Man's parting with all that he has, are Practices absolutely necessary from the Nature of the Thing.

Because all turning to Self, is so far turning fram GoD, and fo much as we have of Self-love, so much we have of a hellish earthly Weight, that must be taken off, or there can be no Afcension into Heaven. But thou wilt perhaps fay, If all Self-love is to be renounced, then all Love of our Neighbour is renounced along with it, because the Commandment is, only to Love our Neighbour as ourselves. The Answer here is easy, and yet no Quarter given to Self-love. There is but one only Love in Heaven, and yet the Angels of God love one another in the fame manner as they love themselves. The Matter is thus: The one supreme unchangeable Rule of Love, which is a Law to all intelligent Beings

Beings of all Worlds and will be a Law to all Eternity, is this, viz. That God alone is to be loved for himfelf, and all other Beings only in Him, and for Him. Whatever intelligent Creature lives not under this Rule of Love, is fo far fallen from the Order of his Creation, and is, till he returns to this eternal Law of Love, an Apostate from God, and incapable of the Kingdom of Heaven.

Now if God alone is to be loved for *Himfelf*, then no Creature is to be loved for *itfelf*; and fo all *Self-love*, in every Creature is absolutely condemned.

And if all created Beings are only to be loved in and for God, then my Neighbour is to be loved, as I love myfelf, and I am only to love myfelf, as I love my Neighbour, or any other created Being, that is, only in and for God. And thus the Command, of loving our Neighbour as ourfelves, stands firm, and yet all Self-love is plucked up by the But what is loving any Creature only in, and for God? It is when we love it only as it is God's Work, Image, and Delight, when we love it merely as it is GoD's, and belongs to him, this is loving it in GoD; and when all that we wish, intend, or to do it, is done from a Love of God, for the Honour of God, and in Conformity to the Will of God, this is loving it for God. This is the one Love that is, and must be the Spirit of all Creatures, that live united to God. Now this is no speculative Resnement, or sine-spun Fiction of the Brain, but the simple Truth, a first Law of Nature, and a necessary Band of Union between God and the Creature. The Creature is not in God, is a Stranger to Him, has lost the Life of God in itself, whenever its Love does not thus begin and end in God.

The Lofs of this Love was the Fall of Man, as it opened in him a Kingdom of Self, in which Satan, the World, and the Flesh, could all of them bring forth their own Works*. If therefore Man is to rife from his Fall, and return to his Life in God, there is an absolute necessity that Self, with all his Brood of groß Affections, be deposed, that his first Love, in and for which he was created may be born again in him. CHRIST came into the World to fave Sinners, to destroy the Works of the Devil. Now Self is not only the Seat and Habitation, but the very Life of Sin. The Works of the Devil are all wrought in Self, it is his peculiar Workhouse, and therefore CHRIST is not come as a Saviour from Sin, as a Destroyer of the Works of the Devil in any of us, but fo far as Self is beaten down and overcome in us. If it is literally true true what our LORD faid, That his Kingdom was not of this World, then it is a Truth of the fame Certainty, that no one is a Member of this Kingdom, but he that in the literal Sense of the Words renounces the Spirit of this World. Christians might as well part with half the Articles of their Creed, or but half believe them, as really to refuse, or but by halves enter into these Self-denials.

For all that is in the *Creed*, is only to bring forth this Dying and Death to all and every Part of the old Man, that the Life and Spirit of Christ may be formed in us.

Our Redemption is this new Birth; if this is not done, or doing in us, we are still unredeemed. And though the Saviour of the World is come, He is not come in us, He is not received by us, is a Stranger to us, is not ours, if his Life is not within us. His Life is not, cannot be within us, but so far as the Spirit of the World, Self-love, Self-esteem, and Self-seeking, are renounced and driven out of us.

Thirdly, Hence we may also learn the true Nature and Worth of all Self-denials and Mortifications. As to their Nature, considered in themselves, they have nothing of Goodness or Holiness, nor are any real Parts of our Sanctification, they are not the true Food or Nourish

Nourishment of the divine Life in our Souls, they have no Quickening Sanctifying Power in them; their only Worth confifts in this, that they remove the Impediments of Holinefs, break down that which flands between Gon and us, and make Way for the Quickening Sanctifying Spirit of God to operate on our Which Operation of God is the one only Thing that can raise the divine Life in the Soul, or help it to the smallest Degree of real Holiness, or Spiritual Life. As in our Creation we had only that Degree of a divine Life, which the Power of God derived into us; as then all that we had and were was the fole Operation of God in the Creaation of us; fo in our Redemption, or regaining that first Perfection which we have lost, all must be again the Operation of GoD; every Degree of the divine Life restored in us, be it ever so small, must and can be nothing else but so much of the Life and Operation of God found again in the Soul. All the Activity of Man in the Works of Self-denial has no Good in itself, but is only to open an Entrance for the one only Good, the Light of God, to operate upon us.

Hence also we may learn the Reason, why many People not only lose the Benefit, but are even the worse for all their Mortifications.

It is because they mistake the whole Nature and Worth of them. They practise them for their own Sakes, as Things good in themselves, they think them to be real Parts of Holiness, and so rost in them and look no farther, but grow sull of Self-esteem and Self-admiration for their own Progress in them. This makes them Self-sufficient, morose, severe Judges of all those that fall short of their Mortifications.

And thus their Self-denials do only that for them, which Indulgences do for other People, they withstand and hinder the Operation of God upon their Souls, and instead of being really Self-denials, they strengthen and keep up the Kingdom of Self:

There is no avoiding this fatal Error, but by deeply entering into this great Truth, that all our own Activity and Working has no Good in it; can do no Good to us, but as it leads and turns us in the best Manner to the Light and Spirit of God, which alone brings Life and Salvation into the Soul. Stretch forth thy Hand, said our Lord to the Man that had a withered Hand; he did so, and it was immediately made whole as the other.

Now had this Man any Ground for Pride, or a high Opinion of himself, for the Share he had in the Restoring of his Hand? Yet

just such is our Share in the Raising up of the Spiritual Life within us. All that we can do by our own Activity is only like this Man's stretching out his Hand; the rest is the Work of CHRIST, the only Giver of Life to the withered Hand, or the dead Soul. We can only then do living Works, when we are fo far born again, as to be able to fay with the Apostle, Yet not I but Christ that liveth in me. But to return, and farther flew, how the Soul that feels the Call of God to Repentance is to behave under it, that this ftirring of the divine Power in the Soul may have its full Effect, and bring forth the Birth of the new Man in CHRIST JESUS. We are to confider it (as in Truth it is) as the Seed of the divine Nature within us, that can only grow by its own Strength and Union with Gop. It is a divine Life, and therefore can grow from nothing but divine Power. When the Virgin Mary conceived the Birth of the holy Jesus, all that she did towards it herfelf, was only this fingle Act of Faith and Refignation to GoD; Behold the Handmaid of the Lord, be it unto me according to thy Word. This is all that we can do towards the Conception of that new Man that is to be born in ourselves. Now this Truth is eafily

eafily confented to, and a Man thinks he believes it, because he consents to it, or rather, does not deny it. But this is not enough, it is to be apprehended in a deep, full, and practical Affurance, in fuch a Manner as a Man knows and believes that he did not create the Stars, or cause Life to rife up in himfelf. And then it is a Belief that puts the Soul into a right State, that makes room for the Operation of God upon it. His Light then enters with full Power into the Soul, and his holy Spirit moves and directs all that is done in it, and fo Man lives again in God as a new Creature. For this Truth, thus firmly believed, will have these two most excellent Effects: First, It will keep the Soul fixed, and continually turned towards God, in Faith, Prayer, Defire, Confidence, and Refignation to Him, for all that it wants to have done in it, and to it; which will be a continual Source of all divine Virtues and Graces. The Soul thus turned to God must be always receiving from Him. It stands at the true Door of all divine Communications, and the Light of God as freely enters into it, as the Light of the Sun enters into the Air. Secondly, It will fix and ground the Soul in a true and lasting Self-denial. For by thus knowing and

and owning our own Nothingness and Inability, that we have no other Capacity for Good but that of receiving it from God alone, Self is wholly denied, its Kingdom is destroyed; no room is left for spiritual Pride and Self-effeem: we are faved from a Pharifaical Holinefs, from wrong Opinions of our own Works and good Deeds, and from a Multitude of Errors the most dangerous to our Souls, all which arise from the Something that we take ourselves to be either in Nature or Grace. But when we once apprehend but in fome good Degree, the All of GoD, and the Nothingness of ourselves, we have got a Truth, whose Utefulness and Benefit no Words can express. It brings a Kind of Infallibility into the Soul in which it dwells; all that is vain, and falfe, and deceitful, is forced to vanish and fly before it. When our Religion is founded on this Rock, it has the Firmness of a Rock, and its Height reaches unto Heaven. The World, the Flesh, and the Devil, can do no hurt to it; all Enemies are known, and all difarmed, by this great Truth dwelling in our Souls. It is the Knowledge of the All of God, that makes Cherubims and Seraphims to be Flames of divine Love. For where this All of God is truly known, and felt in any Creature, there its whole Breath and Spirit

is a Fire of Love, nothing but a pure difinterested Love can arise up in it, or come from it, a Love that begins and ends in God. And where this Love is born in any Creature, there a Seraphick Life is born along with it. For this pure Love introduces the Creature into the All of God; all that is in God is opened in the Creature, it is united with God, and has the Life of God manifested in it.

There is but one Salvation for all Mankind, and that is the Life of God in the Soul. God has but one Design or Intent towards all Mankind, and that is to introduce or generate his own Life, Light, and Spirit in them, that all may be as so many Images, Temples, and Habitations of the Holy Trinity. This is God's good Will to all Christians, Jews, and Heathens. They are all equally the Desire of his Heart, his Light continually waits for an Entrance into all of them, his Wisdom crieth, she putteth forth her Voice, not here, or there, but every where, in all the Streets of all the Parts of the World.

Now there is but one possible Way for Man to attain this Salvatian, or Life of God in the Soul. There is not one for the Jew, another for a Christian, and a Third for the Heathen. No: God is one, human Nature is one, Salvation is one, and the Way to it is one; and

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that is, The Desire of the Soul Turned TO GOD. When this Desire is alive and breaks forth in any Creature under Heaven, then the lost Sheep is found, and the Shepherd has it upon his Shoulders. Through this Defire the Poor prodigal Son leaves his Hufks and Swine, and hastes to his Father; it is because of this Defire, that the Father fees the Son while yet afar off, that he runs out to meet him, falls on his Neck, and kiffes him. See here how plainly we are taught, that no fooner is this Defire arisen, and in Motion towards God, but the Operation of God's Spirit anfwers to it, cherishes and welcomes its first Beginnings, fignified by the Father's feeing, and having Compassion on his Son, whilst yet afar off; that is, in the first Beginnings of his Defire. Thus does this Defire do all, it brings the Soul to God, and God into the Soul, it unites with God, it co-operates with God, and is one Life with God. Suppose this Defire not to be alive, not in Motion either in a Year, or a Christian, and then all the Sacrifices, the Service, the Worship either of the Law, or the Gofpel, are but dead Works, that bring no Life into the Soul, nor beget any Union between Gop and it. Suppose this Defire to be awakened, and fixed upon God, though in Souls that never heard either of the Law or Gospel, and then the divine Life, or Operation of God, enters into them, and the new Birth in Christ is formed in those that never heard of his Name. And these are they that shall come from the East, and from the West, and sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, in the Kingdom of God.

Oh my God, just and good, how great is thy Love and Mercy to Mankind, that Heaven is thus every where open, and CHRIST thus the common Saviour to all that turn the Defire of their Hearts to Thee! Oh sweet Power of the Bruifer of the Serpent, born in every Son of Man, that stirs and works in every Man, and gives every Man a Power, and Defire, to find his Happiness in GoD! O holy Jesus, heavenly Light, that lightest every Man that cometh into the World, that redeemest every Soul that follows thy Light, which is always within Him! O holy Trinity, immense Ocean of divine Love, in which all Mankind live, and move, and have their Being! None are separated from Thee, none live out of thy Love, but all are embraced in the Arms of thy Mercy, all are Partakers of thy Divine Life, the Operation of thy holy Spirit, as foon as their Heart is turned to Thee! Oh plain, and eafy, and fimple Way of Salvation, wanting no Subtilties of

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Art or Science, no borrowed Learning, no Refinements of Reason, but all done by the fimple natural Motion of every Heart, that truly longs after God. For no sooner is the finite Defire of the Creature in motion towards Gop, but the infinite Delire of Gop is united with it, co-operates with it. And in this united Defire of God and the Creature, is the Salvation and Life of the Soul brought forth. For the Soul is shut out of God, and imprisoned in its own dark Workings of Flesh and Blood, merely and solely, because it desires to live to the Vanity of this World. This Desire is its Darkness, its Death, its Imprisonment, and Separation from Gop.

When therefore the first Spark of a Desire after God arises in thy Soul, cherish it with all thy Care, give all thy Heart into it, it is nothing less than a Touch of the divine Loadstone, that is to draw Thee out of the Vanity of Time into the Riches of Eternity. Get up therefore and follow it as gladly, as the Wise-men of the East followed the Star from Heaven that appeared to them. It will do for Thee, as the Star did for them, it will lead Thee to the Birth of Jesus, not in a Stable at Bethschem in Judea, but to the

the Birth of Jesus in the dark Center of thy own fallen Soul.

I shall conclude this first Part, with the Words of the heavenly Illuminated and blessed Jacob Behmen.

It is much to be lamented, that we are so blindly led, and the Truth with-

held from us through imaginary Concep-

tions; for if the divine Power in the in-

ward Ground of the Soul was manifest, and working with its Lustre in us, then is

the whole Tri-une God present in the

the whole Iri-une God present in the Life and Will of the Soul; and the Hea-

ven, wherein God dwells, is opened in

the Soul, and There, in the Soul, is the

* Place where the Father begets his Son.

and where the Holy Ghost proceeds from

· the Father and the Son.

' Christ says, I am the Light of the World, he that followeth me, walketh not in

Darkness. He directs us only to himself,

' He is the Morning Star, and is generated

' and rifes in us, and shines in the Darkness' of our Nature. O how great a Triumph

is there in the Soul, when he arises in it!

is there in the Soul, when he ariles in it!

then a Man knows, as he never knew be-

fore, that he is a Stranger in a foreign

' Land.'

A PRAYER.

H heavenly Father, infinite fathomless Depth of never ceasing Love, save me from myself, from the disorderly Workings of my fallen long corrupted Nature, and let my Eyes see, my Heart and Spirit seel and find, thy Salvation in Christ Jesus.

O Gon, who madest me for thyself, to shew forth thy Goodness in me, manifest, I humbly beseech Thee, the Life-giving Power of thy holy Nature within me, help me to such a true and living Faith in Thee, such Strength of Hunger and Thirst after the Birth, Life, and Spirit of thy Holy Jesus in my Soul, that all that is within me may be turned from every inward Thought, or outward Work, that is not Thee, thy Holy Jesus, and heavenly working in my Soul. Amen.

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SECOND PART

OFTHE

SPIRIT OF PRAYER:

OR,

The SOUL Rifing out of the VANITY of TIME,

INTO THE

RICHES OF ETERNITY.

Being feveral DIALOGUES between ACADEMIcus, Rusticus, and Theophilus; at which HUMANUS was prefent.

By WILLIAM LAW, M. A.

The FIFTH EDITION,

LONDON:

Printed for G. ROBINSON, in Paier-nofter-Rown
M,DCC,LXXVII.



THE

FIRST DIALOGUE

BETWEEN

ACADEMICUS, RUSTICUS, and THEOPHILUS.

At which Humanus was present.

ACAD. ELL met, honeft Rusticus. I can now tell you with much Pleasure, that we shall soon see a Second Part of the Spirit of Prayer; and as soon as I get it, I will come and read it to you.

RUST. I have often told you, ACADE-MICUS, that I wondered at your Eagerness and Impatience to see more of this Matter. As to my Part, I have no such Thirst within me; and should make no Complaint, if it never came out.

ACAD. My Friend Rusticus, you cannot read; and that is the Reason, that you are not in my State of Impatience, to see another Book.

Rust. Indeed Academicus, you quite mistake the Matter. The First Part of the Spirit of Prayer you read to me more than

three or four times, and that is the Reafon, why I am in no State of Eagerness after a Second Part. I have found, in the First Part, all that I need to know of God, of Christ, of myself, of Heaven, of Hell, of Sin, of Grace, of Death, and of Salvation: that all these Things have their Being, their Life, and their Working, in my own Heart: that God is always in me, that Christ is always within me; that he is the inward Light and Life of my Soul, a Bread from Heaven, of which I may always eat; a Water of eternal Life springing up in my Soul, of which I may always drink. O my Friend, these Truths have opened a new Life in my Soul: I am brought home to myself; the Veil is taken off from my Heart; I have found my God; I know that his Dwelling-place, his Kingdom, is within me. What need we then call out for Books written only with Pen and Ink, when fuch a Book as this, so full of Wonders, is once opened in our own Hearts? My Eyes, my Ears, my Thoughts, are all turned inwards: because all that God, and Christ, and Grace, are doing for me; all that the Devil, the World, and the Flesh, are working against me; are only to be known, and found there. What need then of fo much News from abroad, fince all that concerns either Lile Life or Death, are all transacting, and all at work, within me?

How could I be faid to have felt these great Truths, to be fenfible of these Riches of Eternity treasured up in my Soul, to know what a great Good the Divine Nature is in me, and to me; if, instead of turning all the Defire and Delight of my Heart towards them, I only felt a Longing and Defire to read more concerning the Spirit of Prayer? No, ACADEMICUS, another, and a better Fire is kindled within me; my Heart is in motion, and all that is within me tends towards God; and I find that nothing concerns me more, than to keep my Heart from wandering after any thing else. I now know to what it is that I am daily to die, and to what it is that I am daily to live; and therefore look upon every Day as loft, that does not help forwards both this Death, and this Life, in me. I have not yet done half, what the First Part of the Spirit of Prayer directs me to do; and therefore have but little Occasion to call out for a Second.

THEOPH. Indeed, ACADEMICUS, I must own, that honest Restricus, as you called him, has spoken well. Your Education has so accustomed you to the Pleasure of reading Variety of Books, that you hardly A 2

propose any other End in reading, than the Entertainment of your Mind: thus the Spirit of Prayer has only awakened in you a defire to see another Part upon the same Subject. This Fault is very common to others, as well as Scholars, and even to those who delight in reading only good Books.

PHILO for these twenty Years has been collecting and reading all the spiritual Books he can hear of. He reads them, as the Critics read Commentators and Lexicons: to be nice and exact in telling you the Style, Spirit, and Intent, of this or that spiritual Writer, how one is more accurate in this, and the other in that. PHILO will ride you forty Miles in Winter to have a Conversation about fpiritual Books, or to fee a Collection larger than his own. PHILO is amazed at the Deadness and Insensibility of the Christian World, that they are fuch Strangers to the inward Life and spiritual Nature of the Christian Salvation; he wonders how they can be fo zealous for the outward Letter and Form of Ordinances, and so averse to that spiritual Life, that they all point at, as the one thing needful. But PHLO never thinks how wonderful it is, that a Man who knows Regeneration to be the Whole, should yet content himself with the Love of Books upon the new Firsh, ic of being born again

again himself. For all that is changed in Philo, is his Taste for Books. He is no more dead to the World, no more delivered from himself, is as fearful of Adversity, as fond of Prosperity, as easily provoked and pleased with Trisles, as much governed by his own Will, Tempers, and Passions, as unwilling to deny his Appetites, or enter into War with himself, as he was twenty Years ago. Yet all is well with Philo; he has no Suspicion of himself; he dates the Newness of his Life, and the Fulness of his Light, from the Time that he discovered the Pearl of Eternity in spiritual Authors.

All this, ACADEMICUS, is faid on your Account, that you may not lose the Benefit of this Spark of the Divine Life that is kindled in your Soul, but may conform yourfelf suitably to so great a Gift of God.

It demands at present an Eagerness of another Kind, than that of much reading, even upon the most spiritual Matters.

ACAD. I thank you, THEOPHILUS, for a your good Will towards me; but did not imagine my Eagerness after such Books to be so great and dangerous a Mistake. And if I do not yet entirely give into what you say, it is because a Friend of yours has told us (and as I thought by way of Direction) that he has been a diligent Reader of all the spi-

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ritual

ritual Authors from the apostolical Dyonifius down to the illuminated Guion, and celebrated Fenelon of Cambray: and therefore it would never have come into my Head, to suspect it to be a Fault, or dangerous, to sollow his Example.

THEOPH. I have faid nothing, my Friend, with a Defign of hindering your Acquaintance with all the truly ipiritual Writers. I would rather, in a right Way, help you to a true Intimacy with them: for they are Friends of God, entrufted with his Secrets, and Partakers of the Divine Nature; and he that converfes rightly with them, has an Happiness, that can hardly be overvalued.

My Intention is only to abate, for a Time, a Spirit of Eagerness after much reading, which in your State has more of Nature than Grace in it; which feeks Delight in a Variety of new Notions, and rather gratifies Curiofity, than reforms the Heart.

Suppose you had seen an Angel from Heaven, who had discovered to you a Glimpse of its own internal Brightness, and of that glorious Union in which it lived with God, opening more of itself to the inward Sight of your Mind, than you could either forget or relate. Suppose it had to be when a piercing Word, and living the con, that

all its own angelic and heavenly Brightness was hid in yourfelf, concealed from you under a bestial Covering of Flesh and Blood; that this Flesh and Blood was become the Master of it, would not suffer it to breathe. or stir, or come to Life in you. Suppose it had told you, that all your Life had been fpent in helping this Flesh and Blood to more and more Power over you, to hinder you from knowing and feeling this Divine Life within you. Suppose it had told you, that to this Day you had lived in the groffest Self-idolatry, loving, ferving, honouring, and adoring yourfelf, instead of loving, ferving, and adoring God with all your Heart, and Soul, and Spirit: that all your Intentions, Projects, Cares, Pleafures, and Indulgences, had been only so much Labour to bring you to the Grave in a total Ignorance of that great Work, for which alone you was born into the World.

Suppose it had told you, that all this Blindness and Insensibility of your State, was obstinately and wilfully brought upon yourfelf, because you had boldly slighted and resisted all the daily inward an outward Calls of God to your Soul, all the Teachings, Doings, and Sufferings, of a Son of God to redeem you. Suppose it left you with this Farewel, "O Man, awake! thy Work is

"great, thy Time is short, I am thy last "Trumpet; the Grave calls for thy Flesh and Blood, thy Soul must enter into a new Lodging. To be born again, is to be an Angel; not to be born again, is to become a Devil".

Tell me now, Academicus, what would you expect from a Man who had been thus awakened, and pierced by the Voice of an Angel? Could you think he had any Sense left, if he was not cast into the deepest Depth of Humility, Self-dejection, and Self-abhorrence? Casting himself, with a broken Heart, at the Feet of the divine Mercy, defiring nothing but that, from that Time, every Moment of his Life might be given unto God, in the most perfect Denial of every Temper, Will, and Inclination, that nourished the Corruption of his Nature: wishing and praying from the Bottom of his Heart, that God would lead him into and through every thing inwardly and outwardly, that might defiroy the evil Workings of his Nature, and awaken all that was holy and heavenly within him; that the Seed of Eternity, the Spark of Life, that he had fo long quenched and imothered under earthly Rabbuth, might breathe, and come to Life, in him.

Or would you think he was enough affected with this angelic Vifit, if all that it had awakened

awakened in him, was only a Longing and eager Defire to hear the fame, or another Angel talk again?

ACAD. O THEOPHILUS, you have faid enough: for all that is within me confents to the Truth and Justness of what you have faid. I now feel in the strongest Manner, that I have been rather amused, than edified, by what I have read.

THEOPH. A spiritual Book, ACADEMIcus, is a Call to as real and total a Death to the Life of corrupt Nature, as that which Adam died in Paradife, was to the Life of Heaven. He, indeed, died at once totally to the divine Life in which he was created: but as our Body of Earth is to last to the End of our Lives; so to the End of our earthly Life, every Step we take, every Inch of our Road, is to be made up of Denial. and dying to ourselves; because all our Redemption confirts in our regaining that first Life of Heaven in the Soul, to which Adam died in Paradife. And therefore the one fingle Work of Redemption, is the one fingle Work of Regeneration, or the raifing up of a Life, and Spirit, and Tempers, and Inclinations, contrary to that Life and Spirit which we derive from our earthly fallen Parents. To think therefore of any Tling, but the continual, total Denial of our orthly Mature.

Nature, is to overlook the very one Thing on which all depends. And to hope for any Thing, to trust or pray for any Thing, but the Lise of God, or a Birth of Heaven, in our Souls, is as useles to us, as placing our Hope and Trust in a graven Image. Thus saith the Christ of God, the one Pattern, and Author of our Salvation: If any Man will be my Disciple, let him deny himself, hate is own Lise, take up his daily Gross, and follow me. And again: Unless a Man be born again from above, of Water and the Spirit, he cannot see, or enter into, the Lingdom of God.

Now is your Time, ACADEMICUS, to enter deeply into this great Truth. You are just come out of the Slumber of Life, and begin to see with new Eyes the Nature of your Salvation. You are charmed with the Discovery of a Kingdom of Heaven hidden within you, and long to be entertained more and more with the Nature, Progress, and Persection of the new Birth, or the Opening of the Kingdom of God in your Soul.

But, my Friend, frop a little. It is indeed great Joy, that the Pearl of great Price is found; but take Notice, that it is not yours, you can have no Possession of it, till, as the Merchant did, you fell all that you have, and buy it. Now Self is all that you have, it is your fole Possession; you have no Goods

of your own, nothing is yours but this Self. The Riches of Self are your own Riches; but all this Self is to be parted with, before the Pearl is yours. Think of a lower Price, or be unwilling to give thus much for it; plead in your Excuse, that you keep the Commandments; and then you are that very rich young Man in the Gospel, who went away forrowful from our Lord, when he had faid, If thou wilt be perfect, that is, if thou wilt obtain the Pearl, fell all that thou haft, and give to the Poor; that is, die to all thy Possession of Self, and then thou hast given all that thou hast to the Poor, all that thou haft is devoted and used for the Love of God and thy Neighbour. This felling all, ACA-DEMICUS, is the Measure of your dying to Self; all of it is to be given up; it is an apostate Nature, a stolen Life, brought forth in Rebellion against God; it is a continual Departure from him; it corrupts every Thing it touches; it defiles every Thing it receives; it turns all the Gifts and Bleffings of God into Covetoulness, Partiality, Pride, Hatred, and Envy. All these Tempers are born, and bred, and nourished, in Self; they have no other Place to live in, no Poilibility of Existence, but in that Creature which is fallen from a Life in God, into a Life in Self.

ACAD. Pray, Sir, tell me more plainly, what this Self is, fince so much depends

upon it.

THEOPH. It is Hell, it is the Devil, it is Darkness, Pain, and Disquiet. It is the one only Enemy of Christ, the great Antichrist. It is the scarlet Whore, the fiery Dragon, the old Serpent, the devouring Beast, that is mentioned in the Revelation of St. John.

ACAD. You rather terrify than instruct

me, by this Description.

THEOPH. It is, indeed, a very frightful Matter; it contains every thing that Man has to dread and hate, to refift and avoid. Yet be affured, my Friend, that, careless and merry as the World is, every Man that is born into it, has all these Enemies to overcome within himself. And every Man, till he is in the Way of Regeneration, is more or less governed by them. No Hell in any remote Place, no Devil that is separate from you, no Darkness or Pain that is not within you, no Antichrift either at Rome or England, no furious Beaft, no fiery Dragon, without, or apart from you, can do you any Hurt. It is your own Hell, your own Devil, your own Beaft, your own Antichrist, your own Dragon, that lives in your own Heart's Blood, that alone can hurt von.

Die to this Self, to this inward Nature; and then all outward Enemies are overcome. Live to this Self, and then, when this Life is out, all that is within you, and all that is without you, will be nothing else but a mere feeing and feeling this Hell, Serpent, Beast, and fiery Dragon.

See here, ACADEMICUS, the twofold Nature of every Man. He has within him a redeeming Power, the Meckness of the heavenly Life, called the Lamb of God. This Seed is surrounded, or encompassed, with the Beast of slessly Lusts, the Serpent of Guile and Subtilty, and the Dragon of siery Wrath. This is the great Trial, or Strife of human Life, whether a Man will live to the Lusts of the Beast, the Guile of the Serpent, the Pride and Wrath of the serpent, the Pride and Wrath of the serpent, the Patience, the Sweetness, the Simplicity, the Humility of the Lamb of God.

This is the Whole of the Matter between God and the Creature. On one fide, Fire and Wrath, awakened first by the rebellious Angels; and on the other fide, the Meekness of the Lamb of God, the Patience of divine Love coming down from Heaven, to stop and overcome the Fire and Wrath that is broken out in Nature and Creature. Your

Father Adam has introduced you into the Fire and Wrath of the fallen Angels, into a World from whence Paradife is departed. Your Fleih and Blood is kindled in that Sin, which first brought forth a murdering Cain. But, dear Soul, be of good Comfort; for the Meckness, the Love, the Heart, the Lamb of God is become Man, has fet himfelf in the Birth of thy own Life, that in him, and with him, and by a Birth from him, Heaven and Paradise may be again opened both within thee, and without thee, not for a Time, but to all Eternity.

Once more, ACADEMICUS. Every Man in this World stands effentially in Heaven, and in Hell, both as to that which is within him, and that which is without him: for Man and the World are both in the same fallen State. The Curse in the Earth is that fame Thing in outward Nature, that the Loss of the divine Life was to the Soul of Adam. The whole World in all its Nature is nothing elfe but a real Mixture of Heaven and Hell. The Sun and the Water of this World, is that which keeps under and overcomes the Darkness, Wrath, and Fire of Hell, and carries on the vegetable and animal Life that is in it. 'The Light of the Sun bleffes all the Workings of the Elements, and the cool, foftening Essence of the Water, keeps under

under the Fire and Wrath of Nature. In all animal Creatures, the Birth of Light in their own Life, and the Water of their own Blood, both produced by the Light of the Sun, and the Water of outward Nature, brings forth an Order of earthly Creatures, that can enjoy the Good that is in this World, in Spite of the Wrath of Hell, and the Malice of Devils.

But Man has more than all this: for being at first created an Angel, and intended by the Mercy of God to be an Angel again, he has the Light of Heaven, and the Water of eternal Life, both given to Adam in that Seed of the Woman, which was to bruise the Head of the Serpent; that is, to overcome the Curfe, the Fire, and Wrath, or Hell, that was awakened in the fallen Soul. So that Man has not only, in common with the other Animals, the Light and Water of outward Nature, to quench the Wrath of his own Life in this mixed World; but he has the Meekness, the Light, the Love, the Humility of the Holy Jesus, as a Seed of Life born in his Soul, to bring forth that first Image of God, in which Adam was created.

This, my Friend, is the true Ground of all true Religion. It means nothing, it intends nothing, but to overcome that carthly

Life, which overcame Adam in the Fall, which made him a Prisoner of Hell, and a Slave to the corrupt Workings of earthly Flesh and Blood. And therefore you may see, and know with a mathematical Certainty, that the one thing necessary for every fallen Soul, is to die to all the Life that we have from this World, that the Life of Heaven may be born again in him. The Life of this World is the Life of the Beast, the Scarlet Whore, the old Serpent, and the fiery Dragon.

Hence it is that Sin rides in Triumph over Church and State, and from the Court to the Cottage all is over-run with Senfuality, Guile, Falfeness, Pride, Wrath, Envy, Selfishness, and every Form of Corruption. Every one fwims away in this Torrent, but he who hears and attends to the Voice of the Son of God within him, calling him to die to this Life, to take up his Cross, and follow him. Much learned Pains has been often taken to prove Rome, or Conflaminople, to be the Seat of the Beaft, the Antichrint, the Scarlet Whore, &c. Dut, alas! they are not at fuch a Diftance from us; they are the Properties of fallen human Mature; and are all of them alive in our own Selves, till we are dead or dying to all the Spirit and Tempers of this World. They are everywhere. where, in every Soul, where the heavenly Nature and Spirit of the Holy Jesus is not. But when the human Soul turns from itself, and turns to God; dies to itself, and lives to God, in the Spirit, Tempers, and Inclinations of the Holy Jesus, loving, pitying, fuffering, and praying for all its Enemies, and overcoming all Evil with Good, as this Christ of God did; then, but not till then, are these Monsters separate from it. For Covetousness and Sensuality of all kinds, are the very devouring Beaft; Religion governed by a worldly, trading Spirit, and gratifying the partial Interests of Flesh and Blood, is nothing else but the Scarlet Whore; Guile, and Craft, and Cunning, are the very Essence of the old Serpent; Self-Interest and Self-Exaltation are the whole Nature of Antichrist; Pride, Persecution, Wrath. Hatred, and Envy, are the very Essence of the fiery Dragon.

This, ACADEMICUS, is the fallen human Nature; and this is the old Man, which is alive in every one, though in various Manners, till he is born again from above. To think therefore of any thing in Religion, or to pretend to real Holiness, without totally dying to this old Man, is building Castles in the Air; and can bring forth nothing, but Satan in the Form of an Angel

of Light. Would you know, ACADEMICUS, whence it is, that so many false Spirits have appeared in the World, who have deceived themselves and others with false Fire, and false Light, laying Claim to Inspirations, Illuminations, and Openings of the Divine Life, pretending to do Wonders under extraordinary Calls from God? It is this; they have turned to God, without turning from themselves; would be alive in God, before they were dead to their own Nature; a Thing as impossible in itself, as for a Grain of Wheat to be alive before it dies.

Now Religion in the Hands of Self, or corrupt Nature, serves only to discover Vices of a worse kind, than in Nature left to itself. Hence are all the disorderly Passions of religious Men, which burn in a worse Flame, than Passions only employed about worldly Matters: Pride, Self-Exaltation, Hatred, and Persecution, under a Cloak of religious Zeal, will sanctify Actions, which Nature, left to itself, would be ashamed to own.

You may now fee, ACADEMICUS, with what great Reafon I have called you, at your first setting out, to this great Point, the total dying to Self, as the only Foundation of a solid Piety. All the fine Things you hear or read of an inward and spiritual Life in God, all your Expectations of the Light and

and Holy Spirit of God, will become a false Food to your Soul, till you only seek for them thro' Death to Self.

Observe, Sir. the Difference which Cloaths make in those, who have it in their Power to drefs as they please: some are all for Shew, Colours, and Glitter; others are quite fantaffical and affected in their Drefs: fome have a grave and folemu Habit; others are quite simple and plain in the whole Manner. Now all this Difference of Dress is only an outward Difference, that covers the fame poor Carcase, and leaves it full of all its own Infirmities. Now all the Truths of the Gospel, when only embraced and possessed by the old Man, make only fuch fuperficial Difference, as is made by Cloaths. Some put on a solemn, formal, prudent, outside Carriage; others appear in all the Glitter and Shew of religious Colouring, and spiritual Attainments; but under all this outfide Difference, there lies the poor fallen Soul, imprisoned, unhelped, in its own fallen State. And thus it must be, it is not possible to be otherwise, till the spiritual Life begins at the true Root, grows out of Death, and is born in a broken Heart, an Heart broken off from all its own natural Life. Then Self-Hatred, Self-Contempt, and Self-Denial, is as fuitable to this new-born Spirit,

B 3

as Self-Love, Self-Efteem, and Self-Seeking, is to the unregenerate Man. Let me, therefore, my Friend, conjure you, not to look forward, or cast about for spiritual Advancement, till you have rightly taken this first Step in the spiritual Life. All your future Progress depends upon it: for this Depth of Religion goes no deeper, than the Depth of your Malady: for Sin has its Root in the Bottom of your Soul, it comes to Life with your Flesh and Blood, and breathes in the Breath of your natural Life; and therefore, till you die to Nature, you live to Sin; and whilft this Root of Sin is alive in you, all the Virtues you put on, are only like fine painted Fruit hung upon a bad Tree.

ACAD. Indeed, THEOPHILUS, you have made the Difference between true and false Religion as plain to me, as the Difference between Light and Darkness. But all that you have faid, at the same time, is as new to me, as if I had lived in a Land, where Religion had never been named. But pray, Sir, tell me how I am to take this first Step, which you so much insist upon.

THEOPH. You are to turn wholly from yourself, and to give up yourself wholly unto God, in this or the like Form of Words or Thoughts:

" O my

" O my God! with all the Strength of my Soul, affifted by thy Grace, I defire and resolve to resist and deny all my own "Will, earthly Tempers, felfish Views, and Inclinations; every thing that the Spirit of this World, and the Vanity of fallen Nature, prompts me to. I give myself up wholly and folely unto Thee, to be all thine, to have, and do, and be, inwardly and outwardly, according to thy good Pleasure. I defire to live for no " other Ends, with no other Defigns, but " to accomplish the Work which thou re-" quirest of me, an humble, obedient, " faithful, thankful Instrument in thy "Hands, to be used as thou pleasest."

You are not to content yourfelf, my Friend, with now and then, or even many times, making this Oblation of yourfelf to God. It must be the daily, the hourly Exercise of your Mind; till it is wrought into your very Nature, and becomes an effential State and Habit of your Mind; till you feel yourfelf as habitually turned from all your own Will, felfish Ends, and earthly Defires, as you are from Stealing and Murder; till the whole Turn and Bent of your Spirit points as constantly to God, as the Needle touched with the Loadstone does to the North. This, Sir, is your first and necessary B 4.

neceffary Step in the spiritual Life; this is the Key to all the Treasures of Heaven; this unlocks the sealed Book of your Soul, and makes room for the Light and Spirit of God to arise up in it. Without this, the spiritual Life is but spiritual Talk, and only assists Nature to be pleased with an Holiness that it has not.

The Necessity of this first Step, and the Folly of pretending to succeed without it, is thus represented by our blessed Lord: What Man intenaing to build an House, &c.

All our Ability and Preparation to fucceed in this great Affair, lies in this first Step. You may perhaps think this an hard Saying. But do not go away forrowful, like the young Man in the Gofpel, because he had great Possessions. For, my Friend, you little think what a Deliverance you will have from all Hardships, and what a Flow of Happiness is found even in this Life, as soon as the Soul is thus dead to Self, freed from its own Paffions, and wholly given up to God; of which I shall speak to you by and by. I have told you the Price of the new Birth. I shall now leave you to confider, whether you will be so wise a Merchant, as to give up all the Wealth of the old Man for this heavenly Pearl. I do not expect your Answer now, but will flay for it till To-morrow.

But, pray, Gentlemen, who is this Hu-MANUS? I do not remember to have feen him before. He feems not willing to fpeak, yet is often biting his Lips at what is faid.

RUST. This HUMANUS, Sir, is my Neighbour; but so ignorant of the Nature of the Gospel, that he is often trying to persuade me into a Disbelief of it. I say ignorant (though he is a learned Man) because I am well assured, that no Man ever did, or can oppose the Gospel, but through a total Ignorance of what it is in itself: for the Gofpel, when rightly understood, is irrefistible; it brings more good News to the human Nature, than Sight to the Blind, Limbs to the Lame, Health to the Sick, or Liberty to the condemned Slave. But this Neighbour of mine has never yet been in Sight of the Truth, as it is in the Gospel; he knows nothing of the Grounds and Reafon of it, but what he has picked up out of Books, that have been written against it, and for it. He often makes use of one Maxim of the Gospel, to overthrow it; and wonders that so plain and honest a Man as I am, will not submit to it. He says, if it be a Truth, as the Gospel saith, That the Tree must be known by its Fruit, and that a good Tree cannot bring forth corrupt Fruit; we need only look at the Lives of Christians, the Craft of Priefts.

Priests, the Wars, Contentions, Hatreds, Sects, Parties, Heresies, Divisions, Outrages, and Persecutions, which Christianity has brought forth; we need only look at this, to have all our Senses and Reason assure us, that the Gospel must be a bad Tree.

But this is enough concerning the Man. He comes with me at his own earnest Defire, which has lately feized him; and upon his own strict Promise, not to interrupt our Conversation; but to be a filent Hearer, till it is all over. And therefore, if you please, Sir, I beg our Conversation may for a while turn upon the chief Points afferted in the Spirit of Prayer, for two Reasons: first, that Aca-DEMICUS may fee what Reasons I had for faving, that that Book had given me fufficient Instruction; and also that HUMANUS, hearing these great Points, may hear the whole Ground and Nature, the Necessity and Blessedness of the Christian Redemption, set forth in fuch a Degree of Light, and Truth, and Amiableness, as he had no Notion of before.

THEOPH. Your Neighbour is welcome; and I pray God to give him an Heart attentive to those Truths, which have made so good an Impression upon you. The first Point that you desire us to speak to, is concerning the Original of this temporal World. How God was moved to create it, upon the

Fall of a whole Hoft, or Kingdom of Angels. who, by their Revolt from God, loft the divine Light, and awakened in themselves, and the Region in which they dwelt, the dark, wrathful Fire of Hell: for Hell is nothing elfe, but Nature departed, or excluded, from the Beams of divine Light. The Materiality of their Kingdom was /piritual; and the Light that glanced through it, that filled its Transparency with an Infinity of glorious Wonders, was the Son of God, the Brightness of the Father's Glory. The Spirit that animated the inward Life of those glorious Angels, and that moved with its fweet Breath, through all this glaffy Sea, opening and changing new Scenes in the Mirror of divine Wisdom, was the Holy Spirit of God, that eternally proceeds from the Father and the Son. Thus did thefe celestial Spirits live, move, and have their Being, in God. All was Heaven, and they all were fo many created Gods, eternally finking down, and rifing up, into new Heights and Depths of the Riches of the Divine Nature. With this Degree of Glory and Happiness was the whole Extent of the Place of this World filled, before the Angels fell: and to this Degree of Happiness, and heavenly Glory, will the whole Place of this World be again raifed, when the Love of God shall have finished the great Work of the Redemption of Mankind. Heaven again, and Angels again, raised out of the Misery of Time, to sing eternal Praises to the Holy Trinity, and to the Lamb that has overcome Sin, and Death, and Hell, and turned all the Wrath, and Misery, and Darkness of this World, into an Heaven never more to be changed. O Rusticus, what Sentiments do these Things raise in you?

RUST. Indeed, Sir, they almost make me to forget, that I am in the Body. You have fet me upon a Mountain, from which, whether I look backwards, or forwards, or downwards, all is equally furprifing: backwards, a Breach made in Heaven, the first Opening of Hell and Darkness, and a new Creation out of the Ruins of the fallen Angels; forwards, Time and all temporal Nature rifing again into its first Eternity; downwards, a Globe of Earth, the Seat of War between Heaven and Hell, where Men are born to partake of the dreadful Strife, and have only the little Span of Life, either to overcome with God, or be overcome by the Devil, to all Eternity. O Sir, what great things are thefe? I wish that all the World, as well as my Neighbour HUMANUS, were forced to be filent Hearers of them. But, pray, Sir, go on.

THEOPH. When God faw the Darkness that was upon the Face of the Deep, and the whole angelic Habitation become a Chaos of Confusion, the Spirit of God moved upon the Face of the Waters: that is, the Spirit of God began to operate again in this outward Darkness, that covered this once transparent glassy Sea; for from a glassy Sea it was become a Deep covered with Darkness, which was foon to take another Nature; to have its Fire and Wrath converted into Sun and Stars: its Drofs and Darkness into a Globe of Earth; its Mobility and Moisture into Air and Water; when the Spirit of God began to move and operate in it. But before this Chaos had entered into this new Order, God faid, Let there be Light; and there was Light. This Light, my Friend, was not the present Light of this World, which now governs the Night and the Day; for the Sun, the Moon, and Stars, were not created till the fourth Day. But the Light which God then spake forth, was a Degree of Heaven, that was commanded to glance into the darkened Deep, which penetrated through all the Depth of the Chaos, and intermixed itself with every Part; not turning the Whole into a Region of Light, but only by its quickening Virtue fitting, disposing, and preparing, every Part to take that

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Change, which every following Day of the Creation was to bring forth, in and out of this darkened Deep: for Darkness is Death, and Light is Life. This was the Nature and Work of that first Light, which God called forth on the first Day: it was God's baptizing the dead *Chaos* with the Spirit of Life, that it might be capable of a Resurrection into a new Creation.

See here the Uniformity of the Divine Procedure, with regard both to fallen Nature and Creature. When the Creature (Man) was fallen, his Redemption was begun by God's speaking a Seed of Light, called the Seed of the Woman, into the Birth of his Life: this alone could qualify him for the new Creation in Christ Jesus. When Nature was fallen, its Restoration was begun in the same Manner; Light was commanded to enter into it, or rather to rise up in it: this was its Power or Possibility of coming out of its fallen State.

Marvel not, Rusticus, that I call this first Light of the first Day, a Degree of Heaven: for Light is natural, essential, and inseparable from Heaven; it belongs only to Heaven; and where-ever else it is, it is only there as a Gift from Heaven. And therefore so much as there is of Light in this World, so much there is of Heaven in it.

Darkness is natural, effential, and inseparable from Hell; and can be no-where elfe, but where Hell can in fome Degree open and discover itself. And where-ever, and in what Degree, Darkness can shew itself; there, and in the same Degree, is the Nature of Hell known and felt. This World is made up of Light and Darkness, not only as it confifts of Day and Night, but because every earthly thing is itself a Mixture of Light and Darkness. The Darkness is the Evil, and the Light is the Good, that is in every thing. If the Darkness was predominant in Vegetables, they would all be rank Poison; if in Animals, they would be all as fo many wrathful venomous Serpents of Hell. If the Light did quite suppress the Darkness in Vegetables, they would be like the Fruits which were to have been Man's Food in Paradife.

RUST. These Things, THEOPHILUS, strike a most amazing Light into all the Mysteries both of Nature and Grace. But they do not more enlighten, than they edify the Mind. They are all reforming Truths; they have the Nature of Alteratives; they purge the Heart of all its Dross; they force it to drop all its Pretensions to earthly things, as the poor deceitful Batts of fallen Nature; and to long for nothing, but to have That

first Heaven and Life in God, for which Angels and Men were at first created. But I want to shew to my Friend Humanus, as it were in one View, that Chain of Truths, which follows from what you have said: tho' I had rather you would do it.

THEOPH. Agreed: and I will fet them in order thus:

1st, That the Place of this World is the very Place, or Region, which belonged to Lucifer, and his Angels.

2dly, That every thing that we see in this World, all its Elements, the Stars, the Firmament, &c. are nothing else but the invisible Things of the fallen World, made visible in a new and lower State of Existence.

3dly, That before the Rebellion of the Angels, there was nothing but God, and Heaven, and heavenly Beings. Light, and and Love, and Joy, and Glery, with all the Wonders thereof, were the only things feen and felt by the Angels. Darkness and Fire, with every Quality thereof, were absolutely unknown to the Angels; they had no more Suspicion of them, than of the Possibility of Sickness, Pain, Heat, and Cold, All they aimed at, was at being higher in the Glories, and Powers, and Light, of that Heaven in which they live I. But their turning to their own Strength to effect this, was their whole turning

turning from God, and a falling into Nature without God, which was the first Discovery of *Darkness*, Wrath, and Fire, and Pain, and Torment.

4thly, Hence it appears, that Darkness is the Ground of the Substance, or Materiality of Nature; Fire is its Life; Light is its glorious Transmutation into the Kingdom of Heaven; and Spirit is the Opener of all its Wonders. All that can be conceived, is either God, or Nature, or Creature: God is the Holy Trinity without, or before Nature; but Nature is the Manifestation of the Holy Trinity in a triune Life of Fire, Light, and Spirit.

5thly, Here we see the plain and true Original of all Evil, without any Perplexity, or Imputation upon God: that Evil is nothing else but the Wrath, and Fire, and Darkness of Nature, broken off from God: that the Punishment, the Pain, or the Hell of Sin, is no designedly prepared, or arbitrary Penalty inflicted by God; but the natural and necessary State of the Creature, that leaves, or turns from God.

6thly, That the Will of the Creature is the only Opener of all Evil or Good in the Creature; the Will stands between God and Nature, and must in all its Workings unite either with God, or Nature: the Will

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totally refigned, and given up to God, is one Spirit with God, and God dwelleth in it; the Will turned from God, is taken Prifoner in the Wrath, Fire, and Darkness of Nature.

7thly, Here we see, how and why a Creature can lose, and die to all its Happiness and Perfection, and, from a beauteous Angel, become a deformed Devil. It is because Nature has no Beauty, Happiness, or Perfection, but solely from the Manifestation or Birth of the Holy Trinity in it. God manifested in Nature, is the only Blessing, Happiness, and Perfection of Nature. Therefore the Creature, that in the Working of its Will is turned from God, must have as great a Change brought forth in it, as that of Heaven into Hell; forced to live, but to have no other Life, but that of its own gnawing Worm, left to itself.

8thly, Hence we see the deep Ground, and absolute Necessity, of the Christian Redemption, by a Birth from above of the Light and Spirit of God, demonstrated in the most absolute Degree of Certainty. It is because all Nature is, in itself, nothing but an hungry, wrathful Fire of Life, a tormenting Darkness, unless the Light and Spirit of God kindle it into a Kingdom of Heaven. And therefore the fallen Soul can have no

possible Relief, or Redemption; it must be, to all Eternity, an bungry, dark, fiery, tormenting Spirit of Life, unless the Light, or Son, and Spirit of God, be born again in it. Hence also it follows, that, in all the Possibility of Things, there is and can be but one Happiness, and one Misery. The one Misery, is Nature, and Creature left to itself; the one Happiness, is the Life, the Light, and Spirit of God, manifested in Nature and Creature. This is the true Meaning of those Words of our Lord, There is but one that is good, and that is God.

othly, Hence it is also seen, that there is and can be but one true Religion for the fallen Soul, and that is, the Dying to Self, to Nature, and Creature; and a turning with all the Will, the Defire, and Delight of the Soul to God. Sacrifices, Oblations, Prayers, Praises, Rites, and Ceremonies, without this, are but as founding Brass, and tinkling Cymbals. Nay, Zeal, and Constancy, and Warmth, and Fervour, in the Performance of these religious Practices, is not the Matter; for Nature and Self-love can do all this. But thefe religious Practices are then only Parts of true Religion, when they mean nothing, feek nothing, but to keep up a continual Dying to Self, and all worldiy Things, and turn all the Will,

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Defire, and Delight of the Soul to God alone.

Lastly, there is and can be only one Salvation for the fallen Soul, and that is Heaven opened again in the Soul, by the Birth of fuch a Life, Light, and Spirit, as is born in Angels. For Adam was created to possess that Heaven from which the Angels fell; but nothing can enter into Heaven, but the angelic Life, which is born of Heaven. The Lofs of this angelic Life was the Fall of Adam, or that Death which he died, on the Day he did eat of the earthly Fruit; therefore the Regeneration, or new Birth of his first angelic Life, is the one only Salvation of the fallen Soul. Ask not therefore, whether we are faved by Faith, or by Works; for we are faved by neither of them. Faith and Works are at first only preparatory to the new Birth; afterwards they are the true genuine Fruits and Effects of it. But the new Birth, a Life from Heaven, the new Creature, called Christ in us, is the one only Salvation of the fallen Soul. Nothing can enter into Heaven, but this Life which is born of, and comes from Heaven.

RUST. I thank you, THEOPHILUS, for fetting these awakening Truths in so strong a Light. And I think it is not possible for my Friend HUMANUS to be one rected with them.

them. They must needs open in him a new Way of thinking about Religion, and shew him the deep and solid Ground of the absolute Necessity of the Christian Redemption, and incline him to be a willing Hearer of that which follows.

THEOPH. I hope it will be fo, Rusticus; and what I would here, and through every Point we speak of, observe to your Friend HUMANUS, is this: that the Christian Religion is the one only true Religion of Nature. deeply and necessarily founded in the Nature of Things; that its Doctrines are not founded in an arbitrary Appointment of God, but have their natural and necessary Reason, why they cannot be otherwise, as has here been shewn in the one great Point of Regeneration, which is the Whole of Man's Salvation, and the one only Thing intended by all Revelation from the Fall of Man to the End of the World. Now the true Ground of the one true Religion of Nature cannot be known, or feen into, but by going back to the Beginning of Things, and shewing how they came into their present State. We must find out, why and how Religion came to be necessary, and on what its Neceffity is founded. Now this cannot be done, unless we find out, what Sin, and Evil, and Death, and Darkness, are in them-

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felves; and how they came into Nature and Creature. For this alone can shew us, what Religion is true, is natural, is necessary, and alone sufficient to remove all Evil, Sin, and Diforder, out of the Creation. this Reason, we began with the Grounds and Reasons of the Creation of this World, shewing how it came to be as it is. could not be done, but by going fo far back as the Fall of Angels. For it was their Revolting from God, that brought Wrath, and Fire, and Thickness, and Derkness, and Death, into Nature and Creature; and fo gave occasion to this new Creation, and to its being in fuch a State, and of fuch a Nature, as it is.

For who does not see, that this first Deadness, Thickness, Wrath, Fire, and Darkness, caused by the Angels' Sin, are the very Materials out of which this World is made? For are not the Fire, the Air, the Water, the Earth, the Rocks and Stones of this World; the Rage of Heat and Cold, the Succession of Day and Night, the Wrath of Storms and Tempests, an undeniable and daily Proof of all this? Now when we thus see what Sin, and Evil, and Death, and Darkness, are in Nature, and how they came into it; then we see also, how and what they are, and how they came into the Creature; because the

Creature has its Form, its Being, in and out of Nature. They came into Nature, or rose up in it, by Nature's being broken off from God, and fo lofing the Light and Spirit of God, which made it to be a Kingdom of Heaven: we fee also, when this disordered Nature was to be taken out of its fallen State by a new Creation, that, to do this, the Spirit of God moved, or entered again into the Darkness of the Waters, and the Light of God was called into it. A plain Proof, that the Malady of Nature was nothing else but its Loss of the Light and Spirit of God working in it. This shews us also, that the fallen Creature is to be restored, or put into a Way of Recovery, in one and the same Way as fallen Nature; viz. by the Spirit, and Light of God entering into it again, and bringing forth a new Birth, or Creation in Christ Jesus. Just as the Spirit and Light entering into the Chaos, created or turned the Angels' ruined Kingdom into a Paradife on Earth.

Your Friend Humanus lays claim to a Religion of Nature and Reason: I join with him, with all my Heart. No other Religion can be right, but that which has its Foundation in Nature. For the God of Nature can require nothing of his Creatures, but what the *State* of their Nature calls them

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to. Nature is his great Law, that speaks his whole Will both in Heaven and on Earth; and to obey Nature, is to obey the God of Nature; to please him, and to live to him, in the highest Persection. God indeed has many After-laws; but it is after his Creatures have fallen from Nature, and lost its Persection. But all these After-laws have no other End or Intention, but to repair Nature, and bring Men back to their first natural State of Persection. What say you now, Academicus, to all these Matters?

ACAD. You, Sir, and Rusticus, both of you know, how these Matters have affected me, ever fince I read the Book called The Appeal to all that Doubt, &c. From that Time, I have stood upon new Ground; I have feen Things in fuch a Newness of Light, and Reality, as makes me take my former Knowledge for a Dream. A Dream I may justly fay, fince all my Labour was taken up in fearching into a Seventeen Hundred Years History of Doctrines, Disputes, Decrees, Herefies, Schisms, and Sects, where-ever to be found, in Europe, Asia, and Africa. From this goodly Heap of Stuff crouded into my Mind, I have been fettling Matters betwixt all the prefent Christian Divisions both at Home and Abroad, according to the best Rules of Criticism;

Criticism; having little or no other Idea of a religious Man, than that of a stiff Maintainer of certain Points against all those that oppose them. And in this respect, I believe I may say, that I only swam away in the common Torrent.

And in this laborious Dream I had in all Likelihood ended my Days; had not that Book, and fome others of the like kind, shewn me, that Religion lay nearer Home, was not to be dug out of Disputes, but lay hid in myfelf, like a Seed, which, for want of its proper Nourishment, could not come to the Birth. But however, though Matters stand thus with myself, and I seem to be entered into a Region of Light; yet I must not forget to tell you, what some of my learned Friends object to all this. They fay, that in those Books, there are many Things afferted, which have not the plain Letter of Scripture to support them; and therefore Men of fober Learning, are cautious of giving into Opinions, not strictly grounded on the plain Letter of Scripture, however fine and plaufible they may feem to be.

THEOPH. Is there not some Reason, ACA-DEMICUS, to take this Objection of your learned Friends to be a mere Pretence? For what is more fully grounded upon the plain Letter of Scripture, than the Doctrine of a real Regeneration, a new Birth of the Word, the Son, and Holy Spirit of God, really brought forth into the Soul? And yet this plain Letter of Scripture, upon the most important of all Points, the very Life, and Essence, and whole Nature of our Redemption, is not only overlooked, but openly opposed, by the Generality of Men of sober Learning. But this Point has not only the plain Letter of Scripture for it; but what the Letter afferts, is absolutely required by the whole Spirit and Tenor of the New Testament. All the Epistles of the Apostles proceed upon the supposed Certainty of this one great Point.

A Son of God, united with, and born in, our Nature, that his Nature may have a Birth in us; an Holy Spirit, breathing in the Birth and Life of our Souls, quickening the dead Life of fallen Adam, is the Letter and Spirit of the Apostles' Writings, grounded upon the plain Letter of our Lord's own Words, that unless we are born again from above, of the Son, Word, Water, and Spirit of God, we cannot enter or see the Kingdom of Heaven.

Again: is it not the plain Letter of Scripture, that Adam died the Day that he did eat of the earthly Tree? Have we not the most tolemn Asseveration of God for the Truth

of this? Was not the Change which Adam found in himself, a Demonstration of the Truth of this Fact? Instead of the Image and Likeness of God in which he was created, the Beauty of Paradife, he was stript of all his Glory, confounded at the shameful Deformity of his own Body, afraid of being feen, and unable to fee himfelf uncovered; delivered up a Slave to the Rage of all the Stars and Elements of this World. not knowing which Way to look, or what to do in a World, where he was dead to all that he formerly felt, and alive only to a new and dreadful Feeling of Heat and Cold, Shame and Fear, and horrible Remorfe of Mind, at his fad Entrance into a World, whence Paradife, and God, and his own Glory, were departed. Death enough furely! Death in its highest Reality! Much greater in its Change, than when an Animal of earthly Flesh and Blood is only changed into a cold lifeless Carcase. A Death, that in all Nature has none like it, none equal to it, none of the same Nature with it, but that which the Angels died, when, from Angels of God, they became living Devils, ferpentine, hideous Forms, and Slaves to Darkness! Say that the Angels lost no Life, that they did not die a real Death, because they are yet alive in the Horrors of Dark-

siess; and then you may say, with the same Truth, that Adam did not die, when he lost God, and Paradife, and the first Glory of his Creation, because he afterwards lived and breathed in a World which was outwardly. in all its Parts, full of the same Curse that was within himself. But further; not only the plain Letter of the Text, and the Change of State, which Adam found in himself, demonstrated a real Death to his former State; but the whole Tenor of Scripture absolutely requires it; all the System of our Redemption proceeds upon it. For tell me, I pray, What Need of a Redemption, if Adam had not loft his first State of Life? What Need of the Deity to enter again into the human Nature, not only as acting, but taking a Birth in it, and from it; what need of all this mysterious Method, to bring the Life from above again into Man, if the Life from above had not been lost? Say that Adam did not die; and then tell me, what Sense or Reason there is in faying, that the Son of God became Man, and died on the Cross, to restore to him the Life that he had lost? It is true indeed, that Adam, in his Death to the divine Life, was left in the Possession of an earthly Life. And the Reason is plain why he was fo: for his great S'n confifted in his Defire and Longing to enter into the Life

Life of this World, to know its Good and Evil, as the Animals of this World do; it was his choosing to have a Life of this World after this new Manner, and his entering upon the Means of attaining it, that was his Death to the Divine Life. And therefore it is no Wonder, that after his Death to Heaven and Paradife, he found himfelf still alive as an earthly Animal. For the Defire of this earthly Life was his great Sin; and the Possession of this earthly Life, was the proper Punishment and Misery that belonged to his Sin; and therefore it is no Wonder that that Life, which was the proper Punishment, and real Discovery of the Fruits of his Sin, should subfist, after his Sin had put an End to the Life of Paradise and God in him. But wonderful is it to a great Degree, that any Man should imagine, that Adam did not die on the Day of his Sin, because he had as good a Life left in him, as the Beafts of the Field have.

For is the Life that fuch Animals live, or the Death that they die, the Life and Death with which our Redemption is concerned? Are not all the Scriptures full of Life and Death of a much higher Kind and Nature? And do not the Scriptures make Man the perpetual Subject to whom this higher Life and Death belong? What Ground or Reason there-

therefore can there be to think of the Death of an Animal of this World, when we read of the Death that Adam was affuredly to die the Day of his Sin? For does not all that befel him on the Day of his Sin, thew that he lost a much greater Life, suffered a more dreadful Change, than that of giving up the Breath of this World? For in the Day of his Sin, this Angel of Paradife, this Lord of the new Creation, fell from the Throne of his Glory (like Lucifer from Heaven) into the State of a poor, darkened, naked, distressed Animal of gross Flesh and Blood, unable to bear the odious Sight of that which his newopened Eyes forced him to fee; inwardly and outwardly feeling the Curfe awakened in himself, and all the Creation; and reduced to have only the Faith of the Devils, to believe and tremble. Proof enough, furely, that Adam was dead to the Life, and Light, and Spirit of God; and that, with this Death, all that was divine and beavenly in his Soul, his Body, his Eyes, his Mind, and Thoughts, was quite at an End. Now this Life to which Adam then died, is that Life which all his Posterity are in want of, and cannot come out of the State of that Death into which he fell, but by having this fir/t Life of Heaven born again in them. Now is there any Reason to fay, that Mankind,

kind, in their natural State, are not dead to that first Life in which Adam was created. because they are alive to this World? Yet this is as well as to fay, that Adam did not die a real Death, because he had afterwards an earthly Life in him. How comes our Lord to fay, that unless ye eat the Flesh, and drink the Blood, of the Son of Man, ye have no Life in you? Did he mean, ye have no earthly Life in you? How comes the Apostle to say, He that hath the Son of God has Life, but he that hath not the Son of God hath not Life? Does he mean the Life of this World? No. But both Christ and his Apostle affert this great Truth, that all Mankind are in the State of Adam's first Death, till they are made alive again, by a Birth of the Son, and Holy Spirit of God brought forth in them. So plain is it, both from the express Letter, and Spirit of Sripture, that Adam died a real Death to the Kingdom of God in the Day of his Sin. Take away this Death, and all the Scheme of our Redemption has no Ground left to stand upon.

Judge now, ACADEMICUS, who leaves the Letter of Scripture, your learned Friends, or the Author of the Appeal. They leave it, they oppose it, in that which is the very Life of Christianity.

For without the Reality of a new Birth, founded on the Certainty of a real Death in the Fall of Adam, the Christian Scheme is but a Skeleton of empty Words, a Detail of strange Mysteries between God and Man, that do nothing, and have nothing to do.

On the other hand, look now at the things fet forth in the Appeal, concerning the Fall of Angels, the Nature and Effects of their Revolt, and the Creation of this World as deduced therefrom. They neither leave, nor oppose any Letter, or Doctrine of Scripture. They add nothing to Religion, but the full Proof of all its Articles; they intend nothing, but to open the original Ground, and true Reason, of the Christian Redemption, and the absolute Necessity of its being such, as the Gospel declares. Now the Letter of Scripture does not do this in open Words; it fets not forth the why, and how, things are, either in Nature or Grace; it teaches not the Ground or Philosophy of the Christian Faith; it contents itself with bare Facts and Doctrines, and calls for simple Faith and Obedience. No Wonder, therefore, when the natural and necessary Ground of the Christian Redemption is opened, that the Letter of Scripture is not Step by Step appealed to, for every Thing that is faid. And yet many Things may be fufficiently grounded

grounded on Scripture, that are not fo expressed in the Letter. The Sadducees denied, that there was any Refurrection at all: and this they did, because they could not find it in the express Letter of the Five Books of Moses. And yet it seems, that the Refurrection was plainly and ftrongly taught there: for thus faith our Lord; -That the Dead shall rise again, Moses shewed at the Bush, when he said, The Lord is the God of Abraham, Isaac, &c. For he is not the God of the Dead, but of the Living *. This shews us that a Thing may be fully and fufficiently proved from Scripture, which is not plainly expressed in the Letter. And thus stands the Matter with regard to those great, and edifying Truths fet forth in the Appeal. They are truly scriptural, they have their Ground and Authority from Scripture, though not for open and express in the Letter, as Matters of Faith and necessary Doctrine are. For is not the Fall of Angels a Scripture-Truth? Is not the Defolation, which their Fall brought into Nature, and the very Place of this World, a Scripture-Truth? What else can be meant by Darkness upon the Face of the Deep? What Darkness, or what Deep, but in the Place of this World? What Dark-

^{*} Luke xx. 37, 38.

ness, or State of the Deep, but that, which God was about to raise out of its disordered State? And does not the Letter of Scripture shew, that out of this Darkness and Waters, and State of the Deep, the Spirit and Light of God entering into them, brought forth the Earth, the Stars, the Sun, and all the Elements, into a Form of a new World?

To ask for a particular Text of Scripture, faving in fo many express Words, that the Place of this World, is the very Place and Extent of the Kingdom of the fallen Angels, is quite ridiculous, and without the least Ground in Reason, as is enough shewn in the Appeal. For does not our Lord exprefly call the Devil, a Prince of this World? But how could this Name belong to him, but because he is here in his own first Region, and Territories; and has still some Power, till all the Evil he has raised in it, shall be entirely separated from it? For was not this World raised out of the Materials of the fallen Angels' Kingdom, and was not the Wrath, and Fire, and Darkness, of their Fall, still in some Degree remaining in every Part of this World; they could have no more Power in it, than they have in Heaven; they must be as entirely incapable of feeing or entering into it, as they are of feeing or entering into the Kingdom of Heaven: for they have nothing but Evil in their Nature; they can touch nothing, move nothing, fee nothing, feel nothing, tafte nothing, act in nothing, but that very Evil, Darkness, Fire, and Wrath, and Diforder, which they first awakened and kindled both in themfelves, and their Kingdom. And therefore it is a Truth of the utmost Certainty, that they can be no where, but where there is fomething of that Evil, still subsisting, which they brought forth. And this may pass for Demonstration (if there be any fuch thing) that the Scriptures themselves demonstrate the Place of this World, to be the very Place and Region, in which the Angels fell. And they still are bere, because their Kingdom is not wholly delivered from all the Evil they had raised in it, but is to stand for a Time, only in a State of Recovery; where they themselves must see, in spite of all the Rage and Malice of their fiery Darts, that the Mystery of a Lamb of God, born upon Earth, will raise Creatures of Flesh and Blood, amidst the Ruins of their spoiled Kingdom, to be an Host of Angels in Heaven restored; and themselves plunged into an Hell, that is cut off from every Thing, but their own Wrath, Fire, and Darkness. And all this, ACADEMICUS, to make it known through all the Regions of Angels into Devils, and Humility raise fallent Flesh and Blood to the Thrones of Angels. This, this is the great End of God's raising a new Creation, out of the fallen Kingdom of Angels: for this End it stands in its State of War, a War betwixt the Fire and Pride of fallen Angels, and the Meekness and Humility of the Lamb of God; it stands its Thousands of Years in this Strife, that the last Trumpet may found this great Truth, through all Heights and Depths of Eternity, That Evil can have no Beginning, but from Pride; nor any End, but from Humility.

O ACADEMICUS, what a Blindness there is in the World! What a Stir is there amongst Mankind about Religion; and yet almost all seem to be afraid of That, in which alone is Salvation!

Poor Mortals! What is the one Wish and Desire of your Hearts? What is it that you call Happiness, and matter of Rejoicing? Is it not when every Thing about you helps you to stand upon higher Ground, gives full Nourishment to Self-esteem, and gratises every Pride of Life? And yet Life itself is the Loss of every Thing, unless Pride be overcome.

O, stop a while in Contemplation of this great Truth! It It a Thing is unchangeable as

God; it is written and spoken through all Nature; Heaven and Earth, fallen Angels, and redeemed Men, all bear Witness to it. The Truth is this: Pride must die in you, or nothing of Heaven can live in you. Under the Banner of this Truth, give up yourselves to the meek and humble Spirit of the Holy lefus, the Overcomer of all Fire, and Pride, and Wrath. This is the one Way, the one Truth, and the one Life. There is no other open Door into the Sheepfold of God. Every Thing else is the Working of the Devil in the fallen Nature of Man. Humility must fow the Seed, or there can be no Reaping in Heaven. Look not at Pride only as an unbecoming Temper; nor at Humility only as a decent Virtue: for the one is Death, and the other is Life; the one is all Hell, and the other is all Heaven.

So much as you have of Pride, fo much you have of the fallen Angel alive in you; fo much as you have of true Humility, fo much you have of the Lamb of God within you. Could you fee with your Eyes what every Stirring of Pride does to your Soul, you would beg of every thing you meet, to tear the Viper from you, though with the Lofs of an Hand, or an Eye. Could you fee what a fweet, divine, transforming Power there is in Humility, what an heavenly

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Water of Life it gives to the fiery Breath of your Soul, how it expels the Poison of your fallen Nature, and makes room for the Spirit of God to live in you; you would rather wish to be the Foot-stool of all the World, than to want the smallest Degree of it. Excuse, Academicus, this little Digression, if it be such; for the Subject we were upon, forced me into it.

ACAD. Indeed, Sir, the Lesson you have here given, is the same that the whole Nature of the Fall of Angels, and the whole Nature of the Redemption of Man, daily reads to every Creature; and he, who alone can redeem the World, has plainly shewn us, wherein the Life and Spirit of our Redemption must consist, when he saith, Learn of me, for I am meek and lowly of Heart. Now if this Lesson is unlearnt, we must be said to have less our Master, as those Disciples did, who went back, and walked no more with him*. But if you please, Theophilus, we will now break off till the Afternoon.

THEOPH. Give me Leave first, ACADE-MICUS, but just to mention one Point more, to shew you still further, how unreasonably your Friends object to the Appeal the Want of the plain Letter of Scripture. Now let it be supposed, that the Account of the Fall of Angels, the Creation, &c. given in the Appeal, has not Scripture enough—Take then the contrary Opinion, which is that of your Friends; viz. That all Worlds, and all Things, are created out of nothing.

Shew me now, ACADEMICUS, I do not fay a Text, but the least Hint of Scripture, that, by all the Art of commenting, can fo much as be drawn to look that Way. is a Fiction, big with the groffest Absurdities, and contrary to every Thing that we know, either from Nature or Scripture, concerning the Rife and Birth, and Nature of Things, that have begun to be. Adam was not created out of nothing; for the Letter of Mofes tells us in the plainest Words, out of what he was created or formed, both as to his inward, and his outward Nature. He tells us also as expresly out of what, Eve, the next Creature, was created. But from the Time of Adam and Eve, the Creation of every human Creature is a Birth out of its Parents' Body and Soul, or whole Nature. And to shew us how all Things, or Worlds, as well as all living Creatures, are not created out of nothing, St. Paul appeals to this very Account that Moses gives, of the Woman's being formed out of the Man;

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but

but all Things (fays he) are out of God *. Here this Fiction of a Creation out of nothing, is by the plain and open Letter of Scripture absolutely removed from the whole System of created Things, or Things which begin to be; for St. Paul's Doctrine is, that all Things come into Being, out of God, in the fame Reality, as the Woman was formed or created out of Man. So again, There is to us but one God, out of whom are all Things +; for fo you know the Greek should be translated, not of, but out of God; not of, but out of the Man. The Fiction therefore, which I fpeak of, is not only without, but expresly contrary to, the plain Letter of Scripture. For every Thing that we fee, every Creature that has Life, is, by the Scripture-account, a Birth from fomething elle. And here, Sir, you are to take Notice of a Maxim that is not deniable, that the Reason why any Thing proceeds from a Birth, is the Reason why every Thing must do fo. For a Birth would not be in Nature, but because Birth is the only Procedure of Nature. Nature itself is a Birth from God, the first Winnifestation of the hidden, inconceivable God; and is fo far from being out of nothing, that it is the Manifestation of

^{* 1} Cor. xi. 12.

that in God, which was before unmanifest. As Nature is the first Birth, or Manifestation of God, or Discovery of the Divine Powers: fo all Creatures are the Manifestation of the Powers of Nature, brought into a Variety of Births, by the Will of God, out of Nature. The first Creatures that are the nearest to the Deity, are out of the highest Powers of Nature, by the Will of God; willing that Nature should be manifested in the Rise and Birth of Creatures out of it. Nature, directed and governed by the Wildom of God, goes on in the Birth of one Thing out of another. The spiritual Materiality of Heaven brings forth the Bodies, or heavenly Flesh and Blood, of Angels, as the Materiality of this World brings forth the Birth of gross Flesh and Blood. The spiritual Materiality of Heaven, fo far as the Extent of the Kingdom of fallen Angels reached, has, by various Changes occasioned by their Fall, gone thro' a Variety of Births, or Creations, till some of it came down to the Thickness of Air and Water, and the Hardness of Earth and Stones. But when Things have flood in this State their appointed Time, the last purifying Fire, kindled by God, will take away all Thicknefs, Hardnefs, and Darknefs, and bring all the divided Things and Elements of this World

World back again, to be that first glassy Sea, or heavenly Materiality, in which the Throne of God is set, as was seen by St. John, in the Revelation made to him.

But the Fiction of the Creation out of nothing, is not only contrary to the Letter and Spirit of the Scripture-account of the Rife and Birth of Things, but is in itself full of the groffest Abfurdities, and horrid Consequences. It feparates every Thing from God, it leaves no Relation between God and the Creature, nor any Possibility for any Power, Virtue, Quality, or Perfection of God to be in the Creature: for if it is created out of nothing, it cannot have fomething of God in it. But I here stop: for, as you know, we have agreed, if God permit, to have hereafter one Day's entire Conversation on the Nature and End of the Writings of facob Behmen, and the right Use and Manner of reading them; and all that, as preparatory to a more correct English Edition of his Works, from the original German Language; fo this and fome other Points shall be a !journed to that Time. In the Afternoon, we will proceed only on fuch Matters, as may farther fet the Chritian Redemption in its true and proper Light before your Friend HUMANUS.

ACAD. I am very glad, THEOPHILUS, that I have mentioned these Objections to you, tho' they were of no Weight with me; since you have thereby had an Occasion of giving so full an Answer to them. The Matter stands now in this plain and easy Point of Light:

In the Appeal we have a System of uniform Truths, concerning the Fall of Angels, their spoiled and darkened Kingdom, and the Creation of this World as raifed out of it. We have the Creation and Fall of Man, his Regeneration, and the Manner of it, all opened and explained according to the Letter and Tenor of Scripture, from their deepest Ground, in fuch a Manner, as to give Light and Clearness into all the Articles of the Christian Faith; to expel all Difficulties and Abfurdities that had crept into it; and the whole Scheme of our Redemption is proved to be absolutely necessary, both from Scripture, and all that is feen and known in Nature and Creature.

On the other hand, the Opinion which is, and must be received, if the Account in the Appeal is rejected, appears to be a Fiction, that has no Sense, no Reason, no Fact, no Appearance in Nature, nor one single Letter of Scripture, to support it; but stands in the utmost Contrariety to all that the Scripture

faith of the Creation of every Thing; and is in itself full of the grossest Absurdaties, raising Darkness and Dissibilities in all Parts of Religion, that can never be removed from it. For a Creation that has nothing of God in it, can explain nothing that relates to God: for a Creation out of nothing, has no better Sense in it, than a Creation into nothing. My Friends, for this time, Adieu.

The End of the First DIALOGUE.



THE

SECOND DIALOGUE.

THEOPH. I E T us now fpeak of Adam in his first Perfection, created by God to be a Lord and Ruler of this new-created World, to people it with an Host of angelic Men, till Time had finished its Course, and all Things were fitted to be restored to that State, from which they were fallen by the Revolt of Angels.

For the Restoration of all Things to their first glorious State, by making the Good to overcome the Evil, was the End which God proposed by the State and Manner of this new Creation.

Adam was the chosen Instrument of God, to conduct this whole Assair, to keep up this new-made World in the State in which God had created it; not to till the Earth, which we now plow; but to keep That, which is now called the Curse in the Earth, covered, bid, and overcome, by that Paradise in which he was created. For this End, he was created in a two-fold Nature, of the Powers of Heaven, and the Powers of this World. Inwardly, he had the celestial Body and Soul

of an Angel; and he had this angelic Nature united to a Life and Body taken from the Stars and Elements of this outward World. As Paradife overcame, and concealed all the Wrath of the Stars and Elements, and kept that Evil, which is called the Curfe, from being known or felt; fo Adam's angelic, heavenly Nature, which was the Paradife of God within him, kept him quite ignorant of the Properties of that earthly Nature that was under it. He knew, and faw, and felt, nothing in himself, but a Birth of Paradife; that is, a Life, Light, and Spirit of Heaven: for he had no Difference from an Angel in Heaven, but that this World was joined to him, and put under his Feet. And this was done, because he was created by God to be the restoring Angel, to do all that in this outward World, which God would have to be done in it, before it could be restored to its first State. And therefore he must have the Nature of all this World in him, because he was to act in it, and upon it, as its restoring Angel; and yet with fuch Distinction from it, with such Power upon it, and over it, as the Light has upon and over Darkness. Does not now the whole Spirit of the Scriptures confent to this Account of Adam's first Perfection? Do not all the chief Points of our Redemption demand

mand this Perfection in Adam unfailen? How else could his Fall bring on the Neceffity of the Gospel Redemption of a new Birth from above, of the Word and Holy Spirit of God? For had he not had this Perfection of Nature at first, his Redemption could not have confisted in the Revival of this Birth and Perfection in him. For had it been something less than the Loss of an angelic and heavenly Life, that had happened to him by his Fall; had it been only fome Evil, that related to a Life of this World; nothing else but fome Remedy from this World, could have been his Redemption. But fince it is the Corner-stone of the Gospel, that nothing less than the Eternal Word, which was Man's Creator, could be his Redeemer, and that by a new Birth from above; it is a Demonstration, that he was at first created an Angel; born from above, and fuch a Partaker of the Divine Life, as the Angels are; and that his Fall was a real Death or Extinction of his angelic Life.

Now the Letter of Moses is express for this first Persection of Adam. God said, Let us make Man in our own Image, after our Likeness. How different is this from the Creation of the Animals of this World? What can you think or say higher of an Angel? Or what Persection can an Angel have.

have, but that of being in the Image and after the Likeness of God? But now what an Absurdity would it be, to hold, that Adam was created in the Image and Likeness of God, and yet had not in him so much as the Image and Likeness of an Angel? Again, was not Paradife loft, was not Evil and the Curse awakened in all the Elements, as foon as Adam fell? And does not this prove, beyond all Contradiction, that Adam was created by God, as I faid above, to be the restoring Angel; to have Power over all the cutward World; to keep all its Evil from being known or felt; till the Fall of Angels from Heaven had been repaired by a Race of angelic Men born on Earth? But how could he do, and be all this, for which he was created by God; how could he keep up the Life of Heaven and Paradife in himfelf, and this new World; unless the Life of Heaven had been his own Life? Or how could he be the Father of an Oifspring that were to have no Evil, nor fo much as the Knowledge of what was Good and Evil in this World? Could any Thing but an heavenly Man bring forth an heavenly Offspring? Or could he be faid to have the Life of this World opened in him in his Creation, who was to bring forth a Race of Beings, infenfible of the Good and Evil in this World? For

For every Thing that has the Life of this World opened in it, is under an absolute Necessity of knowing and feeling its Good and Evil.

Secondly, That Adam, when he first entered into the World, had the Nature and Perfection of an Angel, is further plain from Moses, who tells us, that he was made at first both Male and Female in one Person : and that Eve, or the Female Part of him, was afterwards taken out of him. Now this Union of the Male and Female in him. was the Purity, or Virgin Perfection, of his Life, and is the very Perfection of the angelic Nature. This we are affured of from our Lord himfelf, who, in Answer to the Question of the Sadducees, said unto them; Ye do err, not knowing the Scriptures, and the Power of God; for in the Refurrection they neither marry, nor are given in Marriage, but are as the Angels in Heaven *. Or, as in St. Luke, for they are equal to the Angels of God. Here we have a twofold Proof of the angelic Perfection of Adam: (1.) Because we are told, that that State in which he was created, neither Male nor Female, but with both Natures in his one Person, is the very Nature and Persection of the Angels of God in Heaven. (2.) Be-

^{*} Matt. xxii. 29, 30.

cause every one who shall have a Part in this Refurrection, shall then have this angelic Perfection again; to be no more Male or Female, or a Part of the Humanity; but fuch perfect, complete, undivided Creatures, as the Angels of God are. But now this Perfection could not belong to the Humanity after the Refurrection, but because it belonged to the first Man before his Fall: " for nothing will be restored, but that " which was first lost; nothing rise again, " but that which should not have died; " nor any Thing be united, but that which " fhould not have been parted." The short is this: Man is at last to have a Nature equal to that of the Angels. This Equality confifts in this; that as they have, fo the Humanity will have, both Male and Female Nature in one Person.

But the Humanity was thus created at first, Male and Female in one Person; therefore the Humanity had at first a Nature and Persection equal to that of the Angels. Thus is the Letter of Moses much more plain for the angelic Persection of Adam in his Creation, than it is for the Resurrection of the Dead; and yet we have our Lord's Word for it, that Moses sufficiently proved the Resurrection of the Dead. What say you, ACADEMICUS, to this Matter?

ACAD. I will here just mention what my good old Tutor fays: The Author of the Appeal, fays he, founds all his Scheme of Regeneration or Redemption on a supposed threefold Life, in which Adam was created. His fole Proof of this threefold Life is taken from this Text of Moses: God breathed into Man the Breath of Lives, and Man became a living Soul. From this Phrase, The Breath of Lives, the Appeal, without any Authority from the Text, observes thus; Here the highest, and most Divine Original is not darkly, but openly, absolutely, and in the strongest Form of Expression, ascribed to the Soul, &c. A vain Affertion, fays my Tutor; for the Breath of Life or Lives is used by Moles only as a Phrase for animal Life. This is plainly feen, Gen. vii. ver. 21. And all Flesh died - all in whose Nostrils was the Breath of Lives.

Behold, fays he, the very Phrase, which the Appeal takes to be so full a Proof of the high Dignity, and threesold Life of God in the Soul, here made use of to denote the Life of every kind of Animal—And therefore, says he, if this Phrase proves the Soul of Adam to be a Mirror of the Holy Trinity, it proves the same of every Breath in the Nostrils of every Creature.

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THEOPH. To make short work, ACADE-MICUS, with your Tutor's Confutation, as he thinks, of the capital Doctrine of the Appeal, I shall only quote the whole Period, as it stands in the Appeal. "God breathed into him the Breath of Lives (Spiraculum vitarum) and Man became a living Soul. Here, fays the Appeal, the Notion of a " Soul, created out of nothing, is in the " plainest strongest Manner rejected by the first written Word of God; and no Yew or Christian can have the least Excuse for falling into fuch an Error: here the highest and most Divine Original is not "darkly, but openly, absolutely ascribed to " the Soul. It came forth as a Breath of " Life, or Lives, out of, and from the " Mouth of God; and therefore did not " come out of the Womb of nothing; but is " what it is, and has what it has in itself. " from, and out of, the first and highest of " all Beings *." Here, ACADEMICUS, behold the Falieness and Weakness of your Tutor's Observation. - The Appeal, you plainly fee, proves only, from the Text of Mojes, the high Original of the Soul; and only for this Reason, because it is the Breath of God, breathed into Man. The Appeal makes no UL of the Expression, the Breath

of Lives, takes no Notice of it, deduces nothing from it; but folely confiders the AH of God, as breathing the Spirit of the Soul, from himself; and from this Act of God, the high Birth and Dignity of the Soul is most justly affirmed. And the Appeal makes this Observation folely to prove, that the Soul is not created out of nothing. This is the one, fole, open, and declared Intent of the Appeal, in all this Paragraph. But your Tutor, overlooking all this, though nothing else is there, makes the Author of the Appeal to affirm the threefold Life of God in the Soul, merely from the Phrase of the Breath of Lives, when there is not one fingle Word about it. For the Appeal not only has not the least Hint in this Place of any fuch Matter, to be proved from the Breath of Lives; but through the whole Book there is not the smallest Regard paid to this Expression, nor any Argument ever deduced from it. How strange is all this in your good old Tutor!

The Matter is plainly this: the Author of the Appeal looks wholly to the Action of God, breathing his own Spirit into Adam; and from this Breathing, he justily affirms the Divine Nature of the Soul; all his Argument is deduced from thence. Now if your Tutor, or any one else, could shew, that

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God breathed his own Spirit into every Animal, and with this Intent, that it might come forth in his own Image and Likeness; then the Distinction and high Birth of the Soul, pleaded for by the Appeal, would indeed be lost. But till then, the Appeal must, and therefore will for ever, stand unconfuted in its Assertion of the Dignity and Divine Birth of the Soul.

Again; behold, Academicus, a still further Weakness chargeable upon your Tutor. You have seen, that his Reasoning upon the Breath of Lives, is meddling with something that the Appeal meddles not with, makes no Account of: but your Tutor has conjured it up for his own Use; and yet see what a poor Use he makes of it. He affirms that Nioses uses only the Breath of Lives, as a Phrase for animal Life. How does he prove this? Why, truly from this Reason; be see Moses uses the same Phrase when he speaks of the Lives of all Animals.

Now does not every Englishman know, that we make use of the same four Letters of the Alphabet, when we say the Life of a Man, the Life of a Beast, and the Life of a Plent? That we use the same five Letters, when we say the Death of a Man, the Death of a Beast, and the Death of a Plant? But will it thence follow, that the Life and

Death of Men, and Beafts, and Plants, are of the same Nature and Degree, and have the fame Good and Evil in them? Yet this is full as well, as to conclude, that the Breath of Life in Man, and the Breath of Life in Animals, is of the same Nature and Degree, has the fame Goodness and Excellency in it; because the same Words, made up of the same Letters, express them both. Your Tutor therefore, ACADEMICUS, and not the Author of the Appeal, is the Person that reasons weakly from the Phrase of the Breath of Lives; for that Author never fo much as offers to argue from it. His Proof of the threefold Life of God in the Soul, for far as it is deduced from the Text of Moses, lies wholly in this; that it is the Breath and Spirit of the triune God, breathed forth from this triune Deity into Man. This, fure, is no fmall Proof of its having the triune Nature of God in it. And this threefold Life of the Soul, thus plainly deducible from the Letter of Moses, is shewn to be abfolutely certain, from every chief Doctrine and Institution, nay, from the whole Nature of our Redemption: and all the Gospel is shewn to set its Seal to this great Truth, the threefold Life of God in the Soul. Nay, every Thing in Nature, Fire, and Light, and Air; every Thing that we know of Angels,

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of Devils, of the animal Life of this World; is, in the plainest and strongest Manner, from the Beginning to the End of the Appeal, made so many Proofs of the threefold Life of the triune God in the Soul. Thus fays the Appeal; No Omnipotence can make you a Partaker of the Life of this outward World, without having the Life of this outward World born in your own creaturely Being; the Fire, and Light, and Air of this World, must have their Birth in your own creaturely Being, or you cannot possibly live in, or have a Life from outward Nature. And therefore no Omnipotence can make you a Partaker of the beatific Life, or Prefence of the Holy Trinity; unless that Life stands in the fame triune State within you, as it does without you *. Again: fearch to Eternity, fays the Appeal, why no Devil or Beatt can possibly enter into Heaven, and there can only this one Reason be assigned for it; because neither of them have the triune holy Life of God in them +. But enough of this Mistake of your good old Tutor. Rusticus will, I am afraid, chide vou for being the Occasion of this long Digression from the Point we were fpeaking to,

Ruser. Truly, Sir, I do not know what to make of these great Scholars; they seem

^{*} Appeal, p. 51. + P. 53.

to have more Love for the Shadow of an Objection, than for the most substantial Truths. I think I here fee great Reason, why our Saviour chose poor and illiterate Fishermen to be his Apostles. St. Paul was the only Man that had fome Learning, and he was a Persecutor of Christ, till such Time as God made as it were Scales to fall from his Eyes—and then he became a powerful Apostle. But let us return to your Account of the first created Perfection of Man, and the Degree of his falling from it. It is one of the best Doctrines that I ever heard in my Life. It not only stirs up every Thing that is good, and makes me hate every Thing that is evil, in me; but it gives fo good a Sense, so sound a Meaning to every Mystery of the Gospel, that it makes every Thing our Saviour has done for us, and every Thing he requires of us, to be equally neceffary and beneficial to us. But suppose now, our Fall not to be a Change of Nature, not a Death to our first Life; but only a fingle Sin or Mistake in the first Man; what a Difficulty is there in supposing so great a Scheme of Redemption to fet right a fingle Mistake in one fingle Creature? Again; What could Man have to do with Angels and Heaven, if, at his Creation, he had not had the Nature of

Heaven

Heaven and Angels in him? But pray, Sir, begin again just where you left off.

THEOPH. I was indeed, Rusticus, at that Time just going to say, that Adam had lost much of his first Perfection before his Eve was taken out of him; which was done to prevent worse Effects of his Fall, and to prepare a Means for his Recovery, when his Fall should become total, as it afterwards was, upon the eating of the earthly Tree of Good and Evil.

It is not good that Man should be alone, faith the Scripture: this shews, that Adam had altered his first State, had brought some Beginning of Evil into it, and had made that not to be good, which God faw to be good, when he created him. And therefore as a less Evil, and to prevent a greater, God divided the first perfect human Nature into two Parts, into a Male and a Female Creature; and this, as you shall see by and by, was a wonderful Instance of the Love and Care of God towards this new Humanity. It was at first, the total Humanity in one Creature, who should, in that State of Perfection, have brought forth his own Likeness out of himself, in such Purity of Love, and such Divine Power, as he himself was brought forth by God: the Manner of his own Birth from God, was the Manner that his own Offspring

Offspring should have had a Birth from him; all done by the pure Power of a Divine Love. Man stood no longer in the Perfection of his first State, as a Birth of Divine Love, than whilst he loved himself only as God loved him, as in the Image, and after the Likeness of God. This Purity of Love, and Delight in the Image of God, would have carried on the Birth of the Humanity, in the same Manner, and by the same Divine Power, as the first Man was brought forth: for it was only a Continuation of the same generating Love that gave Birth to the first Man. But Adam turned away his Love from the Divine Image, which he should only have loved, and defired to propagate out of himself. He gazed upon this outward World, and let in an adulterate Love into his Heart, which defired to know the Life that was in this World. This impure Defire brought the Nature of this World into him. His first Love, and Divine Power, had no Strength left in it; it was no longer a Power of bringing forth a Divine Birth from himfelf. His first Virginity was lost by an adulterate Love, which had turned its Defire into this World. This State of Inability, is that which is called his falling into a deep Sleep; and in this Sleep, God divided divided this overcome Humanity into a Male and Female.

The first Step therefore towards the Redemption or Recovery of Man, beginning to fall, was the taking his Eve out of him, that fo he might have a fecond Trial in Paradife; in which if he failed, another effectual Redeemer might arise out of the Seed of the Woman. O my Friends, what a wonderful Procedure is there to be feen in the Divine Providence, turning all Evil, as foon as it appears, into a further Difplay and Opening of new Wonders of the Wisdom and Love of God! Look back to the first Evil, which the Fall of Ange! brought forth. The Darknets, Wrane, and Mre, of fallen Nature, was immediately taken from them, and turned into a new Common; where those apostate Angels were to be all the Evil that they had raited in their Kingdom, turned against thom, and made the Ground of a new Race of Peings, who were to possess those Thrones which they had lost. Look now at Adam brought into the World in fuch an angelic Nature, as he, and all his redeemed Sons, will have after the Refurrection; an Angel at first, and an Angel at last; with Time, and Mifery, and Sin, and Death, and Hell, all of them felt, and all overcome,

overcome, betwixt the two glorious Extremes. When this first human Angel, through a false, impure Love, lost the Divine Power of generating his own Likeness out of himself, God took Part of his Nature from him, that fo the Eye of his Defire, which was turned to the Life of this World, might be directed to that Part of his Nature which was taken from him. And this is the Reason of my saying before, that this was chosen as a less Evil, and to avoid a greater; for it was a lefs Degree of falling from his first Perfection, to love the Female Part of his own divided Nature, than to turn his Love towards that, which was fo much lower than his own Nature. And thus, at that Time, Eve was an Help, that was truly and properly meet for him, fince he had loft his first Power of being himself the Parent of an angelic Offspring, and stood with a longing Eye, looking towards the Life of this World.

But the most glorious Effect of this Division into Male and Pemale is yet to come. For when Adam and Eve had joined in the eating of the Tree of Good and Evil, and so were totally fallen from God and Paradise, into the Misery and Slavery of the bestial Life of this World; when this greatest of all Evils had thus happened to these two divided

divided Parts of the Humanity; when all the Angel was loft, and nothing but a shameful, frighted Animal of this World, was to be seen in this divided Male and Female; then in, and by, and through this Division, did God open and establish the glorious Scheme of an universal Redemption to these sallen Creatures, and all their Offspring, by the mysterious Seed of the Woman.

Had Adam stood in his first State of Perfection, as a Birth of Divine Love, and loving only the Divine Image and Likeness in himself, this Love would have been itself the fruitful Parent of an holy Offspring; no Eve had been taken out of him, nor any Male or Female ever known in human Nature: all his Posterity had been in him secured, and the earthly Tree of Good and Evil had never been feen in Paradife. But though he loft this first generating Power of Divine Love, and stood as a barren Tree: yet feeing God's Purpose of raising an Offfpring from Adam, to possels the Thrones of fallen Angels, must go on and succeed, therefore that Adam might yet have an Offfpring, God took from him that, which is called the Female Part of his Nature; that, by this Means, both a Posterity, and a Saviour, might proceed from him: for through this Divition

Division of Man, God would, in a wonder ful Manner, do that which Adam should have done, before he was divided.

For out of this Female Part, and after the Fall, God would raife, without the Help of Adam, that fame glorious angelic Man, which Adam should have brought forth before, and without his Eve; which glorious Man is therefore called the Second Adam:

1. As having in his Humanity that very Perfection which the First Adam had in his Creation.

2. Because he was to do all that for Mankind, by a Birth of Redemption from him, which they should have had by a Birth of Nature from Adam, had he kept his first State of Persection. What say you, Acabemicus, to all this?

ACAD. Truly, Sir, there feems to be formuch Light, and Truth, and Scripture, for all this Account that you have given of these Matters, as must even force one to consent to it. But then all our Systems of Divinity, to which learned Men are chained, are quite silent of these Matters. I never before heard of this gradual Fall of Adam, nor this angelic State of his first Creation, and Power of bringing forth his own Offspring; and therefore can hardly believe it so strongly as I would, and as the Truth seems to demand of me.

Rush. Pray, Sir, let me speak to AcAbemicus: he seems to be so hampered with Learning, that I can hardly be forry, that I am not a great Scholar.

Can any Thing be more punctually related in Scripture, than the gradual Fall of Adam? Do not you fee, that he was created first with both Natures in him? Is it not expresly told you, that Eve was not taken out of him, till fuch Time as it was not good for him to be as he then was; and yet God faw that was good when he created him? Is it not plain therefore, that he had fallen from the Goodness of his first Creation; and therefore his Fall was not at once, nor total, till his eating of the earthly Tree? Again, as to his being an Angel at his first Creation, because of both Natures in him; is it not sufficiently plain from his being to be an Angel of the fame Nature at last, in the Resurrection? For this is an Axiom that cannot be shaken, that " Nothing can rife higher, than its first " created Nature;" and therefore an Angel at last, must have been an Angel at first. Do you think it possible for an Ox in Tract of Time to be changed into a rational Philosopher? Yet this is as possible, as for a Man that has only by his Creation the Life of this World in him, to be changed into an Angel of Heaven. The Life of this World

can reach no further than this World; no Omnipotence of God can carry it further; and therefore, if Man is to be an Angel at the last, and have the Life of Heaven in him, he must of all Necessity, in his Creation, have been created an Angel, and had his Life kindled from Heaven; "because no "Creature can possibly have any other Life, "or higher Degree of Life, than that which his Creation brought forth in him."

THEOPH. Marvel not, ACADEMICUS, at that which has been faid, of the first Power of Adam to generate in a divine Manner an holy Offspring, by the Power of that divine Love which gave Birth to himself; for he was born of that Love for no other End, than to multiply Births of it; and whilst his Love continued to be one with that Love, which brought him into Being, nothing was impossible to it. For Love is the great Creating Fiat that brought forth every Thing, that is distinct from God; and is the only working Principle that stirs, and effects every Thing that is done in Nature and Creature. Love is the Principle of Generation from the highest to the lowest of Creatures; it is the first Beginning of every Seed of Life; every Thing has its Form from it; every Thing that is born, is born in the Likeness, and with the Fruit-F fulness,

fulness, of that same Love that generateth and beareth it; and this is its own Seed of Love within itself, and is its Power of fructifying in its Kind.

Love is the holy, heavenly, magic Power of the Deity, the first Fiat of God; and all Angels, and eternal Beings, are the first Births of it. The Deity delights in beholding the ideal Images, which rife up and appear in the Mirror of his own eternal Wifdom. This Delight becomes a loving Defire to have living Creatures in the Form of these Ideas; and this loving Desire is the generating, heavenly Parent, out of which Angels, and all eternal Beings, are born. Every Birth in Nature is a Confequence of this first prolific Love of the Deity, and generates from that which began the first Birth. Hence it is, that through all the Scale of Beings, from the Top to the Bottom of Nature, Love is the one Principle of Generation of every Life; and every Thing generates from the same Principle, and by the same Power, by which itself was generated. Marvel not, therefore, my Friend, that Adam, standing in the Power of his first Birth, should have a divine Power of bringing forth his own Likenefs. But I must now tell you, that the greatest Proof of this glorious Truth is yet to come: for I will thew fliew you, that all the Gospel bears Witness to that heavenly Birth, which we should have had from Adam alone. This Birth from Adam is still the one Purpose of God, and must be the one Way of all those that are to rife with Christ, to an Equality with the Angels of God. All must be Children of Adam; for all that are born of Man and Woman, must lay aside this polluted Birth, and be born again of a fecond Adam, in that fame Perfection of an holy angelic Nature, which they should have had from the first Adam, before his Eve was separated from him. For it is an undeniable Truth of the Gospel, that we are called to a new Birth, different in its whole Nature from that which we have from Man and Woman, or there is no Salvation; and therefore it is certain from the Gospel, that the Birth which we have from Adam, divided into Male and Female, is not the Birth that we should have had, because it is the one Reason, why we are under a Necessity of being born again of a Birth from a fecond Adam, who is to generate us again in that Purity and divine Power, in and by which we should have been born of the first angelic Adam.

A divine Love in the first pure and holy Adam, united with the Love of God, willing

F 2 him

him to be the Father of an holy Offspring, was to have given Birth to a Race of Creatures from him. But Adam fulfilled not this Purpose of God; he awakened in himself a false Love; and so all his Offspring were forced to be born of Man and Woman, and thereby to have fuch inspure Flesh and Blood as cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. Is not this Proof enough, that this Birth from Adam and Eve is not the first Birth that we should have had? Will any one say, How could Adam have fuch a Power to bring forth a Birth in fuch a Spiritual Way, and fo contrary to the prefent State of Nature? The whole Nature of the Gospel is a full Answer to this Question. For are we not all to be born again in the fame Spiritual Way, and are we not, merely by a Spiritual Power, to have a Birth of heavenly Flesh and Blood? The Strangeness of such a Power in the first Adam, is only just so strange, and hard to be believed, as the fame Power in the fecond Adam; and who is called the fecond Adem for no other Reason, but because he stands in the Place of the first, and is to do That, which the first should have done. And therefore our having from him a new heavenly Flesh and Blood raised in us by a Spiritual Way, superior to the common Way of Birth in this World, is the strongest

strongest of Proofs, that we should have been born of Adam in the fame Spiritual Power. and fo contrary to the Birth of Animals into this World. For all that we have from the fecond Adam, is a Proof that we should have had the fame from Adam the first. A divine Love in Adam the first, was to have brought forth an holy Offspring: a divine Faith now takes its Place, in the fecond Birth, and is to generate a new Birth from the fecond Adam: is to eat his Fleth, and drink his Blood, by the fame divine Power, by which we should have had a Birth of the angelic Flesh and Blood of our first Parent. Thus, ACADEMICUS, is this Birth from Adam alone no Whimfy, or Fiction, or fine-fpun Notion, but the very Birth that the Gospel absolutely requires, as the Substance of our Redemption. There is no Room to deny it, without denying the whole Nature of our Redemption. On the other hand, the Birth that we have from Adam divided into Male and Female, is through all Scripture declared to be the Birth of Mifery, of Shame, of Pollution, of finful Flesh and Blood; and is only a Ground and Reason, why we must be born again of other Flesh and Blood, before we can enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. This Truth therefore, that we were to have had an heavenly Birth from

Adam, depends not upon this or that particular Text of Scripture, but is affirmed by the whole Nature of our Redemption, and the whole Spirit of Scripture, representing our Birth from this World as shameful as that of the wild Ass's Colt, and calling for a new Birth from above, as absolutely neceffary, if Man is to have a Place amongst the Angels of God. And therefore it may be affirmed, that so sure as it is from Scripture, that Christ is become our second Adam, to help us to fuch a Birth, fo fure is it from Scripture, that we should have had the same Birth from our first Parent, who, if not fallen, could have wanted no Redeemer of his Offspring, and therefore must have brought forth that fame Birth, which we have from Christ, but could not have from the Birth of Man and Woman. I must now only just mention to you a Passage much to the Matter in Hand, taken from the fecond Epissle of St. Clemens, a Bishop of Rome, who lived in the very Time of the Apostles." He relates, that Christ being asked, when his Kingdom should come, gave this Answer: When two Things shall become one, and that which is outward be as that which is inward, the Male with the Female, and neither Man nor Woman. There wants no Comment here: I shall only observe, that the Meaning

of the Words, When that which is outward fhall be as that which is inward, feems plainly to be this, when the outward Life or Birth is come to be as the inward, angelic Life is, then the Birth will be one, the Male and Female in one, and then the Kingdom of God is come. These Words were in the next Century quoted by Clemens of Alexandria, though with fome Alteration. The fame Author also relates another Answer given by our Lord to much the fame Question, put by Salome, where our Lord's Answer was thus: When ye shall have put off, or away, the Garment of Shame and Ignominy, and when two shall become one, the Male and the Female united, and neither Man nor Woman. The Garment of Shame and Ignominy, is plainly that Cloathing of Flesh and Blood, at the Sight of which both Adam and Eve were ashamed.

ACAD. I am fully fatisfied, THEOPHIEUS, with the Account you have given of the first Perfection, and divine State of our first Parent. And I think nothing can be plainer, than that we were to have been born of him to the same heavenly Birth, which we now are to receive from Christ, our second Adam. But I must still say, that I am afraid, your Critical Adversaries will here find some Pretence, to charge you with a F 4 Tendency.

Tendency, at least, to that Herefy, which held Marriage to be unlawful, fince you here hold, that it came in by Adam's falling from his first Perfection.

THEOPH. I own, my Friend, that there is no knowing when one is fafe from Men of that Stamp. But as for me, my Eye is only upon Truth; and where-ever that leads, there I follow; they, if they please, may persecute it with Objections. Here is not the least Pretence for the Charge you fpeak of: for here is no more Condemnation of Marriage, as unlawful, than there is a Condemnation of God, for keeping up the State, and Life of this World. The Contitinuation of the World, though fallen, is a glorious Proof and Instance of the Goodness of God, that so a Race of new-born Angels may be brought forth in it. Happy therefore is it, that we have such a World as this to be born into, fince we are only born, to be born again to the Life of Heaven. Now Marriage has the Nature of this fallen World; but it is God's appointed Means of raising the Seed of Adam to its Honourable therefore is full Mumber. Marriage in our fallen State, and happy is it for Man to derive his Life from it, as it helps him to a Power of being eternally a Son of God.

Nor

Nor does this Original of Marriage, cast the smallest Reflection upon the Sex, as if they brought all, or any, Impurity into the human Nature. No, by no means. The Impurity lies in the Division, and that which caused it, and not in either of the divided Parts. And the Female Part has this Distinction, though not to boast of, yet to take Comfort in, that the Saviour of the World is called the Seed of the Woman, and had his Birth only from the semale Part of our divided Nature. But, Rusticus, I see, wants to speak.

RUST. Indeed, Sir, I do. But it is only to observe to you, what a System of solid, harmonious, and great Truths are here opened to our View, by this Confideration of the first angelic State of Adam, and his falling from it into an earthly animal Life of this World; created at first an human Angel, with an Host of Angels in his Loins, and then falling from this State, with this particular Circumstance, that he had not only undone himfelf, but had also involved an innocent and almost numberless Posterity in the fame Mifery, who now must all be born of him in his fallen Condition. Thus looking at this Creation of fo noble and high a Creature, and his Fall, as introducing fo extensive a Train of Misery, how worthy of God,

God, how becoming a Love and Wisdom that are infinite, does all the stupendous Mystery of our Redemption appear! It was to restore an Angel, big with an angelic Offspring; an Angel that God had created to carry on the great Work of this new Creation, to bring Time with all its Conquests back into Eternity; an Angel in whom, and with whom, were fallen an innocent, numberless Posterity, that had not yet begun to breathe.

What a Sense and Reasonableness does this State of Things give to all those Passages of Scripture, which bring a God incarnate from Heaven, to remedy this fad Scene of Misery, that was opened on Earth? What less than God, could awaken again the dead angelic Life? What less than God's entering into the human Birth itself, and becoming one of it, and with it, could geperate again the Life of God in every human Birth? The Scripture faith, God for Loved the World-God spared not his only Son-Christ laid down his Life for us, &c. How glorious a Sense is there in all these Sayings, when it is confidered, that all this was done for fo high and divine a Creature, created by God for fuch great Ends, and full of a Posterity, that was to have filled an Heaven restored? In this Light, every Part

of our Redemption gives a Glory, a Wifdom, and Goodness to God, which far surpasses every other View, we can possibly take of them: whereas if you lessen this angelic Dignity of the first Man; if you suppose his Fall to be less than that of falling, with all his Posterity, from an angelic Life, into the earthly, animal Life of this World, Slaves to Sin and Misery; all the Fabric of our Redemption is full of such Wonders, as can only be wondered at. Thus, if you consider this World, and Man its highest Inhabitant, as made out of nothing, and with only the Breath of this earthly Life breathed into his Nostrils; what is there to call for this great Redemption from Heaven?

Again, if you confider the Fall of Man, only as a fingle Act of Disobedience to a positive, arbitrary Command of God, this is to make all the Consequences of his Fall inexplicable. For had the first Sin been only a fingle Act of Disobedience, it had been more worthy of Pardon, than any other Sin, merely because it was the first, and by a Creature that had as yet no Experience. But to make the first single Act of Disobedience, not only unpardonable, but the Cause of such a Curse and Variety of Misery entailed upon all his Posterity, from the Beginning to the End of Time; and to suppose,

pose, that so much Wrath was raised in God at this fingle Act of Disobedience, as that nothing could make an Atonement for it. but the stupendous Mystery of the Birth, Sufferings, and Death, of the Son of God; is yet further impossible to be accounted for. In this Case, the supposed Wrath, and Goodness of God, are equally inexplicable. And from hence alone, have fprung up the detestable Doctrines, about the Guilt and Imputation of the first Sin, and the feveral Sorts of partial, absolute Elections, and Reprobations, of some to eternal Happinefs, and others to be Fire-brands of Hell to all Eternity. Detestable may they well be called, fince if Lucifer could truly fax, that God from all Eternity determined and created him to be that wicked hellish Creature that he is, he might then add, Not unto bim, but unto bis Creator, must all his Wickedness be ascribed. How innocent, how tolerable is the Error of Transubstantiation, when compared with this absolute Election and Reprobation! It indeed cannot be reconciled to our Senfes and Reason; but then it leaves God, and Heaven, possessed of all that is holv and good: but this Reprobation-Doctrine, not only overlooks all Sense and Reason, but confounds Heaven and Hell, takes all Goodness from the Deity,

Deity, and leaves us nothing to detest in the Sinner, but God's eternal, irrefistible Contrivance to make him to be such.

But now, when we take this Matter of the Creation, and Fall of Man, as Truth, and Fact, and Scripture, plainly represent it, every Thing that can awaken in ourselves a Love of, and Defire to be like unto God, is to be found in it. Whilst Man stood in his first Perfection, unturned from God, this World was under his Feet: Paradife was the Element in which he lived; the Spirit of God was his Life; the Son of God was his Light; he was in the World, as much above it, and with as full Diftinction from it, as incapable of being hurt by it, as an Angel, that only comes with a divine Commission into it. The whole World was a Gift, put into his Hands; the Standing, or Fall of it, was left to him; as his Will and Mind should work, fo should either Paradife, or a cursed Earth, overcome. God, by this new Creation, had fo altered the wrathful State of Lucifer's fallen Kingdom, that the Evil that had been raifed in it, was hid and overcome by the Good. It was thus created, and put into this new State, for this fole End, that an human Angel might keep Paradife alive, and bring forth a paradifiacal Host of Angels, in the

the very Place, where the fallen Angels had brought forth their Evil. But all these great Things, depended upon Adam's conforming to the Designs of God, and living in this World in such a State, as God had created him in. He could not conform to the Designs of God any other Way, than by the Restitude of his Will, willing that which God willed, both in the Creation of him, and the World.

Whilst his Will stood thus inclined, the new Creation was preferved, himfelf was an Angel, and the World a Paradife. No Evil would have been known either in Plant, or Fruit, or Animal; nor could have been known, but by the declining Will, and Defire of Man calling it forth. His first longing Look towards the Knowledge of the Life of this World, was the first loofening of the Reins of Evil; it began to have Life, and a Power of stirring, as foon as his Defire began to be earthly: hence the Curse, or Evil, hid in the Earth, could begin to shew itself, and got a Power of giving forth an evil Tree, whose Fruit was the Key to the Knowledge of Good and Evil; a Tree which could not have grown, had he willed nothing, but that which God willed in the Creation of him.

He was not the Creator of this bad Tree. no more than he was the Creator of the good Trees, that grew in Paradife. But as the heavenly Rectitude of his Will kept up the heavenly Powers of Paradife in the Earth; fo when his Will began to be earthly, it opened a Passage for the natural Evil, that was hid in the Earth, to bring forth a Tree in its own Likeness. The Earth as now, had then a natural Power of bringing forth a Tree of its own Nature, viz. Good and Evil; but Paradife was that heavenly Power, which hindered it from bringing forth sheb Productions: but when the Keeper of Paradife turned a Wish from God, and Paradile, after a bad Knowledge; then Paradife loft some of its Power, and the Curse, or Evil, hid in the Earth, could give forth a bad Tree. Eug fee now the Goodness and Compassion of God towards this mistaken Creature; for no fooner had Adam, by the Abuse of his Power. and Freedom, given occasion to the Birth of this evil Tree, than the God of Love informs him of the dreadful Nature of it, commands him not to cat of it, affuring him, that Death was hid in it, that Death to his angelic Life, would be found in the Day that he should eat of it. A plain Proof, if any thing can be plain, that this Tree came not from God, was not according to his own Will Will and Purpose towards Adam, but from such a natural Power in the Earth, as could not shew itself, till the strong Will and Delire of Adam, beginning to be earthly, worked with That, which was the Evil hid in the Earth. But pray, Theophilus, do you now speak again.

THEOPH. The short of the Matter then, my Friend, is this: neither Adam, nor any other Creature, has at its Creation, or Entrance into Life, any arbitrary Trial imposed upon it by God. The natural State of every intelligent Creature is its one only Trial; and it cannot fin, but by departing from that Nature, or falling from that State in which it was created. Adam was created an human Angel in Paradife, and he had no other Trial but this, whether he would live in Paradife, as an Angel of God, infentible of the Life, or the Good and Evil, of this earthly World. This was the Tree of Life, and the Tree of Death, that must stand before him; and the Necessity of his choosing either the one, or the other, was a Necessity founded in his own happy Nature.

The true Account therefore of the Fall of Adam, is a gradual Declention, or Tendency of his Will, from the Life of Paradife into the Life of this World, till he was at last wholly falled into it, and swallowed up

by it. The first Beginning of his Lust towards this World, was the first Beginning of his Fall, or Departure from the Life of Heaven and Paradife; and his eating of the earthly Tree, was the last and finishing Step of his Entrance into, and under the full Power of this World. This was the true Nature of his Fall. On the other hand, all that we see on the Part of God, is a gradual Help, administered by God to this falling Creature, fuitable to every Degree of his falling; till at last, in the Fulness of his Fall, an univerfal Redeemer of him, and his Posterity, was given by a Second Adam, to regenerate again the whole Seed of Adam the First.

Thus, the first Degree of his Lust towards this World, had some Stop put to it, by the taking his Eve out of him; that so his Defire into the Life of this World, might be in some measure lessened. When his Lust into this World still went on, and gave Occasion to the Birth of the evil Tree, a suitable Remedy was here given by God; for God laid a Probibition upon it, and declared the Death that must be received from it. When he was surther so overcome by his lusting Desire, as to eat of the Tree that had the Nature of this World in it, and so lost his first Life and angelic Clothing, then God, even then

all Goodness and Mercy to him, only told him of the *Curse* and *Misery* that was opened in Nature; that himself and Posterity must be sweating, labouring Animals, in a fallen World; till their fickly, shameful, naked, new-gotten Bodies, mixed and mouldered in the Corruption of that Earth, whose Fruits they had chosen to know, instead of those of Paradise.

Now all this, is nothing of a Penalty wrathfully inflicted by God, but was the natural State of Adam, as foon as his own Lust had led him out of an heavenly Paradise, into the earthly Life of this World. God brings no Mifery upon him; but only there's the Misery that he had opened in himself, by not keeping to the State in which he was created. And no fooner had God informed this miferable Pair of the State they had brought upon themselves, but, in that Moment, his eternal Love begins a Covenant of Redemption, that was to begin in them, and in and through them extend itself to all their Posterity. A Beginning of a new Birch, called the Seed of the Woman, was, like the first Breath of Life, breathed, or in-* / Lan again into the Light of their Life; Which, as an Immunacy, or God with them, Lo Louis to the coming again fuch Sons

Sons of God, as should fulfil the first Defigns of the Creation of Adam, and fill Heaven again with that Host of Angels which it had loft. Thus, from the Creation of Adam, through all the Degrees of his Fall, to the Mystery of his Redemption, every Thing tells you, that God is Love. Nay the very Possibility of his having so great a Fall, gives great Glory to the Goodness and Love of God towards him. 1st. He was created an Angel, and therefore had the highest Perfection of an Angel, which is a Freedom of Willing. 2dly, He was created to be the restoring Angel of this new Creation. Now these two Things, which were his highest Glory, and greatest Marks of the Divine Favour, were the only Possibility of his falling. Had he not had an angelic Freedom of Will, he could not have had a false Will; had he not had all Power given unto him over this World, he could not have fallen into it; it was this Divine and high Power over it, that opened a Way for his Entrance, or falling into it. Thus. ACADEMICUS, from this View of Man, we come to the utmost Certainty of a threefold Nature or Life in him. 1. He is the Son of a fallen Angel. 2. He is the Son of a Male and Female of this bestial World. 3. He is a Son of the Lamb of God, and

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has a Birth of Heaven again in his Soul. Hence we fee also, that all that we have to fear, to hate, and renounce; all that we have to love, to defire, and pray for; is all within ourselves. No Man can be miserable, but by falling a Sacrifice to his own inward Passions and Tempers; nor any one happy, but by overcoming himself. How ridiculous would a Man feem to you, who should torment himself, because the Land in America was not well tilled? Now every Thing that is not within you, that has not its Birth and Growth in your own Life, is at the fame Distance from you, is as foreign to your own Happiness or Misery, as an American Story. Your Life is all that you have; and nothing is a Part of it, or makes any Alteration in it, but the Good or Evil that is in the Workings of your own Life. Hence you may fee why our Saviour, who, tho' he had all Wisdom, and came to be the Light of the World, is yet fo short in his Instructions, and gives so small a Number of Doctrines to Mankind, whilst every moral Teacher writes Volumes upon every fingle Virtue. It is because he knew what they knew not, that our whole Malady lies in this, that the Will of our Mind, the Lust of our Life, is turned into this World; and that nothing can relieve us, or fet us right,

but the turning the Will of our Mind, and the Defire of our Hearts to God, and that Heaven which we had loft. And hence it is, that he calls us to nothing, but a total Denial of ourselves, and the Life of this World; and to a Faith in him, as the Worker of a new Birth and Life in us. Did we but receive his fhort Influctions with true Faith, and Simplicity of Heart, as the Truth of God, we should not want any one to comment or enlarge upon them. A Traveller that has taken a wrong Road, does not want an Orator to discourse to him on the Nature of Roads, but to be told, in short, which is his right Way. Now this is our Cafe: it was not a Number of Things that brought about our Fall; Adam only took up a wrong Will; that Will brought him and us into our prefent State, or Road of Life; and therefore our Saviour uses not a Number of Instructions to set us right; he only tells us to renounce the false Will, which brought Adam into the Life of this World, and to take up that Will, which should have kept him in Paradise. Observe now, my Friend, the great Benefit that we have from the foregoing Account of Man's original Perfection, and the Nature of his Fall. It opens the true Ground of our Religion, and the absolute Necessity of it; it

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forces us to know, that our whole natural Life is a mistaken Road, and that Christ is alone our true Guide out of it. It teaches us every Reason for renouncing ourselves, and loving the whole Nature of our Redemption, as the greatest Joy and Defire of our Hearts. We are not only compelled, as it were, to hunger after it, to run with Eagerness into its Arms; but are also delivered from all Mistakes about it; from all the Dissiculties and Perplexities, which divided Sects and Churches have brought into it. For, from this View of Things, we fee, not uncertainly, but with the fullest Assurance, that our Will, and our Heart, is all; that nothing elfe either finds or lofes God; and that all our Religion is only the Religion of the Heart. We fee with open Eyes, that as a Spirit of Longing after the Life of this World, made Adam and us to be the poor Pilgrims on Earth, that we are; so the Spirit of Prayer, or the longing Defire of the Heart after Christ, and God, and Heaven, breaks all our Bonds afunder, casts all our Cords from us, and raifes us out of the Miferies of Time, into the Riches of Eternity. Thus feeing and knowing our first and our prefent State, every Thing calls us to Prayer; and the Defire of our Heart becomes the Spirit of Prayer. And when the Spirit of Prayer

Prayer is born in us, then Prayer is no longer confidered, as only the Business of this or that Hour, but is the continual Panting or Breathing of the Heart after God. Its Petitions are not picked out of Manuals of Devotion; it loves its own Language; it speaks most when it says least. If you ask what its Words are, they are Spirit, they are Life, they are Love, that unite with God,

ACAD. I apprehend, Sir, that what you here fay of the Spirit of Prayer, will be taken by fome People for a Cenfure upon *Hours* and *Forms* of Prayer; though I know you have no fuch Meaning.

RUST. Pray let me speak again to ACADEMICUS: his Learning seems to be always upon the Watch, to find out some Excuse for not receiving the whole Truth. Does not Theophilus here speak of the Spirit of Prayer, as a State of the Heart, which is become the governing Principle of the Soul's Life? And if it is a living State of the Heart, must it not have its Life in itself, independent of every outward Time and Occasion? And yet must it not, at the same Time, be that alone which disposes and fits the Heart to rejoice and delight in Hours, and Times, and Occasions of Prayer? Suppose he had said, that Honesy is an in-

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ward living Principle of the Heart, a Rectitude of the Mind. that has all its Life and Strength within itself: could this be thought to cenfure all Times and Occasions of performing outward Acts of Honesty? Now the Spirit of Prayer differs from all outward Acts and Forms of Prayer, just as the Honesty of the Heart, or a living Rectitude of Mind, differs from outward and occasional Acts of Honesty. And yet should a Man overlook, or difregard Times and Occasions of outward Aces of Honesty, on Pretence that true Honesty was an inward living Principle of the Heart; who would not fee, that fuch a one had as little of the inward Spirit, as of the outward Acts of Honesty? St. John faith, If any Man hath this World's Goods, and feeth his Brother bath need, and stateth up his Bowels of Compassion to him, How dwelleth the Love of God in him? Just fo, and with the fame Truth, it may be faid, if a Man overlooketh, neglecteth, or refuseth, Times and Hours of Prayer, how dwelleth the Spirit of Prayer in him? And yet, its own Life and Spirit is vaftly superior to, independent on, and flays for no particular Hours, or Forms of Words. And in this Senfe it is truly faid, that it has its own Language, that it wants not to pick Words out of Manuals of Devotion, but is always fpeaking fpeaking forth Spirit and Life, and Love towards God. But pray, THEOPHILUS, do you go on, as you intended.

THEOPH. I shall only add, before we pass on to another Point, that, from what has been faid of the first State and Fall of Man, it plainly follows, that the Sin of all Sins, or the Heresy of all Heresies, is a worldly Spirit. We are apt to confider this Temper only as an Infirmity, or pardonable Failure; but it is indeed the great Apostasy from God, and the Divine Life. It is not a fingle Sin, but the whole Nature of all Sin, that leaves no Possibility of coming out of our fallen State, till it be totally renounced with all the Strength of our Hearts. Every Sin, be it of what kind it will, is only a Branch of the worldly Spirit that lives in us. There is but one that is good, faith our Lord, and that is God. In the same Strictness of Expression it must be said, there is but one Life that is good, and that is the Life of God and Heaven. Depart in the least Degree from the Goodness of God, and you depart into Evil; because nothing is Good but his Goodness.

Choose any Life, but the Life of God and Heaven, and you choose Death; for Death is nothing else but the Loss of the Life of God. The Creatures of this World have but one Life, and that is the Life of this World; this is their one Life, and one Good. Eternal Beings have but one Life, and one Good: and that is the Life of God. The Spirit of the Soul is in itself nothing else but a Spirit breathed forth from the Life of God; and for this only End, that the Life of God, the Nature of God, the Working of God, the Tempers of God, might be manifested in it. God could not create Man to have a Will of his own, and a Life of his own, different from the Life and Will that is in himself; this is more impossible than for a good Tree to bring forth corrupt God can only delight in his own Life, his own Goodness, and his own Perfections; and therefore cannot love, or delight, or dwell, in any Creatures, but where his own Goodness and Perfections are to be Like can only unite with Like, Heaven with Heaven, and Hell with Hell: and therefore the Life of God must be the Life of the Soul, before the Soul can unite with God. Hence it is, that all the Religion of fallen Man, all the Methods of our Redemption, have only this one End, to take from us that strange and earthly Life we have gotten by the Fall, and to kindle again the Life of God and Heaven in our Souls. Not to deliver us from that gross

and fordid Vice called Covetoufness, which Heathens can condemn, but to take the whole Spirit of this World entirely from us, and that for this necessary Reason; because All that is in the World, the Lust of the Flesh, the Lust of the Eye, and the Pride of Life, is not of the Father; that is, is not that Life, or Spirit of Life, which we had from God by our Creation; but is of this World; is brought into us by our Fall from God into the Life of this World. And therefore a wordly Spirit is not to be confidered, as a fingle Sin, or as fomething that may confift with some real Degrees of Christian Goodness; but as a State of real Death to the Kingdom and Life of God in our Souls. Management, Prudence, or an artful Trimming betwixt God and Mammon, are here all in vain; it is not only the Groffness of an outward, visible, worldly Behaviour, but the Spirit, the Prudence, the Subtlety, the Wisdom, of this World, that is our Separation from the Life of God.

Hold this therefore, ACADEMICUS, as a certain Truth, that the Herefy of all Herefies is a wordly Spirit. It is the whole Nature and Mifery of our Fall; it keeps up the Death of our Souls; and, fo long as it lafts, makes it impossible for us to be born again from above. It is the greatest Blindness and

Darkness of our Nature, and keeps us in the groffest Ignorance both of Heaven and Hell: for the they are both of them within us, yet we feel neither the one, nor the other, fo long as the Spirit of this World reigns in us. Light, and Truth, and the Gospel, so far as they concern Eternity, are all empty Sounds to the worldly Spirit. His own Good, and his own Evil, govern all his Hopes and Fears; and therefore he can have no Religion, or be farther concerned in it, than fo far as it can be made ferviceable to the Life of this World. Publicans and Harlots are all born of the Spirit of this World; but its highest Birth, are the Scribes, the Pharifees, and Hypocrites, who turn Godliness into Gain, and serve God for the Sake of Mammon; these live, and move, and have their Being, in and from the Spirit of this World. -- Of all Things therefore, my Friend, detest the Spirit of this World, or there is no Help: you must live and die an utter Stranger to all that is divine and heavenly; you will go out of the World in the fame Poverty and Death to the Divine Life, in which you entered into it; for a worldly earthly Spirit can know nothing of God; it can know nothing, feel nothing, taste nothing, delight in nothing, but with earthly Senies, and after an earthly Manner.

The natural Man, faith the Apostle, receiveth not the Things of the Spirit of God, they are Foolishness unto him. He cannot know them. because they are spiritually discerned; that is, they can only be discerned by that Spirit, which he hath not. Now the true Ground and Reason of this, and the absolute Impossibility for the natural Man, how polite, and learned, and acute foever he be, is this; it is because all real Knowledge is Life, or a living Sensibility of the Thing that is known. There is no Light in the Mind, but what is the Light of Life; to far as our Life reaches, fo far we understand, and feel, and know, and no farther. All after this, is only the Play of our Imagination, amuting itself with the dead Pictures of its own Ideas. Now this is all that the natural Man, who hath not the Life of God in him, can possibly do with the Things of God. He can only contemplate them, as Things foreign to himself; as so many dead Ideas, that he receives from Books, or Hearfay; and fo can learnedly dispute and quarrel about them, and laugh at those as Enthusiasts, who have a living Sensibility of them. He is only the worse for his bearsay, dead Ideas of Divinc Truths; they become a bad Nourishment of all his natural Tempers: he is proud of his Ability to discourse about them, and loses all Humility, all Love of God and Man, through a vain and haughty Contention for them. His Zeal for Religion is En. Wrath, his Orthodoxy is Pride and Obstinacy, his Love of the Truth is Hatred and Ill-will to those who dare to dissent from him. This is the constant Errect of the Religion of the natural Man, who is under the Dominion of the Spirit of this World. He cannot know more of Religion, nor make a better Use of his Knowledge, than this comes to; and all for this plain Reafon, because he stands at the fame Distance from a living Scafilility of the Truth, as the Man that is born blind, does from a living Senfibility of Light. Light must first be the Birth of his own Life, before he can enter into a real Knowledge of it. Yet so ignorant is the natural Man with all his learned Acuteness, that he does not fo much as know, that there is, and must be, this great Difference between rea Knowledge, and dead Ideas of Things; and that a Man cannot know any Thing, any further then as his own Life opens the knowledge of it in himfelf.

The Me fure or our Life is the Measure of our 'mowledge; and as the Spirit of our La cornion, to the of trit of our Underto many a secretibe. If our well worketh with the sold of the there can be ever io

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fo mean and narrow, we get a real Knowledge of God, and heavenly Truths; for every Thing must feel that, in which it lives.

But if our Will worketh with Satan, and the Spirit of this World, let our Parts be ever so bright, our Imaginations ever so foaring; yet all our living Knowledge, or real Senfibility, can go no higher or deeper, than the Mysteries of Iniquity, and the Lusts of Flesh and Blood. For where our Life is, there, and there only, is our Understanding, and that for this plain Reason; because as Life is the Beginning of all Senfibility, fo it is and must be the Bounds of it; and no Sentibility can go any further than the Life goes, or have any other Manner of Knowledge, than as the Manner of its Life is. If you ask what Lije is, or what is to be understood by it? it is in itself nothing else but a working Will; and no Life could be either good or evil, but for this Reason, because it is a working Will: every Life, from the highest Angel to the lowest Animal, confifts in a working Will; and therefore as the Will worketh, as that is with which it uniteth, so hath every Creature its Degree, and Kind, and Manner of Life; and consequently as the Will of its Life worketh, so it hath its Degree, and Kind.

Kind, and Manner of Conceiving and Understanding, of Liking and Disliking. For nothing feels, or tastes, or understands, or likes, or dislikes, but the Life that is in us. The Spirit that leads our Life, is the Spirit that forms our Understanding. The Mind is our Eye, and all the Faculties of the Mind fee every Thing according to the State the Mind is in. If felfish Pride is the Spirit of our Life, every Thing is only feen, and felt, and known, through this Glass. Every Thing is dark, fenfelefs, and abfurd, to the proud Man, but that which brings Food to this Spirit. He understands nothing, he feels nothing, he taftes nothing, but as his Pride is made fensible of it, or capable of being aftested with it. His working Will, which is the Life of his Soul, liveth and worketh only in the Element of Pride; and therefore what fuits his Pride, is his only Good; and what contradicts his Pride, is all the Evil that he can feel or know. His Wit, his Parts, his Learning, his Advancement, his Friends, his Admirers, his Successes, his Conquests, all these are the only God and Heaven, that he has any living Senfibility of. He can talk, indeed, of a Scripture-God, a Scripture-Christ, and Heaven; but these are only the ornamental Furniture of his Brain, while Pride is the God of his Heart. We

are told, that God resisteth the Proud, and giveth Grace to the Humble. This is not to be understood, as if God, by an arbitrary Will, only chose to deal thus with the proud and humble Man: but the true Ground is this; the Resistance is on the Part of Man. Pride refuteth God, it rejecteth him, it turneth from him, and chooseth to worship and adore something else instead of him; whereas Humility leaveth all for God, falls down before him, and opens all the Doors of the Heart for his Entrance into it. This is the only Sense, in which God refifteth the Proud, and giveth Grace to the Humble. And thus it is in the true Ground and Reason of every Good and Evil that rifes up in us; we have neither Good nor Evil, but as it is the natural Effect of the Workings of our own Will, either with, or against God; and God only interposes with his Threatnings and Instructions, to direct us to a right Use of our Wills, that we may not blindly work ourselves into Death, instead of Life. But take now another Instance like that already mentioned. Look at a Man whose working Will is under the Power of Wrath. He fees, and hears, and feels, and understands, and talks wholly from the Light and Sense of Wrath. All his Faculties are only so many Faculties of Wrath; H

Wrath; and he knows of no Sense or Reason, but that which his enlightened Wrath discovers to him. I have appealed, ACADEMICUS, to these Instances, only to illustrate and confirm that great Truth, which I before afferted; namely, that the working of the Will, or the State of our Life, governs the State of our Mind, and forms the Degree and Manner of our Understanding and Knowledge; and that as the Fire of our Life burns, so is the Light of our Life kindled. And all this only to shew you the utter Impossibility of knowing God, and Divine Truths, till your Life is Divine, and wholly dead to the Life and Spirit of this World; fince our Light and Knowledge can be no better, or higher, than the State of our Life and Heart is. Tell me now, do you feel the Truth of all this? I fay, feel; because no Truth is possessed, till you have a feeling and living Sensibility of it.

ACAD. O! Sir, you have touched every String of my Heart: and I now wish, with the Pfalmist, that I had the Wings of a Dove, that I might flee away, and be at Rest; slee away from the Spirit of this World, to be at Rest in the sweet Tranquillity of a Life born again of God. You know, Sir, that in the Morning you told me of a certain sirst Step,

that of all Necessity must be the Beginning of a spiritual Life; you gave me till To-morrow to fpeak my Mind and Refolution about it. But you have now extorted my Answer from me, I cannot stay a Moment longer: with all the Strength that I have, I turn from every Thing that is not God, and his holy Will; with all the Defire, Delight, and Longing of my Heart, I give up myself wholly to the Life, Light, and Holy Spirit of God; pleased with nothing in this World, but as it gives Time, and Place, and Occafions, of doing and being that, which my heavenly Father would have me to do, and be; feeking for no Happiness from this earthly fallen Life, but that of overcoming all its Spirit and Tempers. But I believe, THEOPHILUS, that you had fomething further to fay.

THEOPH. Indeed, ACADEMICUS, there is hardly any knowing, when one has faid enough of the evil Effects of a worldly Spirit. It is the Canker that eateth up all the Fruits of our good Tempers; it leaves no Degree of Goodness in them, but transforms all that we are, or do, into its own earthly Nature. The Philosophers of old, began all their Virtue in a total Renunciation of the Spirit of this World. They saw with the Eyes of Heaven, that Darkness was

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not more contrary to Light, than the Wisdom of this World was contrary to the Spirit of Virtue; therefore they allowed of no Progress in Virtue, but so far as a Man had overcome himself, and the Spirit of this World.

This gave a Divine Solidity to all their Instructions, and proved them to be Masters of true Wisdom. But the Doctrine of the Cross of Christ, the last, the highest, the sinishing Stroke given to the Spirit of this World, that speaks more in one Word than all the Philosophy of voluminous Writers, is yet professed by those, who are in more Friendship with the World, than was allowed to the Disciples of Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato, or Epistetus.

Nay, if those antient Sages were to start up amongst us with their Divine Wisdom, they would bid fair to be treated by the Sons of the Gospel, if not by some Fathers of the Church, as dreaming Enthusiasts.

But, ACADEMICUS, this is a standing Truth, the World can only love its own, and Wisdom can only be justified of her Children. The Heaven-born Epistetus told one of his Scholars, that then he might first look upon himself, as having made fone true Proficiency in Virtue, when the World took him for a Fool; an Oracle like that, which said.

faid, The Wisdom of this World is Foolishness with God.

If you was to ask me, what is the Apostasy of these last Times, or whence is all the Degeneracy of the prefent Christian Church, I should place it all in a worldly Spirit. If here you fee open Wickedness, there only Forms of Godliness; if here superficial Holiness, political Piety, crafty Prudence, there haughty Sanctity, partial Zeal, envious Orthodoxy; if almost every-where you see a Jewish Blindness and Hardness of Heart, and the Church trading with the Gospel, as visibly, as the old Yews bought and fold Beasts in their Temple; all this is only fo many Forms and proper Fruits of the worldly Spirit. This is the great Net, with which the Devil becomes a Fisher of Men: and be affured of this, my Friend, that every Son of Man is in this Net, till, through and by the Spirit of Christ, he breaks out of it.

I fay, the Spirit of Christ; for nothing else can deliver him from it. Trust now to any Kind, or Form of religious Observances, to any Number of the most plausible Virtues, to any Kinds of Learning, or Esforts of human Prudence, and then I will tell you what your Case will be; you will overcome ane Temper of the World, only and merely by cleaving to another. For nothing leaves the H 3 World,

World, nothing renounces it, nothing can possibly overcome it, but fingly and folely the Spirit of Christ. Hence it is, that many learned Men, with all the rich Furniture of their Brain, live and die Slaves to the Spirit of this World; and can only differ from gross Worldlings, as the Scribes and Pharifees differed from Publicans and Sinners: it is because the Spirit of Christ, is not the one only Thing that is the Defire of their Hearts; and therefore their Learning only works in, and with the Spirit of this World, and becomes itself, no small Part of the Vanity of Vanities. Would you further know, Academicus, the evil Nature and Effects of a worldly Spirit, you need only look at the bleffed Power, and Effects of the Spirit of Prayer: for the one goes downwards with the fame Strength, as the other goes upwards; the one betroths and weds you to an earthly Nature, with the same Certainty, as the other espouses and unites you to Christ, and God, and Heaven. The Spirit of Prayer, is a preffing forth of the Soul out of this earthly Life; it is a stretching with all its Defire after the Life of God; it is a leaving, as far as it can, all its own Spirit, to receive a Spirit from above, to be one Life, one Love, one Spirit with Christ in God. This Prayer, which is an emptying

emptying itself of all its own Lusts and natural Tempers, and an opening itself for the Light and Love of God to enter into it, is the Prayer in the Name of Christ, to which nothing is denied. For the Love which God bears to the Soul, his eternal, neverceasing Defire to enter into it, to dwell in it, and open the Birth of his Holy Word and Spirit in it, stays no longer, than till the Door of the Heart opens for him. For nothing does, or can keep God out of the Soul, or hinder his boly Union with it, but the Defire of the Heart turned from him. And the Reason of it is this; it is because the Life of the Soul is in itself nothing else but a working Will; and therefore whereever the Will worketh or goeth, there, and there only, the Soul liveth, whether it be in God, or the Creature.

Whatever it defireth, that is the Fewel of its Fire; and as its Fewel is, so is the Flame of its Life. A Will, given up to earthly Goods, is at Grass with Nebuchadnezzar, and has one Life with the Beasts of the Field; for earthly Defires keep up the fame Life in a Man and an Ox. For the one only Reason, why the Animals of this World have no Sense or Knowledge of God, is this; it is because they cannot form any other than earthly Defires, and so can only have an H 4.

earthly Life. When therefore a Man wholly turneth his working Will to earthly Defires, he dies to the Excellency of his natural State, and may be faid only to live, and move, and have his Being, in the Life of this World, as the Beafts have. Earthly Food, &c. only defired and used for the Support of the earthly Body, is fuitable to Man's present Condition, and the Order of Nature: but when the Defire, the Delight, and Longing of the Soul is fet upon earthly Things, then the Humanity is degraded, is fallen from God; and the Life of the Soul is made as earthly and beflial, as the Life of the Body: for the Creature can be neither higher nor lower, neither better nor worse, than as the Will worketh: for you are to observe, that the Will hath a divine and magic Power; what it defireth, that it taketh, and of that it eateth and liveth. Where-ever, and in whatever, the working Will chooseth to dwell and delight, that becometh the Soul's Food, its Condition, its Body, its Cloatbing, and Habitation: for all these are the true and certain Effects and Powers of the working Will.

Nothing doth, or can go with a Man into Heaven, nothing followeth him into Hell, but *that* in which the Will dwelt, with which it was fed, nourished, and cloathed,

in this Life. And this is to be noted well, that Death can make no Alteration of this State of the Will; it only takes off the outward, worldly Covering of Flesh and Blood, and forces the Soul to fee, and feel, and know, what a Life, what a State, Food, Body, and Habitation, its own working Will has brought forth for it. O ACADE-MICUS, stop a while, and let your Hearing be turned into Feeling. Tell me, is there any Thing in Life that deserves a Thought, but how to keep this Working of our Will in a right State; and to get that Purity of Heart, which alone can fee, and know, and find, and possess God? Is there any Thing fo frightful as this worldly Spirit, which turns the Soul from God, makes it a House of Darkness, and feeds it with the Food of Time, at the Expence of the Riches of Eternity?

On the other hand, what can be so defirable a Good as the *Spirit of Prayer*, which empties the Soul of all its own Evil; separates Death and Darkness from it; leaves *Self, Time*, and the *World*; and becomes one Life, one Light, one Love, one Spirit, with Christ, and God, and Heaven?

Think, my Friends, of these Things, with something more than Thoughts; let your hungry Souls eat of the Nourishment of them them as the Bread of Heaven; and defire only to live, that with all the Working of your Wills, and the whole Spirit of your Minds, you may live and die united to God. And thus let this Conversation end, till God gives us another Meeting.

The End of the Second DIALOGUE.



THE

THIRD DIALOGUE.

Rust. Have brought again with me, Gentlemen, my filent Friend, HUMANUS, and upon the same Condition of being filent still. But though his Silence is the same, yet he is quite altered. For these twenty Years I have known him to be of an even, chearful Temper, full of Goodnature, and even quite calm and dispassionate in his Attacks upon Christianity; never provoked by what was faid either against his Infidelity, or in Defence of the Gospel. He used to boast of his being free from those four Passions and Resentments, which, he faid, were so easy to be seen, in many or most Defenders of the Gospel-Meekness. But now he is morose, peevish, and full of Chagrin; and feems to be as uneafy with himself, as with every Body else: whatever he fays, is rash, satirical, and wrathful. I tell him, but he will not own it, that his Case is this: the Truth has touched him: but it is only fo far, as to be his Tormentor. It is only as welcome to him as a Thief, that has taken from him all his Riches, Goods, and Armour, wherein he trufted. Christianity Christianity he used to oppose, is vanished; and therefore all the Weapons he had against it, are dropt out of his Hands. It now appears to fland upon another Ground, to have a deeper Bottom, and better Nature, than what he imagined; and therefore he, and his Scheme of Infidelity, are quite difconcerted. But though his Arguments have thus lost all their Strength, yet his Heart is left in the State it was: it stands in the fame Opposition to Christianity as it did before, and yet without any Ideas of his Brain to support it. And this is the true Ground of his prefent, uneasy, peevish State of Mind. He has nothing now to subfift upon, but the refolute Hardness of his Heart, his Pride and Obstinacy. These he cannot give up by the Force of his Reason; his Heart cannot bear the Thoughts of fuch a Sacrifice; and yet he feels and knows, that he has no Strength left, but in a fettled Hardness, Pride, and Obstinacy, to continue as he is.—Thefe, I own, are fevere and hard Words: but, hard as they are, I am fure HUMANUS knows, that they proceed from the Softness and Affection of my Heart towards him; from a compassionate Zeal to shew him where his Malady lies, and the Necessity of overcoming himself, before he can have the Bleffing of Light, and Truth, and

and Peace. Though it is with fome Reluctance, yet I have chosen thus to make my Neighbour known both to himself, and to you, that you may speak of such Matters as may give the best Relief to the State he is in.

THEOPH. Indeed, RUSTICUS, I much approve of the Spirit you have here shewn with regard to your Friend, and hope he will take in good Part all that you have faid. As for me, I embrace him with the utmost Tenderness of Affection. I feel and compassionate the trying State of his Heart; and have only this one Wish, that I could pour the heavenly Water of Meekness, and the Oil of Divine Love, into it. Let us force him to know, that we are the Messengers of Divine Love to him; that we feek not ourfelves, nor our own Victory, but to make him victorious over his own Evil, and become possessed of a new Life in God. His Trial is the greatest and hardest that belongs to human Nature; and yet it is absolutely necessary to be undergone.

Nature must become a Torment and Burden to itself, before it can willingly give itself up to that Death, through which alone it can pass into Life. There is no true and real Conversion, whether it be from Insidelity, or any other Life of Sin, till a Man comes to know,

know, and feel, that nothing less than his whole Nature is to be parted with, and yet finds in himself no Possibility of doing it. This is the Inability that can bring us at last to fay, with the Apostle, When I am weak, then am I frong. This is the Distress that stands near to the Gate of Life; this is the Defpair by which we lofe all our own Life, to find a new Life in God. For here, in this Place it is, that Faith, and Hope, and true Seeking to God and Christ, are born. But till all is Despair in ourselves, till all is loft that we had any Trust in as our own; till then, Faith and Hope, and turning to God in Prayer, are only Things learnt and practifed by Rule and Method; but they are not born in us, are not living Qualities of the new Birth, till we have done feeling any Trust or Confidence in ourselves. Happy therefore is it for your Friend HUMANUS, that he is come thus far, that every Thing is taken from him on which he trutted, and found Content in himself. In this State, one Sigh or Look, or the least Turning of his Heart to God for Help, would be the Beginning of his Salvation. Let us therefore try to improve this happy Moment to him, not fo much by Arguments of Reason, as by the Efficients of that Divine Love which overflow all Nature and Creature.

For HUMANUS, tho' hitherto without Christ, is still within the Reach of Divine Love: he belongs to God; God created him for himself, to be an Habitation of his own Life, Light, and Holy Spirit; and God has brought him and us together, that the lost Sheep may be found, and brought back to its heavenly Shepherd.

O Humanus, Love is my Bait; you must be caught by it; it will put its Hook into your Heart, and force you to know, that of all strong Things, nothing is so strong, so irresistible, as Divine Love.

It brought forth all the Creation; it kindles all the Life of Heaven; it is the Song of all the Angels of God. It has redeemed all the World; it feeks for every Sinner upon Earth; it embraces all the Enemies of God; and, from the Beginning to the End of Time, the one Work of Providence, is the one Work of Love.

Mojès and the Prophets, Christ and his Apostles, were all of them Messengers of Divine Love. They came to kindle a Fire on Earth, and that Fire was the Love which burns in Heaven. Ask what God is? His Name is Love; he is the Good, the Persection, the Peace, the Joy, the Glory, and Blessing, of every Life. Ask what Christ is? He is the universal Remedy of all Evil broken

forth in Nature and Creature; he is the Destruction of Misery, Sin, Darkness, Death, and Hell. He is the Resurrection and Life of all fallen Nature. He is the unwearied Compassion, the long-suffering Pity, the never-ceasing Mercifulness of God, to every Want and Infirmity of human Nature.

He is the Breathing forth of the Heart, Life, and Spirit of God, into all the dead Race of Adam. He is the Seeker, the Finder, the Restorer, of all that was lost and dead to the Life of God. He is the Love, that, from Cain to the End of Time, prays for all its Murderers; the Love that willingly suffers and dies among Thieves, that Thieves may have a Life with him in Paradife; the Love that visits Publicans, Harlots, and Sinners, that wants and seeks to forgive, where most is to be forgiven.

O, my Friends, let us furround and encompass Humanus with these Flames of Love, till he cannot make his Escape from them, but must become a willing Victim to their Power. For the universal God is universal Love; all is Love, but that which is hellish and earthly. All Religion is the Spirit of Love; all its Cifts and Graces are the Cifts and Graces of Love; it has no Breath, no Life, but the Life of Love. Nothing exalts, nothing purishes, but the

Fire of Love; nothing changes Death into Life, Earth into Heaven, Men into Angels, but Love alone. Love breathes the Spirit of God; its Words and Works are the Inspiration of God. It speaketh not of itself, but the Word, the Eternal Word of God speaketh in it; for all that Love speaketh, that God fpeaketh, because God is Love. Love is Heaven revealed in the Soul; it is Light, and Truth; it is infallible; it has no Errors, for all Errors are the Want of Love, Love has no more of Pride, than Light has of Darkness: it stands and bears all its Fruits from a Depth, and Root of Humility. Love is of no Sect or Party; it neither makes, nor admits of any Bounds; you may as eafily inclose the Light, or shut up the Air of the World into one Place, as confine Love to a Sect or Party. It lives in the Liberty, the Universality, the Impartiality, of Heaven. It believes in one, holy, catholic God, the God of all Spirits; it unites and joins with the catholic Spirit of the one God, who unites with all that is good, and is meek, patient, well-wishing, and long-suffering, over all the Evil that is in Nature and Creature. Love, like the Spirit of God, rideth upon the Wings of the Wind; and is in Union and Communion with all the Saints that are in Heaven and on Earth.

I Love

Love is quite pure; it hath no By-ends; it feeks not its own; it has but one Will, and that is, to give itself into every Thing, and overcome all Evil with Good. Laftly, Love is the Christ of God; it cometh down from Heaven; it regenerateth the Soul from above; it blotteth out all Transgressions; it taketh from Death its Sting, from the Devil his Power, and from the Serpert his Poiton. It healeth all the Infirmities of our earthly Birth; it gives Eyes to the Blind, Ears to the Deaf, and makes the Dumb to speak; it cleanses the Lepers, and casts out Devils, and puts Man in Paradife before he dies. It liveth wholly to the Will of him, of whom it is born; its Meat and Drink is, to do the Will of God. It is the Refurrection and Life of every divine Virtue, a fruitful Mother of true Humility, boundless Benevolence, unwearied Patience, and Bowels of Compassion. This, Rusticus, is the Chrift, the Salvation, the Religion of divine Love, the true Church of God, where the Life of God is found, and lived, and to which your Friend HUMANUS is called by us. We direct him to nothing but the inward Life of Christ, to the Working of the Holy Spirit of God, which alone can deliver him from the Evil that is in his own Nature,

Nature, and give him a Power to become a Son of God.

Rust. My Neighbour has infinite Reason to thank you, for this lovely Draught you have given of the Spirit of Religion; he cannot avoid being affected with it. But pray let us now hear, how we are to enter into this Religion of divine Love, or rather what God has done to introduce us into it, and make us Partakers again of his divine Nature.

THEOPH. The first Work, or Beginning of this redeeming Love of God, is in that Immanuel, or God with us, given to the first Adam, as the Seed of the Woman, which in him, and all his Posterity, should bruise the Head, and overcome the Life, of the Serpent in our fallen Nature. This is Love indeed, because it is universal, and reaches every Branch of the human Tree, from the first to the last Man, that grows from it. Miferably as Mankind are divided, and all at War with one another, every one appropriating God to themselves, yet they all have but one God, who is the Spirit of all, the Life of all, and the Lover of all. Men may divide themselves, to have God to themfelves; they may hate and perfecute one another for God's fake; but this is a bleffed Truth, that neither the Hater, nor the Hated, can be divided from the one, holy,

catholic God, who with an unalterable Meekness, Sweetness, Patience, and Goodwill towards all, waits for all, calls them all, redeems them all, and comprehends all in the out-stretched Arms of his catholic Love. Ask not therefore how we shall enter into this Religion of Love and Salvation; for it is itself entered into us, it has taken Possesfion of us from the Beginning. It is Immanuel in every human Soul; it lies as a Treafure of Heaven and Eternity in us; it cannot be divided from us by the Power of Man; we cannot lose it ourselves; it will never leave us, nor forfake us, till with our last Breath we die in the Refusal of it. This is the open Gate of our Redemption; we have not far to go to find it. It is every Man's own Treasure; it is a Root of Heaven, a Seed of God, fown into our Souls by the Word of God; and, like a small Grain of Mustard-seed, has a Power of growing to be a Tree of Life. Here, my Friend, you should, once for all, mark and observe, where and what the true Nature of Religion is; for here it is plainly shewn you, that its Place is within; its Work and Effect is within; its Glory, its Life, its Perfection, is all within; it is merely and folely the raifing a new Life, a new Love, and a new Birth, in the inward Spirit of our Hearts.

Religion

Religion (which is folely to restore Man to his first and right State in God) had its Beginning, and first Power, from the Seed of the Woman, the Treader on the Serpent's Head; and therefore all its Progress, from its Beginning to its last finished Work, is, and can be nothing elfe, but the growing Power and Victory of the Seed of the Woman, over all the Evil brought by the Serpent into human Nature. For the Seed of the Woman is the Spirit, and Power, and Life of God, given or breathed again into Man, to be the Raifer and Redeemer of that first Life, which he had loft. This was the spiritual Nature of Religion in its first Beginning, and this alone is its whole Nature to the End of Time; it is nothing else, but the Power, and Life, and Spirit of God, as Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, working, creating, and reviving Life in the fallen Soul, and driving all its Evil out of it. This is the true Rock, on which the Church of Christ is built; this is the one Church out of which there is no Salvation, and against which the Gates of Hell can never prevail.

Here therefore we are come to this firm Conclusion, that let Religion have ever so many *Shapes*, *Forms*, or *Reformations*, it is no true divine *Service*, no proper *Worship* of God, has no Good in it, can do no Good to

Man.

Man, can remove no Evil out of him, raise no divine Life in him, but so far as it ferves, worships, conforms, and gives itself up to this Operation of the holy, triune God, as living and dwelling in the Soul. Keep close to this Idea of Religion, as an inward, spiritual Life in the Soul; observe all its Works within you, the Death and Life that are found there; feek for no Good, no Comfort, but in the inward Awakening of all that is holy and heavenly in your Heart; and then, fo much as you have of this inward Religion, fo much you have of a real Salvation. For Salvation is only a Victory over Nature: fo far as you refift and renounce your own vain, felfish, and earthly Nature, so far as you overcome all your own natural Tempers of the old Man, so far God enters into you, lives, and operates in you; he is in you the Light, the Life, and the Spirit, of your Soul; and you are in him that new Creature, that worthips him in Spirit, and in Truth. For divine Worship or Service is, and can be only performed by being like-minded with Christ; nothing worships God, but the Spirit of Christ his beloved Son, in whom he is well pleased. This is as true, as that no Mich bath known the Father, but the Son, and he to whom the Son revealeth him. Look now at any Thing as Religion, or divine Service,

Service, but a strict, unerring Conformity to the Life and Spirit of Christ; and then, though every Day was full of Burnt-offerings and Sacrifices, yet you would be only like those Religionists, who drew near to God with their Lips, but their Hearts were far from him.

For the Heart is always far from God, unless the Spirit of Christ be alive in it. But no one has the living Spirit of Christ, but he who in all his Conversation walketh, as he walked. Confider these Words of the Apostle, My little Children, of whom I travel in Birth, till Christ be formed in you. This is the Sum total of all; and, if this is wanting, all is wanting. Again, fays he, He is not a few, which is one outwardly .- Circumcision is nothing, and Uncircumcision is nothing; but the new Creature is all. Nay see how much further he carries this Point, in the following Words; Though I speak with the Tongues of Men and Angels, though I have the Gift of Prophecy, though I have all Faith, fo that I could remove Mountains, &c. and have not Charity (that is, have not the Spirit of Christ) it profiteth me nothing. For by Charity here, the Apostie means neither more nor less, but strictly that same Thing, which, in other Places, he calls the new Greature, Christ formed in us, and our being

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led by the Spirit of Christ. According to the Apostle, nothing availeth but the new Creature, nothing availeth but the Spirit of Charity here described; therefore this Charity, and the new Creature, are only two different Expressions of one and the same Thing, viz. the Birth and Formation of Christ in us. Thus faith he, If any Man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his; nay, though he could fay of himfelf, (as our Lord fays many will) Have I not prophefied in the Name of Christ, cast out Devils, and done many wonderful Works? yet fuch a one not being led by the Spirit of Christ, is that very Man, whose high State the Apostle makes to be a mere Nothing, because he hath not that Spirit of Charity, which is the Spirit of Christ. Again, There is no Condemnation to those, who are in Christ Jesus; therefore to be in Christ Jesus, is to have that Spirit of Charity, which is the Spirit, and Life, and Goodness of all Virtues. Now here you are to observe, that the Apostle no more rejects all outward Religion, when he fays Circumcifion is nothing; than he rejects Prophefying, and Faith, and Alms-giving, when he fays they profit nothing: he only teaches this folid Truth, that the Kingdom of God is within us, and that it all confifts in the State of our Heart; and

that therefore all outward Observances, all the most specious Virtues, profit nothing, are of no Value, unless the hidden Man of the Heart, the new Creature, led by the Spirit of Christ, be the Doer of them.

Thus, fays he, They who are led by the Spirit of God, are the Sons of God. And therefore none else, be they who, or where, or what they will, Clergy, or Laity, none are, or can be, Sons of God, but they who give up themselves entirely to the Leading and Guidance of the Spirit of God, desiring to be moved, inspired, and governed solely by it.

Again, We are of the Circumcision, who worship God in Spirit; and to shew, that this is not a vain Pretence, he fays in another Place, The Manifestation of the Spirit is given to every Man to profit withal. Therefore no Profit from any Thing elfe; all Preaching and Hearing is vain, and all Preachers and Hearers stand chargeable with the Vanity of their religious Performances, who think of Preaching or Hearing profitably, any other Way, or by any other Power, than in and by the Holy Spirit of God dwelling and working in them. Thus again, If the Spirit of him, who raifed Jefus from the Dead, dwell in you, he also shall quicken your mortal Bodies by his Spirit, which dwelleth in you. In vain

vain therefore is Life expected, either for Body or Soul, but by the Holy Spirit dwelling in them. Again, Through him we both bave Access by one Spirit to the Father; therefore this one Spirit is the one only Way to God and Salvation. Thus does all Scripture bring us to this Conclusion, that all Religion is but a dead Work, unless it be the Work of the Spirit of God; and that Sacraments, Prayers, Singing, Preaching, Hearing, are only so many Ways of being fervent in the Spirit, and of giving up ourfelves more and more to the inward working, enlightening, quickening, fanctifying Spirit of God within us; and all for this End, that the Curse of the Fall may be taken from us, that Death may be fwallowed up in Victory, and a true, real, Christ-like Nature formed in us, by the fame Spirit, by which it was formed in the holy Virgin Mary. Now for the true Ground, and absolute Necessity, of this turning wholly and folely to the Spirit of God, you need only know this plain Truth; namely, that the Spirit of God, the Spirit of Satan, or the Spirit of this World, are, and must be, the one or the other of them, the continual Leader, Guide, and Inspirer, of every Thing that lives in Nature. There is no going out from some one of these;

these; the Moment you cease to be moved. quickened, and inspired by God, you are infallibly moved and directed by the Spirit of Satan, or the World, or by both of them. And the Reason is, because the Soul of Man is a Spirit, and a Life, that in its whole Being is nothing else but a Birth both of God and Nature; and therefore, every Moment of its Life, it must live in some Union and Conjunction, either with the Spirit of God governing Nature, or with the Spirit of Nature fallen from God, and working in itfelf. As Creatures therefore, we are under an absolute Necessity of being under the Motion, Guidance, and Inspiration, of some Spirit, that is more and greater than our own. All that is put in our own Power, is only the Choice of our Leader; but led and moved we must be, and by that Spirit, to which we give up ourselves, whether it be the Spirit of God, or the Spirit of fallen Nature. To feek therefore to be always under the Inspiration and Guidance of God's Holy Spirit, and to act by an immediate Power from it, is not proud Enthusiasm, but as fober and humble a Thought, as fuitable to our State, as to think of renouncing the World, and the Devil: for they never are, or can be, renounced by us, but fo far as the Spirit of God is living, breathing, and moving in us. And that for this plain Reason, because nothing is contrary to the Spirit of *Satan*, and the World, nothing works, or can work, contrary to it, but the Spirit of Heaven.

Hence our Lord faid, He that is not with me, is against me; and he that gathereth not with me, scattereth: plainly declaring, that not to be with him, and led by his Spirit, is to be led by the Spirit of Satan, and the World. Ask now, what Hell is? It is Nature destitute of the Light and Spirit of God, and full only of its own Darkness; nothing else can make it to be Hell. Ask what Heaven is? It is Nature quickened, enlightened, bleffed, and glorified, by the Light and Spirit of God dwelling in it. What Possibility therefore can there be, of our dividing from Hell, or parting with all that is hellish in us, but by having the Life, Light, and Spirit of God living and working in us? And here again, my Friends, you may see in the greatest Clearness, why nothing is available, nothing is Salvation, but the new Birth of a Christ-like Nature; it is because every Thing else but this Birth and Life of the Spirit, is only the Spirit of Satan, or the Spirit of this World. Have you any Thing to object to these Things?

ACAD.

ACAD. Truly, Sir, all Objections are over with me; you have taken from me every Difficulty or Perplexity that I had, either about Religion, or the Providence of God. I can now look back into the first Origin of Things with Satisfaction: I have feen how the World and Man began to be, in a Way highly worthy of the divine Wisdom, and how they both came into their present Condition, and how they both are to rife out of it, and return back to their first State in a glorious Eternity. It now appears to me with the utmost Clearness, that to look for Salvation in any Thing elfe, but the Light of God within us, the Spirit of God working in us, the Birth of Christ really brought forth in us, is to be as carnally minded, as ignorant of God, and Man, and Salvation, as the Jews were, when their Hearts were wholly fet upon the Glory of their Templefervice, and a temporal Saviour to defend it, by a temporal Power. For every Thing but the Light and Spirit of God bringing forth a Birth of Christ in the Soul, every Thing else, be it what it will, has and can have no more of Salvation in it, than a temporal, fighting Saviour. For what is faid of the Impossibility of the Blood of Bulls, and of Goats, to take away Sins, must with the same Truth be said of all other outward. ward, creaturely Things; they are all at the fame Distance from being the Salvation of the Soul, and in the same Degree of Inability to take away Sin, as the Blood of Bulls, and Goats.

And all this for this plain Reason, because the Soul is a Spirit breathed forth from God himself, which therefore cannot be bleffed but by having the Life of God in it; and nothing can bring the Life of God into it, but only the Light and Spirit of God. Upon this Ground I stand in the utmost Certainty, looking wholly to the Light and Spirit of God for an inward Redemption from all the inward Evil that is in my fallen Nature. All that I now want to know is this, what I am to do, to procure this continual Operation of the Spirit of God within me. For I feem to myfelf, not to know this enough; and I am alfo afraid of certain Delufions, which I have heard many have fallen into, under Pretences of being led by the Spirit of God. Pray therefore, THEOPHILUS, give me fome Instructions on this Head.

Rust. Pray, Gentlemen, let an unlearned Man speak a Word here. Suppose, Academicus, you had a longing, earnest Desire to be governed by a Spirit of Plainness and Sincerity in your whole Conversation. Would this

this put you upon asking for Art, and Rules, and Methods, or confulting some learned Man, or Book, to direct you, and keep you from Delusion? Would you not know and feel in yourself, that your own earnest Desire and Love of Sincerity and Plainness, and your own inward Aversion to every Thing that was contrary to it, must be the one only possible Way of attaining it, and that you must have it in that Degree, as you loved and liked to act by it? Now there is no more of Art, or any Secret required to bring and keep you under the Direction of the Spirit of God, than under the Spirit of Plainness and Sincerity. The longing earnest Desire of the Heart, brings you into the safe Possession of the one, as it does of the other. For it has been enough proved, that the Spirit of. Prayer forms the Spirit of our Lives, and every Man lives as the Spirit of Prayer leads him. Nay every Prayer for the Holy Spirit, is the Spirit itself praying in you. For nothing can turn to God, defire to be united to him, and governed by him, but the Spirit of God. The Impossibility of praying for the Spirit of God in vain, is thus shewn by our bleffed Lord : If ye, being evil, know how to give good Gifts unto your Children, how much more shall your beavenly Father

Father give the Holy Spirit to those that ask for it? But here I stop.

ACAD. I do not know how to understand what Rusticus has said. For do not all good Christians daily pray for the Spirit of God? yet how few are led by it? Pray, Theophilus, do you speak here.

THEOPH, People may be daily at the Service of the Church, and read long Prayers at home, in which are many Petitions for the Holy Spirit; and yet live and die, led and governed by the Spirit of the World; because all these Prayers, whether we hear them read by others, or read them ourselves, may be done in Compliance only to Duties, Rules, and Forms of Religion, as Things we are taught not to neglect; but, being only done thus, they are not the true, real Working of the Spirit of the Heart, nor make any real Alteration in it. But you are to observe, that Rusticus spoke of the Spirit of Prayer, which is the Heart's own Prayer, and which has all the Strength of the Heart in it. And this is the Prayer that must be affirmed to be always effectual; it never returns empty; it eats and drinks that, after which it hungereth and thirsteth; and nothing can possibly hinder it from having that, which it prays for. This we are affured of from these Words of Truth itself: Bleffed

Bleffed are they that bunger and thirst after Righteousness, for they shall be filled. But this Bleffedness could not belong to Hungering, if the truly Hungry and Thirsty could ever be fent empty away. Every Spirit neceffarily reaps that which it foweth; it cannot possibly be otherwise, it is the unalterable Procedure of Nature. Spirit is the first Power of Nature, every thing proceeds from it, is born of it, yields to it, and is governed by it. If the Spirit foweth to the Flesh, it reapeth that Corruption which belongs to the Flesh; if it soweth to the Spirit, it reapeth the Fruits of the Spirit, which are eternal Life. The Spirit of Prayer therefore is the Opener of all that is good within us, and the Receiver of all that is good without us; it unites with God, is one Power with him; it works with him, and drives all that is not God, out of the Soul. The Soul is no longer a Slave to its natural Impurity and Corruption, no longer imprisoned in its own Death and Darkness, but till the Fire from Heaven, the Spirit of Prayer, is kindled in it.

Then begins the Resurrection, and the Life; and all that which died in Adam, comes to Life in Christ. Ask not therefore, ACADEMICUS, what you are to do to obtain the Spirit of God, to live in it, and be led by it; for your Power of having it, and your Measure

of receiving it, are just according to that Faith and Earnestness with which you defire to be led by it. For the hungry Spirit of Prayer is that Faith, to which all Things are possible; to which all Nature, though as high as Mountains, and as stiff as Oaks, must yield and obey. It heals all Difeates, breaks the Bands of Death, and calls the Dead out of their Graves. Look at the small Seeds of Plants, shut up in their own dead Husks, and covered with thick Earth, and fee how they grow. What do they do? They bunger and thirst after the Light and Air of this World. Their Hunger eats that which they hunger after, and is their Vegetation. the Plant ceases to hunger, it withers and dies, though furrounded with the Air and Light of this World.

This is the true Nature of the spiritual Life; it is as truly a Growth or Vegetation, as that of Plants; and nothing but its own Hunger can help it to the true Food of its Life. If this Hunger of the Soul ceaseth, it withers and dies, though in the midst of Divine Plenty. Our Lord, to shew us that the new Birth is really a State of spiritual Vegetation, compares it to a small Grain of Mustard-seed, from whence a great Plant arises. Now every Seed has a Life in itself, or else it could not grow. What is this Life?

It is nothing else but an Hunger in the Seed, after the Air and Light of this World; which Hunger, being met and fed by the Light and Air of Nature, changes the Seed into a living Plant. Thus it is with the Seed of Heaven in the Soul; it has a Life in itself. or else no Life could arise from it. is this Life? It is nothing elfe but Faith; or an Hunger after God and Heaven; which no fooner stirs, or is suffered to stir, but it is met, embraced, and quickened, by the Light and Spirit of God and Heaven; and to a new Man in Christ is formed from the Seed of Heaven, as a new Plant from a Seed in the Earth. Let us suppose now, that the Seed of a Plant had Sense and Reason; and that, instead of continually hungering after, and drawing in the Virtue of the Light and Air of our outward Nature, it should amuse and content its Hunger with reasoning about the Nature of Hunger, and the different Powers and Virtues of Light and Air; must not fuch a Seed of all Necessity wither away, without ever becoming a living Plant? Now this is no false Similitude of the Seed of Life in Man: Man has a Power of drawing all the Virtue of Heaven into himself, because the Seed of Heaven is the Gift of God in his Soul, which wants the Light and Spirit of God to bring it to the Birth, just as the K 2 Seed Seed of the Plant wants the Light and Air of this World; it cannot possibly grow up in God, but by taking in Light, Life, and Spirit from Heaven, as the Creatures of Time take in the Light, and Life, and Spirit of this World. If therefore the Soul, instead of hungering after Heaven, instead of eating the Flesh and Blood of the Christ of God, contents and amuses this Seed of Life with Ideas, and Notions, and Sounds, must not fuch a Soul of Necessity wither, and die, without ever becoming a living Creature of Heaven? Wonder not, therefore, ACADEMIcus, that all the Work of our Salvation and Regeneration is, by the Scripture, wholly confined to the Operation of the Light and Spirit of God, living and working in us. It is for the fame Reason, and on the same Neceffity, that the Life and Growth of the Creatures of this World, must be wholly ascribed to the Powers of this World, living and working in them. Nor does all this, in the least Degree, make Man a Machine, or without any Power with regard to his Salvation. He must grow in God, as the Plants grow in this World, from a Power that is not his own, as they grow from the Powers of outward Nature. But he differs entirely from the Plants in this; that an uncontroulable Will, which is his own, must be the Leader Leader and Beginner of his Growth, either in God, or Nature. It is strictly true, that all Man's Salvation dependeth upon himfelf; and it is as strictly true, that all the Work of his Salvation, is folely the Work of God in his Soul. All his Salvation dependeth upon himself, because his Will-Spirit has its Power of Motion in itself. As a Will, it can only receive that which it willeth; every Thing else is absolutely shut out of it. For it is the unalterable Nature of the Will, that it cannot possibly receive any Thing into it, but that which it willeth; its Willing is its only Power of receiving; and therefore there can be no possible Entrance for God or Heaven into the Soul, till the Will-Spirit of the Soul defireth it; and thus all Man's Salvation dependeth upon himfelf. On the other hand. nothing can create, effect, or bring forth, a Birth or Growth of the Divine Life in the Soul, but that Light and Spirit of God, which brings forth the Divine Life in Heaven, and all heavenly Beings; and thus the Work of our Salvation is wholly and folely the Work of the Light and Spirit of God, dwelling and operating in us. Thus, Academicus, you fee that God is all; that nothing but his Life and working Power in us, can be our Salvation; and yet that nothing but the Spirit of Prayer can make it possible for us to have

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it, or be capable of it. And therefore neither you, nor any other human Soul, can be without the Operation of the Light and Spirit of God in it, but because its Will-Spirit, or its Spirit of Prayer, is turned towards something else; for we are always in Union with that, with which our Will is united. Again: look, ACADEMICUS, at the Light and Air of this World; you see with what a Freedom of Communication they overflow, enrich and enliven every Thing; they enter every where, if not hindered by fomething that withstands their Entrance. This may represent to you the ever-overflowing, free Communication of the Light and Spirit of God, to every human Soul. They are every where; we are encompassed with them; our Souls are as near to them, as our Bodies are to the Light and Air of this World; nothing fhuts them out of us, but the Will and Defire of our Souls, turned from them, and praying for foinething elfe. I fay, praying for fomething else; for you are to notice this, as a certain Truth, that every Man's Life is a continual State of Prayer; he is no Moment free from it, nor can possibly be so. For all our natural Tempers, be they what they will, Ambition, Covetousness, Selfishness, Worldly-mindedness, Pride, Envy, Hatred, Malice, or any other Lust whatever, are all

of them in Reality, only fo many different Kinds and Forms of a Spirit of Prayer, which is as inseparable from the Heart, as Weight is from the Body. For every natural Temper is nothing else, but a Manifestation of the Defire and Prayer of the Heart, and shews us, how it works, and wills. And as the Heart worketh, and willeth, fuch, and no other, is its Prayer. All elfe is only Form. and Fiction, and empty beating of the Air. If therefore the working Defire of the Heart is not habitually turned towards God, if this is not our Spirit of Prayer, we are necessarily in a State of Prayer towards something else, that carries us from God, and brings all kind of Evil into us. For this is the Necessity of our Nature; pray we must, as sure as our Heart is alive; and therefore when the State of our Heart is not a Spirit of Prayer to God, we pray without ceasing to some or other Part of the Creation. The Man whose Heart habitually tends towards the Riches, Honours, Powers, or Pleasures of this Life, is in a continual State of Prayer towards all these Things. His Spirit stands always bent towards them; they have his Hope, his Love, his Faith, and are the many Gods that he worships: and though when he is upon his Knees, and uses Forms of Prayer, he directs them to the God of Heaven; yet these are in Reality the God K 4 of

of his Heart; and in a fad Senfe of the Words. he really worships them in Spirit, and in Truth. Hence you may fee, ACADEMICUS, how it comes to pass, that there is so much Praying, and yet so little of true Piety amongst us. The Bells are daily calling us to Church, our Closets abound with Manuals of Devotion, yet how little Fruit! It is all for this Reason, because our Prayers are not our own; they are not the Abundance of our oven Heart; are not found and felt within us, as we feel our own Hunger and Thirst; but are only so many borrowed Forms of Speech, which we use at certain Times, and Occasions. And therefore it is no Wonder that little Good comes of it. What Benefit could it have been to the Pharifee, if, with an Heart inwardly full of its own Pride and Self-exaltation, he had outwardly hung down his Head, fmote upon his Breast, and borrowed the Publican's Word's, God be merciful to me a Sinner? What greater Good can be expected from our Praying in the Words of David, or Singing his Pfalms feven Times a Day, if our Heart hath no more of the Spirit of David in it, than the Heart of the Pharifee had, of the Spirit of the humble Publican?

ACAD. O THEOPHILUS, Truth and Reafon forces me to confent to what you fay; and yet I am afraid of following you: for

you here feem to condemn Forms of Prayer in public, and *Manuals* of Devotion in private. What will become of Religon, if these are set aside or disregarded?

THEOPH. Dear ACADEMICUS, abate your Fright. Can you think, that I am against your praying in the Words of David, or breathing his Spirit in your Prayers, or that I would cenfure your finging his Pfalms feven Times a Day? Remember how very lately I put into your Hands the Book called, A serious Gall to a devout Life, &c. and then think how unlikely it is, that I should be against Times and Methods of Devotion. At three feveral Times, we are told, our Lord prayed, repeating the fame Form of Words; and therefore a fet Form of Words are not only confistent with, but may be highly fuitable to, the most divine Spirit of Prayer, If your own Heart, for Days and Weeks, was unable to alter, or break off from invardly thinking and faying, Hallowed be thy Name, thy Kingdom come, thy Will be done; if at other Times, for Weeks and Months, & stood always inwardly in another Form of Prayer, unable to vary, or depart fron faying, Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly, with all thy holy Nature, Spirit, and Tempers, ina my Soul; that I may be born again of The, a new Creature; I should be

so far from censuring such a Formality of Prayer, that I should say, Blessed and happy are they, whose Hearts are tied to such a Form of Words. It is not therefore, Sir, a set Form of Words that is spoken against, but an beartless Form, a Form that has no Relation to, or Correspondence with, the State of the Heart that uses it. All that I have faid is only to teach you the true Nature of Prayer, that it is only the Work of the Heart, and that the Heart only prays in Reality (whatever its Words are) for that which it habitually wills, likes, loves, and longs to have. It is not therefore the using the Words of David, or any other Saint, in your Prayers, that is cenfured, but the uting them without that State of Heart, which first spake them forth; and the trusting to them, because they are a good Form, though in our Hearts we have nothing that is like them. It would be good to fay incessantly with holy David, My Heart is ethirst for God .- As the Hert desireth the Water-brooks, fo longeth my Soul after Thee, O God. But there is no Coodness in faying daily these Words, if no fuch Thirst is felt, if no fuch Defire lives is the Heart. And, my Friend, you may eafil' know, that dead Forms of Religion, and Numbers of repeated Prayers, keep Men content with their

their State of Devotion, because they make use of such holy Prayers; though their Hearts, from Morning to Night, are in a State quite contrary to them, and join no further in them, than in liking to use them at certain Times.

ACAR. I acquiesce, Theophilus, in the Truth of what you have said, and plainly see the Necessity of condemning what you have condemned, which is not the Form, but the beartless Form. But still I have a Scruple upon me: I shall be almost assaid of going to Church, where there are so many good Prayers offered up to God, as suspecting they may not be the Prayers or Language of my own Heart, and so become only a Liplabour, or, what is worse, an Hypocrify before God.

THEOPH. I do not, ACADEMICUS, dislike your Scruple at all; for you do well to be afraid of faying any Thing of yourself, or to God, in your Prayers, which your Heart does not truly say. It is also good for you to think, that many of the Prayers of the Church may go faster, and higher, than your Heart can in Truth go along with them. For this will put you upon a right Care over yourself, and so to live, that, as a true Son of your Mother the Church, your Heart may be able to speak her Lan-

guage, conform to her Service, and find the Delight of your Soul in the Spirit of her Prayers. But this will only then come to pass, when the Spirit of Prayer is the Spirit of your Heart; then every good Word, whether in a Form, or out of a Form, whether heard, or read, or thought, will be as fuitable to your Heart, as gratifying to it, as Food is to the hungry, and Drink to the thirsty Soul. But till the Spirit of the Heart is thus renewed, till it is emptied of all earthly Defires, and stands in an babitual Hunger and Thirst after God (which is the true Spirit of Prayer) till then, all our Forms of Prayer will be, more or less, but too much like Lessons that are given to Scholars; and we shall mostly say them, only because we dare not neglect them. But be not discouraged, ACADE-MICUS; take the following Advice, and then you may go to Church without any Danger of mere Lip-labour or Hypocrify; although there should be a Hymn, or a Pfalm, or a Prayer, whose Language is higher than that of your own Heart. Do this: go to the Church, as the Publican went into the Temple; stand inwardly in the Spirit of your Mind, in that Form which he outwardly expressed, when he cast down his Eyes, fmote upon his Breaft, and could

could only fay, God be merciful to me a Sinner! Stand unchangably (at least in your Desire) in this Form and State of Heart: it will fanctify every Petition that comes out of your Mouth; and when any Thing is read, or sung, or prayed, that is more exalted and fervent than your Heart is, if you make this an Occasion of a further sinking down in the Spirit of the Publican, you will then be helped, and highly blessed, by those Prayers and Praises, which seem only to fit, and belong to, a better Heart than yours.

This, my Friend, is a Secret of Secrets; it will help you to reap where you have not fown, and be a continual Source of Grace in your Soul. This will not only help you to receive Good from those Prayers, which seem too good for the State of your Heart, but will help you to find Good from every Thing else: for every Thing that inwardly ftirs in you, or outwardly happens to you, becomes a real Good to you, if it either finds or excites in you this humble Form of Mind: for nothing is in vain, or without Profit, to the humble Soul; like the Bee, it takes its Honey even from bitter Herbs; it stands always in a State of Divine Growth; and every Thing that falls upon it, is like a Dew of Heaven to it. Shut up yourfelf therefore in this Form of Humility

Humility, all Good is inclosed in it; it is a Water of Heaven, that turns the Fire of the fallen Soul, into the Meekness of the Divine Life; and creates that Oil, out of which the Love to God and Man gets its Flame. Be inclosed therefore always in it; let it be as a Garment wherewith you are always covered, and the Girdle with which you are girt; breathe nothing but in and from its Spirit; see nothing but with its Eyes; hear nothing but with its Ears: and then, whether you are in the Church, or out of the Church, hearing the Praises of God, or receiving Wrongs from Men and the World; all will be Edification, and every Thing will help forward your Growth in the Life of God.

ACAD. Indeed, THEOPHILUS, this Answer to my Scruple is quite good: I not only like, but I love it much; it gives as well an Unction to my Heart, as a Light to my Mind. All my Defire now is, to live no longer to the World, to myfelf, my own natural Tempers and Passions, but wholly to the Will of the blessed and adorable God, moved and guided by his Holy Spirit.

THEOPH. This Resolution, ACADE-MICUS, only shews that you are just come to yourfulf; for every Thing short of this earnest Desire to live wholly unto God, may be called a most dreadful Infatuation or Madness, an Insensibility that cannot be deferibed. For what else is our Life, but a Trial for the greatest Evil, or Good, that an Eternity can give us? What can be so dreadful, as to die possessed of a wicked immortal Nature; or to go out of this World with Tempers, that must keep us for ever burning in our own Fire and Brimstone? What has not God done to prevent this? His redeem-, ing Love began with our Fall, and kindles itself as a Spark of Heaven in every fallen Soul. It calls every Man to Salvation, and every Man is forced to hear, though he will not obey his Voice. God has fo loved the World, that his only Son hung and expired, bleeding on the Cross, not to atone his own Wrath against us, but to extinguish our own Hell within us, to pour his heavenly Love into us, to shew us, that Meekness, Suffering, and Dying to our own fallen Nature, is the one only possible Way, for fallen Man to be alive again in God. Are we yet Sons of Pride, and led away with Vanity? Do the Powers of Darkness rule over us? Do impure evil Spirits possess and drive on our Lives? Has Sin lost all its Power of frighting us? Is Remorfe of Conscience no longer selt? Are Falsehood, Guile, Debauchery, Profaneness, Perjury, Bribery, Corruption, and Adul-

tery, no longer feeking to hide themselves in Corners, but openly entering all our high Places, giving Battle to every Virtue, and laying Claim to the Government of the World? Are we thus near being fwallowed up by a Deluge of Vice and Impiety? All this is not come upon us, because God has left us too much without Help from Heaven, or too much exposed to the Powers of Hell; but it is, because we have rejected and despised the whole Mystery of our Salvation, and trampled under Foot the precious Blood of Christ, which alone has that Omnipotence, that can either bring Heaven into us, or drive Hell out of us. O Britain, Britain, think that the Son of God faith unto thee, as he faid to Jerusalem, O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered thy Children, as a Hen gathereth her Chickens under her Wings, and ye would not! Behold, your House is left unto you desolate. And now let me say, What aileth thee, O British Earth, that thou quakest, and the Foundations of thy Churches that they totter? Just that same aileth thee, as ailed Judah's Earth, when the Divine Saviour of the World, dying on the Cross, was reviled, scorned, and mocked, by the Inhabitants of Jerusalem; then the Earth quaked, the Rocks rent, and the Sun refused to give its Light. Nature again declares for God; the

the Earth, and the Elements, can no longer bear our Sins: Jerusalem's Doom for Jerufalem's Sin, may well be feared by us. O ye miserable Pens dipt in Satan's Ink, that dare to publish the Folly of believing in Jefus Christ, where will you hide your guilty Heads, when Nature dissolved, shall shew you the Rainbow, on which the crucified Saviour shall sit in Judgment, and every Work receive its Reward? O tremble! ye apostate Sons, that come out of the Schools of Christ, to fight Lucifer's Battles, and do that for him, which neither he nor his Legions can do for themselves. Their inward Pride, Spite, Wrath, Malice and Rage against God and Christ, and human Nature, have no Pens but yours, no Apostles but you. They must be forced to work in the Dark, to steal privately into impure Hearts, could they not beguile you into a fond Belief, that you are Lovers of Truth, Friends of Reason, Detectors of Fraud, great Geniuses, and Moral Philosophers, merely, and folely, because ye blaspheme Christ, and the Gospel of God. Poor deluded Souls, rescued from Hell by the Blood of Christ, called by God to possess the Thrones of fallen Angels, permitted to live only by the Mercy of God, that ye may be born again from above, my Heart bleeds for you. Think, I befeech you, in Time,

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what Mercies ye are trampling under your Feet. Say not that Reason, and your intellectual Faculties, stand in your Way; that these are the best Gists that God has given you, and that these suffer you not to come to Christ. For all this is as vain a Pretence, and as gross a Mistake, as if ye were to fay, that you had nothing but your Feet to carry you to Heaven. For your Heart is the best and greatest Gift of God to you; it is the highest, greatest, strongest, and noblest Power of your Nature; it forms your whole Life, be it what it will; all Evil and all Good comes from it; your Heart alone has the Key of Life and Death; it does all that it will: Reason is but its Play-thing, and whether in Time or Eternity, can only be a mere Beholder of the Wonders of Happiness, or Forms of Mifery, which the right, or wrong Warking of the Heart is entered into.

I will here give you an infallible Touchflone, that will try all to the Truth. It is
this: Retire from the World, and all Conversation, only for one Month; neither write,
nor read, nor debate any Thing in private
vith yourself; stop all the former Workings
of your Heart and Mind; and, with all the
Strength of your Heart, standall this Month
as continually as you can, in this following
Form of Prayer to God. Offer it frequently

on your Knees; but, whether fitting, standing, or walking, be always inwardly longing, and earnestly praying this one Prayer to God: "That of his great Goodness, he would " make known to you, and take from your " Heart, every Kind, and Form, and Degree " of Pride, whether it be from evil Spirits, " or your own corrupt Nature; and that he " would awaken in you the deepest Depth " and Truth of all that Humility, which can " make you capable of his Light, and Holy "Spirit." Reject every Thought, but that of wishing, and praying in this Manner from the Bottom of your Heart, with fuch Truth and Earnestness, as People in Torment wish and pray to be delivered from it. Now if ye dare not, if your Hearts will not, cannot give themselves up in this Manner to the Spirit of this Prayer, then the Touchstone has done its Work; and ye may be as fully affured, both what your Infidelity is, and from what it proceeds, as ye can be of the plainest Truth in Nature. This will shew you, how vainly you appeal to your Reason and Speculation, as the Cause of your Infidelity; that it is full as false and absurd, as if Thieves, and Adulterers should say, that their Thest and Adultery was entirely owing to their bodily Eyes, which shewed them external Objects, and not to any Thing that was wrong L 2

or bad in their Hearts. On the other Hand, if ye can, and will give yourselves up in Truth and Sincerity to this Spirit of Prayer, I will venture to affirm, that if ye had twice as many evil Spirits in you, as Mary Magdalen had, they will all be cast out of you; and ye will be forced, with her, to weep with Tears of Love, at the Feet of the Holy Jesus.

But here, my Friends, I stop, that we may return to the Matter we had in Hand.

RUST. You have made no Digression, THEOPHILUS, from our main Point, which was to recommend Christianity to poor HUMANUS. He must, I am sure, have felt the Deaths-blows, that you have here given to the Insidel Scheme. Their Idol of Reason, which is the vain God that they worship in vain, is here like Dagon fallen to the Ground, never to rise up again. HUMANUS is caught by your Bait of Love, and I dare say he wants only to have this Conversation ended, that he may try himself to the Truth, by this divine Touchstone, which you have put into his Hands.

ACAD. Give me leave, Gentlemen, to add one Word to this Matter. Theophilus has here fairly pulled *Reason* out of its usurped Throne, and shewn it to be a powerless, idle *Toy*, when compared to the royal Strength of the Heart, which is the kingly Power, that

has all the Government of Life in its Hands. But if HUMANUS, or any one elfe, would fee Reason fully mantained in all its just Rights, and yet entirely disarmed of all its Pretences to a Religion of its own, and the Truth of the Gospel fully proved to every Man, learned, or unlearned, from the known State of his own Heart: if he would fee all this fet forth in the strongest, clearest Light, he need only read about an hundred Pages of a Book* published about twelve Years ago, to which no Answer has, nor, it may be, ever will be given by any Patron of Reason and Infidelity. And if Part of that Book (as I have often wished) beginning at Page 161, to 275, was printed by itself, and known and read in every Part of the Kingdom, all Christians, though no Scholars, would have Learning enough both to fee the deep, true, and comfortable Foundation of their Gospel Faith, and the miferable Folly and Ignorance of those, who would set up a Religion of Human Reason instead of it. But now, THEO-PHILUS, I beg we may return to that very Point concerning Prayer, where we left off. I think my Heart is entirely devoted to God; and that I defire nothing but to live in fuch

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^{*} A Demonstration of the Gross and Fundamental Errors of a late Book called, A Plain Account of the Nature, &c. of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

a State of Prayer, as may best keep me under the Guidance and Direction of the Holy Spirit. Assist me therefore, my dear Friend, in this important Matter; give me the fullest Directions, that you can; and if you have any Manual of Devotion that you prefer, or any Method that you would put me in, pray let me know it.

Rust. I beg leave to speak a Word to ACADEMICUS. I am glad, Sir, to fee this Fire of Heaven thus far kindled in your Soul; but wonder that you should want to know, how you are to keep up its Flame, which is like wanting to know, how you are to love and defire that, which you do love and defire. Does a blind, or fick, or lame Man want to know, how he shall wish and desire Sight, Health, and Limbs? or would he be at a Loss, till some Form of Words taught him how to long for them? Now you can have no Defire or Prayer for any Grace, or Help from God, till you in some Degree as furely feel the Want of them, and defire the Good of them, as the fick Man feels the Want, and defires the Good, of Health. But when this is your Cafe, you want no more to be told how to pray, than the thirsty Man wants to be told, what he shall ask for. Have you not fully confented to this Truth, that the Heart only can pray; and that it prays

for nothing but that, which it loves, wills, and wishes to have? But can Love, or Desire want Art, or Method, to teach it to be, that which it is? If from the Bottom of your Heart you have a fincere, warm Love for your most valuable Friend, would you want to buy a Book, to tell you what Sentiments you feel in your Heart towards this Friend; what Comfort, what Joy, what Gratitude, what Trust, what Honour, what Considence, what Faith, are all alive, and stirring in your Hearts towards him? Ask not therefore. Aca-DEMICUS, for a Book of Prayers; but ask your Heart, what is within it, what it feels, how it firs, what it wants, what it would have altered, what it defires; and then, instead of calling upon Theophilus for Affistance, stand in the same Form of Petition to God.

For this turning to God according to the inward Feeling, Want, and Motion of your own Heart, in Love, in Trust, in Faith of having from him all that you want, and wish to have; this turning thus unto God, whether it be with, or without Words, is the best Form of Prayer in the World.—Now no Man can be ignorant of the State of his own Heart, or a Stranger to those Tempers, that are alive and stirring in him; and therefore no Man can want a Form of Prayer; for L 4 what

what should be the Form of his Prayer, but that which the Condition, and State of his Heart demands? If you know of no Trouble, feel no Burden, want nothing to be altered, or removed, nothing to be increased or strengthened in you, how can you pray for any thing of this Kind? But if your Heart knows its own Plague, feels its inward Evil, knows what it wants to have removed, will you not let your Distress form the Manner of your Prayer? or will you pray in a Form of Words, that have no more Agreement with your State, than if a Man walking above-ground, should beg every Man he met, to pull him out of a deep Pit. For Prayers not formed according to the real State of your Heart, are but like a Prayer to be pulled out of a deep Well, when you are not in it. Hence you may fee, how unreasonable it is to make a Mystery of Prayer, or an Art that needs fo much Instruction; fince every Man is, and only can be, directed by his own inward State and Condition, when, and how, and for what he is to pray, as every Man's outward State shews him what he outwardly wants. And yet it should seem, as if a Prayer-Book was highly necessary, and ought to be the Performance of great Learning and Abilities, fince only our learned Men and Scholars make our Prayer-Books.

ACAD. I did not imagine, Rusticus, that you would have fo openly declared against Manuals of Devotion, since you cannot but know, that not only the most learned, but the most pious Doctors of the Church, confider them as necessary Helps to Devotion.

Rust. If you, Academicus, was obliged to go a long Journey on Foot, and yet through a Weakness in your Legs could not fet one Foot before another, you would do well to get the best travelling Crutches that you could.

But if, with found and good Legs, you would not stir one Step, till you had got Crutches to hop with; furely a Man might shew you the Folly of not walking with your own Legs, without being thought a declared Enemy to Crutches, or the Makers of them. Now a Manual is not fo good an Help as Crutches, and yet you fee Crutches are only proper, when our Legs cannot do their Office. It is, I say, not so good an Help as Crutches, because that which you do with the Crutches, is that very same Thing, that you should have done with your Legs; you really travel; but when the Heart cannot take one Step in Prayer, and you therefore read your Manual, you do not do that very fame Thing, which your Heart should have done, that is, really pray. A fine Manual therefore is not

to be confidered as a Means of praying, or as fomething that puts you in a State of Prayer, as Crutches help you to travel; but its chief Use as a Book of Prayers to a dead and hardened Heart, that has no Prayer of its own, is to shew it, what a State and Spirit of Prayer it wants, and at what a sad Distance it is from feeling all that Variety of humble, penitent, grateful, fervent, resigned, loving Sentiments, which are described in the Manual, that so, being touched with a View of its own miserable State, it may begin its own Prayer to God for Help. But I have done. Theophilus may now answer your earnest Request.

THEOPH. Your earnest Defire, ACADE-MICUS, to live in the Spirit of Prayer, and to be truly governed by it, is a most excellent Defire; for to be a Man of Prayer, is that which the Apostle means by living in the Spirit, and having our Conversation in Heaven. It is to have done, not only with the confessed Vices, but with the allowed Follies and Vanities of this World. To tell fuch a Soul of the Innocency of Levity, that it need not run away from idle Discourse, vain Gaiety, and trifling Mirth, as being the harmlefs Relief of our heavy Natures, is like telling the Flame, that it need not always be afcending upwards. But here you are to observe, that

that this Spirit of Prayer is not to be taught you by a Book, or brought into you by an Art from without; but must be an inward Birth, that must arise from your own Fire and Light within you, as the Air arises from the Fire and Light of this World. For the Spirit of every Being, be it what or where it will, or be its Spirit of what Kind it will, is only the Breath or Spirit that proceeds from its own Fire and Light. In vegetative, fenfitive, and intellectual Creatures, it is all in the fame Manner: Spirit is the third Form of its Life, is the Birth that proceeds from the other two, and is the Manifestation of their Nature and Qualities. For fuch as the Fire and Light are, fuch and no other, neither higher nor lower, neither better nor worfe, is the Spirit that proceeds from them. Now the Reason why all, and every Life does, and must stand in this Form, is wholly and folely from hence, because the Deity, the one Source and Fountain of all Life, is a triune God, whose third Form is, and is called, the Spirit of God, proceeding from the Father, and the Son.

The painful Sense and Feeling of what you are, kindled into a working State of Sentibility by the Light of God within you, is the Fire and Light from whence your Spirit of Prayer proceeds. In its first kindling nothing

nothing is found or felt, but Pain, Wrath, and Darkness, as is to be seen in the first kindling of every Heat or Fire. And therefore its first Prayer is nothing else but a Sense of Penitence, Self-condemnation, Confession, and Humility. It feels nothing but its own Mifery, and fo is all Humility. This Prayer of Humility is met by the divine Love, the Mercifulness of God embraces it; and then its Prayer is changed into Hymns, and Songs, and Thankfgivings. When this State of Fervour has done its Work, has melted away all earthly Passions and Affections, and left no Inclination in the Soul, but to delight in God alone, then its Prayer changes again. It is now come so near to God, has found fuch Union with him, that it does not fo much pray to as live in God. Its Prayer is not any particular Action, is not the Work of any particular Faculty, not confined to Times, or Words, or Place, but is the Work of its whole Being, which continually stands in Fulness of Faith, in Purity of Love, in absolute Refignation, to do, and be, what and how its Eeloved pleafeth. This is the last State of the Spirit of Prayer, and is its highest Union with God in this Life. Each of these foregoing States has its Time, its Variety of Workings, its Trials, Temptations, and Purifications, which can only be known known by Experience in the Passage through them. The one only and infallible Way to go fafely through all the Difficulties, Trials, Temptations, Dryness, or Opposition, of our own evil Tempers, is this: it is to expect nothing from ourselves, to trust to nothing in ourselves, but in every Thing expect, and depend upon God for Relief. Keep fast hold of this Thread, and then let your Way be what it will, Darkness, Temptation, or the Rebellion of Nature, you will be led through all, to an Union with God: for nothing hurts us in any State, but an Expectation of fomething in it, and from it, which we should only expect from God. We are looking for our own Virtue, our own Piety, our own Goodness, and so live on and on in our own Poverty and Weakness; To-day pleased and comforted with the feeming Strength and Firmness of our own pious Tempers, and fancying ourfelves to be fomewhat; To-morrow, fallen into our own Mire, we are dejected, but not humbled; we grieve, but it is only the Grief of Pride, at the feeing our Perfection not to be fuch as we vainly imagined. And thus it will be, till the whole Turn of our Minds is fo changed, that we as fully fee and know our Inability to have any Goodness of our own, as to have a Life of our own.

For fince nothing is, or can be, good in us, but the Life of God manifested in us, how can this be had but from God alone? When we are happily brought to this Conviction, then we have done with all Thought of being our own Builders; the whole Spirit of our Mind is become a mere Faith, and Hope, and Trust in the sole Operation of God's Spirit, looking no more to any other Power, to be formed in Christ new Creatures, than we look to any other Power for the Refurrection of our Bodies at the last Day. Hence may be feen, that the Trials of every State are its greatest Bleslings; they do that for us, which we most of all want to have done; they force us to know our own Nothingness, and the All of God.

People who have long dwelt in the Fervours of Devotion, in an high Sensibility of divine Affections, practifing every Virtue with a kind of Greediness, are frighted, when Coldness teizes upon them, when their Hymns give no Transport, and their Hearts, instead of flaming with the Love of every Virtue, seem ready to be overcome by every Vice. But here, keep fast Hold of the Thread I mentioned before, and all is well. For this Coldness is the divine Osspring, or genuine Birth, of the former Fervour; it comes from it as a good Fruit, and brings the Soul nearer

to God, than the Fervour did. The Fervour was good, and did a good Work in the Soul; it overcame the earthly Nature, and made the Soul delight in God, and spiritual Things; but its Delight was too much an own Delight, a fanfied Self-holiness, and occasioned Rest and Satisfaction in Self. which if it had continued uninterrupted, undiscovered, an earthly Self had only been changed into a spiritual Self. Therefore I called this Coldness, or Loss of Fervour, its divine Offspring, because it brings a divine Effect, or more fruitful Progress in the divine Life. For this Coldness overcomes, and delivers us from spiritual Self, as Fervour overcame the earthly Nature. It does the Work that Fervour did, but in an higher Degree, because it gives more, facrifices more, and brings forth more Refignation to God, than Fervour did; and therefore it is more in God, and receives more from him. The devout Soul therefore is always fafe in every State, if it makes every Thing an Occasion either of rising up, or falling down into the Hands of God, and exercifing Faith, and Trust, and Refignation to him. Fervour is good, and ought to be loved; but Tribulation, Distress, and Coldness, in their Season are better, because they give Means and Power of exercifing an

higher Faith, a purer Love, and more perfect Refignation to God, which are the best State of the Soul. And therefore the pious Soul that eyes only God, that means nothing but being his alone, can have no Stop put to its Progress; Light and Darkness equally assist him; in the Light he looks up to God, in the Darkness he lays hold on God, and so they both do him the same Good.

This little Sketch, ACADEMICUS, of the Nature and Progress of the Spirit of Prayer, may shew you, that a *Manual* is not so great

a Matter as you imagined.

The best Instruction that I can give you, as helpful, or preparatory to the Spirit of Prayer, is already fully given, where we have fet forth the original Perfection, the miferable Fall, and the glorious Redemption of Man. It is the true Knowledge of these great Things that can do all for you, which human Instruction can do. These Things must fill you with a Dislike of your present State, drive all earthly Defires out of your Soul, and create an earnest Longing after your first Perfection. For Prayer cannot be taught you, by giving you a Book of Prayers, but by awakening in you a true Sense and Knowledge of what you are, and what you should be; that so you may see, and know, and feel, what Things you want, and are

to pray for. For a Man does not, cannot pray for any Thing, because a fine Petition for it is put into his Hands, but because his own Condition is a Reason and Motive for his asking for it. And therefore it is, that the Spirit of Prayer, in the First Part, began with a full Discovery and Proof of these high and important Matters, at the Sight of which the World, and all that is in it, shrinks into nothing, and every Thing past, present, and to come, awakens in our Hearts a continual Prayer, and longing Desire, after God, Christ, and Eternity.

ACAD. I perceive then, THEOPHILUS, that you direct me entirely to my own Prayer in my private Devotions, and not to the Use of any Book. But surely you do not take this to be right in general, that the common People, who are unlearned, and mostly of low Understandings, should kneel down in private, without any borrowed Form of Prayer, saying only what comes then into their own Heads.

THEOPH. It would be very wrong, ACA-DEMICUS, to condemn a Manual as fuch, or to tell any People, learned or unlearned, that they ought not to make any Use of it. This would be quite rash and filly: but it cannot be wrong, or hurtful to any body, to shew, that Prayer is the natural Language of the

M Heart.

Heart, and, as fuch, does not want any Form, or borrowed Words. Now all that has been faid of Manuals of Prayers, only amounts to thus much, that they are not necessary, nor the most natural and excellent Way of praying. If they happen to be neceffary to any Person, or to be his most excellent Way, it is because the natural, real Prayer of his Heart is already engaged, loving, wishing, and longing after, the Things of this Life: which makes him so insensible of his spiritual Wants, so blind and dead as to the Things of God, that he cannot pray for them, but so far as the Words of other People are put into his Mouth. If a Man is blind, and knows it not, he may be told how to pray for Sight; if he is fick, and knows nothing of it, he may be told how to pray for Health: fo if the Soul is in this State, with regard to its spiritual Wants, a Manual may be of good Use to it, not so much by helping it to pray, as by shewing it, at what a miserable Distance it is from those Tempers which belong to Prayer.

But when a Man has had so much Benefit from the Gospel, as to know his own Misery, his Want of a Redeemer, who he is, and how he is to be found; there every Thing seems to be done, both to awaken and direct his Frayer, and make it a true Pray-

ing in and by the Spirit. For when the Heart really pants and longs after God, its Prayer is a Praying, as moved and animated by the Spirit of God; it is the Breath or Inspiration of God, stirring, moving, and opening itself in the Heart. For though the earthly Nature, our old Man, can oblige or accustom himself to take heavenly Words at certain Times into his Mouth; yet this is a certain Truth, that nothing ever did, or can have the least Defire or Tendency to ascend to Heaven, but that which came down from Heaven; and therefore nothing in the Heart can pray, aspire, and long after God, but the Spirit of God moving and stirring in it. Every Breath therefore of the true Spirit of Prayer, can be nothing else but the Breath of the Spirit of God, breathing, inspiring, and moving the Heart, in all its Variety of Motions and Affections, towards God. And therefore every Time a good Defire stirs in the Heart, a good Prayer goes out of it, that reaches God, as being the Fruit and Work of his Holy Spirit. When any Man, feeling his Corruption, and the Power of Sin in his Soul, looks up to God, with true Earneilness of Faith, and Desire to be delivered from it, whether with Words, or without Words, how can he pray better? What need of any Change of Thoughts, or Words

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Words, or any Variety of Expressions, when the one Faith and Defire of his Heart made known to God, and continued in, is not only all, but the most perfect Prayer he can make? Again; suppose the Soul in another State, feeling with Joy its offered Redeemer, and opening its Heart for the full Reception of him; if it stands in this State of Wishing and Longing for the Birth of Christ, how can its Prayer be in an higher Degree of Request? Or if it breaks out frequently in these Words, Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly, with all thy holy Nature, Spirit, and Tempers into my Soul; is there any Occafion to enlarge, or alter these Words into another Form of Expression? Can he do better, or pray more, than by continually standing from Time to Time in this State of wishing to have Christ formed in him? Nay, is it not more likely, that his Heart should be more divided and dislipated by a numerous Change of Expressions, than by keeping united to one Expression that sets forth all that he wants? For it is the Reality, the Steadiness, and Continuity of the Desire, that is the Goodness of Prayer, and its Qualification to receive all that it wants. Lord faid to one that come to him. What wilt thou that I foould do unto thee? He answered, Lord, that I may receive my Sight; and

and he received it. Another faid, Lord, if thou wilt, thou canst make me clean; and he was cleanfed. Tell me, what Learning, or fine Parts, are required to make fuch Prayers as these? and yet what Wonders of Relief are recorded in Scripture, as given to fuch fhort Prayers as these! Or tell me what Bleffing of Prayer, or Faith, or Love, may not now be obtained in the same Way, and with as few Words, as then was done? Every Man therefore that has any Feeling of the Weight of his Sin, or any true Defire to be delivered from it by Christ, has Learning and Capacity enough to make his own Prayer. For Praying is not speaking forth cloquently, but fimply, the true Defire of the Heart; and the Heart, simple and plain in good Defires, is in the truest State of Preparation for all the Gifts and Graces of God. And this I must tell you, that the most simple Souls, that have accustomed themselves to speak their own Desires and Wants to God, in fuch fhort, but true, Breathings of their Hearts to him, will foon know more of Prayer, and the Mysteries thereof, than any Persons who have only their Knowledge from Learning, and learned Books.

ACAD. You feem to me, THEOPHILUS, to have much Truth in what you fay, and

yet to be in a Way by yourself. I cannot take you to be with those who place all in many and long Forms; and now I take you to be even more against those, who made much Account of what they call a gifted Man; and make that to be the true Gift of Prayer, when any one is able to pray extempore, or with his own Words, for an Hour or two at a Time.

THEOPH. I have shewn you, ACADE-MICUS, that Prayer is purely the Desire of the Heart; that it has not the Nature of praying, but so far as it is the true Language of the Heart. I have shewn you the great Benefit that all People must receive from this true Prayer of the Heart. And to remove all Pretence of Want of Ability in the lowest Sort of People to pray from their own Hearts, I have shewn, that the most simple, short Petitions, when truly spoken by the Heart, have all the Perfection that Prayer can have.

But mark, Sir, why or when I afcribe this Perfection to it. It is, when the Heart stands continually in this State of wishing to have that, which is expressed in so few Words; it is then, that I said, there was no Occasion to enlarge, or alter the Words into another or longer Form, because the Reality, the Steadiness, and the Continuity of the Desire,

Defire, is the Goodness and Perfection of the Prayer. Now, Sir, let us suppose two Men; the one is frequently an Hour, or two, or a whole Night, on his Knees, in filent Prayer, in high Acts of Love, and Faith, and Refignation to God, not outwardly fpoken by his Mouth; the other is as long a Time pouring forth the Devotion of his Heart in a Variety of fervent Expressions. May not both these Men justly appeal to me, not only as not condemning, but as afferting, the Goodness of their Length and Manner of Prayer, fince I make a short simple Petition to be only then a good Prayer, when it proceeds from a fleady, continued Defire of the Heart? It is not therefore Silence, or a fimple Petition, or a great Variety of outward Expressions, that alters the Nature of Prayer, or makes it to be good or better, but only and folely the Reality, Steadiness, and Continuity of the Defire; and therefore, whether a Man offer this Defire to God in the filent Longing of the Heart, or in simple short Petitions, or in a great Variety of Words, is of no Confequence; but all of them are equally good, when the true and right State of the Heart is with them.

Thus you fee, ACADEMICUS, that I am fo far from being, as you faid, in a Way by myfelf, that I am with every Man in every Way, whose Heart stands right towards God,

M 4 But

But if you would know what I would call a true and great Gift of Prayer, and what I most of all wish for to myself, it is a good Heart, that stands continually inclined towards God.

ACAD. I am not forry, THEOPHILUS, that I have made so unreasonable an Observation upon what you said, since it has occasioned you to give so good and just an Answer to it. But yet this silent Prayer you speak of, is what I never read nor heard any Thing of before; and it seems to me but like a ceasing to pray; and yet you seem to like it in its Turn, as well as any other Way of

praying.

THEOPH. All that I have faid of Prayer, ACADEMICUS, has been only to this End; to shew you its true and real Nature, whence it is to arife, where it is to be found, and how you are to begin, and become a true Proficient in it. If, therefore, you was at present to look no further, than how to put yourfelf in a State of beginning to practife a Prayer proceeding from your own Heart, and continuing in it, leaving all that you are further to know of Prayer, to be known in its own Time by Experience, which alone can open any true Knowledge in you; this would be much better for you, than to be asking beforehand about such Things as are not your immediate Concern.

Begin

Begin to be a Man of Prayer, in this easy, fimple, and natural Manner, that has been fet before you; and when you are faithful to this Method, you will then need no other Instructor in the Art of Prayer. Your own Heart thus turned to God, will want no one to tell it when it should be simple in its Petitions, or various in its Expressions, or prostrate itself in Silence before God. But this Hastiness of knowing Things, before they become our Concern, or belong to us, is very common. Thus a Man that has but just entered upon the Reformation of his Life, shall want to read or hear a Discourse upon Perfection, whether it be absolutely attainable or not; and shall be more eager after what he can hear of this Matter, though at fuch a Distance from himself, than of such Things as concern the next Step that he is to take in his own proper State.

You, my Friend, have already rightly taken the first Step in the spiritual Life; you have devoted yourself absolutely to God, to live wholly to his Will, under the Light and Guidance of his Holy Spirit, intending, seeking nothing in this World, but such a Passage through it, as may tend to the Glory of God, and the Recovery of your own fallen Soul. Your next Step is this; it is a looking to the Continuance of this first Resolution,

and Donation of yourfelf to God, to fee that it be kept alive, that every Thing you do may be animated and directed by it, and all the Occurrences of every Day, from Morning to Night, be received by you, as becomes a Spirit that is devoted to God. Now this fecond Step cannot be taken, but purely by Prayer; nothing else has the least Power here but Prayer; I do not mean you must frequently read or fay a Number of Prayers (though this in its Turn may be good and useful to you) but the Prayer I mean, and which you must practise, if you would take this fecond Step in the spiritual Life, is Prayer of the Heart, or a Prayer of your own, proceeding from the State of your Heart, and its own Tendency to God. Of all Things therefore look to this Prayer of the Heart; consider it as your infallible Guide to Heaven; turn from every Thing that is an Hindrance of it, that quenches or abates its Fervour; love and like nothing but that which is fuitable to it; and let every Day begin, go on, and end, in the Spirit of it. Confider yourtelf as always wrong, as having gone afide, and lost your right Path, when any Delight, Desire, or Trouble, is suffered to live in you, that cannot be made a Part of this Prayer of the Heart to God. For nothing fo infallibly shews us the true State of our Heart, as that which gives us either Delight, or Trouble; for as our Delight and Trouble is, so is the State of our Heart: if therefore you are carried away with any Trouble or Delight, that has not an immediate Relation to your Progress in the Divine Life, you may be affured your Heart is not in its right State of Prayer to God. Look at a Man who is devoted to some one Thing, or has fome one great worldly Matter at Heart: he stands turned from every Thing that has not some Relation to it; he has no Joy or Trouble but what arises from it; he has no Eyes nor Ears, but to fee or hear fomething about it; all else is a Trifle, but that which fome way or other concerns this great Matter. You need not tell him of any Rules or Methods to keep it in his Thoughts; it goes with him into all Places and Companies; it has his first Thoughts in the Morning; and every Day is good or bad, as this great Matter feems to fucceed or not. This may shew you how eafily, how naturally, how constantly, our Heart will carry on its own State of Prayer, as foon as God is its great Object, or it is wholly given up to him, as its one great Good. This may also shew you, that the Heart cannot enter into a State of the Spirit of Prayer to God, till that which I called the first Step in the spiritual Life is taken.

taken, which is the taking God for its All, or the giving itself up wholly to God. But when this Foundation is laid, the Seed of Prayer is fown, and the Heart is in a continual State of Tendency to God; having no other Delight or Trouble in Things of any kind, but as they help or hinder its Union with God. Therefore, ACADEMICUS, the Way to be a Man of Prayer, and be governed by its Spirit, is not to get a Book full of Prayers; but the best Help you can have from a Book, is to read one full of fuch Truths, Instructions, and awakening Informations, as force you to fee and know who, and what, and where, you are; that God is your All; and that all is Mifery, but a Heart and Life devoted to him. This is the best outward Prayer-Book you can have, as it will turn you to an inward Book, the Spirit of Prayer in your Heart, which is a continual longing Defire of the Heart after God, his Divine Life, and Holy Spirit. When, for the Sake of this inward Prayer, you retire at any Time of the Day, never begin till you know and feel, why and wherefore you are going to pray; and let this why and wherefore, form and direct every Thing that comes from vou, whether it be in Thought or Word. As you cannot but know your own State, fo it must be the easiest Thing in the World to look

look up to God, with fuch Defires as suit the State you are in; and praying in this Manner, whether it be in one, or more, or no Words, your Prayer will be always sincere, and good, and highly beneficial to you. Thus praying, you can never pray in vain; but one Month in the Practice of it, will do you more Good, make a greater Change in your Soul, than twenty Years of Prayer only by Books, and Forms of other Peoples making.

No Vice can harbour in you, no Infirmity take any Root, no good Defire can languish, when once your Heart is in this Method of Prayer; never beginning to pray, till you first fee how Matters stand with you; asking your Heart what it wants, and having nothing in your Prayers, but what the known State of your Heart puts you upon demanding, saying, or offering, unto God. A Quarter of an Hour of this Prayer, brings you out of your Closet a new Man; your Heart feels the Good of it; and every Return of fuch a Prayer, gives new Life and Growth to all your Virtues, with more Certainty, then the Dow refreshes the Herbs of the Field: whereas, overlooking this true Prayer of your own Hears, and only at certain Times taking a Prayer that you find in a Book, you have nothing to wonder at, if you are every Day praying, and

and yet every Day finking further and further under all your Infirmities. For your Heart is your Life, and your Life can only be altered by that which is the real Working of your Heart. And if your Prayer is only a Form of Words, made by the Skill of other People, such a Prayer can no more change you into a good Man, that an Actor upon the Stage, who speaks kingly Language, is thereby made to be a King: whereas one Thought, or Word, or Look, towards God, proceeding from your own Heart, can never be without its proper Fruit, or fail of doing a real Good to your Soul.

Again, another great and infallible Benefit of this kind of Prayer is this; it is the only Way to be delivered from the Deceitfulness of our own Hearts. Our Hearts deceive us, because we leave them to themselves, are absent from them, taken up in outward Things, in outward Rules and Forms of Living and Praying. But this Kind of Living and Praying, which takes all its Thoughts and Words only from the State of our Hearts, makes it impossible for us to be Strangers to ourselves. The Strength of every Sin, the Power of every evil Temper, the most secret Working of our Hearts, the Weaknets of any or all our Virtues, is with a Noon-day Clearness forced to be seen, as soon as the Heart

Heart is made our Prayer-Book, and we pray for nothing, but according to what we read and find there.

ACAD. O THEOPHILUS, you have shewn me, that it is almost as easy and natural a Thing to pray, as to breathe; and that the best Prayer in the World, is that which the Heart can thus easily send forth from itself, untaught by any thing, but its own Sense of God and itself. And yet I am almost asraid of loving this kind of Prayer too much. I am not free from Suspicions about it: I apprehend it to be that very praying by the Spirit, or as moved by the Spirit, or from a Light within, which is condemned as Quakerism.

THEOPH. There is but one good Prayer that you can possibly make; and that is a Prayer in and from, or as the Spirit of God moves you in it, or to it. This, this alone, is a divine Prayer; no other Prayer has, or can possibly have any Communion with God. Take the Matter thus: Man is a threefold Being; he has three Natures; he partakes of the divine, the elementary, and the diabolical Nature. Had he not these three Natures in a certain Degree in him, he could have no Communion with God, he could not enjoy the Elements, nor could the evil Spirits have the least Power of Access to him.

Now the aftral elementary Nature of Man, in this World, cannot have a Longing after the pure Deity; it cannot hunger and thirst after the divine Image, nor desire to be perfect as God is perfect; this is as impossible, as for the Beast of the Field to long to be Angels. Therefore Flesh and Blood in us, can no more make a divine Prayer, than in any other Animal of this World.

The diabolical Nature which is in us, can do nothing but that which the Devils do: it can only rife up in its own Pride, Envy, and Self-Exaltation; and only hate all the Goodness that is either in Heaven, or on Earth. And therefore it is a Truth of the greatest Certainty, that no Man ever did, or can fend up a divine and heavenly Prayer to God, or such a Prayer as can reach God, but in and by the Spirit of God in him. Our aftral elementary Man, and our proud, fubtle, ferpentine Nature, can read, or fay a Prayer full of good Words and Wishes, as easily as Satan could use Scripture-Language in the Temptation of Christ; but nothing can wish to be like God, or to unite with his Goodness and Holiness, but that Spirit in us, which partakes of his Divine Nature. Therefore to ridicule praying by the Spirit, or as moved by the Spirit, is ridiculing the one only Prayer

that

that is divine, or can do us any divine Good; and to reject and oppose it, as a vain Conceit, is to quench, and suppress all that is holy, heavenly, and divine, within us. For if this Holy Spirit does not live, and move in us, and bring forth all the praying Affections of our Souls, we may as well think of reaching Heaven with our Hands, as with our Prayers.

ACAD. I know not, THEOPHILUS, how to deny any Thing that you have here faid: yet this Account feems to make no Diftinction between our own good Spirit, and the Holy Spirit of God. I took the Inspirations and Graces of the Holy Spirit, to be something that came into us from without, and to be as distinct from our own good Spirit, as God is distinct from the Creature.

THEOPH. The Holy Spirit of God is as necessary to our divine Life, or the Life of Grace, as the Air of this World is necessary to our animal Life; and is as difinet from us, and as much without us, as the Air of this World is difinet from, and without, the Creatures that live in it. And yet our own good Spirit, is the very Spirit of God, moving and stirring in us. No Animal can unite with, or breathe the Air of this World, till it has first the Air of this World brought forth, as the true Birth of its own Life in itself; this is its only Capacity to

of all the properties and fensibilities of Nature; and also that Nature, in itself, is that working life of various properties and fensibilities, which want to be made happy, which reach after something that they are not, and have not, and which cannot be happy or fulfilled, till something of an higher nature than themselves be united with them; that is, the working of Nature must be in want, in pain, and distaits action, till God (the blessing and fulfilling of Nature) is ma-

nifested, found, and enjoyed in it.

Now suppose you knew no more of what God is in himself, distinct from Nature. and what Nature is as thus distinguished from God, than is already opened in you, you would know enough to be a key to all that which Yacob Behmen speaks of God, and of Nature; and enough also to show you, how to co-operate with God and Nature, in bringing forth a New Birth of the Divine Life within you. For as foon as you know, that Nature in itself is only a working life of various sensibilities, which wants something distinct from itself, and higher than itself, to make it happy, then you have a felf-evident certainty of these following truths: First, That God, confidered as in himself, is the bleffing, the fatisfaction, the Heaven, and happiness, of all and every sensibility of Nature.

ture. Secondly, That therefore, as the Gofpel teaches, only the Word, the Light, the Son of God, or Jesus Christ, can redeem fallen Nature, restore it to its first state of bleffedness in God. Thirdly, That therefore, as the Gospel teaches, you have but one thing to do, and that one thing absolutely necessary to be done; viz. to deny yourfelf; that is, to turn this fallen Nature from itself, from all its own wills and workings in the vanity of this life, to give up itself in faith in hunger and thirst after that Light, Word, Son, or Jesus Christ of God, who is the fulness, the satisfaction, the joy, and bleffedness, of all Nature; who alone can turn every working and fenfibility of Nature into a participation of heavenly satisfaction and joy. Now what can you defire, or need to know of God, of Nature, and the mystery of Christian Redemption, more than this? And yet all this is a felfevident knowledge, born within you as foon as you turn to it.

ACADEMICUS. O! Sir, you quite tranfport me with this fhort, eafy, and yet full
explication of fo great a matter, which has
often perplexed me. But now I shall never
be at a loss, how to understand the distinction between God and Nature, and also
the absolute necessity of it; which, when
N 2 rightly

Adam: the Immanuel; the God within every Man; the Light that lighteth every Man that cometh into the World. Secondly, That the Holy Spirit of God, the Breath of Eternity, hath also its Seed of Life in my Soul; for where the Word, or Son of God is, there is the Spirit of God in the fame State; if one is only a Seed of Life, a Spark of Heaven, the other is fo also; and these two, thus confidered, are the glorious Pearl of Eternity, hidden in every Man's Soul, and so often spoken of before. And thus we understand, how the Whole of our Redemption (according to the plain Language of Scripture) is inwardly, and outwardly, folely the Work of the Light and Spirit of God; a Kingdom of God both within and without us, and to which we do not, cannot live, but fo far as we are inspired, moved, and led, by the Spirit of God. Earnefly therefore to pray, humbly to hope, and faithfully to expect, to be continually inspired and animated by the Holv Spirit of God, has no more of Vanity, Fanaticifm, or enthufiashic Wildness in it, than to hope and pray, to act in every Thing from and by a good Spirit. For as fure as the Lip of Truth hath told us, that there is but One that is good; fo fure it is, that not a Spark of Goodness, nor a Breath of Piety, can be in any Creature, either in Heaven, or on Earth,

but

but by that Divine Spirit, which is the Breath of God, breathed from himself into the Creature. The Matter is not about Appearances of Goodness, Forms of Virtue, Rules of Religion, or a prudential Piety, suited to Time, and Place, and Character; all these are Degrees of Goodness that our old Man can as eafily trade in, as in any other Matters of this World. But fo much as we have of an heavenly and divine Goodness, or of a Goodness that belongs to Heaven, and has the Na+ ture of Heaven in it, so much we must have of a divine Inspiration in us. For as nothing can fall to the Earth, but because it has the Nature of the Earth in it; fo it is a Truth of the utmost Certainty, that nothing can afcend towards Heaven, or have the least Power to unite with it, but that very Spirit which came down from Heaven, and has the Nature of Heaven in it. This Truth therefore, that the Kingdom of God is within us. that its Light is folely the Lamb of God, its Spirit folely the Spirit of God, stands upon a Rock, against which all Attempts are in vain. All that I now further defire to know, is only this: how I may keep free from all. Delusions in this Matter, and not take my own natural Abilities, Tempers, and Passions, or the Suggestions of evil Spirits, to be the Working of the Spirit of God in

me. Pray, Sir, tell me, how I shall safely know when, and how far, I am led and governed by the Spirit of God?

THEOPH. You may know this, ACADE-MICUS, just as you know, when you are governed by the Spirit of Wrath, Envy, Guile, Crift, or Covetousness. Every Man knows this of himself, as easily, and as certainly, as he knows when he is hungry, pleased, or displeased. Now it is the same Thing with regard to the Spirit of God; the Knowledge of it is as perceptible in yourself, and liable to no more Delusion. For the Spirit of God is more distinguishable from all other Spirits and Tempers, than any of your natural Affections or Tempers are from one another; as I will here plainly shew you.

"God is unwearied Patience; a Meekness" that cannot be provoked; he is an ever enduring Mercifulness; he is unmixed Goodness, impartial, universal Love; his Delight is in the Communication of himsels,
his own Happiness, to every thing, according to its Capacity. He does every
thing that is good, righteous, and lovely,
for its own sake, because it is good, righteous, and lovely. He is the Good, from
which nothing but Good cometh; and resistent all Evil, only with Goodness." This,
Sir, is the Nature and Spirit of God; and
here

here you have your infallible Proof, whether you are moved, and led by the Spirit of God. Here is a Proof that can never fail you; is always at hand; and is liable to no Mistake or Delufion. If it be the earnest Defire and Longing of your Heart, to be merciful, as he is merciful; to be full of his unwearied Patience, to dwell in his unalterable Meekness; if you long to be like him in universal, impartial Love; if you defire to communicate every Good, to every Creature that you are able; if you love and practife every Thing that is good, righteous, and lovely, for its own fake, because it is good, righteous, and lovely; and refift no Evil, but with Goodness; then you have the utmost Certainty, that the Spirit of Goo liveth, dwelleth, and governeth in you. Now all these Tempers are as knowable to every Man, as his own Love and Hatred: and therefore no Man can be deceived as to the Possession of them, but he that chooses to deceive himfelf. Now if you want any of these Tempers, if the whose Bent of your Heart and Mind is not fet upon them, all Pretences to an immediate Inspiration, and continual Operation of the Spirit of God in our Soul, are vain and groundless. For the Spirit of God is that which I have here deferibed; and where his Spirit dwells and governs, there all these Tempers are brought forth, or springing up, as the certain Fruits of it. What Room, therefore, Academicus, for so much Uncertainty, or Fear of Delusion, in this Matter? Keep but within the Bounds here set you; call nothing a Proof of the Spirit or Work of God in your Soul, but these Tempers, and the Works which they produce; and then, but not till then, you may safely, and infallibly say, with St. John, Hereby we know that he abideth in us, by the Spirit which he hath given us.

ACAD. Indeed, TEEOPHILUS, you have given me a short, but very full and satisfactory Answer to my Question. I now perceive, that, as a spiritual Man, or one devoted to the Spirit of God, I am not to look after any Extraordinaries, any new Openings, Illuminations, Visions, or Voices, inward or outward, from God, as Proofs of the Spirit of God dwelling and working in me; but that all my Proof and Security of being governed by the Spirit of God, is to be grounded on other Matters: that the boundless Humility and Resignation of the Holy Jesus; the unwearied Patience, the unalterable Meckness, the impartial, univerfal Love of God, manifested in my Soul; are its only Proofs, that God is in me of a Truth. Thus far all is right and good.

But yet, Sir, furely it must be said with Truth, that the Spirit of God often discovers itself, and operates in good Souls in very extraordinary Ways, in uncommon Illuminations, and Openings of divine Light and Knowledge, in the Revelation of Mysteries, in strong Impulses and Sallies of a wonderful Zeal, full of the highest Gifts and Graces of God; and that these have frequently been God's gracious Methods of awakening a sinful World.

THEOPH. What you fay, ACADEMICUS, is very true; and almost every Age of the Church is a fufficient Proof of it. By the Goodness of God, the Church has always had its extraordinary Persons, highly gifted from above, made burning and shining Lights, and carried into as uncommon Ways of Life, by the same Spirit, and for the fame Ends, as John the Baptist was; and as different from common Christians, as he was from the common Jews. But, my Friend, these extraordinary Operations of God's Holy Spirit, and the Wonders of his Gifts and Graces, shewing themselves at certain Times, and upon certain Perfons, through all the Ages of the Church, are not Matters of common Instruction; they belong not to our Subject; it would be Ignorance and Vanity in me, to pretend to let you into

the

the Secret of them; it would be the same. Thing in you, to think yourself ready for it.

Would you know the Sublime, the Exalted, the Angelic, in the Christian Life, see what the Son of God faith; Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy Heart, with all thy Soul, with all thy Mind, and with all thy Strength; and thy Neighbour as thyself. On thefe two, faith he, hang all the Law and the Prophets. And without these two Things, no good Light ever can arife, or enter into your Soul. Take all the Sciences, shine in all the Accomplishments of the lettered World, they will only lead you from one vain Passion to another: every Thing you fend out from within you will be felfish, vain, and bad; every Thing you fee or receive from without, will be received with a bad Spirit; till thefe two heavenly Tempers have overcome the natural Perversences of fallen Nature. Till then, nothing pure can proceed from within, nor any Thing be received in Purity from without.

Think yourself therefore unst, incapable of judging rightly, or acting virtuously, till these two Tempers have the Government of your Heart. Then every Truth will meet you; no hurtful Error can get Entrance into your Heart; you will neither deceive, nor be deceived; but will have a better Knowledge

Knowledge of all divine Matters, than all the human Learning in the World can help you to.

Would you know what it is to love God with all your Heart and Soul, &c. you need only look back to that, which has been faid of the Nature and Spirit of God *. For when with all your Heart and Soul you love, and long to have, that Nature and Spirit, to be wholly united to it, possessed and governed by it, then you love God with all your Heart and Soul, &c. And then you are first capable of loving yourself and your Neighbour rightly. For fo much as you have of the Divine Nature and Spirit in you, just so much Power have you of loving yourfelf and your Neighbour aright; that is, of loving only and equally, that in yourself and your Neighbour, which the Deity only and equally loves, both in you, and him. But it is Time to part, when we have only told our filent Friend, HUMANUS, that if we live to meet again, we shall, with all our Hearts, receive him as a Speaker amongst us. - And fo, Gentlemen, once more, Adieu.

^{*} Pages 195, 196.



$\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{Y}$

T O

DIVINE KNOWLEDGE:

BEING SEVERAL

DIALOGUES

BETWEEN

Humanus, Academicus, Rusticus, and Theophilus;

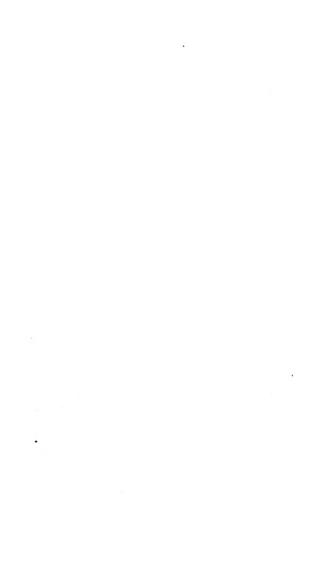
AS preparatory to a new Edition of the Works of JACOB BEHMEN, and the right Use of them.

By IVILLIAM LAIV, M.A.

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FIRST DIALOGUE.

HUMANUS, ACADEMICUS, RUSTICUS, and THEOPHILUS.

Humanus. ! Theophilus, I must yield; and it is with great pleasure that I now enter into conversation with you. You have taken from me all power of cavilling and disputing. I have no opinions that I chuse to maintain; but the utmost desire of entering further into this field of light, which you have so clearly opened to my view. I shall not trouble you with the relation of what has passed in my soul; nor what struggles I have had with that variety of heathenish notions, which have had their turn in my mind. It is better to tell you, that they are dead and buried, or rather consumed to nothing by that new light, which you have

opened in so many great points, that I was quite a stranger to before. To reject all that you have said concerning the sall of angels, the original of this world, the creation and sall of man, and the necessity of a redemption, as great as that of the Gospel, is impossible; nothing can do it, or stand out against it, but the most wilful and blind

obstinacy.

But these great points cannot be received in any true degree, without feeing the vain contention of all those, who either defend or oppose the Gospel, without any true and real knowledge of them. The one contend for, and the other oppose, not the Gospel, but a fystem of empty words and historical facts, branched into forms and modes of dividing one church from another: whereas the Gospel is no history of any absent, distant, or foreign thing; but is a manifestation of an essential, inherent, real life and death in every fon of Adam; grounded on the certainty of his first Angelical Nature; on the certainty of his real fall from that nature, into an animal earthly life of impure bestial sless and blood; and on the certainty of an inward redemption from his fallen life, by the Divine Nature given again into him. These three great points, with all the doctrines, duties, and confequences, that are effentially

effentially contained in, or flow from them, are the Gospel of Jesus Christ, to which, by

your means, I am become a convert.

I am now, dear THEOPHILUS, strongly drawn two different ways. First, I am all hunger and thirst after this new light, a glimpse of which has already raised me, as it were, from the dead; and I am in the utmost impatience to hear more and more of this Divine philosophy, which, I so plainly fee, opens all the mysteries both of nature and grace, from the beginning to the end of time. What I have heard from you, when I was obliged to be filent, and what I have fince found and felt by much reading the Appeal, and that Dialogue, obliges me to speak in this ardent manner. They have awakened fomething in me which I never felt before, fomething much deeper than my reason, and over which I have no power; it glows in my foul, like a fire, or hunger, which nothing can fatisfy, but a further view of those great truths, which I this day expect from your opening to us the mysteries of heaven revealed to that wonderful man, Jacob Behmen.

On the other hand, I find in myfelf a vehement impulse to turn preacher amongst my former infidel brethren; which impulse I know not how to resist: for being just

converted myself, I feem to know, and feel the true place, from whence conversion is to arise in others; and by the reluctance which I have felt in my passage from one fide to the other, I feem also to know the true ground on which infidelity supports itfelf. And he only is able to declare with spirit and power any truths, or bear a faithful testimony of the reality of them, who preaches nothing but what he has first seen, and felt, and found to be true, by a living fenfibility and true experience of their reality and power in his own foul. All other preaching, whether from art, hearfay, books, or education, is, at best, but playing with words, and mere trifling with facred things. Being thus divided in myself, I hope to have your direction.

THEOPHILUS. Dear HUMANUS, my heart embraces you with great joy, and I am much pleased with what you say of yourself. This bunger of your soul is all that I wish for; it is the sire of God, the opening of eternity, the beginning of your redemption, the awakener of the Angelic Life, the root of an omnipotent faith, and the true seeker of all that is lost. For all these things, and much more, are the blessed powers which will soon break forth, and shew themselves to be the true workings of this Celestial

Celestial Fire, that has begun to glow within

you.

Your business is now to give way to this heavenly working of the Spirit of God in your foul; and turn from every thing either within you, or without you, that may hinder the further awakening of all that is holy and heavenly within you. For within you is that heavenly Angel that died in paradife; and died no other death, than that of being hid awhile from your fight and fenfibility.

For be assured of this, as a certain truth, that corrupt, fallen, and earthly, as human nature is, there is, nevertheless, in the foul of every man, the fire, and light, and love of God, though lodged in a state of hiddenness, inactivity, and death, till something or other, human or divine, Moses and the Prophets, Christ or his Apostles, dis-

cover its life within us.

For the foul of every man is the Breath and Life of the Triune God, and, as fuch, a partaker of the Divine Nature; but all this Divinity is unfelt, because overpowered by the workings of flesh and blood, till such time as distress, or grace, or both, give flesh and blood a shock, open the long shut-up eyes, and force a man to find something in himself, that sense and reason, whilst at quiet, were not aware of. Wonder

A 4 not. not, therefore, at this conflict in your foul; that you are eager after more light, and impatient to communicate that which you have. For you must be thus driven; and both these desires are only two witnesses to this truth, that a Heaven-born Spirit is come to life in

you.

Only remember this: look well to the ground on which you stand; keep a watchful eye upon every working of nature; and take care, that nothing human, earthly, private, or felfish, mix with this Heavenly Fire: that is, fee that your mind be free, univerfal, impartial, without regard to here or there, this or that, but loving all Goodness, practifing every Virtue, for itself, on its own account, because it is so much of God; neither coveting light, nor longing to communicate it to others, but merely and folely for this reason, that the will of God may be done, and the goodness of God brought to life, both in you and them. For there is no goodness but God's; and his goodness is not alive, or fruitful in you, but so far, and in such a degree, as the good that you mean, and do, is done in and by that Spirit, by which God himself is good. For as there is but one that is good, fo there is and can be but one goodness. And therefore it is, that we are called, not to a human, worldly, prudential,

prudential, partial goodness, suitable to our felfish reason and natural tempers, but to be perfect, as our Father in heaven is perfect. And the full reason is expressed in the words; for if our Father is in heaven, we must be there too in spirit and life, or we are not his children; if heaven is that for which we are made, and that which we have loft, it is not any human goodness, but a heavenly birth and Spirit of God's own goodness, working in us as it does in God, that can make us the heavenly children of our Father in heaven. You must love the light of God, as God loves it; you must defire that others may enjoy it, as God defires it. Now God is a free, universal, impartial love, loving and doing every kind of good, for its own fake, because that is the highest and most perfect working of life; and because every thing else but goodness for its own fake, is imperfect, and a degree of evil, mifery, and death. And no creature can come out of its imperfection, mifery, and death, but by the pure, free, unmixt goodness of God being born in it. Though you had outwardly all virtues, and feemed doing all that the faints of God have done; yet, unless the same spirit, by which God himself is good, brought forth your goodness, all would be only an earth!v labour,

bour, that could have no communication with heaven.

Therefore, my friend, fet out right, and be assured of this truth, that nature, and felf, and every particular view, must be totally renounced; or else, be your zeal what it will, ever so pleasing to yourself, or associationishing to the world, you are not working with God.

Here now you have the test of truth, by which you may always know, whether it be the Spirit of God, and the love of God, that drives you. If your zeal is after this pure, free, univerfal goodness of God, then of a truth the Spirit of God breatheth in you; but if you feel not the love of this pure, free, universal goodness, and yet think that you love God, you deceive yourself; for there is no other true love of God, but the loving that, which God is.

But if you please, HUMANUS, tell me, in what manner you would attempt to make

converts to Christianity.

Humanus. I would not take the method generally practifed by the modern defenders of Christianity. I would not attempt to shew, from reason and antiquity, the necessity and reasonableness of a Divine Revelation in general, or of the Mosaic and Christian in particular: not enlarge upon the arguments

arguments for the credibility of the Gospel-History, the reasonableness of its creeds, institutions, and usages; or the duty of man to receive things above, but not contrary to, his reason. I would avoid all this, because it is wandering from the true point in question, and only helping the Deist to oppose the Gospel with a shew of argument, which he must necessarily want, was the Gospel left to stand upon its own bottom.

And, on the other hand, should the Deist yield up such a cause as this, and change sides; he could only be said to have changed his opinion about facts, without any more alteration or amendment of his state in God, than if he had only altered his opinion about things in dispute amongst the antient Philo-

fophers.

For fince the *fall* of man, implying a real change from his first state, or a total death to his first created life, since the necessity of a new birth of that lost life, by the life of God again restored to or born in the soul, are two points quite overlooked by those who defend the truth and reasonableness of the Christian scheme; it may truly be said, that the *only ground*, and whole nature of the Gospel, is quite dropt, and given up by those who thus defend it.

For the Gospel has but one ground, or reason, and that is the fall of man; it has but one nature, and that is to help man again to all that he had lost.

How unreasonable would it be, to offer the Christian redemption to glorious angels in heaven? Could any thing be more inconfiftent with their heavenly, unfallen state? Yet just so unreasonable would it be to offer it to man unfallen from his first created state. For man standing in that first perfection of life, which God breathed into him, and in that very outward state, or world, into which God himfelf brought him, wants no more redemption, than the most glorious angels do; and to preach to fuch a man, in order to be reconciled to God, the necessity of dying to himself and the world he is in, would be as contrary to all fense and reason, as to preach to angels the necessity of dying to themselves, their Divine Life, and the kingdom of heaven, for which God had created them.

Thus does it appear, that the fall of man into the life of this earthly world, is the fole ground of his wanting the redemption which the Gospel offers.

Hence it is, that the Gospel has only one fimple proposal of certain life, or certain death, to man; of life, if he will take the

means

means of entering into the kingdom of God: of death, if he chuses to take up his rest in the kingdom of this world. This is the simple nature, and fole drift of the Gospel: it means no more, than making known to man, that this world, and the life of it, is his fall and feparation from God and happiness, both here and hereafter; and that to be faved or restored to God and happiness, can only be obtained, by renouncing all love and adherence to the things of this world. Look at all the precepts, threatenings, and doctrines of the Gospel, they mean nothing, but to drive all earthly-mindedness and carnal affections out of the foul; to call man from the life, spirit, and goods of this world, to a life of hope, and faith, and trust, and love and defire of a new birth from heaven.

To embrace the Gospel, is to enter with all our hearts into its terms of dying to all that is earthly, both within us, and without us; and, on the other hand, to place our faith, and hope, and trust, and satisfaction in the things of this world, is to reject the Gospel with our whole heart, spirit, and strength, as much as any infidel can do, notwithstanding we make ever fo many verbal affents and confents to every thing that is recorded in the

New-Testament.

This, therefore, is the one true effential distinction between the Christian and the infidel: the infidel is a man of this world, wholly devoted to it, his hope and faith are fet upon it; for where our heart is, there, and there only is our hope and faith: he has only fuch virtue, fuch goodness, and fuch a religion, as entirely fuits with the interests of flesh and blood, and keeps the foul happy in the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life: this, and this alone, is infidelity; a total separation from God, and a removal of all faith and hope from him, into the life of this world. It matters not, whether this infidel be a professor of the Gospel, a disciple of Zoroaster, a follower of Plato, a Jew, a Turk, or an opposer of the Gospel-history: this difference of opinions or professions alters not the matter; it is the love of the world instead of God, that constitutes the whole nature of the infidel.

On the other hand, the Christian renounces the world, as his horrid prison; he dies to the will of flesh and blood, because it is darkness, corruption, and separation from God; he turns from all that is earthly, animal, and temporal, and stands in a continual tendency of faith, and hope, and prayer to God, to have a better nature, 2 better life and spirit, born again into him from above.

Where this faith is, there is the Christian, the new creature in Christ, born of the Word and Spirit of God; neither time nor place, nor any outward condition of birth and life, can hinder his entrance into the kingdom of God.

But where this faith is not, there is the true complete infidel, the man of the earth, the unredeemed, the rejector of the Gospel, the son of perdition, that is dead in trespasses and sins, without Christ, an alien from the commonwealth of Israel, a stranger to the covenants of promise, having no hope, and without God in the world.

Here, therefore, I fix my true ground of converting men to Christianity; and how miserably, may I say, do they err, who place Christianity and insidelity in any thing else, but in the heart either devoted to this world, or devoted to God!

He therefore that opens a field of controverfy to the Deift, about revelation in general, or the history of facts, creeds, and doctrines of churches, not only leads him from the merits of the Gospel, but brings him into a field of battle, where he may stand his ground as long as he pleases. This I can truly say from my own experience, who have been twenty years in this dust

of debate, and have always found, that the more books there were written in this way of defending the Gospel, the more I was furnished with new objections to it, and the less apprehensive of any danger from my

not receiving it.

For I had frequently a consciousness rising up within me, that the debate was equally vain on both fides, doing no more real good to the one than to the other; not being able to imagine, that a fet of scholastic, logical opinions about history, facts, doctrines, and institutions of the church, or a set off logical objections against them, were of any fignificancy towards making the foul of man either an eternal angel of heaven, or an eternal devil of hell. And therefore it was, that I was often tempted rather to think, there was neither heaven nor hell, than to believe, that fuch a variety of churches and fystems of opinion, all condemning, and all condemned by one another, were to find the heaven of God opened to receive them, but he who was equally led by opinion to reject them all, was doomed to hell. you, fir, (and how can I enough thank you for it!) have put a full end to all this vain strife of opinions floating in the brain: you have difperfed the clouds that furrounded my bewildered mind; you have brought me home to myfelf, where I find heaven and hell.

hell, life and death, salvation and damnation, at strife within me; you have shewn me the infinite worth of Christianity, and the dreadful nature of infidelity, not by helping me to a new opinion for my reason to maintain, but by proving to me this great and decisive truth, that Christianity is neither more nor lefs, than "the goodness of the "Divine Life, Light, and Love, living and " working in the foul;" and that infidelity, in its whole nature, is purely and folely " the heart of man living in, governed by, " and contented with, the evil workings of his earthly life, spirit, and nature."

This is the infidelity that you have forced me to fly from, and renounce; and that is the Christianity, to which I am converted with all the strength of my heart and spirit. Away then with all the sictions and workings of reason, either for, or against Christianity! they are only the wanton sport of the mind, whilst ignorant of God, and insensible of its own nature and condition. Death and life are the only things in question: life is God, living and working in the foul; death is the foul living and working according to the sense and reason of bestial slesh and blood. Both this life, and this death, are of their own growth, growing from their own feed within us; not as bufy reason talks

or directs, but as our heart turns either to the one or the other.

But, dear THEOPHILUS, I must now tell you, that I want to make haste in this new road you have put me in. Time is short; I am afraid of leaving the world, before I have left all worldly tempers; and before the first holy and heavenly birth be quickened, and brought to life in me.

An angel my first father was created; and, therefore, nothing but the angel belongs to man, and nothing but the angel can enter into heaven. Angelic goodness, therefore, is the one thing that man must look up to God for, because it is the one goodness that he has loft. Every thing elfe, flesh and blood, earth and all earthly tempers, every thing that had its rife from the fall of Adam, must be renounced, and given up to death, that the first angelic Glory of the Life of God in Man may be again found in him.

THEOPHILUS. Indeed, HUMANUS, you have made great hafte already; for all the haste that we can make, consists in a total dying to all the tempers and passions which we have received from the spirit of this world, by our fall into it. And the more watchfully, earneftly, and conftantly, we do this, the more hafte we make to our lost

country, and heavenly glory.

It is no extravagance, or overstraining the matter, when we fay, that our goodness must be angelic; for no goodness less than that, can be divine and heavenly, or help us to the life of heaven. It is often faid, that we are poor, infirm men, and not angels; and therefore must be content with the poverty and infirmity of human virtues. we are poor, infirm men, is undeniable; but this is the one infallible reason, why a virtue that is according to our nature, or of its own growth, can do us no good. We were not created poor and infirm men by God, but have lost him, are separated from him; full of misery, because we have changed our first state, and brought all this poverty, corruption, and infirmity, upon ourselves. therefore, as this infirmity is from ourselves, so we must intend nothing less than, or short of the total removal of it; nor think that we have our proper goodness, til! we stand in that degree of it, in which God created us. For, be affured of this great truth, that nothing in us can be the delight of God, but that very creature which he created: all, therefore, must be parted with, that God hath not created and brought to life in us. And no goodness but that of an angel, can overcome the evil that is in us; or do the will of God on earth, as it is done in heaven, B 2 which

which is the only goodness in and for which God created us.

ACADEMICUS. Give me leave, Theophilus, to fay, that I should think it better, not to insist so much upon the word angelic, when you speak of the goodness that ought to be ours; for it seems to me too liable to objection. We have not the high faculties, and exalted powers of angels; and therefore, our goodness cannot rise up to an equa-

lity with theirs.

RUSTICUS. Give me leave also, ACADE-MICUS, to fay, that if your learning did not lead you to mind words more than things, you could not have fallen into this critical scruple. For our call to angelic goodness, does not suppose or require any high stretch, or refined elevation, of our intellectual faculties and powers: a shepherd watching over his flock, a poor flave digging in the mines, may each of them, though to employed to the end of their lives, stand before God in a degree of goodness truly angelic. On the other hand, you may fpend all your time in high speculations, writing and preaching upon Christian perfection, composing seraphic hymns of heavenly matters, with a strength of thought and genius that delights both yourself and others, and yet, so doing to the day of your death, have only a goodness like that

that of eating and drinking that which most

pleases your palate.

Would you know the true nature of angelic goodness, see how the Spirit of Christ Speaks: Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, foul, and strength, and thy neighbour as thysels. I came into the world. not to do my own will, not to feek my own glory or honour, not to have a kingdom in this world, but to promote the kingdom of God, and do the will of my Father in heaven. My meat and drink is to do the will of him that sent me. When thou makest a feast, call not thy rich friends and acquaintance, but the poor, the lame, and blind, &c. Whether you eat or drink, or whatever you do, do all to the glory and praise of God. Thus speaks the Spirit of Christ; and he that in this Spirit thus lives, is an angel, whether he be in heaven, or inclosed in flesh and blood. And all of us are in the way of attaining to this angelic goodness, as soon as we hate the selfish tempers of our own earthly life, and earnestly long, in the Spirit of Prayer, to have the Life of God brought forth in us. Now this goodness we must have, or we have none at all; for there is but one God, one good, and one goodness; and it is rightly called angelic, because nothing is capable of it, but the heavenly angelic nature; nor can it have B 3

any existence in man, till the workings of our earthly nature are overcome, and brought into subjection to that Spirit, which is not of man, but from heaven. For flesh and blood, in all its workings, can work only for itself; darkness can only be dark, it has no other nature; coldness can only be cold; earth can only be earthly; and the works of light can only proceed from light. Flesh and blood, or that life which is only from the stars and elements of this world, can only work as the stars and elements work, only for time, and a corruptible life; it can only be bestial, and serve the ends of a bestial life; it is infenfible and incapable of Divine Virtue; and is, and can be, of no higher a nature in a man, than in a beaft, and must have the same end in both. It is quite incapable of entering into the kingdom of God; and only for this reason, because it is absolutely incapable of having any true and heavenly goodness. It has then only its proper goodness, when it has lost its power of acting, and is governed by a Spirit superior to it; whilst it lives and rules, it can only live to itself; is nothing but an earthly own will, own love, own honour, own interest; never rifing higher, doing better, or coming any nearer to goodness, than its own pride or covetousness, envy or wrath, can carry it. For

For these tempers, with all their lesser subdivisions, are the atmosphere that sets bounds to the breath of the earthly life; they are effential to it, and as inseparable from it, as hardness and darkness are inseparable from a rock of stone. So long as the stony rock lasts, so long is it hard and dark: and so long as earthly flesh and blood lives and acts, it can only live and act for itself; it can feek, love, like, or do no manner of thing, but as its own will, own love, own interest, is fome way or other felt and found in it. Would you know the true ground and reason of this? It is because no life can go out of, or further than itself; nor can it will any thing, but what its own life is. This is abfolutely true of every life, whether it be divine, earthly, or hellish; it can seek, love, and delight in nothing, but that which is according to its own life.

See here, ACADEMICUS, the folly of your quarrelling with the word angelic; fince the thing itself, angelic goodness, is absolutely necessary; it is the goodness of our first creation, and must be the goodness of our redemption. The falling from it has brought forth all the evils that we are surrounded with; and nothing can deliver us from the death of our fallen state, but a true and full resurrection of all that purity and goodness,

B 4

which

which was living in the first creation of man. To be content with our infirmities, is to be content with our separation from God; and not to aspire after the one angelic goodness, is to be carnally-minded, which we are told, is death, that is, death to the one Divine Life.

A virtue that is only according to the state of this earthly life, is a virtue of art and human contrivance, a fiction of behaviour, modelled according to rule or custom, or education, that can go no deeper, nor rife higher, nor reach further, than the sense, and reason, and interests of slesh and blood, can carry it. But this can have no communication with God and heaven, because it is not born of them; but is a lower, separate state of life, that at best can only bring forth a civility of outward manners, little better than fuch a new birth as may be had from a dancing-master. But the goodness which we want, and which we were created to have, is the one holy bleffed Life of God, and Christ, and Heaven, living in the soul. For, from eternity to eternity, there never was, nor ever can be, any other heavenly goodness in any creature, but the Life, and Spirit, and Word of God, speaking, living, and breathing in it.

Bid the anatomist who can skilfully dissect in human body, who can tell you the names, nature, and offices of most of its parts, who can shew you how they all conspire to give life, strength, and motion, to the living machine; bid him, I say, put life into the dead carcase.

Now, learned reason, when pretending to be a master of morality, is just as powerful as this very anatomist. It can skilfully diffect a dead system of morality, can separate all its parts, tell you the names, nature, distinctions, and connections, of most kinds of good and evil: but when this is done, learned reason, with all its dictates, distinctions, and definitions, can do just as much good to the soul that has lost its goodness, as the anatomist can do to the carcase that has lost its life.

It is wonderfully aftonishing, that you men of learning seldom come thus far, as to see and feel this glaring truth, that goodness must be a living thing; but, blinded with the empty sounds of words in variety of languages, are as content and happy with a religion of nature delineated, or a book of axioms, maxims, and deductions, mathematically placed one after another, as if you had really found the tree of life. Whereas, in truth, all this is no better than

the reading a lecture upon the use of the heart, liver, and lungs, to a dead carcase: for the Life of Goodness can no more be raised, or brought into the soul, by this art of reasoning, than life can be brought into the carcase, by a discourse upon the heart,

liver, and lungs, made over it.

O! ACADEMICUS, forget your scholarship, give up your art and criticism, be a plain man, and then the first rudiments of sense may teach you, that there, and there only, can goodness be, where it comes forth as a birth of life, and is the free natural work and fruit of that which lives within us. For till goodness thus comes from a life within us, we have in truth none at all. For reason, with all its doctrine, discipline, and rules, can only help us to be fo good, fo changed, and amended, as a wild beaft may be, that by restraints and methods is taught to put on a fort of tameness, though its wild nature is all the time only restrained, and in a readiness to break forth again as occasion shall offer.

Thus far the masters of morality and human discipline may go: they may tame and reform the outward man, clothe him with the appearance of many images of virtue, which will, some or all of them, be put off, just as time, occasion, and sless and blood, require

require it. For the goodness of a living creature must be its own life; it must arise up in it as its own love, or any passion doth; just as the fierceness of the tyger, and the meekness of the lamb, are the birth of their own life: and if goodness is not our natural birth from our natural parents, we must of all necessity be born again from a principle above nature, or no goodness can be living in us. Now, since goodness is a life, we have a twofold proof, that no goodness can be living in us, till we are born again of the Word and Spirit of God: for nature as well as Scripture assures us, that God is originally the One Good, and the One Life; and therefore no good life can poffibly be in us, but by the Word, Life, and Spirit of God, having a birth in us. And from this birth alone it is, that the free genuine works of goodness flow forth with the freedom of the Divine Life, wherewith the Spirit of God has made us free; loving and doing all manner of good, merely for the fake of goodness; virtuous in all kind of virtue, purely for virtue's-fake: then we are the natural true children of our heavenly Father, and do the works of heaven with a chearful and willing mind: then it is, that we are good in the manner as God is good, because it is his goodness that is born in us; we are perfect as he is perfect,

we love as he loves, are patient as he is patient, we give as he gives, we forgive as he forgives, and refift evil only with good as he does.

This, ACADEMICUS, is angelic goodness; and is the goodness of those who are born again of the Word, and become new creatures in the Spirit of Christ. This goodness our first father lost, when he chose to have the eyes of slesh and blood, and the spirit of this world opened in him; and therefore our Redeemer, who well knew what we had lost and must have again, has taught us, in our daily prayer, to ask for angelic goodness in these words; viz. Thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth, as it is in beaven. But I have done; and I think you must have done, with your learned scruple about the word angelic. And now, Theophilus, if you please, return to your subject with Humanus.

THEOPHILUS. Let me then tell you, HU-MANUS, that I much approve of the way that you intend to proceed in. You are come directly to the truth and heart of the matter, and have hit upon the one only method of putting *Deifin* to a full fland, by reducing Christianity to this one single great point, which so evidently contains the whole ground

and nature of it.

Now

Now this one great point confifts of two essential parts: 1st, the fall of man from a divine angelic life, into an earthly, bestial, corruptible, miserable life of this world. adly, The redemption of man, or his regaining his first angelic perfection, by a new birth of the Divine Nature, by the Word and Spirit of God. Stand steadily upon this true Christian ground; and then you will not only stand safely yourself, but you will have left the Deift no ground to stand upon. For here all the laboured volumes of infidelity, with which these last ages have swarmed, are at once rendered useless, and cannot put fo much as a little finger into this debate. Confult all, from Hobbes to the * Moral Philosopher, and you consult in vain; their works are as dead as themselves, and unable to give forth one word against this Christi-anity. They had a much easier task upon their hands; for nothing can be easier than for reason to object, and continue objecting, to the extraordinary matters of the Old and New Testament. I do not mention this as an accusation of the Deists, or to charge them with the crafty contrivance of placing the merits of the cause where it is not. No, the learning of the Christian world must

^{*} A book, intitled, "The Moral Philosopher," written by Mr. Morgan.

bear the blame of these fruitless disputes the demonstrators of the truth and reasonableness of Christianity have betrayed their own cause, and left true Christianity unmentioned in their defences of it. What a reafonableness of Christianity have some great names helped us to? Just as useful and good to our fallen fouls, as the reasonableness of consenting to the death of Pharaoh and his host in the Red Sea. But you, my friend, being rightly converted to a Christianity that began before the Scriptures were written, and is as old as the creation and fall of man, keep close to its true and real ground; and, instead of shewing the reasonableness of believing a long history of things, show the absolute necessity of man's dying to his prefent life, in order to have a better life from God. This is the Christianity that began with the fall, and has been preached ever fince to every fon of fallen man, in every corner of the world; and by the fame preacher that tells every man, that he ought to be better than he is. For was not man fallen from a better state than that he is now in, he could no more be ashamed or offended at any thing that his nature prompts him to do, than the ox is ashamed at breaking into a good pasture. Every man therefore, from the beginning of the world, has had Christianity

Christianity and the Gospel written and preached within him; as it contains the fall of man, and his want of being raised to a better state. But as we see, that the truth and reality of his fall, and the truth and reality of his redemption by a real birth from above, can be lost, nay disowned, amongst those that are daily reading and expounding the Scriptures; fo it is no wonder. that the same should have happened to those, who had no Scriptures to read. Justly therefore, HUMANUS, are churches and creeds, doctrines above and contrary to reason, miracles of the Old and New Testament. and all historical facts and matters, which are so great an harvest to the Deists, justly, I fay, are they removed by you out of the debate; and the one great point abovementioned only infifted upon as the whole of the matter. For this one point gained, all is gained; and, till this point is cleared up, all the rest is but a debate about nothing.

For if man is fallen from a Divine Life, no one need to be told, that he can only be redeemed or faved from his fall by having the fame Divine Life born in him again, or a fecond time. Nothing therefore touches the truth of the debate betwixt the Chriftian and the Infidel, but that which proves

with

with certainty, that man has, or has not

lost a Divine Life.

If he is thus fallen, has died this death to a Divine Life, then the nature and necessity of the Christian new-birth sufficiently proves itself. But if it can be proved, that he is not thus fallen, but stands in that state and degree of life in which God created him; the Deists have reason enough to reject the Christian scheme of redemption:

Strange it is therefore beyond expression, that every man, whether Christian or Infidel, should not see, that here lies the whole of the matter; or that any learned defender of Christianity should think of beginning any where, or in any thing, but where the redemption itself begins; or imagine there can be the least ground to propose a redemption to man, till he shews why, and from what, he is to be redeemed. Stranger is it still, if you consider, that Christians have nothing to excuse their wandering from this one great point, fince both the Testaments bear so open a witness to it: in the day that thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die; says the Old Testament: except a man be born again from above, of the Word and Spirit of God, he cannot enter into the kingdom of beaven; fays the New Testament.

Thus,

Thus do these Two Testaments begin with the most open declarations of these two things: viz. The Death of Man to his First created life; and his Redemption only and folely by a real Birth of the Divine Life, received again from above. What excuse therefore can be made for those, who read the Scriptures, and yet overlook that very one point; not only fo plainly declared, but which, in itself, is the one only ground and foundation upon which all the Scriptures stand? For had not man died, neither Moses, nor the Prophets, had ever been in being. For man not fallen, but abiding in his first created perfection of life, had been as free from any outward law, as the light is from darkness. The keeping his own nature, had been the keeping, and doing, and feeing, and knowing all that God required of him. So that neither law, nor prophecy, has any ground or reason, but because man is dead to his first life.

But feeing man is dead to his first life, and living only in an earthly bestial world, under the power and slavery of the evil motions and tempers of gross sless and blood; therefore Moses must come with his law, to set sin before him, and give him precepts of resisting and dying to all the lusts of this new earthly life, which he is

fallen into: and, therefore, to feek for any other learning in or from Moses, than that of learning to resist and die to the tempers and passions of this earthly life, is knowing nothing right of Moses, nor of ourselves.

Next after Moses came the Prophets, or the spirit of prophecy, with its far-seeing fight, and declaration of glories to come. Now the ground of prophecy is this, it is because man is to be restored to his first glorious state; and therefore the spirit of prophecy comes forth from God to awaken hope and faith, expectation and desire, in man; because these are the only powers that can draw him out of the mire of the earthly life in which he sticks, and carry him up to his first heavenly state again. Nothing, therefore, is to be sought for in or from the Prophets, but the increase of our hope, saith, and desire of the New Birth of that glorious life which we have lost, and they foretold was to be had again.

Thus, my friend, you fee the importance of this one point: Moses and the Prophets have no ground of reason but this, that man has lost his Divine Life; and that this same Divine Life is to be born again in him. Now seeing this is the ground and reason of the Scriptures, therefore is it the one unerring key to the right use of them. They

have only this one intent, to make man know, refift, and abhor the working of his fallen earthly nature; and to turn the faith, hope, and longing defire of his heart to God: and therefore we are only to read them with this view, and to learn this one lesson from them. Whatever therefore occurs in the Scriptures, that cannot be turned to this general end, but relates only to some temporal, occasional, or private matter; is of no more importance to us, than the cloak and parchment which St. Paul speaks of.

How many hundred barns must there be, to hold all the learned volumes, that had never been written, had man looked upon the Scriptures as having no other view or end, but to teach him to renounce the tempers of his fallen earthly nature, and live unto God in faith and prayer to be born again of the Divine Nature! But this one end being overlooked by learned reason, Hebrew and Syriac, Arabic, Greek, and Latin, have been called in, to torture the Scriptures into a chaos of confused opinions, that has covered the Christian world with darkness, and lost the only good that was to be had from the written word of God. Whereas, standing upon the ground on which you stand, with only this one great C :point

point at heart, the Scriptures are a plain, easy, and certain instruction; and no honest unlearned heart stands in need of any commentator, to help him to all the benefit that can be had from the Scriptures, or secure him from any hurtful error.

HUMANUS. Indeed, THEOPHILUS, my own experience can bear a full testimony to the truth of all that you have said. For upon my reading now the New Testament, with this key in my hand, viz. of man thus fallen, and thus called to a new Birth from heaven; every thing I read in it has Spirit and Life, and overflows my foul with fuch an unction, and fenfibility of sweet doctrine, as I am not able to express. For whilst I confider it only as written to drive all earthly tempers and passions out of the soul, and inflame the heart with love and defire of the Grace, the Spirit, the Light and Life of the heavenly nature, I can fay, as the Jewish officers did, Never man spoke like Christ and his Apostles.

Why was the Son of God made man? It was because man was to be made again a divine creature. Why did man want such a Saviour? It was because he was become earthly, mortal, gross flesh and blood. Now take Christ in this light, and consider man

in this state, and then all that is said in the

Gospel stands in the fullest light.

Thus, Come unto me, all ye that are weary and beavy laden, and I will refresh you. How poor, how mean, and uncertain a fense is there in this, till you know, that man has lost his Divine Nature, and is fallen into a world that is all labour, burden, and misery! But as foon as this is known, then how easy, how plain, is the full and highest fense of these words, Come unto me, all that labour, are weary and heavy laden, and I will refresh you!-I will bring to life that first happy state, which you have lost. This is the note, the paraphrase, the expositor, the key to the true sense of every doctrine of Christ; which, though variously expressed to awaken the heart, is only one and the fame thing. Thus, Bleffed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted. But why fo? Because he that is troubled at the corruption, vanity, and impurity of his fallen earthly state, has the comfort of the heavenly life ready for him. Again, Bleffed are they that hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled. How plain and great is the fense here, as soon as we know, that Christ is our righteousness; and that the righteous life of Christ in the foul, is that life which our first Father lost! Therefore, \mathbf{C}_{3}

Therefore, to hunger and thirst after this righteoufness, is the one way to be filled with that Divine Life, which we had loft. Again, If any man thirft, let him come unto me and drink: and out of his belly shall flow rivers of living water. What can the Latin or Greek critic do here? Nothing at all. He will only try to make some excuse for the strangeness of the phrase. But when these words are read by one who knows, that he and all mankind have loft the Divine Nature, he tastes and feels the glad tidings which they bring; and is in love with these sweet sounds, which promise fuch an overflowing return of heaven into his foul. Again, I befeech you, fays the Apostle, as strangers and pilgrims, abstain from fleshly lusts, which war against the soul; &c. The critic looks into his books, to fee how Latin and Greek authors have used the words Stranger and Pilgrim, and fo fome fense or other is given to the Apostle; but the Christian, who knows that man, wandering out of Paradife, a colony of heaven, was taken captive by the flars and elements, to live in labour and toil, in fickness and pain, in hunger and thirst, in heat and cold, amongst the beasts of the field; where evil spirits, like roaring lions, seek to deyour him; he only knows in what truth

and reality man is a poor Stranger and distressed Pilgrim upon earth. Again, To the poor, faith Christ, the Gospel is preached. The critic only confiders the feveral kinds of worldly poverty. But the Christian, who knows that the real great poverty of man confifts in his having lost the riches and greatness of his first life, knows, that to this poor man the Gospel is preached, because he only, who is fensible of this poverty, can hear and receive it. For to man, insensible of his fallen state, the glad tidings of the Gospel are but like news from Fairy Land; and the cross of Christ can only be a stumbling-block and foolishness to him. whether he be a Christian, a Jew, or a Greek. Thus does it appear, that all the doctrines and fayings of Christ and his apostles, are full of a comfortable, divine, and exalted fense, or are mere empty words, just as the fall of man from a Divine Life. is either owned or difowned. But I have done.

THEOPHILUS. Thus far then, HUMANUS, we are agreed; that the fall of man into the life and state of this world, is the whole ground of his redemption; and that a real birth of Christ in the soul, is the whole nature of it. Let me now only ask you,

C 4 How

How you would endeavour to convince a man of his fallen state?

HUMANUS. I would not begin with the account that Moses gives of it, for several reasons, but chiefly for these two: First, Because the fall is not an bistorical matter; nor would a mere historical knowledge of it be of any use, or do him any real good. Secondly, Because Moses's account is not the proof of the fall, and therefore not to be

appealed to as fuch.

Moses is the first historian of natural death, and has recorded the death of the first man, and of many others who were born of him: but the proof that man is mortal, lies not in Moses's history of the death of the first man, but in the known nature of man, and the world from which he has his life. Again, we do not want Moses to assure us, that there was a first man; that he had something from beaven, and formething from the earth in him; and must have come into the world in another manuel, than all those who have descended from him; for every man is himfelf the antallible proof of this: Mojes is only the laddrian that has recorded the when, and TORGIC, and bow, this first man came into the world, and what was his name. But the proof and certainty of the fact, that fuch a first 2 first man there must have been, lies not in Moses's account, but stands proved to every man from his own nature and state in this world.

Thus it is with the fall: we have no more occasion to go to Moses, to prove that man and the world are in a fallen state, than to prove that man is a poor, miserable, weak, vain, distressed, corrupt, depraved, selfish, felf-tormenting, perishing creature; that the world is a fad mixture of false good, and real evil, a mere scene of all sorts of trials, vexations, and miferies, all arifing from the frame, and nature, and condition both of man and the world. This is the full infallible proof of the fall of man; which is not a thing learnt from any history, but shews itself every where, and every day, with fuch clearness as we see the sun. Moses is not the prover of the fact, that man is fallen; but the recorder of the when and bow, and the manner in which the fall hath happened.

My first attempt, therefore, upon any man, to convince him of the fall, as the ground of the redemption, should be an attempt to do that for him, which affliction, disappointments, sickness, pain, and the approach of death, have a natural tendency to do; viz. to convince him of the vanity,

poverty,

poverty, and mifery of his life and condition in this world. For as this is the true proof of the fallen state of man, so man can only be convinced of it, by having this proof truly fet before him. I would, therefore, appeal at first to nothing but his own nature and condition in the world; and thew him how unreasonable, nay, imposfible it is, that a God, who has nothing in himself but infinite goodness and infinite happiness, should bring forth a race of intelligent creatures, that have neither natural goodness, nor natural happiness. The inspired saints of God say thus: Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery: and again, Man walketh in a vain shadow, and disquieteth bimself in vain. Now if what is here truly faid of mankind, could be truly faid of any order of the beafts and animals of the field, who could defend the goodness of God in bringing fuch creatures into fuch a state of life? Now though the Deist rejects the Scriptures, confidered as a volume of divine revelation, yet every thing that he outwardly fees, and inwardly feels, demonstrates this capital truth of Scripture, that man is in this poor and miserable state of life. And, therefore, every thing that we know of God, and every thing that we know of man, is a daily

daily irrefistible proof, that man is in a fallen state. Look at the human infant just come out of the womb, you can hardly bear the fight; it is a picture of fuch deformity, nakedness, weakness, and helpless distress, as is not to be seen amongst the home-born animals of this world: the chicken has its birth from no fin, and therefore it comes forth in beauty; it runs and pecks as foon as its shell is broken: the pig and the calf go both to play, as foon as the dam is delivered of them; they are pleased with themselves, and please the eye that beholds their frolic state and beauteous cloathing; whilst the new-born babe of a woman, that is to have an upright form, that is to view the heavens, and worship the God that made him, lies for months in gross ignorance, weakness, and impurity; as fad a spectacle when he first begins to breathe the life of this world, as when in the agonies of death he breathes his last!

What is all this, but the strongest proof, that man is the only creature that belongs not to this world, but is fallen into it through sin? and therefore his birth, in such diffress, bears all these marks of shame and weakness. Had he been originally of this world, it is necessary to suppose, that this world had done the highest honour to its

highest

highest creature; and that he had begun his life in greater perfection than any other animal, and brought with him a more beautiful cloathing than the finest lilies of the field. But, when the human infant is fet upon his legs, and begins to act for himfelf, he foon becomes a more pitiable object than when crying in the cradle. The strength of his life is a mere strength of wild passions; his reason is craft, and selfish subtlety; he loves and hates only as flesh and blood prompt him; and jails and gibbets cannot keep him from theft and murder. If he is rich, he is tormented with pride and ambition; if poor, with murmuring and difcontent: be he which he will, fooner or later, disordered passions, disappointed lusts, fruitless labour, pain and sickness, will tear him from this world in fuch travail as his mother felt, when she brought forth the finful animal.

Now all this evil and mifery, is purely the natural and necessary effect of his birth in the bestial sless and blood of this world; and there is nothing in his natural state, that can put a stop to it; he must be evil and miserable, so long as he has only the life of this world in him. Therefore the absolute certainty of the fall, and the absolute necessity of a new birth, are truths, independently

pendently of Scripture, plain to a demonfiration. Thus, God is in himself infinite goodness, and infinite happiness; but man, in his present earthly birth and life, can neither have goodness nor happiness; therefore his present state of life could not be brought forth by a God who is all goodness and happiness. Thus every man, that believes in a Creator infinitely perfect, is under a necessity of believing the whole ground of Christian redemption; namely, that man hath some way or other lost that perfection of life, which he had at first from his Creator.

But the Christian has yet an additional proof of this matter, because the Scriptures, which with him are infallible, so frequently and openly bear witness to it. Thus, Let us make man in our image, according to our likeness. How great, how divine, is this beginning of man? How can there be any evil or misery, any vanity or weakness, in a creature so brought forth? But now what is become of this man? for if you look at man just coming out of the womb, the pitiable object above described, what can be so absurd, as to call this birth, his creation in the likeness and after the image of God? Now what is said of the first man, is not spoken of one person, but of the human nature:

nature; for, the first man was only the first instance of that which mankind were to be. He had no perfection peculiar to himself, but that of being the first man; and had he stood, all that came from him, had come to life as he did, in the same strength and glory of perfection, and not been born of a bestial womb, like the wild ass's colt.

Again, fet the following text against Moses's perfection of the first image of God: Man that is born of a woman, hath but a short time to live, and is full of misery. not this a full proof, that the first created life of man is quite dead, and that an earthly life of misery is risen up instead of it? Again, the apostle saith, The natural man knoweth not the things of God; they are foolishness unto him. Can this natural man, the man of earthly flesh and blood, that can have no acquaintance with, or knowledge of God, to whom the things of God are foolishness; can this be the man first created in the image and likeness of God? What can be more abfurd than fuch a thought? Or what excuse can be made for that learning, which cannot see, from so plain a Scripture, that human nature, now, is not that human nature, which it was at first created; but is dead to that first life, which it had in the image and likeness of God, or the things of God

God could not possibly be foolishness to it? But I will end this matter with these borrowed words: "We were no more created "to be in the forrows, burdens, and an-"guish of an earthly life, than the angels "were created to be in the wrath and dark-" ness of hell. It is as contrary to the will "and goodness of God towards us, that "we are out of Paradise; as it is contrary " to the defigns and goodness of God towards

" the angels, that some of them are out of "heaven, prisoners of darkness. "The groffness, impurity, fickness, pain, " and corruption, of our bodies, is brought " upon us by ourselves, in the same manner, "as the hideous serpentine forms of the " devils are brought upon them. How ab-" furd, and even blasphemous would it be, " to fay, with the Scriptures and the church, "That we are the children of wrath, and born " in Sin, if we had that nature, which God "at first gave us? What a reproach upon "God, to say, that this world is a valley " of mifery, a shadow of death, full of dif-"orders, fnares, evils, and temptations, if " this was an original creation, or that state " of things for which God created us? Is "it not as confistent with the goodness and " perfection of God, to speak of the mi-" fery and diforder that unfallen holy angels

"find above, and of the vanity, emptiness, and sorrow of their heavenly state; as to feak of the misery of men, and the sorrows of this world, if men and the world were in that order, in which God at first had placed them? If God could make any place poor and vain, and create any Beings into a state of vanity and vexation of fipirit, he might do so in all places, and to all Beings."

THEOPHILUS. You have put the fall, HUMANUS, upon its right proof, and shown great judgment in your intended method of converting any one to the belief of it. You have set the whole matter in so just a light, that I have nothing that I would add to it. HUMANUS. Give me leave, Gentlemen,

HUMANUS. Give me leave, Gentlemen, just to add a word or two concerning another plain indication, that man has lost that life and nature in which he was first created. Reason has been my God, and is the vain idol of modern Deism, and modern Christianity; and yet human reason has no higher a birth, than human ignorance, insirmity, and mortality: they all began together; they are inseparable; they generate and are generated from one another; they are the life of each other; and they must live and die together,

[†] Serious Answer to Dr. Trapp, on the Sin, Folly, and Danger, of being Righteous over-much, p. 35.

and all bear the same witness to the fallen state of man. For no creature can come immediately from God, into a state of any ignorance of any thing, that is fit and proper to be known by it. This is as impossible, as for God to have an envious and evil will. Now all right and natural knowledge, in whatever creature it is, is fensible, intuitive, and its own evidence. But opinion, reasoning, or doubting, (for they are all but one thing) can only then begin, when the creature has lost its first right and natural state, and is got fomewhere, and become fomewhat, that it cannot tell what to make of. Then begins doubting, from thence reasoning, from thence debating: and this is the high birth of our magnified reason, as nobly born as groping is, which has its beginning in and from darkness, or the loss of light. Hence we have a full proof, that man has lost his first natural state in which God created him. For reasoning, doubt, and perplexity, in any creature, is the effect of some fall or departure from its first state of nature; and shows, that it wants, and is feeking, fomething, that its nature would have, but knows not how to come at it. The beafts feek not after truth; a plain proof, that it has no relation to them, has no fuitableness to their nature, nor ever D belonged

belonged to them. Man is in quest of it, in perplexity about it, and cannot come at it; takes lies to be truth, and truth to be lies; a plain proof, both that he has it not, and yet has had it, was created in it, and for it; for man can seek for nothing, but that which he has lost, and wants; nor could he form the least idea of truth, but because it has belonged to him, and ought to be his.

The beafts have no ignorance of any thing, that concerns them; but have all the fenfible intuitive knowledge of every thing that is the good of their nature. But man, left to his reason, is all over ignorance, doubt, conjecture, and perplexity, in matters of the highest moment; about what he himself is, what is his chief good, where he is to feek it, and how to obtain it. For to ask your reason, how God is your God, how you are in him and from him, what he is in himfelf, and what he is in you; is but like asking your hands, to feel out the thickness, or the thinness, of the light. To ask your reason, whether the soul of man is immortal in its nature, is to as good purpose, is going no further out of the way, than if you was to ask your eyes to shew you, where extension begins, and where it ends. To alk your reason, whether man has any thing

of God, or the Divine Nature, in him, is just as suitable to the nature and power of your reason, as if you was to ask your nose, whether this or that sweet aromatic smell in the garden, has any heavenly power mixed

with and opening itself in it.

Reason, therefore, is so far from being able to help man to that knowledge, which his nature and condition want, that it can only help his ignorance to increase and fructify in doubts, fictions, and abfurd debates. And the thing cannot be otherwise; man must walk in a vain shadow, so long as reason is his oracle. For nothing can act fuitably to nature, find its true state in nature, or answer the end of its creation, by the power of reason; because reason is not the life, the power, or former of nature; and therefore has no more power over nature, than over the powers and principles of vegetation, either in the body of man, or any other creature. He, therefore, who turns to his reason, as the true power and light of his nature, betrays the same ignorance of the whole nature, power, and office of reason, as if he was to try to finell with his eyes, or fee with his nofe. For as each of thefe fenses has only its one work or power, which it cannot alter, or exceed; fo reason has only its one work or power, which it cannot alter.

alter, or exceed; and that one work is, to be a bare observer and comparer of things that manifest themselves to it by the senses: this is as much its one only power, as seeing is the only power of the eyes. When, therefore, reason takes upon it to determine on things not manifested to it by the senses, as to judge about a Divine New Birth, a Divine Faith, or how the soul wants, or does not want God; it is then as much out of its place and office, as the eye that takes upon it to smell; and its true name and nature is, whim, humour, caprice, conjecture, opinion, fancy, and every other species of blindness and passion.

Now suppose a man to come thus into the world, with this chief difference from other creatures; that he is at a loss to find out what he is, how he is to live, and what he is to feek, as his chief happiness; what he is to own of a God, of providence, religion, &c. suppose him to have faculties that put him upon this fearch, and no faculties that can fatisfy his inquiry; and what can you fuppose more miserable in himself, or more unworthy of a good Creator? therefore, if you will not suppose a God, that has been good to all creatures, and given every animal its proper light of nature, except man; you must be forced to own, that man has certainly tainly lost the true light and perfection of his nature, which God at first gave him.

But I believe ACADEMICUS wants to fay

fomething, and therefore I have done.

ACADEMICUS. I was only going to fay, that every attribute of God, every thing that fense and reason force us to see, and know, and feel, both of ourfelves, and the world, join with the letter and spirit of all Scripture in attesting, that man has certainly had a Divine Life, to which he has certainly died. But yet I must own it is very difficult to conceive, how a creature brought forth in fo high perfection, in such enjoyment of the Life, Light, and Spirit of God, could either deceive himfelf, or be deceived by another.

THEOPHILUS. All that we want to know, my friend, is the certainty of the fact, and this is of the greatest moment to us: for this is it, that takes us from the herd of earthly animals, and lays the foundation of religion, and Divine Virtue. For had not a Divine Life at first been in us, we should be now at the same distance from all true virtue and goodness, and as incapable of forming the least thought or defire of it, as other animals; and should have nothing to do, but to look to ourselves, live to our earthly nature, and make the most of this world. Dз

world: for this is the only wisdom and goodness, that an earthly nature is capable of, whether it be a man, or a fox. The certainty therefore of the fact, of our first Divine Birth, is all; nothing more need be inquired after. For on this ground stands all our comfort; hence it is, that, in faith and hope, we can look up to God as our Father, to heaven as our native country, and have the honour to be accounted only as strangers and pilgrims upon earth.

But however, to remove your difficulty, I shall give you a little sketch of the possibility of man's falling, although created in

the perfection above-mentioned.

Now supposing God to have brought a new intelligent creature into a new world, all the attributes of God oblige us to suppose this creature to be created in a perfect state both inwardly and outwardly. As intelligent, it must partake of the Divine Understanding; as living, it must have a degree of the Divine Life in it; as good, it must have a birth of the Divine Goodness in it; as an offspring of Divine Love, it must have a Divine Happiness, for the enjoyment of which the Love of God created it. Now there is but one possible way for this intelligent creature, thus endowed, to fall from, or loss the happiness of its first created state.

It cannot knowingly chuse misery, or the loss of its happiness: therefore it can only fall by such an ignorance, or power of falling, as is consistent with its perfect state. Now this power lay wholly in the newness of its life: it only began to find itself an intelligent Being; and yet had a power of looking with the eyes of its understanding either inwards, or outwards, upwards, or down-It had a power of acquiescing and rejoicing in that, which it found itself to be, and adoring that power and goodness which had brought it into the possession of such a nature: and it had a power of wandering into conjectures, and reasons about that which it was not. Now as a free, intelligent creature, it could not be without this power of thus turning its intelligent eye; and yet as a beginning creature that had no experience, this power could not be free from a possibility of wandering; and therefore its power of wandering was not a defect, but a necessary part of its first perfect state. Now in this possibility of wandering with its intelligent one. with its intelligent eye, looking where it ought not, and entering into conjectures about that which it was not, may be clearly feen the possibility of its falling from a state of high perfection.

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This

This is the one only possible way for a good, intelligent, new creature, to lose its happiness. And I think it may justly be affirmed, that the Mosaic account of the sall of man is exactly this very case; namely, that the eye of his new experienced understanding, beginning to cast a wandering look into that which he was not, was by an unsuspected subtlety, or serpent, drawn into a reasoning and conjecturing about a certain good and evil, which were no part of his own created slate.

Which inquiry, being given into, ended in the real knowledge of this good and evil, the fensibility of which became an immediate death to his first Divine Life, destroyed the angelic image in the Likeness of God, and set a gross, earthly, naked, ashamed, frighted, wretched animal of bestial slesh and blood, in its place, the only animal to which this new knowledge of good and evil could belong.

Supposing therefore the fall of man, which is a fact attested, and proved by every thing we know of God, ourselves, and the world; the Afofaic account of it has every mark of truth, sobriety, and justness, as being a plain and casy description of the one only way, by which a creature so endowed could

change or lose its first happy state.

ACADEMICUS.

ACADEMICUS. Truly, THEOPHILUS, you have given a most natural and full solution of my difficulty, by which, I suppose, you mean as well to explain the fall of angels, as of men. But, Sir, if that pride, to which their fall is charged, must have stolen upon them, in that same unsuspected way, in which the longing after the tree of good and evil infinuated itself into man; viz. from a wandering look into that which they were not, occasioned by the newness of their untried life, in which they had but just began to be; suffer me then, to ask, Why the fallen angels were not, at first, the immediate objects of divine mercy and goodness? why they are to be for ever prifoners of a never-ending hell? or, are you of opinion, that angels, as well as men, will be at last brought back to their first flate?

THEOPHILUS. Your questions, ACA-DEMICUS, seem to have too much curiosity in them: but, as I hope you will not give way to this temper, so I will, for once, comply with your demands.

The fall of angels must be supposed to have been as soon after their creation, as that of Adam. Had they stood any time in their new-created state, they had been in one and the same impossibility of falling, as the angels

that

that are now in heaven. For no pure, intelligent, good, and holy created Being, can possibly lose this divine state of perfection, but through the first use of its untried state and powers. The manner of *Adam*'s falling into the life of this world, plainly shews the manner how the angels fell into hell, namely, at first only by looking and conjecturing with their intelligent eye into that which they were not, which was not opened in them, but was hid in God. This looking went on till it became a lust and strong longing after that fomewbat; just as it had done in Adam, who to gazed upon the earthly good and evil, till it opened itself in him. Adam looked only at that which was creaturely, and in a life below him; and therefore only that lower, creaturely, bestial life, was brought forth in him. But the angel turning his wandering look into that beight and depth which was not creaturely, but hid in God; namely, into the might and strength of eternity, that he might know bow the creaturely life was kindled by it; and thinking himfelf by his exalted nature, to be as near to this great power, and as capable of entering into it, as Adam thought himself near to and capable of knowing the good and evil of the earthly life; and as Adam thought to be like God in this new knowledge,

ledge, so the angel imagined to be like God. could he enter into this knowledge, how the might of God kindled the creaturely life. for then he himfelf should have the power of creating or kindling the creaturely life: and as Adam's imagination brought forth a lust and longing, which could not be stopped, till the earthly knowledge, and earthly life, had opened itself in him; so the angel's imagination begot such a lust and long-ing to know the ground and original of life, as would not be stopt till the ground and original of life, namely, that depth of darkness and fire, in and from which every creaturely life must begin, was totally opened in him, and he as much swallowed up by hell, as Adam was by the earthly life. Thus you may fee, how the same aspiring imagination (but with regard to different matters) rifing in the same manner, and from the same cause in both these creatures, and working itself up into a lust and longing, brought the one from heaven into hell, and the other from paradife into a bestial world.

Now as the lust of Adam, when it had obtained its desire, opened all the properties and tempers of the bestial life in him; so the lust of the angel, when it got what it wanted, viz. the ground and original of the creaturely life, which is darkness and fire;

immediately

immediately opened all the dreadful properties of darkness and fire in him, which at once swallowed up or extinguished the angelic nature. Hence wrath, hatred, pride, envy, malice, and every enmity to light and love, are the *one only* life of the fallen angel; and he can will and act nothing else, but as these properties of darkness and fire drive him.

To ask, therefore, Why the sallen angels continue in their state, is to ask, why darkness is not made to be light? For the root and ground of nature is unchangeable; it keeps its own nature, or it could not be the ground; it must stand always in its own place, and be only the ground and root; it cannot rise higher than the root, no more than the root of the tree can be its branches and fruit. The angels, therefore, being sallen into the ground and root of nature, have only the working life of the ground and root of nature in them; and therefore seem to be as unchangeable, and incapable of having any other, as the root itself is.

To ask, therefore, why the fallen angels were not helped by the mercy and goodness of God, as fallen man was; is like asking, why the refreshing dew of heaven does not do that to fint, which it does to the vegetable plant? for as the nature of the flint is

too hard, and too much compacted, to receive any alteration from the fweet foftness of refreshing water; so the fallen angel, like the flint, being shut up in the wrathful working of its own hard darkness and fire, the goodness of God can have no entrance into it.

For what are we to understand by the mercy and goodness of God? his mercy is his patience; and his goodness, is his light, and word, and Holy Spirit. Now every creature has the benefit of divine patience; but no creature can have his goodness, but that which is capable of receiving his light

and boly spirit.

And his Light, and Holy Spirit, cannot enter into a creature, as an external, additional thing, that may be given to it, whether it will or not, but must be brought forth as a birth in it. For the Light, and Spirit of God, can be no-where, but as a birth, whether it be in God, or the creature. And therefore the goodness of God can be imparted to no creature, but that which is capable of a birth of the Light and Spirit of God; or, in the words of Scripture, unless it be born of the word and spirit of God.

This therefore you may rest upon, as a certain truth, that the one only reason, why the fallen angels have as yet had nothing of

the Spirit or Light of God breathed into, of born in them, is, because they are as yet utterly incapable of fuch a birth, or of being helped by the Divine Goodness. For as flame cannot communicate itself to flint, nor the Spirit of God to a beaft; because the flint stands in the utmost contrariety to flame, and the beaft in a total incapacity of holiness; so the fallen angel is in its working life altogether incapable of receiving the Spirit and Life of God into it. Were it not thus, angels had been helped, as early as man: for the goodness, or the Light and Spirit of God loses no time, but stands always in the fame fullness of communication of itself to every creature that is capable of receiving it.

And therefore it is, that fallen man was immediately helped, because he fell only into earthly flesh and blood, in which the *light* of this world is kindled, which light has something of heaven in it, and was kindled

by the light of heaven.

And therefore the goodness of God, or his light, and holy Spirit, could come to man's affishance in the light of his life, and therein begin a covenant of redemption with him. For in this light of his life, which is a ray of heaven, the inspoken word in paradife could enter, and have communion with

with it, and make itself to be a beginning of salvation to all those, who by faith and hope would lay hold of it, and endeavour after a new birth from it. Thus stands the ground and reason why men, and not angels, were immediately helped at their fall.

As to your last question, whether I believe the final restoration of all the fallen angels; I shall only say, that neither antient nor modern writers, on either side of the question, have touched the true merits of the cause, or spoke to that point, on which the decision of the matter wholly rests.

For it can neither be fufficiently affirmed, nor fufficiently denied, by any arguments, drawn either from the divine attributes, or texts of Scripture; for they cannot come up to the point in question. But the true ground and merit of the cause lies solely in the possibility of the thing, which no one has attempted to prove, nor perhaps is any one able to do it; namely, to shew from a true ground, that the diabolical nature is possible to be altered. Darkness can by no omnipotence be made to be light; it can only be suppressed, or overcome by it, or forced to be hid under it, as heaven hides or

overcomes hell; but still the darkness has its first nature, never to be changed.

Now if any one can shew, that the devils are not *essentially* evil, as darkness is essentially dark, but have only such an *accidental* difference from goodness, as *ice* has from water, or a flint from transparent glass; then their restoration is possible, and they will infallibly have all their evil removed out of them by the goodness of God.

But unless it could be shown from a true ground in nature, that the fallen angels must have something of the heavenly life in them, though shut up in a thousand times harder death, than fire is in the dark slint; no length of time, or any thing else, can produce any alteration, or cessation of their evil nature.

For time cannot alter the nature or effence of things; it only suffers that to come to pass, which is possible, and consistent with the nature of things. No length of time can make a *circle* to have, or give forth, the properties of a *right line*.

Now if the fallen angels have nothing heavenly in them, but stand in as full a contrariety to all that is heavenly, as the circle does to the properties of the right line; then goodness is as impossible to be ever awakened in them, as in a beast. The beast must always

always be what it was at first; and for this reason, because nothing but the bestial nature is in it: if, therefore, the fallen angel is totally hellsss, as the beast is bestial, it must always be what it is.

But we have launched far enough in a deep that does not belong to us; and which cannot be fufficiently affirmed, or denied, but from the known possibility, or the known impossibility of the thing, which does not yet appear. If it is possible, I am heartily glad of it; and am also sure enough, that it will then come to pass in its own time. For if he could not be thought to be a good man, who did not do all that he could to make finners become holy and happy in goodness; we may be sure enough, that the boundless Goodness of God will set no bounds to itself, but remove every misery from every creature that is capable of it. But let me now return to Humanus, and ask him, That supposing he could not convince a man of the certainty of his fallen state, how he would further proceed with him.

Humanus. Truly, Theophilus, I would proceed no further at all; and for this good reason, Because I should then have nothing to proceed upon. Did I cercertainly know of an infallible remedy for

every

every diforder of the eyes, only to be had by going to *China* for it, I should not attempt to persuade a man, who believed his eyes to be sound and good, to leave all that he had, and go to *China* for this infallible remedy for bad eyes.

Now, to press a man to deny himself, and leave all that he hath in the enjoyments of sless and blood, in order to be reconciled to God, who believes himself to be in the fance good state, in which God created him; seems to be as wild a project, as to desire him who is well pleased with the goodness of his sight, to go to China to be helped to see.

And indeed, I very well know, from former experience, that all discourses about the reasonableness of Christianity, the doctrine of the cross, the exceeding love of God in giving so great a Saviour, with many more things of the like nature, were mere empty sounds, heard with the greatest indifference, and incapable of raising the least seriousness in me, merely because I had not the least notion or suspicion of the truth and greatness of my fallen state, and therestore was not the man who had any sitness to be affected with these matters. And thence it was that Christ said, Come unto me, all ye that labour, and are heavy laden, and I

will refresh you; as plain as if he said, No one else can come to me, nor any one else

be refreshed by me.

Here, therefore, in my humble opinion, should all begin, who would propagate Christianity, or make true converts to it; and bere stop, as Christ did. It is only the weary and heavy laden, that are fitted to be converts, or refreshed; and therefore we can no way help a man to be a Christian, or fit him to be refreshed by Christ, but by bringing him into a full fenfibility of the evil, and burden, and vanity, of his natural state. And if he cannot be made sensible of this, we are to leave him to himself in his natural state; till some good providence awakens him out of it; and not make propofals to him of the reasonableness of believing the Holy Trinity; the Incarnation of the Son of God, and the necessity of his fufferings and death: for this method is full as abfurd, as to enter into folemn debate with a confessed atheist; about the reasonableness of worshipping God in Spirit and Truth; for, as the existence of a God is the only ground of proving that he ought to be worshipped in Spirit and in Truth, so the certainty and belief of our fallen state, is the only ground of shewing the reasonablenets of the mysteries of redemption. And E 2 he he that difowns the Fall of Man from a Divine Life, has all the same reasons for rejecting the mysteries of our salvation, as the atheist has to reject the doctrine of a spiritual worship of God. Therefore, to expose the mysteries of our salvation, to the wrangle of a debate with an unbeliever of the fall of man, which mysteries have no other ground to stand upon; is not only helping him to an eafy triumph over you, but is the most likely method to prevent his ever being a Christian. For seeing how eafily he can ridicule mysteries, which, to him in his present state, can have no reafonableness in them, he is put into the most likely way of living and dying in a hardened contempt of them. Whereas if you stick close to the one true ground of Christianity; and only proceed as that proceeds; and make the unbeliever no offers of any other Christianity, but that which is to begin with the acknowledged fenfibility of the fall of human nature from its first Divine Life; you stop where you ought to stop, and rob him of all power and pretence of meddling with the other mysteries of salvation.

The one business then upon his hands, if he will hold out against you, must be to deny his reason and senses, and maintain,

in spite of both, that man is not fallen, but is, by nature, holy, just, good, and happy both in body and foul; and that mankind, and the world they are in, have all that goodness and happiness, which they could be supposed to have from an infinitely good and happy God, who can will nothing in the creature but goodness and happiness. Here you bring the Deist to his proper work, and all the contradiction to fense and reason will lie on his side: you set Christianity upon its true ground; and whoever thus defends it, as it ought to be defended, not only does justice to the Christian cause, but acts the most kind and friendly part towards those who oppose it, merely through a misunderstanding of its true ground and nature; which I will venture to fay is the case of all the sober well-meaning Deists. For Deism has no natural foundation, or ground of its own, to stand upon; it does not grow from any root or strength within itself, but is what it is merely from the bad state of Christendom, and the miserable use that heathenish learning, and worldly policy, have made of the Gospel. If Deisim feems to itself to be strong and well-grounded, it is merely because it can so easily object to church-doctrines, and scholastic opinions: if it feems to itself to be good, it is because Eз it

It can so easily lay open the evils which Christians and churches bring upon one another: if it seems to itself to be highly rational, it is because it thinks itself free from that number of absurdities and contradictions, which Christian churches lay to the charge of one another: lastly, if it keeps off all fearful forebodings of the confequences of not receiving the Gospel, it is because it so plainly sees, that Christians say, Hail, masser, kiss the Gospel, and then

break every part of it.

This is the true height, and depth, and total strength of Deism or infidelity: it never had any other support in myself but this; nor did I ever converse with a Deist, who carried the matter higher or further than this, to support the cause. Hence it is, that you made fo speedy a convert of me, by showing me such a Christianity as I never heard of before; and stript of every thing that gave me power to oppose it. Had you proceeded in the way practifed by most defenders of the Gospel, you had left me just as you found me, if not more confirmed in my old way. But as you have justly removed all controversy about doctrines from the merits of the cause, and shown that it all lies in this one short, plain, and decisive point, namely, the fall of man; a fall proved

proved and demonstrated to all my senses and reason, by every height and depth of nature, by every kind of misery, evil, and fin in the world, by every thing we know of God, ourselves, and the world we live in; the ground and foundation of Chriftianity is undeniable, and no one can be too speedy a convert to the belief of it. And as you have also shown, that the whole nature of the Gospel Redemption means nothing but the one, true, and only possible way of delivering man from his miferable state in this world; Christianity is proved to be the most intelligible and desirable thing that the heart of man can think of. And thus, contrary to all expectation, the tables are quite turned; Deifm can no longer be founded on argument, and Christianity is as self-evident as our senses: all learning on both sides, either for or against it, is infignificant; Christianity stands upon a bottom quite superior to it, and may be the sure possession of every plain man, who has sense enough to know whether he is happy or unhappy, good or evil. For this natural knowledge, if adhered to, is every man's fure guide to that one falvation preached by the Gospel; which Gospel stands in no more need of learning and critical art now, than it did when Christ was preaching it E 4 upon

upon earth. How abfurd would it have been for any critics in Greek and Hebrew, to have followed Christ and his Apostles, as necessary explainers of their hard words, which called for nothing in the hearers but penitent hearts turned to God; and declared, that they only who were of God, could hear the word of God! How strange, that Christ should chuse only illiterate men to preach the Gospel of the kingdom of God, if only great scholars could rightly understand what they faid! Again, supposing only learned men to have the true fitness to understand the word of Scripture, and that the plain man is to receive it from them; how must he know, which are the scholars that have the right knowledge? from whence is he to have this information? for no one need be told, that ever fince learning has borne rule in the church, learned doctors have contradicted and condemned one another in every effential point of the Christian doctrine: thousands of learned men tell the illiterate, they are loft in this or that church; and thousands of learned men tell them, they are left, if they leave it. If, therefore, Christianity is in the hands of scholars, how must the plain man come at it? must he, though unable to understand the Scriptures, for want of learning, tell which learned

man is in the right, and which is not? if fo, the unlearned man has much the greatest ability, fince he is to do that for scholars, which they cannot do for themselves.

But the truth of the matter is this: Christian Redemption is God's mercy to all mankind; but it could not be fo, if every fallen man, as fuch, had not some fitness and capacity to lay hold of it. It must have no dependence upon times and places, or the ages and feveral conditions of the world, or any outward circumstance of life; as the first man partook of it, so must the last; the learned linguist, and the blind, the deaf and dumb, have but one and the fame common way of finding life in it: and he that writes large commentaries upon the whole bible, must be saved by fomething full as different from book-knowledge, as they were, who lived when there was neither book nor any alphabet in the world.

For this falvation, which is God's mercy to the fallen foul of man, merely as fallen, must be something that meets every man; and to which every man, as fallen, has something that directs him to turn: for as the fall of man is the reason of this mercy, so the fall must be the guide to it; the want must shew the thing that is wanted. And, therefore, the manifestation of this one salvation,

falvation, or mercy to man, must have a nature suitable, not to this or that great reader of history, or able critic in Hebrew roots and Greek phrases, but suitable to the common state and condition of every son of Adam: it must be something as grounded in human nature, as the fall itself is, which wants no art to make it known, but to which the common nature of man is the only guide in one man, as well as another. Now this something, which is thus obvious to every man, and which opens the way to Christian Redemption in every soul, is a sense of the vanity and misery of this world; and a prayer of faith and hope to God, to be raised to a better state.

Now in this fensibility, which every man's own nature leads him into, lies the whole of man's salvation; here the mercy of God, and the misery of man, are met together; here the Fall and the Redemption kiss each other. This is the Christianity which is as old as the fall; which alone saved the first man, and can alone save the last. This is it, on which hang all the law and the prophets, and which suffils them both; for they have only this end, to turn man from the lusts of this life, to a desire, and faith, and hope of a better. Thus does the whole of Christian Redemption, considered on the

part of man, stand in this degree of nearness and plainness to all mankind; it is as simple and plain as the feeling our own evil and misery, and as natural as the desire of being saved and delivered from it.

This is the Christianity which every man must first be made sensible of, not from hearsay, but as a growth or degree of life within himself, before he can have any sitness, or the least pretence, to judge or speak a word about the further mysteries of the

Gospel. But here I stop.

THEOPHILUS. Well, HUMANUS, I have now pushed the matter with you, as far as I intended; and you have given me full proof of the truth and folidity of your own conversion, and your ability to do good amongst your old brethren. You must now enter the lists with them; not to charge them with ignorance, ill-will, or profaneness of spirit, but only to try, in the spirit of love and meekness, to undeceive them, in the manner you have been undeceived; and to show them, that Christianity is by no means that thing, which you and they have so long disliked.

Nothing can be more right than your refolution not to enter into debate about the Gospel doctrines; or propose the reasonableness of them to any one, till he owns

himfelf

himself sensibly convinced of the forementioned fall of man; and stands in a full defire to be faved, or delivered from it. And if that time never comes, you must leave him, as in the same incapacity to hear or judge of the doctrines of the Holy Trinity, the incarnation of the Son of God, the operation of the Holy Spirit, as Epicurus would For every man that cleaves to this world, that is in love with it, and its earthly enjoyments, is a disciple of Epicurus, and sticks in the same mire of atheism, as he did, whether he be a modern deist, a popish or protestant Christian, an Arian, or an orthodox teacher: for all these distinctions are without any difference, if this world has the possession and government of his heart. For the whole of the matter lies folely in this, whether heaven, or earth, hath the heart and government of man. Nothing divides the worshipers of the true God from idolaters, but this: where earth possesses and rules the heart, there all are of one and the fame religion, and worship one and the same God, however they may be distinguished by sect or party.

And where-ever the heart is weary of the evil and vanity of the earthly life, and looking up to God for an heavenly nature; there all are of the one true religion, and

worshipers

worshipers of the true God, however distant they may be from one another, as to time or place. But enough has been said of this matter.

Let me now only, before we break up, observe to you the true ground and nature of Gospel Christianity: I call it so, by way of distinction from that original universal Christianity, which began with Adam, was the religion of the patriarchs, of Moses and the prophets, and of every penitent man in every part of the world, that had faith and hope towards God, to be delivered from the evil of this world.

But when the Son of God had taken a birth in and from the Human Nature, had finished all the wonders that belonged to our Redemption, and was fat down at the right hand of God in heaven; then a heavenly kingdom was fet up on earth, and the Holy Spirit came down from heaven, or was given to the flock of Christ in fuch a degree of Birth and Life, as never was, nor could be given to the Human Nature, till Christ, the Redeemer of the Human Nature, was glorified. But when the humanity of Christ, our Second Adam, was glorified, and become all heavenly, then the heavenly life, the comfort, and power, and presence of the Holy Spirit, was the gift which he gave to his brethren.

brethren, his friends and followers, which

he had left upon earth.

The Holy Ghost descended in the shape of cloven tongues of fire on the heads of those, that were to begin and open the new powers of a Divine Life fet up amongst men. This was the beginning and manifestation of the whole nature and power of Gospel Christianity; a thing as different from what was Christianity before, as the possesfion of the thing hoped for, is different from hope, or deliverance different from the defire or expectation of it. Hence the Apostles were new men, entered into a new kingdom come down from heaven, enlightened with new light, inflamed with new love, and preached not any absent or distant thing, but Jesus Christ, as the wisdom and power of God, felt and found within them, and as a power of God ready to be communicated in the fame manner, as a new birth from above, to all that would repent and believe in him. It was to this change of nature, of Life and Spirit, to this certain immediate deliverance from the power of fin, to be possessed and governed by gifts and graces of an heavenly life, that men were then called to, as true Christianity. And the preachers of it bore witness, not to a thing of which they had only heard, but

to a power of falvation, a renewal of nature, a birth of heaven, a fanctification of the Spirit, which they themselves had received. Gospel Christianity then stood upon its own true ground; it appeared to be what it was. And what was it? why, it was an awakened Divine Life set up amongst men; itself was its own proof; it appealed to its proper judge, to the heart and conscience of man, which was alone capable of being touched with these offers of a new life.

Hence it was, that finners of all forts, who felt the burden of their evil natures, were in a state of fitness to receive these glad tidings; whilft the rigid pharifee, the orthodox priest, and the rational heathen, though at enmity with one another, and each proud of his own distinction, yet all agreed in rejecting and abhorring a spiritual Saviour, that was to fave them from their carnal felves, and the vanity of their own rational felfish virtues. But when, after a while, Christianity had lost its first glory, appeared no longer as a Divine Life awakened amongst men, and itself was no longer its own proof of the power and Spirit of God manifested it it; then heathenish learning, and temporal power, was from age to age forced to be called the glory and prosperity of the church of Christ; although in the Revelation

Revelation of St. John, its figure is that of a fearlet whore riding upon the beaft.

Here, therefore, my friend, you are to place the true distinction of Gospel Christianity from all that went before it, or that is come up after it. It is purely and folely a Divine Life, awakened, and fet up among ft men, as the efficet and fruit of Christ's glorification in heaven; and has no other promise from him but that of his Holy Spirit, to be with it, as its light, its guide, its ftrength, its comfort, and protection, to the end of the world. Therefore, as Gofpel Christians, we belong to the New Covenant of the Holy Spirit, which is the kingdom of God come down from heaven on the day of Pentecost; and therefore it is, that there is no possibility of seeing or entering into this new kingdom, but by being born again of the Spirit. The apostles and disciples of Christ, though they had been baptized with water, had followed Christ, heard his doctrines, and done wonders in his name; yet, as then, stood only near to the kingdom of God, and preached it to be at band. They had only feen and known Christ according to the fleth; had followed han with great zeal, but with little and very low knowledge either of him or his kingdom; and therefore it was, that they were commanded to frand

stand still, and not act as his ministers in his new glorified state, till they were en-dued with power from on high: which power they then received, when the Holy Ghost with his cloven tongues of fire came down upon them, by which they became the illuminated instruments, that were to diffuse the light of an heavenly kingdom over all the world. From that day began Gospel Christianity, with its true distinction from every thing that was before it: it was the ministration of the Spirit; and the ministers of it called the world to nothing but gifts and graces of the same Spirit, to look for nothing but spiritual blessings, to trust, and hope, and pray for nothing but the power of that Spirit, which was to be the one life and ruling Spirit of this newly opened king-dom of God. No one could join himself to them, or have any part with them, but by dying to the wildom and light of the flesh, that he might live by the Spirit, through faith in Jesius Christ, who had thus called him to his kingdom and glory. Now this Christianity is its own proof; it can be proved from nothing but itself; it wants neither miracles, nor outward witness; but, like the fun, is only its own discoverer.

He that adheres only to the history of the facts, doctrines, and institutions of the Gospel, without being born of its Spirit, is only

only a nominal Christian, and no nearer to Christ, than the Jew, who carnally adhered to the letter of the law. They both stand in the same distance from Gospel Christianity.

It is in vain, therefore, for the modern Christian, to appeal to antiquity, to history, and antient churches, to prove that he belongs to Christ; for he can only belong to him, by having the power of Christ, and the Spirit of God living and dwelling in his renewed inward man.

But a learned Christianity, supported and governed by reason, dispute, and criticism, that is forced to appeal to canons, and councils, and antient usages, to defend itself, has lost its place, stands upon a sictitious ground, and shows, that it cannot appeal to itself, to its own works, which alone are the certain and infallible proofs, either of a true, or a salse Christianity.

For the truth of Christianity is the Spirit of God living and working in it; and where this Spirit is not the life of it, there the outward form is but like the outward carcase

of a departed foul.

For the spiritual Life is as much its own proof, as the natural Life, and needs no outward, or foreign thing to bear witness to it. But if you please, Gentiemen, we will end for this time, and refer what remains to the afternoon.

The End of the First DIALOGUE.

THE

SECOND DIALOGUE.

ACADEMICUS. Must take the liberty, Gentlemen, of speaking first this afternoon; for though I have been much pleased with what passed betwixt HUMANUS and THEOPHILUS in the morning, yet I must own to you all, that I was quite disappointed; for I came in full expectation of hearing every thing that I wish and want to know, concerning Jacob Behmen, and his works. For though I have been reading, for more than two years, some one or other of his books, with the utmost attention, and I every where find the greatest truths of the Gospel most fundamentally afferted; yet presently I am led into such depths, as I know not where I am, and talked to in fuch new, intricate, and unintelligible language, as feems quite impoffible to be comprehended. Sometimes I almost suspect, that the author understood not himself: for I think, if I knew any truths, though ever fo deep or uncommon; yet, if I understood them plainly myself, I could fet them before others, in the same plainness that they appeared to me. A 11

All my acquaintance have the fame complaint that I here make; but some hope, and others say, that if you live to publish any of his books, you will remove most of his strange and unintelligible words; and give us notes and explications of such as you do not alter. Surely a kind of commentary upon him, would reconcile many to the reading of him, who, in the state he is in, cannot have patience to puzzle their heads about him.

Rusticus. O this impatient scholar! how many troubles do I escape, through the want of his learning? How much better does my old neighbour John the shepherd proceed? in winter evenings, when he comes out of the field, his own eyes being bad, the old woman his wife puts on her spectacles, and reads about an hour to him, fometimes out of the Scriptures, and fometimes out of Jacob Behmen; for he has had two or three of his books fome years. fat by one evening, when my old dame, reading Jacob, had much ado to get on: Fobn, faid I, do you understand all this? Ah, fays he, God bless the heart of the dear man, I fometimes understand but little of him; and may-hap Betty does not always read right; but that little which I often do understand. understand, does me so much good, that I love him where I do not understand him.

John, faid I, shall I bring a man to you. that knows the meaning of all Jacob's hard words, and can make all his high matters as plain to you, as the plainest things in the world? No, no, replied John, I do not want fuch a man, to make a talking about 'facob's words; I had rather have but a little of his own, as it comes from him, than twenty times as much at fecond-hand. Madam, the Squire's wife of our town, hearing how Betty and I loved the Scriptures, brought us, one day, a huge expounding book upon the New Testament; and told us, that we should understand the Scripture a deal better, by reading it in that book, than the Testament alone. The next Lord's day, when two or three neighbours, according to custom, came to sit with us in the evening; Betty, faid I, bring out madam's great book, and read the fifth chapter of St. Matthew. When she had done that, I bid her read the fifteenth chapter of the first epistle to the Corinthians. The next morning, faid I to Betty, carry this expounding book again to my mistress, and tell her, that the words of Christ, and his Apostles, are best by themselves, and just as they left them.

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And, as I was that morning going to my sheep, thought I to myself, this great expounding book seems to have done just as much good to this little book of the Testament, by being added to it, and mixed with it; as a gallon of water would do to a little cup of true wine, by being added to it, or mixed with it. The wine, indeed, would be all there; but its fine taste, and cordial spirit, which it had when drank by itself, would be all lost and drowned in the coldness and deadness of the water.

When my Betty used to read this, or some fuch words of Christ, Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven; The used to stop a little, that my heart might have time to be affected with them, to love the bleffed thing there spoken of, and lift up itself to God in defire of it. But this great book takes this good work from my heart; and only calls upon my mind, to behold the many parts which the text may be split into; and the many meanings, some better and some worse, some higher and forms lower, that every part has, and may be taken in, by some doctor of some church or other. Therefore, Rusticus, I fent the great book to madam again; and am, for the same reason, utterly against hearing your Expounder of Jacob Behmen. If Jacob has has more truths than other folks, he is the best able to tell me what they are; and if he has some matters too high for me, I do not desire any lesser man to make them lower.

When he, like an Elijah in his fiery chariot, is caught up into fuch heights, and fees and relates fuch things, as I cannot yet comprehend; I love and reverence him for having been where I never was, and feeing fuch things as he cannot make me fee: just as I love and reverence St. Paul for having been caught up into the third heaven, and hearing and feeing things not possible to be uttered in human words.

As I have but one end in hearing the Scriptures read to me, to fill me with the love of God, and every kind of goodness; so every part of Scripture, whether plain or mysterious, does me the same good, is alike good to me, and kindles the same heavenly stame in my soul. Thus these plain words, Learn of me, for I am meek and lovely of heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls; give me, without any expounder of their meaning, such an aversion and dislike of all vanity and pride, fill me with such sweet contentment in every lowliness of life, that I long to be the servant of every human creature. On the other hand, these losty words of Scrip-

F 4

ture, Behold, a throne was fet in heaven; and he that fat thereon, was, to look upon, like a jasper-stone: and there was a rainbow round about the throne; and four-and-twenty feats; and upon the feats, four-and-twenty elders in white raiment, and crowns of gold upon their heads: and out of the throne proceeded lightnings, and thunders, and voices: and before the throne were seven lamps of fire, which are the seven Spirits of God: and before the throne there was a fea of glass like unto crystal: and in the midst of the throne, and round about it, were four beafts full of eyes before and behind: and the first beast was like a lion, the fecond like a calf, the third had a face as a man, and the fourth was like a flying eagle: and the four beasts had each of them fix wings, and were full of eyes; and they rest not day and night, saying, Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come. And when these beasts give glory, and honour, and thanks, to him that fat on the throne, the four-and-twenty elders fall down before him that fat on the throne, and cast their crowns before the throne, saying, Thou are worthy, O Lord, to receive glory and konour, for thou hast created all things, &c.*

Now these lofty and mysterious words, instead of puzzling my head, lay hold of my

Revelation iv. 2. &c.

heart, which, all inflamed with them, rifes up with the eyes and wings of the beafts in their fong of praise and honour; and bow down with the elders that worship the high and mighty Lord of heaven and earth. And thus I want no Hebrew or Greek scholar to tell me this or that, what are the feven Spirits of God, why four kinds of beafts, why neither more nor lefs than fix wings, who were the elders, and why twenty-four; but the whole matter, as if a glance of the majesty of heaven had just passed by me, strikes my heart with such good transports of wonder and joy, as make me all longing and defire to be one of those, who are always finging the praises and wonders of the majesty of God. And thus, Rusticus, all that the Scriptures give me to drink, whether high or low, is equally a cup of blef-fing to me, and equally helps forward the growth of heaven in my foul.

Bring not, therefore, your cunning man, that has skill in words, to me; for words are but words: and though they be spoken even by the messengers of God, as angels, or prophets, or Apostles; when they do their best, they can only do as John the Baptist did, bear witness to the Light. But the Light itself, which can only give Light to the soul, is God himself: and, therefore, not he that can best speak with the

tongues

tongues of men and angels, but he that most loves God, that is, that most loves The Goodness of the Divine Nature, he has most of God, and the Light of God within him.

Thus ended honest old John the shepherd. And now, ACADEMICUS, if your learned curiofity could be as much affected with what he has faid, as my ignorant simplicity is, you would drop all that you had faid, as the effect of fuch impatience, as is much fitter to bring darkness than light into your You own, that, in the works of Behmen, the greatest points of Christianity are most fundamentally opened: and how can you be more self-condemned, than by

defiring more?

But the truth is, you have only heard thefe fundamental matters; you have only received them as good notions; are content with the bearfay of them; and are therefore impatient to have more of this hearfay knowledge, that you may become more learned in high matters, and more able to talk about the ground and depth of Christian doctrines. You know, as well as I can tell you, that this is your joy in Jacob Behmen; and thence it is, that you have no patience, when you cannot come at his meaning, fo as to add it to your number of notions. And thus you forget

forget how often he tells you, and how fundamentally he proves to you, that this notional knowledge, the treasure of human reafon, is the very builder of Babel. Whilst you are under the guidance of your own Babylonian reason, you can have no good either from the Scriptures, or the writings of Jacob Behmen; but will be hunting after notes and commentaries to help you to notions, which only delude your mind with the empty shadows of knowledge. Would you know the truths of Jacob Behmen, you must see that you stand where he stood; you must begin where he began, and seek only, as he tells you he did, the heart of God, that he might be faved from the wrath of fin and Satan; and then it was, that the Light of God broke in upon him. But you, full of the power of your own reason, want to stand upon the top of his ladder, without the trouble of beginning at the bottom, and going up step by step. But I believe you had rather have THEOPHILUS speak, than me; and therefore I shall now leave you to him.

THEOPHILUS. Truly, ACADEMICUS, I am much of the same mind with honest Rusticus, though perhaps I might not have spoken it so bluntly as he has done. You seem to be in the same error, that most

of my learned friends are in, with regard to Jacob Behmen, who, though they greatly admire him, yet, of all people, receive the least true benefit from him. They have been trained up in dispute and controversy, accustomed to determine every thing by the light of their own reason, and know no other guide to truth. And, therefore, till, fooner or later, they come to know the falseness of this guide, they can have no entrance into the region of Divine Light; but must be forced to take their part, not of truth, but of some such system of opinions, as their birth and education have placed them in. Thus, the learned Papist has one creed, and the learned Protestant has another; not because Truth and Light have helped them to it; but because birth and education have given to the one Popish, to the other Protestant eyes. For reason, which is the eye or light of both, finds as much to its purpose, and as many good tools to work with, in Popish, as in Protestant opinions. Learning and criticism are an open field to both; and he only has the greatest harvest, who is best skilled in reaping.

ACADEMICUS. I perceive then, that I must renounce all my learning and reason, if I am to understand Jacob Behmen. I

cannot

cannot fay, that I am resolved to purchase it at so great a price. I hope the knowledge to be had from the Scriptures, will be sufficient for me, without his deep matters. I did not expect to find you so great an enemy to learning:

Theophilus. Dear Academicus, he not so uneasy; I am no more an enemy to learning, than I am to that art which builds mills to grind our corn, and houses for ourselves to dwell in. I esteem the liberal arts and sciences, as the noblest of human things; I desire no man to dislike or renounce his skill in antient or modern languages, his knowledge of medals, pictures, paintings, history, geography, or chronology; I have no more dislike of these things in themselves, than of the art of throwing silk, or making lace. But then, all these things are to stand in their proper places, and every one kept within its own sphere.

Now all this circle of sciences and arts, whether liberal or mechanic, belongs solely to the natural man; they are the work of his natural powers and faculties; and the most wicked, sensual, unjust person, who regards neither God nor man, may yet be one of the ablest proficients in any or all of them. But now Christian Redemption is quite of another nature; it has no affinity

any of these arts or sciences; it belongs not to the outward natural man; but is purely for the sake of an *inward beavenly* nature, that was lost, or put to death, in Paradise, and buried under the sless and blood of the earthly natural man. It breathes a spark of life into this inward, hidden, or lost man; by which it feels and finds itself, and rises up in new awakened desires after its lost Father, and native country.

This is Christian Redemption: on the one side, it is the Heavenly Divine Life offering itself again to the inward man, that had lost it: On the other side, it is the hope, the faith, and desire of this inward man, hungering, and thirsting, stretching after, and calling upon this Divine and Heavenly Life.

Now, whether this awakened new man breathes forth his faith and hope towards this Divine Life, in Hebrew, Greek, or English founds, or in no one of them, can be of no importance: a man that can do it only in one, or in all these languages, is neither further from, nor nearer to, this redeeming Life of God. For can you think, that the heavenly Life must more willingly enter into, and open itself in, a man that has many languages, than in him who knows only one? or, that a man, who can make High Dutch, Welch, or, Greek Grammars, must have

have a stronger faith, a more lively hope, and a more continual thirst after God, than he who can but poorly spell in his mother tongue? But now, if this is too absurd to be supposed; then, my friend, without the least injury done, or the least enmity shown, to learning, science, reason, and criticism, you must place them just where I have done; amongst the things and ornaments of this earthly life, and such things as, in their own nature, are as easy to be had, and as highly enjoyed, by men that despise all goodness, as by those who fear God, and eschew evil.

And therefore, Sir, no truths concerning the Divine and Heavenly Life, are to be brought for trial before this learned bar, where both jury and judges are born and bred, live and move, and have their being in another world, and have no more power of feeling the Divine Life, than an eagle's eye can look into the kingdom of God. If you, my friend, having read many old Greek and Latin books, should intend to publish Homer, or Cæsar's Commentaries, with critical notes, I should have nothing to object to your ability; you might be as well qualified by fuch means for fuch a work, as one man is to make baskets, or another traps to catch flies. But if, because of this fkill skill in old Greek and Latin, you should feem to yourself, or others, to be well qualified to write notes upon the spirit and meaning of the words of Christ, I should tell you, that your undertaking was quite unnatural, and as impossible to be free from error, as when a blind man undertakes to set forth the beauty of different colours.

For the doctrines or Redemption belong no more to the natural man, than the beauty of colours to him that never faw the light. And from this unnatural procedure it is, that the Scriptures are as useful to the Socinian as the Arian, to the Papist as the Protestant; and they can as easily, by the light of reason, charge one another with absurdities, and consute each other's opinion, as two blind men can quarrel, and reject each other's notions of red and green.

Jesus Christ is the light of that heavenly man that died in Paradise; and therefore nothing in man, but that awakened seed of life that died in Paradise, can have the least sensibility or capacity for receiving the redeeming power of Jesus Christ. But Light and Life have no dependence upon words or phrases; they both can only proceed from a birth, whether it be the Light and Life of God, or the Light and Life of this world. How absurd would it be, to suppose, that

a man, naturally blind, must be taught grammar or logic, to sit him for the reception of the light of the sun, and the knowledge of colours? yet not less absurd, than to think, that skill in Hebrew and Greek words can open the Light of God and Heaven in the soul. If you, now, ACADEMICUS, can set this matter in a juster light, I am ready to hear you.

ACADEMICUS. Standing upon the ground, that you, THEOPHILUS, stand upon, all that you have said of reason, science, bistorical knowledge, and critical skill in words, is unanswerable. For what can all these things avail, if Redemption is purely a birth of the Divine Nature, Light, and Spirit of God, offered to sallen man; which birth can only be received by the saith, hope, and desire of that inward man, which is divine in us? for nothing else can have any hunger or thirst after the Divine Nature, but that which is itself born of it.

Now this true ground of the Christian Redemption, gives the greatest glory to God, and comfort to man. It explains the fact, why plain and simple souls, having their inward man kindled into love, hope, and faith in God, are capable of the highest divine illumination; whilst learned students, full of art and science, can live and die

without the least true knowledge of God and Christ, and slaves to all the lusts of the flesh. For thus, this Redemption belongs only to one fort of people, and yet is common to all. It is equally near, and equally open, to every fon of man. There is no difference between learned and unlearned, between Jew or Greck, male or female, Scythian or barbarian, bond or free; but the fame Lord is God over all, and equally nigh to all that call upon him. It is told us, as the glory of the Divine Goodness, that it giveth fodder to the cattle; and feedeth the young ravens that cry unto it. What cattle? furely not only to the cattle of Jacob; or only to the young ravens that cry in the land of Judah. Yet this would be much more confistent with the goodness of the One universal God, than to hold, that only the fons of Jacob, or the children of the circumcision, were in the covenant of God's Redemption.

But now, though this one ground of Christian Redemption stands in the highest degree of plainness from Scripture, and is absolutely certain from the very nature of the thing; yet, till I met with honest Rusticus, I never conversed with any man, or read any book, that gave me the least hint of it. When I had taken my degrees,

I confulted

I consulted several great divines, to put me in a method of studying divinity. Had I said to them, Sirs, what must I do to be saved? they would have prescribed Hellebore to me, or directed me to the physician as a vapoured enthusiast. And yet I am now fully satisfied, that this one question ought to be the sole inquiry of him, who desires to be a true divine. And was our Saviour himself on earth, who surely could do more for me than all the libraries in the world, yet I need have asked no more divinity-knowledge of him, than is contained in this one question.

It would take up near half a day, to tell you the work which my learned friends have cut out for me. One told me, that Hebrew words are all; that they must be read without points, and then the Old Testament is an open book: he recommended to me a cart-load of lexicons, critics, and commentators, upon the Hebrew Bible. Another tells me, the Greek Bible is the best; that it corrects the Hebrew in many places; and refers me to a large number of books learnedly writ in the defence of it. Another tells me, that church-history is the main matter; that I must begin with the first fathers, and follow them through every age of the church, not forgetting to take G 2

the lives of the Roman emperors along with me, as striking great light into the state of the church in their times. Then I must have recourse to all the councils held, and the canons made, in every age; which would enable me to fee with my own eyes the great corruptions of the council of Trent. Another, who is not very fond of antient matters, but wholly bent upon rational Christianity, tells me, I need go no higher than the Reformation; that Calvin and Cranmer were very great men; that Chillingworth and Locke ought always to lie upon my table; that I must get an entire set of those learned volumes wrote against Popery in King 'fames's reign; and also be well versed in all the discourses which Mr. Boyle's and Lady Moyer's Lectures have produced: and then, fays he, you will be a match for our greatest enemies, which are the Popish priests, and modern Deists. My tutor is very liturgical; he desires me, of all things, to get all the collections that I can of the antient liturgies, and all the authors that treat of fuch matters; who, he fays, are very learned, and very numerous. He has been many years making obfervations upon them, and is now clear, as to the time, when certain little particles got entrance into the liturgies, and others were

by degrees dropt. He has a friend abroad, in fearch of antient manuscript liturgies; for, by the bye, faid he, at parting, I have fome fuspicion that our Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is essentially defective, for want of having a little water in the wine, &c. Another learned friend tells me, the Clementine Constitutions is the book of books; and that all that lies loofe and feattered in the New Testament, stands there in its true order and form: and though he will not fay, that Dr. Clarke and Mr. Whiston are in the right; yet it might be useful to me to read all the Arian and Socinian writers, provided I stood upon my guard, and did it with caution. The last person I consulted, advised me to get all the histories of the rise and progress of heresies, and of the lives and characters of heretics. histories, he said, contract the matter; bring truth and error close in view; and I should find all that collected in a few pages. which would have cost me some years to have got together. He also defired me to be well versed in all the casuistical writers. and chief schoolmen; for they debate matters to the bottom; diffect every virtue, and every vice, into its many degrees and parts; and show, how near they can come to one another without touching. And this know-

G 3 ledge,

ledge, he faid, might be useful to me, when

I came to be a parish-priest.

Following the advice of all these counfellors as well as I could, I lighted my candle early in the morning, and put it out late at night. And in this labour I had been sweating for some years, when Rus-TICUS, at my first acquaintance with him, feeing my way of life, faid to me, Had you lived about seventeen hundred years ago, you had stood just in the same place as I stand now. I cannot read: and therefore, fays he, all these hundreds of thousands of disputing books, and doctrine-books, which these seventeen hundred years have produced, stand not in my way; they are the same thing to me, as if they had never been. And, had you lived at the time mentioned, you had just escaped them all, as I do now; because, though you are a very good reader, there were then none of them to be read.

Could you, therefore, be content to be one of the primitive Christians, who were as good as any that have been since, you may spare all this labour. Take only the Gospel into your hands; deny yourself; renounce the lusts of the flesh; set your affections on things above; call upon God for his Holy Spirit; walk by faith, and not by sight; according to the holy Deity of Father, Son, and

Holy Ghost, in whose image and likeness you was at first created, and in whose name and power you have been baptized, to be again the living likeness, and holy habitation, of his Life, and Light, and Holy

Spirit.

Look up to Christ, as your Redeemer, your Regenerator, your second Adam; look at him, as truly he is, the wisdom and power of God, sitting at his right hand in heaven, giving forth gifts unto men; governing, sanctifying, teaching, and enlightening with his Holy Spirit, all those who are spiritually minded, who live in faith, and hope, and prayer, to be redeemed from the nature and power of this evil world. Follow but this simple, plain Spirit of the Gospel, loving God with all your heart, and your neighbour as yourself, and then you are Christ's disciple, and have his authority to let the dead bury their dead.

God is a Spirit, in whom you live and move and have your being; and he stays not till you are a great scholar, but till you turn from evil, and love goodness, to manifest his holy presence, power, and life, within you. It is the love of goodness, that must do all for you; this is the art of arts; and when this is the ruling spirit of your heart, then Father, Son, and Holy

G 4 Ghoft,

Ghoft, will come unto you, and make their abode with you, and lead you into all truth, though you knew no more of books than I do.

So ended Rusticus. It is not easy for me, Theophilus, to tell you, how much good I received from this simple instruction of honest Master Rusticus; for so I may well call him, since he, in so few words, taught me a better lesson of wisdom, than ever I had heard before.

What a project was it, to be grafping after the knowledge of all the opinions, doctrines, disputes, heresies, schisms, councils, canons, alterations, additions, inventions, corruptions, reformations, fects, and churches, which feventeen hundred years had brought forth through all the extent of the Christian world! what a project this, in order to be a Divine; that is, in order to bear true witness to the power of Christ, as a deliverer from the evil of flesh and blood, and hell, and death, and a raifer of a New Birth and life from above! for as this is the divine work of Christ, so he only is a true and able divine, that can bear a faithful testimony to this divine work of Christ.

How easy was it for me to have feen with Rusticus, that all this labyrinth of learned inquiry into fuch a dark thorny wilderness of notions, facts, and opinions, could fig-nify no more to me now, to my own falvation, to my interest in *Christ*, and obtaining the Holy Spirit of God, than if I had lived before it had any beginning! but the blind appetite of learning gave me no leifure to apprehend fo plain a truth. Books of divinity indeed I have not done with; but I will esteem none to be such, but those that make known to my heart the inward power and Redemption of Jesus Christ. Nor will I feek for any thing even from fuch books, but that which I ask of God in prayer; viz. how better to know, more to abhor and refift the evil that is in my own nature; and how to attain a fupernatural birth of the Divine Life brought forth in me: all besides this is pushpin. The shipwrecked man wants only to get to shore. Did we see the truth of our state as he does, we should have but one want, and that would be, to get possession of our first created state. There is no misery, but in the evil that is in our own fallen state; this is our shipwreck, and great distress; nor is there any happiness, but in having the first life of God, and all goodness, opened again in the foul. He that is not intent upon this one thing needful, is not a wife Christian, much less a divine, or one qualified

lified to make known to others the mystery of the power of Christ in the work of Re-

demption.

But I now go back to that which I first spoke of; and though I give up all that I said of putting out Jacob Behmen in new language, with comments, &c. yet I must still defire, that, some way or other, he may be made more plain and intelligible, call it

by what name you pleafe.

THEOPHILUS. Jacob Behmen may be considered, (1.) As a teacher of the true ground of the Christian religion. (2.) As a discoverer of the false Antichristian church, from its first rise in Cain, through every age of the world, to its present state in all, and every fect of the prefent divided Christendom. (3.) As a guide to the truth of all the mysteries of the kingdom of God. In these three respects, which contain all that any one can possibly want to know or learn from any teacher; he is the strongest, the plainest, the most open, intelligible, awakening, convincing writer, that ever was. As to all these three matters, he speaks to every one, as himself saith, in the sound of a trumpet. And here to pretend to be an explainer of him, or make him fitter for our apprehension, in these great matters, is as vain, as if a man should pipe through a Araw,

straw, to make the found of a trumpet

better heard by us.

Further, he may be confidered, (4.) As a relater of depths opened in himself, of wonders which his spirit had seen and felt in his ternario sancto. Now in this respect he is no teacher, nor his reader a learner; but all that he faith is only for the fame end, as St. Paul spoke of his having been in the Third Heaven, and hearing things not poffible to be spoken in human words. And yet in these matters it is, that most of his readers, especially if they are scholars, are chiefly employed; every one in his way trying to become mafters of him. Thus, when he first appeared in English, many persons of this nation, of the greatest wit and abilities, become his readers; who, instead of entering into his one only defign, which was their own Regeneration from an earthly to an heavenly life, turned chymists, and fet up furnaces to regenerate metals, in fearch of the philosopher's stone. And yet, of all men in the world, no one has fo deeply, and from fo true a ground, laid open the exceeding vanity of fuch labour, and utter impossibility of success in it from any art or skill in the use of fire. And this must with truth be affirmed of him, that there is not any possible error, that you can fall fall into in the use of his books, but what he gives you notice of before-hand, and warns you against it in the most solemn manner; and tells you, that the blame must be yours, if you fall into it. Neither is there any question that you can put, nor advice or direction that you can ask, but what he has over and over spoken to; telling you, in the plainest manner, what the mystery is which his books contain; and bow, and by whom, and for what end, they are to be read.

There are two forts of people to whom he forbids the use of his books, as uncapable of any benefit from them, and who will rather receive hurt, than any good from them. The first fort he shows in these words: "Loving Reader, if thou lovest the vanity of the sless fill, and art not in earnest purpose on the way to the New Birth, intending to be a new man, then leave the above-written words in these prayers unnamed, or else they will turn to a judgment of God in thee.*" Again, "Reader, I admonish you sincerely, if you be not in the way of the prodigal, or lost son, returning to his father again, "that you leave my book, and read it not; it will do you harm.—But if you will not

^{*} Of True Repentance, p. 42.

[&]quot; take

"take warning, I will be guiltless; blame

" nobody but yourfelf+."

In this advice, fo different from that of other writers, he shows the truth and reality of his own regenerated state; and that the very same Spirit speaks in him, as formerly faid, Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.—Unless a man deny himself, and for sake all that he hath, he cannot be my difciple.—No man can come unto me, except the Father draweth him.—Except a man be born again from above, he cannot fee the kingdom of God.—He that is of God, heareth God's word .- Come unto me, all ye that labour, are weary and heavy-laden. For all these texts of Scripture fay that very felf-fame thing that Facob Behmen doth, when he absolutely requires his reader to be in the way of the re-turning prodigal. It is not tales of morality observed, or an outward blameless form of life, that will do; for pride, vanity, envy, felf-love, and love of the world, can be, and often are, the heart of fuch a morality of life: but the state of the lost son is quite another thing; and must be the state of every man: as soon as he comes to bimfelf and has feeing eyes, he will then, like him, see himself far from home; that he has lost his first Paradise, his heavenly

† Three Principles.

Father.

Father, and the dignity of his first birth: that he is a poor beggarly flave in a foreign land, hungry, ragged, and starving, amongst the lowest kind of beasts, not so well fed and cloathed as they are: when thus finding himself, he saith, I will arise, and go to my Father, &c. then has he his first fitness for the mysteries opened in Jacob Behmen's writings; for they are addressed to man only in this supposed state; they have no sitness to him but in this flate; and therefore no one, whether Jew, Christian, or Deist, who does not find and feel himself to be the very lost fon described in the parable, has any capacity to receive benefit from them; but they will be a continual stumbling-block to him. And it is just thus with the Gospel itself; wherever it is received and professed, without fomething of this preparation of heart, without this fensibility of the lost fon, there it can only be a stone of stumbling, and help the earthly man to form a religion of notions and opinions, from the unfelt meaning of the letter of the Gospel.

Secondly, The other fort of people, whom he excludes from his books, and for whom he has written nothing, are the men of reason; who give themselves up to the light of reason, as the true touchstone of divine truths. To these he declares, over and

over, that he has not his light from reason; and that he writes nothing to reason. The rational man, saith he, understands nothing in reference to God; for it is without, and not in God. Again, The true understanding must flow from the inward ground, out of the living word of God. In which inward ground, all my knowledge concerning the divine and natural ground, bath taken its rife, beginning, and understanding. I am not born of the school of this world, and am a plain simple man; but by God's Spirit and will am brought, without my own purpose and desire, into divine knowledge in high natural fearthings. Again, He that will learn to understand the true way, let bim depart from and forfake his own reason to If my writings, says he, come into your hands, I would that you should look upon them as of a child's, in whom the highest has driven his work; for there is that couched therein, which no reason may understand or comprehend . Again, Reafon must be blinded, kept under, and not allowed to fir . Again, Reason must yield up its own hearing and life, and give itself up to God, that God may live in the understanding of man, else there is no finding in the divine wisdom. All that is taught and spoken concerning God, without the Spirit of God, is but Babel |. Again,

^{*} Epist. p. 121. † P. 138. † P. 141. § P. 68. || P. 9.

We must wholly reject our own reason; it is not available to help us to the light, but is a mere leading astray, and keeping us back. This we intimate to the reader, that he may know what he reads. Let none account it for a work of outward reason. Again, speaking of the mysteryt, he saith, Pray to God, the most High, that he would be pleased to open the door of knowledge, without which no man will understand my writings; for they surpass the astral reason; they apprehend and comprehend the Divine Birth; and therefore only the like Spirit can understand them aright. No reasoning or speculating reacheth them, unless the mind be illuminated from God, to the sinding of which the way is faithfully shown to the seeking reader to

And now, ACADEMICUS, you may fee how needless it is to ask me, or any one else, to help you to understand his works: he himfelf has given you all the assistance that can be given; he has laid open before you, in the utmost plainness, both the nature of the myslery, and the only one possible way that

you can partake of it.

ACADEMICUS. You speak often of the mystery: pray, what am I to understand by it?

† Threefold Life, p. 68, 88. .+ Epift. p. 138.

THEOPHILUS.

Theophilus. You are to understand by it, the deep and true ground of all things; a Mystery of the birth and beginning of Eternal Nature, or the first workings of the Inconceivable God, opening and manifesting his hidden Triune Deity in an outward state of glory, in the splendor of united fire, light, and spirit, all kindled and distinguished, all united and beatified by the Hidden Three. In this eternal nature, all inward powers, all the bidden riches of the incomprehensible Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, are from eternity to eternity brought forth into outward majesty, and visible glory; in which Triune opening of heavenly glory, power, and majesty, the Triune God beholdeth himself as in his own manisestation, is cloathed as with his own garment, dwell-eth as in his own babitation, and worketh all his wonders of wisdom and omnipotence, in and by, and according to, the possible powers of this eternal nature. For this eternal nature is the first possibility of all after-beings and things; for before, or without this eternal nature, all is an eternal, filent, still, unmoveable, unperceivable nothingness; and this eternal nature is the first manifestation, the first opening of the divine Omnipotence; and in it are included, in its own infinite bounds, all the height and H depth, depth, and extent, of the divine wisdom and powers. All that God is, and can do, or bring forth from himself, is done in and by the working of his Triune Spirit in this eternal nature.

This is the great scene of his eternal wisdom and omnipotence, in which new wonders are eternally rising up, and declaring the fathomless depths of the riches of the invisible Triune Deity. And to say, that God can do no more, than what he can do through and by the possible powers of this eternal nature, is only saying, that he can do no more than what he can do by himself; because this eternal nature is the eternal manifestation of the total God, or an out-birth of that which the Deity is in its invisible power and Deity.

Out of this transcendent eternal nature, which is as universal and immense as the Deity itself, do all the highest beings, cherubim and feraphim, all the hosts of angels, and all intelligent spirits, receive their birth, existence, substance, and form. They are all so many different, finite, bounded forms of the heavenly fire and light of eternal nature; into which creaturely beings, the invisible Triune God breathes his invisible Spirit, by which they become both the true children and likeness of the invisible Deity,

and also the true offspring of his eternal nature; and are fitted to rejoice with God, to live in the Life of God; and live and work, and have their being, in that eternal nature, or kingdom of heaven, in which the Deity itself liveth and worketh. And they are one, and united in one, God in them, and they in God, according to the prayer of Christ for his disciples; That they, and he, and his Holy Father, might be united in one**.

This is, in part, what you are first to un-

derstand concerning the mystery.

But, Secondly, It is a mystery, in which the creation and fall of angels, with all its consequences in them and their kingdom; in which the system of this visible universe, wby, and from what, and how it came to be as it is; the birth of the sun and the planets, why and how they come to have such difference in nature, place, and office; as also of all the stars; the nature of every creaturely life, and ground of its vast variety; the cause of every inanimate dead thing: a mystery, in which the creation, dignity, and perfection, of the first angelic man in Paradise; the whole kingdom of nature, and kingdom of grace; their connexion, difference, and mutually affecting and working

* John xvii.

upon one another under the providence of the invisible Spirit of God, from the beginning to the end of time; are all unfolded from their first root and cause.

Thirdly, It is a mystery, in which the ground of Christian Redemption, its whole nature, absolute necessity, and the working of all its parts both in the Redeemer and in the redeemed, are fet forth in the utmost degree of clearness; where the whole process of Christ, as incarnate, living, suffering, dying, rifing from the dead, afcending into heaven, and fitting at the right hand of God, and governing his church on earth by his Holy Spirit; and all the practical duties of the Gospel, whether of faith and hope, or of felf-denial, dying to this world, and first conformity to the life and Spirit of Christ; are all demonstrated, from the deepest ground of the nature of things, to be absolutely necessary to the recovery and Redemption of the fallen human nature.

This, Sir, is, in some degree, the mystery which it has pleased the Spirit of God to

open in this plain and unlearned man.

ACADEMICUS. Well, THEOPHILUS, I intirely confent to this account you have given of it, and think it is sufficiently supported by what is to be found in his books; they feem to mean all these great matters which

which you have mentioned. But then, Sir, give me leave to tell you, that I think it is impossible for you to defend what you have said above concerning reason, or to show the unreasonableness of my demanding rational illustrations and comments. For if this is the truth, that his works contain the ground and philosophy of all nature, and all creatures; surely they must not only allow the use of our reason, but call for the highest and most acute exercise of it. For what can enter into the reasons and philosophy of things, but reason? or what do all these great matters appeal to, but to our reason? I see no possibility of denying this; and if this be granted, all that has been said about silencing our reason, must be given up.

THEOPHILUS. The conclusion, my friend, that you here think to be so just and strong, as not possible to be denied, is so far from being so, that it is a glaring absurdity; and the quite contrary to that one only true conclusion, which you should have made, and which so easily and naturally slowed from what was said. For if the mystery is the deep ground of all things, of all nature, and all creatures, &c. then the one conclusion that infallibly flows from it, is this, that no acutenes or ability of

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natural reason can so much as look into it. For natural reason is no older than flesh and blood; it has no higher a nature or birth than natural doubting; it had no existence when nature begun its first workings, and therefore can bear no witness to them. It was not present, had no eyes, when things first came forth: it never stood in the centre, from whence the birth of every thing must arise; it never saw the forming of the first seeds of every life: and yet the mystery, you see, contains all this: and therefore the one plain and necessary conclusion is this; That natural reason is, and must be, as incapable of entering into this mystery, as flesh and blood is incapable of entering into the kingdom of heaven.

Behold, now, what a flagrant proof you have given of the vanity, weakness, and blindness of natural reason in divine matters! Your reason saw, with the utmost certainty, that the mystery must be an appeal to reason, merely because it contained such an height and depth of a divine philosophy; and yet the height and depth of its matters is the one full proof, that reason can have nothing to do with it. This may show you, by what means Babel has built itself all over the Christian world. For, by the light of this Babylonian reason, the desenders and opposers

opposers of doctrines, confute one another with such a certainty and strength of reason, as you saw, that reason must be the only judge of the mystery, from which it is just as much excluded by its own nature, as the *mole* under-ground is, by its nature, excluded from the slight and sight of the towering eagle.

ACADEMICUS. Pray then tell me, How a man is to attain the knowledge of the mystery, or have any share in the light of

it.

THEOPHILUS. There is but one possible way, and that is this: it must be born in you. All true knowledge, either of God or nature, must be born in you. You cannot possibly know any thing of God, but so far as God is manifested in you, so far as his Light and Holy Spirit is born in you as it is born in him, and liveth and worketh in you as it liveth and worketh in him. A distant, absent, separate God, is an unknown God: for God can only manifest God, as light can only manifest light, and darkness make darkness to be known.

Again, you can have no real knowledge of nature, and its inward working power, but so far as the workings of nature, and the birth of things, are working and a birth in yourself. Natural reason may trade in

H 4. the

the outfide of things; it may measure, and make draughts of magnitude, height, and distance of things on the earth, and above the earth; it may make many and fine experiments of the powers of every element: but then this is going no further into the ground of nature, than when the potter makes curious vessels with his clay and fire.

To count the stars, to observe their places or motions, is just the same height of natural knowledge, as when the shepherd counts his sheep, and observes their time of breed-

ing.

This world, with all its stars, elements, and creatures, is come out of the invisible world; it has not the smallest thing, or the smallest quality of any thing, but what is come forth from thence; and therefore every quality of every thing, is what it is, and worketh that which worketh, by a fecret power and nature in and from the invisible world. Bitter, fweet, four, bard, foft, bot, cold, &c. have all of them their first feed and birth in the invisible world, called eternal nature. The irrational animals of this world feel all these things: the rational man goes further; he can reason and dispute about their outward causes and effects: but the mystery of eternal nature must first be opened in man, before he can give the divine

vine philosophy of them. For as they all come from thence, have their nature, birth, and growth, from thence; so no philosophy, but that which comes from thence, can give the true ground of them.

If man himself was not all these three things, viz. (1.) A birth of the holy Deity; (2.) A birth of eternal nature; and also (3.) A microcosm of all this great outward world, that is, of every thing in it, its stars and elements; and if the properties of every creaturely life were not in an hidden birth in him; no Omnipotence of God could open the knowledge of divine and natural things in him.

For God can only manifest that, which there is to be manifested; and therefore only open that, which before lay unopened, and as in a state of hiddenness or death. Nothing can come forth from man, or any creature, but that which first had its seed in him; and to think, that any knowledge can be put into him, but that which is a birth of his own life, is as absurd as to think, that the tree and its branches may first grow, and then be brought to the root.

We are led into mistakes about this matter, from the common practice of the world, which calls every thing knowledge, that the reason, wit, or humour of man, prompts

him

him to discourse about; whether it be siction, conjecture, report, history, criticism, rhetoric, or oratory: all this passes for sterling knowledge; whereas it is only the activity of reason, playing with its own empty notions.

From this idea of knowledge it is, that when this rational man turns his thoughts to the study of divinity, he is content with the same knowledge of divine matters, as he had in these exercises of his reason; and he proceeds in the same manner, as when he

studied history and rhetoric.

He turns his mind to hearfay, to conjecture, to criticism, and great names; and thinks he is then a member of the true church, when he knows it as plainly, as he knows the antient commonwealth of Rome. His knowledge of the being of God stands upon the same bottom, and is made known to him by the same means and methods of proof, as he comes to be affured, that once upon a time there was a first man, and his name was Adam. His knowledge of the kingdom of heaven is looked upon to be fufficient, as foon as he knows it, just as he knows that there is fuch a place as Constantinople. When he turns his inquiries into the mysteries of Christian Redemption, he looks as much out of himfelf, as when he

is fearching into the antiquities of Greece; and appeals to the same helps for this knowledge, as when he wants to know the inward structure of Solomon's temple, and all its services, &c.

This is the great delufion which has long overspread the Christian world; and all countries, and all libraries, are the proof of it. It is this power and dominion of reason in religious matters, that Facob Bebmen so justly calls the Antichrist in Babel: for it leads men from the life and truth of the mysteries of Christ, to put a carnal trust in a confused multitude of contrary notions. inventions, and opinions. And the thing is unavoidable, it cannot be otherwife with reason; it cannot do more good with, or make a better use of Gospel doctrines than this: it is Antichrift, as foon as ever it is admitted to debate and state the nature of any divine truth, and that for these two great reasons; First, Because it has absolutely the same incapacity for Divine Truth, as the man that is born blind hath for the light. Wherein now lieth the incapacity of the blind man, to speak or think any thing truly about light? It is because he is born and bred in another world, where nothing of light ever did or can enter; it is because there is the gulph of a whole birth betwixt

betwixt him and the light of this world; and therefore, though he lives ever fo long, reasons ever so much, or hears ever so many speeches about the light, all that he gets by it is only more false ideas of the unknown

thing,

Now this is strictly the incapacity of reason, to speak, or think any thing truly of the Divine Life. It is because it is born and bred in another world, in the darkness of sless and blood, into which no perception or sensibility of God and Heaven can enter; it is because there is the gulph of a whole birth betwixt it, and the Light of God and Heaven; and, therefore, let reason, from age to age, hear, read, and dispute ever so much about the Light of God and Heaven, all that it can get by it, is only to be enriched with more and more sictions and falsities about the unknown thing.

Secondly, Natural reason, whenever judging, or ruling in divine matters, must be Antichrist; because it cannot make any other use of the mysteries of religion, or do any thing else with them, but in the same spirit, and for the same ends, that it receiveth and useth the things of this world. It matters not, what are the names or natures of the things, whether you call them spiritual or temporal; natural reason can make but one

and the same use of them; it can only turn them to an earthly use, to worldly prosperity, to private interest, honour, power, or distinction. And the thing is unavoidable, it is impossible to be otherwise: it is not a fault that reason might amend, if it would; but is as much its own nature, as it is natural to flame to ascend. Now every thing must act according to its nature; every kind of life must be for itself, for its own good. Now reason has no higher a birth and nature, than the spirit of this world; it must be as worldly as its birth is, and cannot posfibly have any thing elfe but worldly views, and the interests of its own flesh and blood, in every thing that it can make any use of. This is as effential to the natural reason of man, as to the natural fubtlety of every beaft; for they have both the same original from the light and life of this world, have both the same earthly nature, and can act only in an earthly manner, to ferve the fame ends of an earthly life: the reason of the one has no more of God and the Divine Nature in it, than the fubtlety of the other. And hence it is, that man, following only the cunning of his natural reason, is often more mischievous than the worst of beasts.

And thus you fee, how reason, ruling in divine things, is, and must be Antichrist:

First,

First, As it turns the living mysteries of God into lifeles ideas, and vain opinions; and, Secondly, As it sets up a worldly kingdom of strife, hatred, envy, division, and persecution, in defence of them. And therefore it is a fundamental truth, that man has no capacity for divine knowledge, till the particle of Divine Life, lost in the fall, is awakened; in which alone, the mystery of God and the Divine Nature can have a birth.

ACADEMICUS. You have carried your point, THEOPHILUS, with a high hand, and I rejoice in feeing this matter fo well proved. But still I would ask you something, that I know not how to express; I would fain understand more clearly, how this mystery of God, and eternal nature, is to be born in me.

Theophilus. Every thing, Academicus, is, and must be, its own proof; and can only be known from and by itself: there is no knowledge of any thing, but where the thing itself is, and is found, and possessed. Life, and every kind and degree of life, is only known by life; and so far as life reaches, so far is there knowledge, and no further. Whatever knowledge you can get by the searching and working of your own active reason, is only like that knowledge.

knowledge, which you may be faid to have got, when you have fearched for a needle in a load of straw, till you have found it.

in a load of straw, till you have found it.

For nothing that is brought into the mind from without, or is only an idea beheld by our reasoning faculty, is any more our knowledge, than the seeing our natural face in a glass, is seeing our own felves. And all the ideas or images that your reason can form of any absent, unpossessed thing, is no more a part of your own knowledge, than your drawing a picture of your own hand is making a member of your own body. It is therefore a vain and fruitless inquiry. to be asking beforehand for the knowledge of any unpossessed matters; for knowledge can only be yours, as fickness and bealth is yours, not conveyed into you by a hearfay notion, but the fruit of your own perception and fenfibility of that which you are, and that which you have in yourself. How often have you been warned against this procedure, in words like thefe?" 'There-"fore let the reader be warned, not to " dive further into these very deep writings, "nor plunge his will deeper, than so far " as he apprehendeth: he should always rest " fatisfied with his apprehension; for in his "apprehension, he standeth yet in that " which hath its reality; and therefore he

the erreth not, how deep foever the Spirit "leadeth him: for to one more will be given than to another. And this is the only mark to be observed, that every one continue fleadfast in humility towards God, and submit himself, that he may make the will and the deed as he pleaseth: When you do that, you are in yourself as dead; for you desire nothing but God's will; and the will of God is your life, "which goeth inward even to the opening of the highest mysteries*."

One would have thought; ACADEMICUS, that this advice, if only from the uncommon nature of it, should have had more effect upon you. For it is not only new to you, but to every reader; there being nothing like it, either for the sense, the sobriety, or the depth of its matter, even given by the wifest of philosophers to their readers.

Truth, my friend, whatever you may think of it, is no less than the Saviour and Redeemer of the world. Hear therefore its own language: If any man will be my disciple, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and come after me. He does not say, Let him get a clear and distinct idea of me, what, and how I am God and man in the unity of my person;

he only tells him what he is to part with, what he must put off, to be made a child of the Light. Search and look where you will, this denial of felf is the one only possible way to the Truth: for nothing has separated us from Truth, nothing stands betwixt us and Truth, but this self of an earthly life, which is not from God, but from our wandering out of our first created state.

God created us in and for the light; and had Adam kept his first state, he had not been an ignorant blind pilgrim in the darkness of this world, but the illustrious opener of all its wonders in the light of God. But as this light and knowledge was lost in Adam, fo it can only be recovered by him who came to restore all that was lost, and who justly called himself the Light of the World. Would you therefore be a disciple of Truth, you must not, with Pilate, ask, What is Truth? or consult the schools, how you shall form an idea of it: but you must alter your life, put a stop to all earthly lufts, renounce all that you are, and have from felf; give up all the workings of your own reason, and your own will; and then, and then only, are you fitted for that unction from above, which can teach you all things. But till Christ, who is the one fountain of Life and Light, be opened in you; it is in vain, that you rife up early, and late take rest, in quest of Truth; for he himself hath faid, Without me, ye can do nothing. And every fon of earthly Adam, however naturally enriched with the spirit, and light, and arts of this world, is born, and muth remain, a Spirit in prifon, till Christ is found to be an inward preacher and Light within him. As he is the one refurrection from the dead, so is he the one deliverer from every thing that has the nature of death, darknefs, and ignorance. And to expect feeing eyes, hearing cars, and fenfibility of heart, from any thing but that Eternaliz ord, by which we were at first made, is robbing God and Christ of more honour, is a more idolatrous departure from the true worship and dependence upon him, than if we fometimes hoped to have good from this or that faint's praying for us. For this is a truth, that admits of no restriction, but reaches from one end of the earth to the oth hat as no man can come unto the Father, but through the Son; fo no one can come at any divine knowledge, either in grace or nature, but through him clone.

The felecis of this world are of no higher a nature, than the merkets of this world; and when rightly used, serve only to the ends

of this earthly life. But as markets and traffick feldom keep within their just bounds, but become ferviceable to vanity, earthly lusts, and all the luxury of life; so it mostly happens in our learned labours; we grow old and blear-eyed, in studies that nourish pride and envy, division and contention; and only help our old man to be content with the riches of his fallen nature, and feel no necessity of being born again.

Would you, therefore, be a divine philofopher, you must be a true Christian; for darkness is every-where, but in the kingdom of God; and Truth is no-where to be found by man, but in a New Birth from above. Man was created in and for the Truth; that is, he was created in the Truth of the Divine Light, to fee and hear, to tafte and feel, to find and enjoy, all things in the Truth of the Divine Life brought forth in him. And therefore it is, that for fallen man there is but one remedy; it is only the Truth that can make him free. Truth is the only resting-place of the foul; it is its atonement and peace with God: all is, and must be disquiet, a succession of lying vanities, till the foul is again in the Truth, in which God at first created it. therefore faid the TRUTH, Learn of me, for I 2 Lam I am meek and lovely of heart; and ye shall

find rest unto your souls.

ACADEMICUS. Pray, THEOPHILUS, stop a while: surely your zeal carries you too far. All ages of the world have seemed to agree in this, that the Gospel teaches purely the simplicity of a godly life; calls no man to be a philosopher, nor gives the smallest instruction in matters that relate to

philosophy.

THEOPHILUS. All this, ACADEMICUS, is very true; but then, this very fimplicity and plainness of the Gospel, turning man only from this world, to a faith, and hope, and defire of God, is the one reason, and full proof, that it alone is a true guide into the highest school of divine wisdom and philosophy; not only because goodness is our greatest wisdom, but because the mysteries of God, of grace, of nature, of time and eternity, can no other possible way be opened in man, but by this simplicity of a godly life taught in the Gofpel; because only the godly life hath knowledge of God; just as the creaturely life bath only knowledge of the creature, and the painful life hath knowledge of pain. The scripture faith, that only the Spirit of God knoweth the things of God. And indeed, how can it possibly be otherwise? for fince the Spirit of

of God is the Spirit and Life that goeth through all nature and creature, and only openeth its own bidden powers therein; flace it is that which is the former of every dang; that which makes every thing to have the life that it hath, and to work as it worketh; nothing but the Spirit of God, can possibly know the things of God: and therefore, of necessity, this Spirit of Goo must be in man and work in man, as it is in nature and worketh in nature, before man can enter into the knowledge and working of God in nature. And therefore here you have two immutable and fundamental truths: (1.) That all our ignorance of God and nature is, and must be, purely and solely, the want of the Spirit and Life of God in us: And, (2.) That therefore the one only way to Divine Knowledge, is the way of the Gospel, which calls and leads us to a New Birth of the Divine Nature brought forth in 215.

ACADEMICUS. I have nothing that I can, or would object to what you have faid. But still I must say, that I do not enough apprehend, how the Spirit and Life of God must thus, of all necessity, be born in us; nor indeed, do I intirely comprehend how it is done. Human reason, or human instruction, I see plain enough, cannot help I 3

me to any Divine Light. But suppose God should fend an angel to instruct me, and that frequently, would not divine knowledge be then imparted to me? And yet this would not be a birth of God in me. Or, will you say, that God cannot sufficiently instruct me, even by the highest of

his angels?

THEOPHILUS. An angel, Sir, may infiruct you, as the Scriptures infiruct you; but it is only fuch an infiruction, as may direct you where and how to obtain that Light, which neither the letter of Scripture, nor the voice of an angel, can bring forth in you. The highest angel neither hath, nor ever can have, any more of a redeeming power in it, than the dead paper on which the Scriptures are written. But you are to observe, and mark it well, that you cannot have Divine Light from any other thing, but that which hath full power to redeem you: for Light is not only Life, but the persection, and highest state of it; and therefore nothing can bring forth Light, but that which can bring forth the truth and persection of life.

Every other thing, betides the Life and Light of God, stand only in a state of ministerial structure towards you: whether it be words of a meilage from God, written on

paper.

paper, engraven on tables of stone, or spoken by the mouth of an angel, a prophet, or an apostle; be it what it will, it is only a creaturely thing; and its creaturely service can rife no higher, nor go any further, than to show the true way to him, who himself alone can be the Truth, the Life, and the Light in you. For the Light of God cannot, even by God himfelf, be communicated to you by any creature; and the reason is, because the Light of God is God himself: it is the Light of his own Life: and therefore only himfelf can bring it forth wherever it is; and no creature can possibly partake of his Light, but by having a birth in and from the Divine Nature: for the Light of God can never be separate from the Divine Nature, or be any-where but where the Divine Birth is. And thus you fully fee, that all that can be divinely known, either in Heaven, or on earth, can only be known in that one way, and by that one means, by which fallen man can be faved; namely, by a New Birth of the Light and Spirit of God within us. And therefore the fimple way of the Gospel, is the one only way to attain all the knowledge of all that, which can be known of God and nature: for nothing can manifest God and nature, but the Spirit of God working in man, as he I 4

he worketh in nature; which can only be done by a New Birth of the Divine Nature, brought forth in man: but when man is thus born again of God, then the Life and Spirit of God is in him, and worketh in him, as it doth in nature. And thus it is, that man can only be a divine philosopher, when Christ, who is the Light of God, and the Light of nature, is revealed in him. Then he is in that living word, and that living word is in him, by which all things were at first made; and which maketh, createth, and worketh in him, as it worketh in all things, both in Heaven and Earth.

Academicus. I never expected to have feen the Gospel New Birth proved to be the only open gate to all that Divine Knowledge, which any son of Adam ever had, or can have. But you have proved it to be so, beyond all possibility of denial. And I now only want to have you go on in this doctrine of the New Birth; for I am persuaded, you can still add something to that, which has already been said upon it, both as to the ground, and nature, and sruits of it.

THEOPHILUS. You must remember, ACADEMICUS, that all that I can by discourse, from the beginning to the end of this matter, do for you, amounts only to thus much: it is like giving you a full as-

furance

furance of a wonderful pearl of glorious virtues, hidden in the ground of a certain field, and showing you every step of the way you must take to find it. Now, if from month to month, you should be inquiring and hearing of fome new powers and virtues of this heavenly pearl; what good does all this discourse and hearsay do you? You are just as far from the pearl itself, and have no more of it, than when you first heard of it; and would be in the fame distance from it, though you was always, to the end of your life, loving to hear and talk about it. I have had no other end in all that is faid of the New Birth, but to affure you of the truth of the thing, and the true way to it. Now the way to the New Birth lies wholly in your will to it; and every step that you can take, consists in a continual dying to the felfish corrupt will, which you have from flesh and blood. Nothing can make any change in you, but the change of your will. For every thing, be it what it will, is a birth of that will which worketh in you. You have nothing therefore to inquire after, nor any thing that you can judge of yourself by, but the state of your mind, the working of your will and desire. These will give you more Light, than all the men or books in the world can give

give you: where these are, there are you, and what these are, that are you: there you live, and to that you belong; and there you must have all the good or evil than can be

called yours.

For nothing leads or carries you anywhere, nothing generates either life or death in you, but the working of your mind, will, and defire. If your will is angelic, you are an angel, and angelic happiness must be yours. If your will is with God, you work with God; God is then the life of your foul, and you will have your life with God to all eternity. If you follow an earthly will, every step you take is a departure from God, till you become as incapable of God, and the life of God, as the animals of this world. If your will worketh in pride and felf-exaltation, in envy and wrath, in hatred and ill-will, in deceit, hypocrify, and falseness, you work with the Devil, you are generating his nature within you, and making yourfelf ready for the kingdom of hell. And thus it is, that our works follow us; and that every one will be rewarded according to bis works; and none can reap any thing elfe but that which he hath fown. The feed of every thing that can grow in us, is our will: the will maketh the beginning, the middle, and the end of every thing; it is

the only workman in nature; and every thing is its work. It has all power; its works cannot be hindered; it carries all before it; it creates as it goes; and all things are possible to it. It enters whereever it wills, and finds every thing that it feeks; for its feeking is its finding. The will over-rules all nature, because nature is its offspring, and born of it; for all the properties of nature, whether they be good or evil, in darkness or in light, in love or in hatred, in wrath or in meeknefs, in pride or humility, in trouble or joy, are all of them the offspring or birth of the will; as that liveth, to they live; and as that changeth, fo they change. So that what-ever you are, or whatever you feel, is all owing to the working and creating power of your own will. This is your God or your Devil, your Heaven or your Hell; and you have only fo much of one, or the other, as your will, which is the first mover, is either given up to the one, or to the other.

For where the will of man is not, there he hath nothing; and where his will is, there is all that *fomething* which he hath, be it of what kind it will; and it is inteparable from him, till his will worketh con-

trary to it.

ACADEMICUS.

ACADEMICUS. Whence hath the will of man this mighty power, that it can have nothing, but that which itself hath willed?

THEOPHILUS. You might as well ask, why a circle must be perfectly round, or a strait line free from every degree of crookednefs. For as it is not a circle till it is perfectly round, nor a strait line till it is free from crookedness; so the will is not in being, but so far as it is free, is its own mover, and can have nothing but that which it willeth. Again, The will is not a made thing, which is made out of fomething, or that came out of some different state, into the flate of a will. But the free will of man is a true and real birth from the free, eternal, uncreated will of God, which willed to have a creaturely offspring of itself, or to fee itself in a creaturely state. And therefore the will of man hath the nature of divine freedom; hath the nature of eternity, and the nature of omnipotence in it; because it is what it is, and hath what it hath, as a fpark, a ray, a genuine birth of the eternal, free, omnipotent will of God. And therefore, as the will of God is superior to, and ruleth over all nature; fo the will of man, derived from the will of God, is superior to, and ruleth over all his own nature. And thence

it is, that, as to itself, and so far as its own nature reacheth, it hath the freedom and omnipotence of that will from which it is descended; and can have or receive nothing, but what itself doth, and worketh, in and to itself.

And herein confifteth the infinite goodness of God, in the birth of all intelligent creatures; and also the exceeding height, perfection, and happiness of their created state: they are descended from God, full of divine power; they can will and work with God, and partake of the divine happinefs. They can receive no injustice, hurt, or violence, either from nature or creature; but must be only that which they generate, and have no evil or hurt but that which they do in and to themselves. All things stand in the will; and every thing, animate or inanimate, is the effect and produce of that will, which worketh in it, and formeth it to be that which it is. And every will, where-ever found, is the birth and effect of fome antecedent will; for will can only proceed from will, till you come to the first working will, which is God himfelf.

And here, my friend, you have an eafy entrance into the true meaning of many important passages in the books of Jacob Behmen, like those that follow: all, says he,

is magical; the eternity is magical:—magic is the mother of all things.—I speak from a magic ground.—Here the reader must have magical eyes.—This hath a magical understanding, &c. Vulgar reason is offended at these expressions, because the word Magic has, for many ages, been mostly used in a bad sense. But do not you be frighted at the found of these words; they are not only innocent, but truly good and wife, and deeply founded on the truth of things. They have the most Christian and divine meaning; are strictly conformablo to the spirit of the Gospel, as shall be shown by-and-by; and are used for the best of ends, namely, to open the true ground of eternal and temporal nature, and the birth of creatures in each of them. They are to show how the hidden invisible Deity acteth and worketh all its wonders in both these worlds, in one and the same uniform way; as also, how every thing in religion, whether it be a mystery of God, a grace of God, or a duty of mon, hath its whole ground, and nature, and efficacy, therein.

Now magic power meaneth nothing but the working of the will, whether it be the divine, or the creaturally will; and every thing that is the work of the will, and is produced by it, is called its magic work,

which

which only means, that it is generated by and from the will, as a birth brought forth by it. The will is the workman; and the work is that, which it bringeth forth out of itself. So that by these words, you are always to understand these two things, the working, and the work of the will. And now, you may already fufficiently fee, that their meaning is not only innocent and good, but necessarily, and divinely, to be ascribed to God, as the power of bringing things into existence by the working of his will. For here you have the true ground and original of the creating power of God; how every thing that is not God, is yet come from him, and out of him, as so many births of his invisible power, breaking forth into visibility, and sensible qualities of an outward life.

The first manifestation of the invisible God, is that which is called, and is, Eternal Nature; which is the eternity of all possible powers and qualities of life, the first source of every natural power that can be in any creature. All these qualities of life, in their eternal birth, and rising from one another by the working will of God, are the outbirth, or outward glory of God, in which he manifests his Triune invisible Deity in a threefold life of Fire, Light, and Spirit; which

which are the ground of all the qualities of life, fenfibility, power, and spirit, that ever were or can be found in any creature. Every thing that exists, or thinks, or moves, or finds itself in any kind or degree of senfibility, is from, and out of, this glassy sea of these united powers of life. And this whole manisestation of all the possible powers and perfection of life and glory, is called that kingdom of Heaven, in which God dwelleth; and is, as it were, his divine workhouse, out of which he is perpetually giving forth new works, and forms of wonder.

This manifestation of God, is a magic birth from the Triune working will of the hidden Deity, which willed to see itself in this opened outward show of all the possible powers of life and glory; and from whence new worlds of finite divine beings, as so many living images of God, might have a possibility of coming forth. For without nature, God must be by himself, and continue an unmanifested God. For no form or creature can be, unless there be something antecedent to it, that can be formed. Life must be, before there can be any sinite living creatures; just as light must be, before there can be any seeing eyes. And, therefore, the manifestation of God

in an outward glory of all the possible powers, qualities, and perfections of life, called eternal nature, must be, or there could be no possibility for the existence of any creature.

Now this fame working will of the Triune Deity, which manifested itself in an eternal nature, manifested itself in creaturely forms, all generated from, all enlivened and animated with, that same Trinity of sire, light, and spirit, that constitutes eternal nature: so that all intelligent creatures are that in their finite being, which eternal nature is in its infinite state. And thus all of them are from God, and from heaven; live in God, and may work with God, as God is in heaven, and heaven in him; one life, one power, one will, and one happiness with God.

Now every thing that is not God, but after him, and distinct from him, must be that which it is, from the working will of the Deity. For fince it cometh into being, only because it is willed to be, it can have nothing in it, or be any other thing, but that which the working or creating will brought forth. And as all things began in and from this working will, so all things must go on in it; and there can be no other creator, worker, or former of things,

to all eternity, but the working will of God, either mediately or immediately. Nor can there be any other nature in any thing, but that which is the birth, or magic effect, of a working will within it. And every thing that is done by the creature, every thing which it feeks and likes, or abhors and refifts, is all driven on by a working will, or magic power, which stirs, and

generates, and works within it.

Would you know now the true ground of all this? It is this: it is because will is the first original of all power, and the Omnipotence of God confifteth in nothing else but his working will; and therefore no power ever was, or ever can be, any-where else, but as it is in God; and if the creature hath any power, it must have it, as God hath it, in its working will. For fince all nature, with all its qualities, births, and creatures, are all brought into being by the working will of God; it evidently follows, that every creature, with every quality, power, and property in it, is magically born, and therefore must have a magic nature, that is, a nature that cometh from, and standeth in a working will.

And now, Sir, you are come into a full view of the most important matter of the mystery of all things; a matter, which, if

rightly

rightly apprehended in the inward ground of your foul, puts an entire end to all the jargon of a false philosophy, and to all those fictions of doctrines and disputes, which reason has built upon the written word of God.

For nothing is effected by fiction and invention, by any contrived arts or fearchings of rational inquiries: all this is nothing, because it toucheth not nature, but leaveth it to itself; which carrieth on its own works by its own power, and can only work in its own way; and must bring forth its own births, independent of every thing but its own working life. But all lieth in the will and working defire of the foul, because will began and brought forth all that nature that lives in the foul, and is the only life in it; and this life can work and grow from nothing else, but that which first brought it forth. Hence you fee the full meaning of these words of our author, All is magical; and magic is the mother of all things, and consequently, the only opener of all divine knowledge. All which expressions only imply thus much, that the will, whether in God, or the creature, is the ground and feed of every thing; is the generating working power, which maketh and worketh all things to be in that state

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and condition in which they are; and that every thing begins, goes on, and ends, in the working of the will; and that nothing can be otherwise, than as its will worketh; and therefore eternity and time are magical; and magic is, and must be, the mother of all things.

Now here you see, in the utmost degree of clearness, how all true and false religion divide from one another. For if nothing worketh but the will, if nothing else carries on the work of nature, then all is false and vain in religion, but the working of the will; and nothing is saving, or redeeming in the life of the soul, but that which helps the will to work towards God.

Hence it is, that our author so often tells his reader, that when he sees and finds this magic birth of things, he is delivered from Babel; not by running from one place to another, or from one system of opinions to another, but by inwardly leaving all the workings of earthly self, all the paper-buildings of natural reason, and turning to God with the whole will and working defire of his heart. This is the right coming out of our own Babel of vain opinions into the truth and reality of nature, where the living God of nature is found, not in notions,

tions, but in the living working of the foul, and worshipped in Spirit and in Truth.

I faid, into the truth and reality of nature; because nature is the standard of truth, and all is Babel but that which worketh with nature; that is, with eternal nature: for as eternal nature is the manifestation of the unchangeable God, so it must be as unchangeable in itself and its own workings, as God is; because it hath nothing in it, but what is in and from the unchangeable God. And, therefore, God cannot be manifest, or work in any creature, but as he is manifest, and worketh in eternal nature; and therefore all that the creature doth, is labour loft, and a vain beating of the air, but that which it worketh with and according to eternal nature. Because God never was, nor ever can be, or be found, any-where else, but in his own heaven, or eternal nature: and no foul can by any one possible thing find, or be found by God, but by standing before him in the same will and working as eternal nature doth. And therefore all is fiction and Babel but the working of the will, because nothing but the will can work with nature; and that for this reason, because all life, and all nature, eternal and temporal, is what it is, merely and folely, from the working of the K 3 will.

will. All things in heaven and in earth stand in the magic birth; and nothing can change its state, either for better or worse, but as the working of its will changes. Justly therefore is it said, that where this truth is found, there is a full and true deliverance from Babel, that is, from all strife, and zeal, and division about opinions, sects, and churches; fince the one thing that works either to life, or to death, the one thing that alone opens heaven or hell for us, is with every individual man, in every place, and in every age of the world; and that one thing is the working of the will. And when, in any fuch man, his will is turned from his own earthly felf, and this earthly life, and worketh with its defire to God, then all these fayings of the Scripture are true of him; viz. That he is redeemed from this evil world—that he has his conversation in Heaven—that he is of God, and heareth God's word—that he is saved by Faith—that Christ is revealed in him—that he is Christ's, and Christ is his-that Christ is in him of a truth—and that he is led by the Spirit of Christ. All these texts would be true of him, though he had never seen, nor heard, a fyllable of the written word of God.

For the word of God which faveth and redeemeth, which giveth life and light to the foul, is not the word printed on paper; but is that eternal, ever-speaking word, which is the Son of God, who in the beginning was with God, and was the God by whom all things were made. This is the universal teacher and enlightener of all that are in heaven, and on earth; who from the beginning to the end of time, without respect of persons, stands at the door of every heart of man, speaking into it not human words, but divine Goodness; calling and knocking, not with outward founds, but by the inward stirring of an awakened Divine Life. And therefore, as fure as that is true, which St. John saith, That this eternal word is the Life of men, and the Light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world, fo fure is it, that our Saviour and Salvation, our teacher and enlightener, from whom we have every good thought, is Christ within us; not within this or that man, but in every man where-ever born, and in whom the light of life ariseth. And indeed how can it be otherwise? For if God is the God of all men; and the word of God the Life and Light of all men; and all men are capable of goodness; and all goodness can only be from God; and no goodness K 4

ness can belong to man, but that which is within him; then every man must have the word, or Christ of God within him, and can have it no-where elfe. All teachers therefore, who teach men to look for life or falvation in any thing but the Word and Spirit of God within them, stand chargeable with the blood and death of fouls; because, in all the possibility of things, nothing can overcome that death which is in the foul, but the Word, or Christ of God, living and working in it. For observe, man must have goodness in the same way as God hath goodness, that is, from the Divine Nature; for goodness is no where else, neither is any thing else capable of it; and therefore, if goodness is to be in man, the Divine Nature must, of all necessity, be first brought to life within him. But this cannot be, till the working will of our heart turns and gives up itself wholly to the Word and Spirit of od within us: for we can have nothing but that, towards which the earnestness of our will goeth.

Again, fee here in a still higher degree of proof, the absolute necessity, and unspeakable benefit of the Spirit of Prayer; how it does, and must, in spite of all opposition, raise the sallen soul out of the poverty of slesh and blood, into the riches of an hea-

venly

venly nature brought forth in it. For fince all things in heaven and earth stand in a magic birth, or working of the will, the will is that, which hath all power; it unites all that is united in heaven or on earth: it divides and separates all that is divided in nature; it makes heaven, and it makes hell; for there is no hell, but where the will of the creature is turned from God; nor any heaven, but where the will of the creature worketh with God. Therefore, as we pray, fo we are; and as our will-spirit fecretly workerh, so are we either swallowed up in the vanity of time, or called forth into the riches of eternity. And therefore the Spirit of Prayer is most justly conceived, and most simply expressed, when it is said to be the rifing of the foul out of the vanity of time into the riches of eternity: for all the vanity which the foul hath, is from its living in, and loving the things of time: and therefore it can only come out of the vanity of its state, by loving and living in the truths, which are the riches of eternity: for the Spirit of Prayer is the hunger of the foul; and as every hunger is, to it eats; it always eateth that which it hungereth after, and hath a life fuitable to the nature, state, and condition, both of its hunger, and its food. If it hungereth after the the things of flesh and blood, it eateth nothing else, and only groweth in the bestial life; and of the flesh must reap the corruption that belongs to flesh: and if it hungereth after God, it eateth the food which giveth life to the angels; it eateth the bread that is come down from heaven; namely, the real heavenly body and blood of Christ, which surely may be called the

riches of eternity.

All the mysteries of religion, and the necessity of the whole process of Christ in our Redemption, have all of them their ground, and necessity, and esticacy, in this magic nature of things; and are all of them only for this one end, to help fallen man to have a working will towards that first life, which he has loft. And therefore no one joins with the mysteries of Redemption, or can have any share in them, but he whose will turns wholly from this world, and hath all its workings towards God and Heaven. And now, Sir, you fee the plain, and eafy, and certain deliverance from all perplexity and vain labour in the disputes and divisions of religion. It is but opening your natural eyes, that is, letting timple nature work with its own power, and all difficulties are removed; and the way to God and goodness is as natural, and as free from

from all perplexity, as the opening our eyes to fee the light of the fun. For what is fo natural to man as the working of the will? and yet he can have nothing, or be any thing, different from that, with which his will worketh.

Nor does this at all too much exalt the human will, or make our falvation not to be the pure grace and gift of God to us, but quite the contrary. For the will here spoken of, is not the will of flesh and blood; but that heavenly will, which is the only spark of the Deity in us, given by the free grace of God to all mankind, as soon as fallen, and called in Scripture the inspoken word of God in Paradife; which was the beginning of the Redemption, when God first entered into a covenant of salvation with Adam, and all his posterity. This in-spoken word is Christ, or the spark of the Divine Nature, which is the Light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world. And here, in this Christ in us, lieth the will that hath the power of falvation in it; and all its falvation is the falvation of Christ. For it is the will of this heavenly nature, hid in every man, that is the working will, that bringeth forth the New Birth of Heaven in us; and therefore is the pure free falvation of Christ, given to be a Redeemer

deemer within us. So that all our falvation, though wrought out by this working will within us, is, from the beginning to the end, the pure grace of God to us, and no falvation of our own.

And thus, Sir, you fee, that every foul of man is partly human, and partly divine; is united to an earthly and an heavenly nature; and so not only can, but must, always work either with one or the other, and has nothing else to work with; and must and can be, or have nothing else, but as he followeth or worketh with either of these wills. So that, infallibly to know both your present and suture state, what you are, and to what you belong, you need only to see, what you cannot help seeing, how, and where, and to what, your will worketh.

And thus, from this knowledge of the magic nature of things, all which are that which they are, folely from the working of the will in every thing, you are delivered from all vain labour and party-zeal; and are brought back to that true and fafe ground, on which God has placed you to work out your own falvation, without any hindrance from any builders of *Babel*, of whatever denomination.

The short is this: the whole matter of religion relates only to life and death.

But

But life and death are both of them immutable, and founded in the unchangeable nature of things. Nothing can alter them, or invent a new way, either to or from either of them. To what purpose then, is all this dividing into so many parties? Why all this strife and zeal about opinions? Death and life go on their own way, carry on their own work, and stay for no opinions. Does the stone stop, or alter its tendency towards the earth? or do the sparks and flame cease to fly upwards, because philosophers dispute and quarrel about the reasons of one or the other? No; Nature goes on in its own way, let Reason say what it will. Now death and life have their own unchangeable nature and working in and from themselves; and are just as distinct from, and independent of, all opinions of men about them, as the things just now mentioned: so that to will and work as life willeth and worketh, and to will and work as death willeth and worketh, is the one only possible way to partake either of life or death. What a delusion is it, therefore, to grow greyheaded in balancing antient and modern opinions; to waste the precious uncertain fire of life in critical zeal, and verbal animosities; when nothing but the kindling of our working will into a faith that overcometh

cometh the world, into a stedsast hope, and ever-burning love and defire of the Divine Life, can hinder us from falling into eternal death!

ACADEMICUS. O! THEOPHILUS, you have led me into a depth, that I never

thought of feeing into.

For this magic power of every thing, that works in all nature and creature, shows me every thing in a new view. You might well fay, that Reason has no power in this mystery; that nothing is proposed to it: for fince life and death have their own working within themfelves, and must at last, when time is at an end, divide and take possession of every thing, according as its will has worked either with one or the other; it fignifies no more to them what Reason has been all this time discoursing about, than in what language a man used to talk. But before you go any further, I beg a word or two on these matters. First, How I am to understand our author, when he says, Here the reader must have magical eyes; and, This or that beth a magical understanding. And, Secondly, That you would, as you promifed, show, how the speaking thus of this magical power of life, is itrically conformable to the spirit of the Gospel.

THEOPHILUS.

THEOPHILUS. As to your first matter; concerning magical eyes, I should have thought the thing plain enough already. But you may understand it thus. When a carpenter cuts timber into various shapes and forms, and then joins one piece to another, till it is formed into the shape of a house; this is no magical work; because one part does not grow from the other, till the whole is brought forth; and therefore there is no need of magical eyes to fee what this work is. But when an oak groweth from an acorn, or a plant from a feed in the ground, here the work is magical; that is, it is a birth or product generated from the working will in the acorn and feed, from whence the stem, and all its branches and fruits, grow forth; which working will continueth, till the plant or tree hath reached its limit, that is, till the working will in the feed hath spent itself. Now all this is a magical work; and therefore can only be feen by fuch magical eyes, as can fee into the beginning, and go on with the working of that which works and generates in the tree or plant.

As to your other matter, How this language of the magical working of the will, is entirely conformable to the Spirit of the Gospel; the answer is easy, because the thing

thing is plain. For the first possible beginning of the Christian life, is, by the founder of it, expressly laid in a New Birth from above, and therefore plainly declared to be a magical work, and to have no other nature; because a generating work, and a magical work, are only different expressions for the same thing. And as the beginning, so every following advancement in the Christian life, is as really and truly only a growth of life, or magical birth from the powers of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, upon the working will in the soul; as the plant, from its first stirring in the seed, to its last state, is only a growth from the powers of the sun, stars, and elements, upon the working will in the feed.

upon the working will in the feed.

Every thing that is outward in religion, whether it be men or things, planting or watering, is only for the fake of this inward birth; either to direct man to it, to help him to work in it, or warn him of that eternal death, which the will, working according to flesh and blood, must inherit as its own genuine fruit. And whoever fancies the Christian life to be any thing else than a birth growing up in God, till it comes to the perfection of the Divine Life, by the same way of a gradual growth, and in the same reality, as the finished flower has all

its perfection by way of a gradual growth from the feed; has not a fyllable in the Gospel, nor an instance in nature, to plead in excuse of his fanciful error.

For nothing worketh in all nature or grace, but what worketh as a birth, or magical growth of life. For nothing can come from the living God, but life; nor for any other end, but to manifest some kind or degree of life. There are no dead forms, or lifeless inventions, to be found, till you come to the mechanic works of mens hands, and the cobweb schemes of dead knowledge, brought forth by human reason. For reason is the old serpent called Subtlety, the first and the last grand deceiver of mankind; that takes them from the powerful workings of nature, to follow the shadows of empty sounds, till all is swallowed up either by final life or death, which will at last reap every thing in its own unchangeable barn.

Again; Faith, and Hope, and Love, and Desire towards God, are the only Gospel means of bringing forth the New Birth; and therefore all that the Gospel requires, is a magical working of the will.

For all these powers, whether of saith, hope, love, and desire towards God and the Divine Lise, are only so many different

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powers of the working of the will, and have all their efficacy, as so many parts of it; and only alter, raise, and bring forth a new life, because the working of the will is magical, and generates as it works, and unites with that which it willeth. And thus Christ, or the new Man in Christ Jesus, is formed in us, from a seed of Heaven, which is the will that can work towards God, till it becomes a godly birth, as the seed works towards the sun, till it is changed into the birth of a beauteous fragrant slower.

Again; Hence it is, namely, from this magic power of the working of the will, that our bleffed Lord speaks so often of the Omnipotence of Faith; viz. That all things are possible to him that believeth.—Whatsever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive.—If ye had faith but as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say to this tree, Be thou plucked up by the root; and to this mountain, Be thou cast into the sea; and it shall be done.—Thy faith hath saved thee.—According to thy faith, so be it done unto thee.

Hence all these truths plainly follow: First, That Faith, which is in itself only the working of the will, is the source of all power; and that all that is done in nature

ture,

ture, is done by it alone; and that therefore all nature standeth in a magic working of the will: for all things could not be possible to him that believeth, but because faith, or the working of the will, is the true source of all power in or over nature. Secondly, Here is a full demonstration of the high and powerful state, in which man was at first created; A lord over all this outward world, who could, by the working of his will, command the obedience of all things about him!

This was the dominion he had over all the creatures on the earth, in the sea, and in the air; not such a poor power as invented weapons, or the strength of his hands and seat, could help him to; but a power here mentioned, of standing still, and, by the faith or will of his mind, making every creature to come or go, just as the faithful disciple of Christ was, by his faith, to have power over every outward thing of this world.

Now all this high state of his first power, is undeniable from the words of our Saviour. For it is not to be supposed, that he would turn mens thoughts to any such powers, as to have all things obedient to their faith, or the working will of their minds, if this had not been man's first

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created

created state, or such powers as did then belong to it; for no man or creature can have any higher power, than that which

belongs to his first created state.

And therefore all Gospel Faith, however wonderful in its power, can only have fomewhat of that first powerful faith, which man had when he first came out of the hands of God. And faith now in a Redeemer, can only be the means of obtaining falvation, for this reason; because faith was then that original high power in man, which could have preserved him in his first perfection and glory of life. Thus, when Christ saith, Thy faith hath saved thee, it is the same thing as if he had said, Faith had always fuch power; that Faith was strength and glory of the First Man, that could have faved him from falling under the power of the stars and elements; that it was Faith alone which could and did put an end to his first paradifiacal glory, by turning its strength and defire into the life of this world. Again, when our Lord faith, According to thy faith, fo be it done unto thee; this was no new thing, or new operation in the power of faith, but was only a declaration of a truth as old as nature and creature, and was in reality fo much faid of the powerful faith of the First Man; and

and infallibly shows, that as now, so then, nothing was done to him in his fall, but that which was done according to the faith and working of his will. For this is God's immutable righteous procedure with man, that nothing but his own works can follow him; and that, from first to last, whether standing or falling, according to his faith, and working will, so must it be done unto him. And therefore man's faith and working will, was his divine power of living fuperior to, and independent of all the stars and elements of this world, in his own

angelic perfection of a Divine Life.

For if the revival of faith, in so small a degree, as to be compared to a grain of mustard-seed, could bring forth in man such a Divine Power over all the things of this world; is it not a fufficient proof of the high power of his first lost faith, which only thus coming again, as the smallest of seeds, vet comes with fuch mighty power over all outward nature, the flesh, and the Devil? And thus, all that is faid in the Gospel, of the power of faith, is, in the strictest truth, so much faid of the power and perfection of our first Father, over whom this earthly fystem had no power: but whether he stood, or fell, or was to rife again, all was, and is,

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and must be done, by his faith, or the

working of his will.

And thus also, you see, that all that was said of the nature and extent of the magic power of the will, is not only conformable to, but is the very spirit of the Gospel, and the whole written word of God. For from the first promise made to Adam, to the last written words of Scripture, man is only called and directed to the true exercise of these magic generating powers of the will; namely, to believe, to hope, to trust in God; to love, desire, and expect the renewal of a Divine Life from the goodness of God.

HUMANUS. Give me leave only to add, that in these words of our Saviour, According to thy faith, fo be it done unto thee, and other fuch-like fayings; he has not only opened the true nature and power of Faith, but has discovered more of the true philofophy of nature, than ever was told the world before. Faith is generally confidered as a speculative thing, as an affent of the mind to the credibility of things related. This may fometimes, as well in the Scriptures, as in any other books, be called Faith, as the same word may be used in various fenses. But the Faith in question, about which our Saviour speaks, and to which he afcribes fo much power, and which which alone can do a man any real good or harm, is quite of another nature: I fay, good or harm; because all that is good or bad proceeds from it, and carries its power, which way it will: as it can work all wonders, and overcome the world; so it alone has power over life and heaven in the soul, can drive them out, and set up the kingdom of hell and death instead of them.

Now this Faith may be thus understood; it is that power by which a man gives himfelf up to any thing, feeks, wills, adheres to, and unites with it, so that his life lives in it, and belongs to it. Now to whatever the soul gives itself up; whatever it hungereth after, delighteth in, and seeketh to be united with; there, and there only, is its Faith; that Faith which can work either life or death, and according to which Faith, every thing is, and must be done to man.

Now this Faith is not a matter of choice, fo that a man may live without it, if he pleases; but is effential to his life, and altogether inseparable from it. For whatever the life drives at, to whatever it is given up, there is its living and powerful Faith. Therefore, be a man given up to what he will, seeking, delighting, and acquiescing in whatever it be, temporal or eternal, whether it be Christianity, Idolatry, Deism, or Atheism;

this is a certain conclusion, that every man in the world is a man of Faith, lives by Faith, and that equally fo; because every man's life is equally given up to the feeking, delighting in, and uniting itself to, something or other; and therefore every man equally lives by Faith, and that in its highest degree. It matters not, whether a man delights and acquiesces in the philofophy of Epicurus, or Spinoza; whether he be given up to luxury and fenfuality, or to fyllogisms and definitions, to mysteries of Redemption, or mysteries of Atheism; he is neither more nor less a man of Faith for all this; but is equally under the power of Faith, whether it be divine, earthly, fenfual, or devilish. For which way soever the life of man tends, or drives; to whatever he gives himself up; there he is, and lives by Faith, and that in its highest degree; for no Faith can rife higher than this. Nor can a man's Faith be any-where, but where his life is, and to which it belongs; nor can he be faid to live to any thing, but by Faith. For Faith is as much the one working power of life, as thought is the one working power of the understanding; and the understanding of man may as casily proceed without being led by thought, as the life of man go on without being led by Faith; that is, without

without giving itself up to something, or other, with which it would be united, and to which it would belong, as its defired

good; which, as I said before, is the highest degree of the most living Faith.

The debate, therefore, set up by the Deists, about *Reason* and *Faith*, as two principles of life, the one appropriated to Christians, and the other to themselves, is founded on the groffest ignorance of both their natures; as great as that of supposing, that there are two principles of seeing and fmelling, viz. Reason and the Senses. And the Deift, who turns from all Faith, to have a life of Reason, proceeds as much according to nature, as if he was to leave it to Christians, to see and smell by their senses; but himself and brethren to see and smell by the power of Reason. For Reason is no more the power of life, than it is the power of the senses; it can no more enter into, mix, or co-operate with life, than with the senses; but must stand below them both. and follow them both, in the same degree of inability to alter, increase, or lessen the natural power of either of them, as the eye hath to alter the vegetation, or colour, or finell, of the plant on which it looks. For Reason, like the eye, is only an outward looker on; and can no more form, or model,

model, or alter the life of the foul, than it can alter the life and vegetation of the body. But this faying, According to thy Faith, so be it done unto thee, contains the unchangeable ground, and true philosophy of life, and the power of life, And this faying takes in every individual of human nature; and the Deist may as well think of turning death over to the Christians, and referving immortality for himfelf, as to think of being any thing else, either here or hereafter, but purely and folely that, which his Faith has brought to pass in him. He may, indeed, eafily enough keep himfelf free from all Christian Faith; but, whether he will or no, a Faith must do all in him, and for him, just in the same degree, as it does for the Christian. Let him make ever fo many declarations against the superstition and blindness of Faith; ever so many encomiums upon the beauty of axioms, fyllogisms, and deductions of Reason; his life is just as far from being a life of Reason, as the Christian's is, who declares only for a life of Faith. For as the eye and the nofe have just the same nature, office, and power, in a man, whether he be Deift, or Christian; and he cannot, as fuch, have either more or less from them, or be more or less helped by them; fo Reason and Faith have just the fame

fame nature, office, and power in a man, and are always in him, and will always do the fame for him, whether he be Christian or Deist. And was the Deist to change sides, he would be neither more nor less a man of Faith and Reason, than he was before; nor have got or lost any power either of Faith or Reason: he would only be under a divine, instead of an earthly and sensual Faith; and his Reason would not have changed its state, or office, or power, but only be the servant of a better master; that is, of a Divine Faith.

Now, was not Faith the power of life in every man, no man could live by Faith, nor could it be the principle or power of life in any man. But feeing every man, whether earthly or heavenly, is that which he is, by Faith; and Faith will and must have its work in every man; and he cannot live without it, or free from it; hence is the absolute necessity of the one right Faith in order to falvation, and the impossibility of any thing else to avail in the stead of it. Hence also it is, that Christianity applies not to the Reason of any man, because Reason is not the principle of life, or the former of it; but it calls the heart to a right Faith, because man is only lost and separate from God and Heaven, by his Faith

in the things and powers of this world. And therefore all falvation does, and only can, arise from a Faith turned to God; and also all damnation from Faith in the things of this world. And no man can turn either to God, or to this world, but by Faith; that is, by giving up himself either to the one, or the other; which is the bigbest act or power of Faith. For there is nothing that works either to life or death, in any man, but that to which he is given up, by Faith in it. And Reason never had, nor ever can have, or do, any thing else but one and the same under-work, or office, let Faith take which way it will.

The delusion of the Deist lies here: he refuses an assent to the history of the facts and doctrines of the Gospel; and this is his proof to himself that he lives by Reason, and that it is the real principle of his life. On the other hand, he that affents to the history of the facts and doctrines of the Gospel, is, by the Deift, reckoned to be a man of Gospel Faith, and that lives by it. But this is all mistake on both fides. For this affent on one fide, and diffent on the other, touches not the matter either of Reason or Faith. For both these persons, notwithstanding this difference of affenting, may not only be equally governed by Faith, but have strictly one and the the same saith: for if the things of this world have the heart of both of them, which very easily may be, then they have but one and the same Faith, and are equally governed by it; for they both equally live

by a Faith in this world.

The Deift, therefore, hath no other possible way of showing, that he is not as much a man of Faith, as any Christian can be; but by showing, that he has no will, no desire, no inclination of heart left in him; that his life drives no way, is given up to no one thing, as its end and good; but that Reason, without affection, carries him only from syllogism to syllogism, in quest of nothing. Then it is, that he may deem himself to be a man of Reason, but not till then; for if he has a heart that hath any inclination to be united with or belong to any thing, then he becomes a man of Faith; and he lives by faith in that to which he is given up, as much as any Christian does, who is given up to the mysteries of Christian Redemption.

I could not help faying thus much on this delution, in which I have been to long enfnared myfelf, and therefore have the utmost good will and earnestness to help others out of it. And, to this end, I shall add the following passages, taken from a book, where

this

this whole matter is justly said to be examined to the bottom. "We have no want of religion, but so far as we want to better our state in God; or so far as we are unpossified of God, or less possessed of "him than we might be, and our nature "requires. This is the true and only "ground of religion; viz. to alter our state of existence in God, and to have more of "the Divine Nature and perfections com-"municated to us. Nothing therefore is " our good in religion, but that which alters our state of existence in God for the " better; and puts us in possession of fome-"thing of God, or makes us partakers of "the Divine Nature, in fuch a manner and "degree as we wanted it. Every thing that is in life, has its degree of life in and " from God; it lives and moves and has its "being in God. This is as true of devils, " as of the highest and most perfect angels. "Therefore, all the happiness or misery of "all creatures confift only in this; viz. as "they are more or less possessed of God, or "as they differently partake of the Divine "Nature, or according to their different state " of existence in God. But if this be a "truth (and who can deny it?) then we " have the certainty of demonstration, that " nothing can be our good in religion, but

"that which communicates to us fomething of God, or the Divine Nature, or that which betters our state and manner of existence in God.

"For if devils are what they are, be-" cause of their state and manner of existence " in God; if bleffed angels are what they " are, because of their state, and manner of " existence in God; then it undeniably fol-"lows, that all that is betwixt angels and "devils, all beings, from the happiness of " the one, to the mifery of the other, must "and can have no other happiness or mi-"fery, but according to their flate and man"ner of existence in God, or according as
"they have more or less of the state of "angels, or the state of devils, in them. "Therefore nothing can be our good in re-"ligion, but that which alters our state and "manner of existence in God, and renders "us possessed of him in a different and " better manner.

"fpirits of darkness, all the systems of your "Religion of Reason that have been pub"lished, to let them know that they have
"the power of their own restoration and
happiness within themselves; that they
need seek to nothing, but their own na"tural reason and understanding, and the
"strength

"Now, if you was to fend to the fallen

firength and activity of their own powers; to raise them to all the happiness they are " capable of; fuch a religion would be fo " far from altering or mending their state of " existence in God, or doing them any good, "that it would add ftrength to all their chains; and the more firmly they be-" lieved and relied upon it, the more would "they be confirmed and fixed in their fepa-"ration from God. And yet, a religion "that must necessarily keep them in hell, "is the only religion that you will have to carry you to Heaven. May God deliver

" you from this error!

"Hence it fufficiently appears, that your " way of natural Reason, cannot be the way " of falvation; because the want of falvation " is nothing elfe, but the wanting to have "our state and manner of existence in God altered for the better, or to have some-"thing of God communicated to us, which "we want, and are capable of receiving. "But if this is, and must be, the nature of " falvation; then no religion can fave us, "or do us our proper good, or supply our proper want, but that which has power " to alter our state of existence in God, or " to communicate to us that of God, which "we want, and are capable of. " therefore, nothing but that same power of

"God, which created us, which gave us our frate and manner of existence in God, and communicated to us that which we possess in him, can redeem us, or help us to that state and manner of existence in him, which we have lost, and are in want of.

"There never could have been any dif-" pute about the possibility of faving our-" felves by our own natural faculties, had " not men lost all true knowledge both of "God and themselves. For this dispute " cannot happen, till men suppose God to " be fome outward being; that our relation "to him is fome outward relation; that " religion is an outward thing, that passes " between God and us, like terms of beha-"viour between man and man; that fin " hurts, and feparates us from God, only as "a misdemeanour hurts, and separates us "from our Prince; that an offended God "either gives or refuses pardon to us, as "an angry Prince does to his fubjects; and "that what he gives or forgives to us, is " fomething as distinct or different from "himfelf, as when a Prince, fitting upon "his throne, gives or forgives fomething " to an offender, that is an hundred miles " from him.

"Now all this is the fame total ignorance of God, what he is in himfelf, and what

"he is in relation to us, and the manner of his being our good, as when the old idola-"ters took men to be Gods. And yet nothing is more plain, than that your re-"ligion of Reason is wholly founded upon " all these gross and false notions of God. "You have not an argument in its defence, "but what supposes, that our relation to "God is an outward relation, like that of 45 fubjects to their Prince; and that what "we do to and for God, as our fervice to "him, is, and must be done, by our own " power, as that which we do to and for our "Prince, must be done by our own power. "And from these errors it is, that you " draw this false conclusion, that if our own " reason and natural power were not suf-" ficient to obtain for us all that we want, " and God requires of us; God must be less " good than a good earthly Prince, who re-"quires no more of us, than that which "we have a natural strength to do, or can do do by our own power. And yet all this is pure absurdity, and has all the grossness " of idolatry in it, as foon as you know, "that God is no outward or feparate being; "but that we are what we are, have what "we have, and do that which we can do, " because he has brought us to this state of " life, power, and existence, in bimfelf; " because

"because he has made us, so far as we are made, partakers or possessors of a life in " bim, and has communicated to us, such a " life as is in himfelf; or, in the words of " Scripture, because in him we live and move " and have our being, and consequently have "no life, motion, or being, out of him. "For from this state of our existence in "God, it necessarily follows; First, That, by the nature of our creation, we are " only put into a capacity of receiving good. "A creature, as fuch, can be in no other " state; it is as impossible for him to en-"rich himself, or communicate more good "to himself, as it was to create himself. "Secondly, That nothing but God can do us any good. Thirdly, That God himself " cannot do us any good, but by the com-"munication of himfelf, in some manner, "to us. Hence it is plain, that your re-"ligion of reason, which supposes that we "have natural powers, that can put us in possession of that which we want to be " possessed of in God; or, that we need no "more divine affiftance to recover what we " have loft of God, than to obtain a pardon "from a Prince; or, that God need com-" municate no more of himself to us in our " reconcilement to him, than a Prince com-" municates of himfelf to his pardoned fub-M 2 " ject;

" ject; has all the mistake, error, and ig-"norance of God, that is in idolatry, when "it takes God to be fomething that he is " not; and has all the false devotion that is " in idolatry, when it puts the same trust "in, and expects the same benefit from, its " own powers and faculties, which idolaters "did in and from their idols. Your Re-" ligion of Reason, therefore, which you " efteem as the modern refinement of the "human mind, and more excellent and ra-" tional than the faith and humility of the "Gospel, has all the dregs of the groffest " heathen idolatry in it; and has changed "nothing in idolatry, but the idol; and "only differs in fuch a degree of philosophy, as the religion of worshipping the fun, differs from the religion of worshiping an " onion.

"For as foon as it is known and confessed, that God is all in all; that in him we live, and move, and have our being; that we have nothing feparately, or at a distance, from him, but every thing in him; that we have no degree of being, nor any degree of good, but in him; that the Almighty can give us nothing, but that which is fomething of himself; nor any degree of amendment or salvation, but in fuch degree as he communicates fomething

"more of himself to us; as soon as this great immutable truth is known, then it is known with the utmost certainty, that to put our trust in the sun, or an onion, or our own reason, if not equally absurd, is yet equally idolatrous, and equally prejudicial to our salvation."

And now, Theophilus, if you please, you may proceed in the matter you was

upon.

THEOPHILUS. We have discoursed long enough for this time. Let silence, recollection, inward and outward retirement, have their work for a few days. They purify the heart; they weaken and disarm self; they strengthen the Spirit of Prayer; and help us not only to pray, but to find, to love, and live in God. Let us all desire such an interval as this; and then we shall be fitter to meet again for our mutual benefit. My friends, adieu.

† Demonstration of the gross and fundamental Errors of a late Book, intitled, A plain Account of the Sacrament, &c. p. 161, &c. &c.

The End of the Second DIALOGUE.

THE

THIRD DIALOGUE.

ACADEMICUS. IF you please, THEOPHI-LUS, go on, just where you left off at our last meeting. For this mystery seems to be at day-break with me; and the approach of its light leaves me no

power to be content without it.

THEOPHILUS. You have feen, that all nature begins and flands in a magic birth; and is only a large display of its working power in every kind of creature. You now want to see further into this mystery; how eternal nature begins; and how God, the first, hidden, imperceptible cause of all after-things, manifelts himself in the properties of a visible and working nature. Now I would, to the best of my power, gladly affift you in this matter, if I could find out a way of doing it, by opening in your heart a knowledge of God, of nature, and yourfelf, without helping you to a mere opinion, or increasing your thirst after ideal speculation. Tell me, therefore, what you propose

propose by the gratification of this desire; or what effect you expect from such know-ledge, as you here seek.

ACADEMICUS. All that I defire by it is. to strengthen and confirm the ground on which I ftand; that, feeing the true philosophy of religion, I may have nothing to fear from all that variety of attacks which now, more than ever, are made upon it by infidel Reason. I hope, therefore, it is no vain curiofity, to defire to enter into the depth of this mystery, since I only desire thereby strength to resist all the enemies of religion.

THEOPHILUS. All this is right, and very well; provided you do but know who, and what, are the great and powerful enemies of religion. But this, perhaps, you do not fo well apprehend, as you may imagine. Your own Reason, born of, bred in, and governed by your own flesh and blood, is the most powerful enemy of religion that you have to do with, and from whom you have the most

to fear.

The men of speculative Reason, whom you seem most to apprehend, are powerless enemies, that cannot strike at your religion with the strength of a straw. Did you but rightly fee what their power is, you would fee it as ridiculous, as that of a few water-

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engines trying to quench the fiery globe of the sun; for Reason stands in the same inability to touch the truth of religion, as the water-engine to affect the fun. Nay, its inability is much greater; for could the water, thrown from the engine, be made to reach the fun, it would have fome, though an infignificant effect upon it; but Reaton can no more affect the truth of religion, than nothing can affect something. If Reafon feems to have any power against religion, it is only where religion is become a dead form, has lost its true state, and is dwindled into opinion; and when this is the case, that religion stands only as a wellgrounded opinion, then indeed it is always liable to be shaken, either by having its own credibility leffened, or that of a contrary opinion increased. But when religion is that which it should be, not a notion or opinion, but a real life growing up in God, then Reason has just as much power to stop its courfe, as the barking dog to stop the course of the moon. For true and genuine religion is Nature, is Life, and the Working of Life; and therefore, where-ever it is, Reason has no more power over it, than over the roots that grow secretly in the earth, or the life that is working in the highest heavens. If, therefore, you are

afraid of Reason hurting your religion, it is a fign, that your religion is not yet as it should be, is not a felf-evident growth of nature and life within you, but has much of

mere opinion in it.

Observe the word felf-evident, for there lies the truth of the matter; for you have no more of the truth of religion, than what is felf-evident in you. A blind man may be rich in notions and opinions about the nature, power, and good of light; and in this case, one blind man may perplex another, and unsettle his notions; but when the light manifests itself, and is become felf-evident, then he is at once delivered from all uncertainty about it. Now religion is Light and Life; but Light and Life can only manifest themselves, and can no where be known, but where they are self-evident.

You can know nothing of God, of Nature, of Heaven, or Hell, or yourself, but so far as all these things are jest-evident in you. Neither could any of these things be of any concern to you, but because they can all of them be self-evident in you. For the bare history, or hearsay of any one thing, signifies no more to you, that the hearsay of any other thing. And if God and Heaven, Hell and the Devil, the world

and the flesh, were not all of them felf-evident in you, you could have no more good or hurt from any hearsay about them, than from the hearsay of pleasant gardens, and dismal prisons, in the world of the moon.

Let it be supposed, that your ingenious Reason should suggest to you, that there are no devils or hell, and therefore no occasion to believe that revelation which gives an account of them: in this case, do but turn to that which is fensible and self-evident in you, and then you must know, in the same certainty as you know yourfelf to be alive, that there is wrath, felf-torment, envy, malice, evilwill, pride, cruelty, revenge, &c. Now fay, if you please, there are no other devils but these, and that men have no other devils to refift; and then you will have faid truth enough, have owned devils enough, and enough confessed, that you are in the midst of them; that you are every-where tempted by them; and that flesh and blood is too weak to refift them, and therefore wants fome kind of Saviour, of fo contrary a nature, as has power to destroy these works of the devil in you.

Now this is the only knowledge that you can possibly have of an outward hell, and outward devils; and this knowledge is as

felf-evident in you as your own thoughts, and is as near to you as your own life. But to fee and know an outward hell, or outward devils, that are outward living creatures, can never be your own case, till all that is divine and human in you is extinguished; and then you will have knowledge enough, how hell is a place, and how the devils of rage, wrath, envy, and pride, &c. are living creatures.

Again, Let it be supposed, that your sceptic Reason had brought you into doubt about the being and providence of God in you: you have no occasion to consult the demonstrations which heathen philosophers, School-divines, Deists, or Atheists, have produced about it, from the existence of things; all concluding, as well Christians, as Deists and Atheists, that there must be some eternal first cause from which all has proceeded.

For what a God is this, that is only proved to be, because something now is, and therefore fomething must always have been, an infinite, eternal fomething, with infinite power to bring forth all that is come into being? What a God, I fay, is this, which the Arian, the Deift, and the Atheift, is as willing to own as the Christian; and which is as ferviceable to the cause of Arianism.

Deism,

Deism, Idolatry, and Atheism, as it is to Christianity? For the Atheist has his omnipotent, eternal, first cause, as well as all

the disputers for a God.

But now, if you turn from all these idle debates and demonstrations of Reason, to that which is sensible and self-evident in you. then you have a fensible self-evident proof of the true God of Life, and Light, and Love, and Goodneis, as manifest to you as your own life. For with the same felf-evident certainty, as you know that you think, and are alive, you know that there is Good-ness, Love, Benevolence, Meekness, Compasfion, Wisdom, Peace, Joy, &c. Now this is the Jelf-evident God, that forces himself to be known, and found, and felt, in every man, in the same certainty of self-evidence, as every man feels and finds his own thoughts and life. And this is the God, whose being and providence, thus felf-evident in us, call for our worship, and love, and adoration, and obedience to him: and this worship, and love, and adoration, and conformity to the Divine Goodness, is our true belief in, and fure knowledge of, the felf-evident God. And Atheism is not the denial of a first omnipotent cause, but is purely and folely nothing else but the disowning, forfaking, and renouncing the Goodnefs,

ness, Virtue, Benevolence, Meekness, &c. of the Divine Nature, that has made itself thus self-evident in us, as the true object of our worship, conformity, love, and adoration. This is the one true God, or the Deity of Goodness, Virtue, and Love, &c. the certainty of whose being and providence. opens itself to you in the self-evident sensibility of your own nature; and inspires his likeness, and love of his Goodness, into you. And as this is the only true knowledge that you can possibly have of God and the Divine Nature, fo it is a knowledge not to be debated, or leffened by any objections of Reason, but is as self-evident as your own life. But to find or know God in reality, by any outward proofs, or by any thing but by God himself made manifest and self-evident in you, will never be your case either here or hereafter. For neither God, nor heaven, nor hell, nor the devil, nor the world, nor the flesh, can be any otherwise knowable in you, or by you, but by their own existence and manifestation in you. And all pretended knowledge of any of these things, beyond or without this felf-evident sensibility of their birth within you, is only fuch knowledge of them, as the blind man hath of that light which never entered into him.

And

And as this is our only true knowledge, fo every man is, by his birth and nature, brought into a certain and felf-evident fenfibility of all these things. And if we bring ourselves by reasoning and dispute into an uncertainty about them, it is an uncertainty that we have created for ourfelves, and comes not from God and Nature. For God and Nature have made that which is our greatest concern, to be our greatest certainty; and to be known by us in the same self-evidence, as our own pain or pleafure is. For nothing is Religion, or the truth of Religion, nothing is good or bad to you, but that which is a felf-evident birth within you. So that if you call that only God, and Religion, and Goodness, which truly are so, and can only be known by their felf-evident powers and life in you, then you are in the Truth, and the Truth will make you free from all doubts; and you will no more fear or regard any thing, that talkative Reason can discourse against it, than against your own feeing, hearing, or fenible life. But if you turn from felf-evidence, to Reason and opinion, you turn from the Tree of Life, and you give yourself up to certain delusion.

Wonder not, therefore, my friend, that though the mystery under confideration contains the greatest of truths, yet I am un-

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willing to help you to reason and speculate upon it; for if you attempt to go surther in it, than felf-evidence leads you, you only go fo far out of it, or from it. For the end of this mystery, is not to furnish new or better matter for reason and opinion, but to bring man home to that fenfibility which is felfevident in himself, and to lead him only by felf-evident principles, to fee, and find, and feel the difference between true and false Religion, in the same degree of self-evident certainty, as he fees and feels the difference between fire and water. This, I fay, is the great intent of this mystery, to bring man into a sensibility of God and Nature, to know and feel, that good and evil, life and death, are a felf-evident growth and birth of nature in man, according as his will enters into, and works with that which is unchangeably good, or unchangeably evil, in the working of nature. Now as the workings of nature are unchangeable in their effects, and that which is naturally good or evil, must be always so; and seeing man's life standeth in nature, and must work with it, must have only that good or evil which is unchangeable in nature; and seeing his state in nature, whether good or evil, is, and can be, only that, which the fenfible, felf-evident powers of his

his own life manifest to him; then you see the fitness and necessity of your keeping steadily to that, which is felf-evident in you, as the very Tree of Life, the criterion of all that Truth and Goodness which belongs to you. Secondly, You see with what good Reason Jacob Behmen so often tells you, That all he has written, was only to help man to feek and find himself, to see and know his place and flate in nature, and how to co-operate with God and Nature in generating a birth of Heaven within himself. Thirdly, You may fee how you and I should abuse this blessed mystery, should we, instead of only and truly seeking and finding its birth within us, make it a matter of reafoning and opinion.

ACADEMICUS. I have neither power nor inclination to object to any thing that you have faid. But still I must desire you to assist me, in your own way, and such as you judge to be suitable to the intention of this mystery. I plainly see, that the whole ground of Religion lies in the knowledge of what God is in himself, as distinct from Nature; what Nature is in itself; what I have from God, and what I am in and from Nature; and how I am to work with it, as God himself is and worketh in Nature. For if this knowledge can be opened in me,

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then the why, and the how, of every myflery of Redemption must be seen to the bottom.

THEOPHILUS. By Nature are meant, all the working flirring properties of life, or all the various fensibilities which life is capable of finding and feeling in itself. And, therefore, you need only look at the working fensibilities of your own life, the several kinds and ways of feeling and finding your own state, to know, by a felf-evident certainty, what Nature is in itself. And thus also, in the same self-evident certainty, you may know, that Nature is not God. For as you find, that Nature is opened in you; that all its properties have their existence in you; and yet that none of these properties of life are their own happiness, or can make themselves to be happy, full of peace, delight, and joy, and free from every want; fo you have a full felf-evident proof, that God is not Nature, but intirely diftinct from, and superior to Nature; and that, as considered in himself, he is That which alone can make Nature happy, free from want, and full of all delightful fatisfaction. And thus you know, not from hearfay, but from a felf-evident certainty in yourfelf, that God, confidered as in himself, is the bappiness, the rest, the satisfaction, the joy, the sulfilling of of all the properties and fensibilities of Nature; and also that Nature, in itself, is that working life of various properties and fenfibilities, which want to be made happy, which reach after fomething that they are not, and have not, and which cannot be happy or fulfilled, till fomething of an higher nature than themselves be united with them; that is, the working of Nature must be in want, in pain, and dissatisfaction, till God (the bleffing and fulfilling of Nature) is manifested, found, and enjoyed in it.

Now suppose you knew no more of what God is in himself, distinct from Nature, and what Nature is as thus distinguished from God, than is already opened in you, you would know enough to be a key to all that which Facob Behmen speaks of God, and of Nature; and enough also to show you, how to co-operate with God and Nature, in bringing forth a New Birth of the Divine Life within you. For as foon as you know, that Nature in itself is only a working life of various fensibilities, which wants something distinct from itself, and higher than itself, to make it happy, then you have a felf-evident certainty of these following truths: First, That God, confidered as in himfelf, is the bleffing, the fatisfaction, the Heaven, and happiness, of all and every sensibility of Nature.

ture. Secondly, That therefore, as the Gofpel teaches, only the Word, the Light, the Son of God, or Jesus Christ, can redeem fallen Nature, restore it to its first state of blessedness in God. Thirdly, That therefore, as the Gospel teaches, you have but one thing to do, and that one thing absolutely necessary to be done; viz. to deny yourself; that is, to turn this fallen Nature from itself, from all its own wills and workings in the vanity of this life, to give up itself in faith in hunger and thirst after that Light, Word, Son, or Jesus Christ of God, who is the fulness, the satisfaction, the joy, and bleffedness, of all Nature; who alone can turn every working and fenfibility of Nature into a participation of heavenly satisfaction and joy. Now what can you desire, or need to know of God, of Nature, and the mystery of Christian Redemption, more than this? And yet all this is a self-evident knowledge, born within you as soon as you turn to it.

ACADEMICUS. O! Sir, you quite transport me with this short, easy, and yet sull explication of so great a matter, which has often perplexed me. But now I shall never be at a loss, how to understand the distinction between God and Nature, and also the absolute necessity of it; which, when rightly

rightly known, fets all the doctrines and mysteries of Christian Redemption upon such a ground, as cannot be removed. But still I must beg of you, to help me to the same felf-evidence of the birth and generation of the properties of nature, as they are fet forth by Jacob Behmen, especially of the Three first forms, which I perceive to be the ground of all; and yet their birth and generation, their union with, and distinction from, one another, I do not enough comprehend, as he sets them forth. Thus, the first form of Nature is said to be Desire; which is the ground and foundation of all things. This defire (the first property) he faith, is aftringing, drawing, shutting up, compressing, bardening, &c. Now all this is evident enough; for I have a fufficient fenfibility, that this is the nature of Defire; that, in its spiritual way, it attracts, draws, compresses, and would shut up, or inclose, &c. But then, it is immediately said, that the fecond property is attraction, drawing, fling, and motion, &c. Now if the first is attraction and drawing, how can the fecond be different from it, and yet be attraction and drawing?

THEOPHILUS. The Defire is not one property, but is in itself all the properties of Nature; it is the ground in which they all

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dwell, and the mother out of which they are all born: fo that all that is faid of the Three First Forms of Nature, is only fo much faid of Three Forms or Properties of the Defire. For the Defire is not the first property of Nature; but every property hath all that it hath in and from the Defire. The first property of the Desire, or that which is the peculiarity of its nature, as distinguished from the second, is, to compress, inclose, shut up, &c. whence cometh thickness, darkness, hardness, &c. But no fooner does the defire begin to compress, shut up, &c. but it brings forth its own greatest enemy, and the highest resistance to itself: for it cannot compress or thicken, but by drawing or attracting; but drawing and attracting is quite contrary to shutting up, or compressing; because drawing or attracting is motion, and every motion is contrary to shutting up or compressing together.

And thus your difficulty is removed: attraction or drawing is rightly ascribed to the Desire, and rightly called its Second Property, because it is born of it; and yet is directly contrary to that which is the Desire's first property or intention; viz. to compress,

to hold in stillness, &c.

Now as there two properties are two refiftances, not in two different things, but N 3 are

are one and the same thing in this contrariety in and to itself; as they are inseparable, generate each other, are equal in strength, and can neither of them overcome the other, so as to go one way, but each of them stops the other in the same manner; and feeing this Defire cannot cease to be these Two contrary things; viz. a holding-fast and moving-away, a shutting in and a going-out, both in the same degree of strength; neither able to flut up, nor to go out, nor able to cease from either; these two contrarieties become a whirling anguish in itself, and so bring forth a Third Property of Nature. And in these three properties lies the true ground of all fenfibility of life, and alfo of every created thing. Matter, motion, darkness, fire, and every natural power or quality of any thing, has its beginning from them. Confidered in themselves, they are the working powers of that great and strong creaturely life, which cannot be broken, because it begets itself, and every property is included in, and generates each other. It is a band or knot of life, that can never be loofed; nor is capable of annihilation, because it is a birth of eternal Nature, which is as unchangeable as God himself. And as it arises from no outward thing, but is generated in and from itfelf, its work is eternal, and can never be made to cease. For as one property has no power over the other, but that of *forcing* it to exist; as one property does not weary the other, but always gives strength to it; so there can be no cessation of their working, but they must do, as they do, to all eter-

nity.

Now the life of these Three Properties, is a life of Three contrary wills, equally strong and powerful against each other; and therefore is a life of the highest disquiet, torment, and anguish, full of the most horrible fenfibility. It is a life that can feel nothing but its own tearing contrariety that reigns within it. And this is the life of Nature separated from God; it is the life of hell, and the devils; and is that life of dark, raging distraction, which every living creature must be in, whose first properties of life are not foftened and quieted, either by the Light of God, or the Light of this world, dwelling and making peace in them. And he that will only feek to his reason, to cool the flame of these raging first properties of life, acts as wifely as he, whose house being on fire, would only have it extinguished, by reading a lecture upon the nature of water to it.

And now, Sir, you have feen plainly enough the birth, nature, and difference of N 4 these

these three first properties. But let it be supposed, that you have no feeling, or inward sensibility, of these Three Properties, in the manner they have been here described, according to Jacob Behmen; yet you have no Reason to be troubled at it, or put your brain upon the rack how to conceive it, or fear that you must want the benefit of this knowledge, till you have it as above described; for you have in yourself a most self-evident proof, that the thing is really so; and that Desire hath all that in it which he so deeply declares, from its first seed, or root.

For it is a thing felf-evident to you, that every defire, as fuch, is in itself a restless torment; that it has pain, disquiet, and anguish, in itself; and, as to itself, confists of nothing else. Now, whether you can, with faceb Behmen, divide this restless, angushing defire into its Three essential parts, of which it confists, matters not, as to the reality of the thing itself; for you have sensibility enough, that the defire is made up of pain and anguish, till the thing desired is obtained: and therefore you have all the certainty and benefit of this knowledge, and it serves the same end, as if you knew the ground of it, with the same exactness as he has set it forth.

You have yourfelf for a proof, that defire and pain begin together; and this is a full proof of what was faid, viz. that Defire begins with Two Properties that refift and strive against one another. Again, you have the same evidence in yourself, that the Defire, left to itself, that is, without the least glimpse of any possibility of having that which it desires, is a degree of hell, and quite intolerable to itself: and this is a self-evident proof of what was said, viz. that the third and last property of the Desire, is that whirling anguish, brought forth by the two sirst properties: for these three properties are the whole of the Defire; it has nothing more in it. And when your Defire cannot cease, and yet has nothing but itself, without the least mixture or feeling of hope in it; then you have a full felf-evidence of all that which the Defire is, in its three effential, inseparable properties, and that strictly according to the letter of Jacob Behmen.

Now all that is Nature, or natural Life within you, is only the working of Desire in this painful state; and that which can set this painful life at rest in you, is so much of God, or the Divine Nature, manifested in you, and changing your restless properties of life into peace and happiness. And as the

working

working properties of Desire are your natural life, so the same working properties are the life of eternal Nature; from whence, as out of the womb, your natural life is brought forth, and hath neither more nor less in it than that which is in eternal nature.

And if the working properties, which constitute the life of eternal Nature, could be supposed to be without God in them, eternal Nature would be a mere eternal Hell: but as the eternal Desire, with all its working properties, is brought forth by the magic power of the Divine Will, only for this end, that the holy Deity may manifest a Heaven of Glory in them; so eternal Nature always was, and always must be, a kingdom of Heaven, or the unchangeable manifestation of the invisible God in an outward sensibility of life, happiness, glory, and majesty.

ACADEMICUS. I am fully satisfied as to this point; and all that you have said, has the evidence of light at noon-day. And I hope you will now go on in the birth of the four remaining properties; and show me, in the same degree of evidence, how these three properties bring forth the sour following ones, which turn Nature into a

kingdom of Heaven.

THEOPHILUS.

Theophilus. These three properties of Nature, cannot bring forth the sour following ones. They can bring forth nothing but themselves to all eternity; nor can ever be any thing else in themselves, but what they were at first. Nature can rise no higher than this painful state; and its painful working contrariety must always be the ground of all life, and all sensibility of life. For if (1.) This shutting-up, or compressing; and (2.) This resistance to it; and (3.) This whirling arising from both, was ever to cease, there life, and all sensibility, must cease with them; and therefore these three properties must always do as they do, as the only possible ground of every kind and degree of every creaturely life, both in heaven, and on earth.

But if life is to be happy, fomething else must come into them, not to destroy their natural working, but to make every contrariety in them a strife of joy and delightful sensibilities. Thus, (1.) Compressing, or shutting-up, must find itself only to compress and keep in light and love; (2.) The attraction or drawing-motion, must find itself to be the drawing and motion of love; and, (3.) The whirling anguish must whirl still, but as a transport of joy, unavoidably brought forth from the strife of love

in the two properties of which it is born, And thus Nature remains in its full strength; it compresses, it attracts, and it whirls, as it did at first; and nothing is lost, or taken from it, but its hatred, wrath, and mifery. Now here you are to observe, that every thing or creature, either in heaven, hell, or this world, hath its substance, or all that is fubstantially in it, folely from these three first properties of Nature. The creaturely fubstance of an angel, a devil, or a dead flint, all stand in these three first forms of Nature. And all the difference betwixt high and low, spiritual and material, in the creatures, arises from their different participation of the four following forms of Nature. But the four following forms cannot exist, or manifest themselves, but in the three first; and therefore the three first are, and must be, as well in the highest as in the lowest of creatures: they are the first something, or substantiality of Nature, in which the Light, and Love, and Spirit of God could manifest itself; for Spirit cannot work without fomething to work in and upon, and in which it may be found; nor could Light shine, unless there was fomething in Nature thicker than itself, to receive and reflect it: and therefore, thicknefs or darkness is, and must be, as eternal

as the vifible or shining light. Darkness is fo far from being a mere negation, or only an absence of the light, that it is the first and only substance, and the ground of all the possible substantiality in Nature, and the substantial manifestor of light itself, which could have no visibility, shine, or colour, but in, and through, and by the fubftantiality of darkness or thickness. This darkness, thickness, or substantiality, is not co-existent with, or independent of God, but is the compressing, astringing, thickening work of the first property of the Desire; which Defire comes eternally from God, only as a magic birth from the will of the Deity, which willeth to come out of its hiddenness, into an outward visibility of a working life. And therefore the Desire is the beginning of Nature; it compresses and thickens. But what does it compress and thicken? Why, nothing but itself; viz. its own three properties. And these three properties thus brought forth, tied and bound in one another, are, from eternity to eternity, all the fubstantiality and thickness, that is or ever can be in Nature, or any creature, from the highest to the lowest. And they are thus brought forth, in this indissolvable band in and by the Desire, that the invisible light and life of the hidden Deity Deity may have its fomething to move and thine in; his hidden Spirit have fomething to work and manifest itself in; his hidden Love have fomething into which it may give itself; and his hidden Life have something in which it can open itself in a variety of births of life. And this something is the working compressing Defire, which includes in itself, (1.) A continual thickening, which is darkness and substantiality; (2.) Motion or relistance to this thickening, which is the ground of all fenfibility; and, (3.) A restless state of whirling from these two properties, which is the very nature and power of life. And thus these three properties of the Desire, are that *sufficient something*, in which the Deity, by entering into it, can manifest his hidden power in all the substances and working properties of Nature, by turning them all, in their different workings, into an endless variety of delightful forms and sensibilities of the creaturely life.

Now this first thickness, darkness, or substantiality, brought forth in the Desire, though it is not matter, as matter is seen and found in this world; yet these two things must be affirmed of it: First, That it stands in the same place, answers the same ends, and is distinguished from Light and Spirit in

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the eternal world, just as matter in this world stands distinguished from the light and spirit of this world. Secondly, That all the darkness, thickness, and matter of every kind in this world, is nothing else in itself, but the first thickness, darkness, and substantiality in the Defire, brought down by various steps into fuch kinds of materiality as are here to be feen. Look at what kind of materiality you will in this world; it is, in its whole nature, nothing else but the darkness or thickness of the eternal world, brought into a further degree of thickness and compression. And now we are come to see the true ground, (1.) How the angels could destroy their kingdom, or lose all the light and happiness of Heaven in it; and, (2.) How also, their wasted, spoiled, darkened habitation in the divided properties of Nature, could be turned, and created by God, as it is, into this new form of a material world.

The first three properties of Nature were never to have been seen or known, as they are in themselves, by any creature; their thickness, strife, and darkness, were brought forth by God, in union with the light, and glory, and majesty of Heaven; and only for this end, that the holy Deity might be made manifest in them. And therefore their

own Nature, as they are in themselves, without God in them, could only then be first known, when the Angels turned their Defire backwards, to fearch and find the ground and original of life; which could not be found, till these properties were found, in which the original ground of life lay hid. This turning of their Defire into the origin of life, was their whole turning from the Light of God; and therefore they found themselves where they had turned their Desire; that is, in the centre of Nature; viz. in the first propeties of Nature, the dark centre or ground of life, which never should have been known or manifest to any creature. For, by the centre of Nature, or the dark centre, you are always to understand these three first properties; which, when without or feparate from the Light and Goodness of the Deity in them, are in themselves only the thickness, and rage, and darkness, of an omnipotent compressing, an omnipotent resistance to it, and an omnipotent whirling from these two omnipotent contrarieties. I call them all omnipotent, because they cannot be stopped, but do all that they would; and though they are contrary to one another, yet each of them gives strength to the other; fo that the omnipotence of the one, is the omnipotence of the other. And this

is the boundless, incessant, strong rage, dark-ness, and strife, of the hellish life; which only is that, which these three properties of Nature, when left to themselves, can feel or find. Now the Angels, which turned their Defire into this centre of Nature, fell into the life and working power of these three properties; they felt nothing else in themselves, but these properties; they had no other will or power of working, but as these properties worked; and therefore, as living and active creatures, they could only live, and act, and co-operate, or unite with that ground of Nature without them, which was the fame and one with their own Nature; and therefore, all that they could do, was to stir up, awaken, call forth, and act with that thickness and darkness, and strife, that was hidden in Nature, just as the toad, in a fine garden, only fucks the poison that is hid in a good herb. So the fallen Angels, though in Heaven, having only the centre of Nature in themselves, could only find and work with that centre and root of darkness, on which the heavenly glory stood. But from this power which they had of working in the centre of Nature, came forth a dark wrathful fubstantiality, separated from the light and glory of the holy Deity; and thus a new kind of substantiality appeared in their kingdom; 0

kingdom; and their outward habitation was like their inward life, viz. a manifestation of Nature fallen from God. And here now, you clearly see, how the first thickness or compression of the first property of Nature, which was only the hidden fubstantiality of the light and glory of Heaven, came into a more outward state, and made its first approach or step towards matter, as you now fee it. For there was now a thickness, a darkness, and bardness, which never had been before; for the light being loft, then the first property of Nature lost its beatified state of meekness, transparency, and spiritual fluidity, and became ftiff, rigid, dark, and hard; and this, as I faid, was its first step or descent towards the hardness and darkness of the matter of this world, till it came to be earth and flones, by the creating power of God. And thus it came to pass, as *Mojes* speaks, that darknefs was upon the face of the deep. A state, that had no posfibility of existence, till the sin of Angels had manifested the hidden centre of Nature, in the working of its three properties, without the Light of God in them.

Now as a new thickness of darkness, hardness, or substantiality, was manifested by the strong working powers of the Angels in the centre, or the first properties of fallen

Nature:

Naure; so God, to manifest his Wisdom and Goodness towards this fallen Nature. took all these properties in their own working way; and made them, in their own way of working, to stop and overcome the evil that was brought forth by them. For the will of God joining with the wrathful astringency of the first compressing property of Nature, became the Divine Fiat, which increased this compacting property to such a degree, as created or compacted the darkened fubstantiality into a globe of earth and stones. And this same Divine Fiat, or creating power, which coagulated the grossness into earth and stones, compressed or coagulated all that was substantial, or belonged to substantiality, through their whole kingdom, as well the heavenly as the earthly part of it; fo that all their kingdom, as to its substantiality, lost its spirituality, and entered into a new created or compacted state of thickness, as well the spoiled, as the unspoiled part of their kingdom. And as soon as this was done, the Angels loft all their power in it, and over it. They could kindle no more wrath in its heavenly part, nor make any use of that which they had spoiled, because all was shut up together in this new compaction, with which the spirituality of their nature could have no communication. And fo they were left prifoners in their own chains

chains of darkness, unable to stir up wrath any where but in themselves. All this was done in the first day of the creation, when the Fiat of God compressed or created their whole kingdom into a Heaven and earth. Hence it is, viz. from a compaction of their whole kingdom into a new-created Heaven and earth; that all things in this world, all its elements and stars, are a mixture of good and evil, have fomething of the goodness of Heaven, and something of the wrath and evil of Hell, in them. Hence is the great variety of metallic ores and precious stones in the earth; the good and bad qualities in fire, air, and water. because the Divine Fiat, or compacting power, came at once in the utmost swiftness upon their whole kingdom, as the good and evil stood in strife against each other, and compressed all into a state of cessation and conjunction with one another, as in the prison of this new-created materiality. And thus the heavenly and hellish part of their kingdom, light and darkness, fluidity and hardness, meekness and wrath, good and evil, were all shut up together in the same fudden compaction; in which they lay, as in a state of death, till the Divine Fiat should awaken a life in it.

Now the three first properties of nature, the first, a shutting up; the second, a running

ning out; and the third, a whirling; were by the Divine Fiat, in the three first days of the creation, become the ground of an earthly, a watery, and airy materiality, all according to the working nature of the three properties; and all of them having fomething of an heavenly Nature shut up in them, which wanted to be delivered from its bondage. Hence this threefold materiality of earth materials and air heavenly. its bondage. Hence this threefold materiality of earth, water, and air, became a fubject fit for the birth of the fourth property of Nature. And therefore, on the fourth day of the creation, the Divine Fiat kindled in this anguishing materiality, out of that very fire and light that was compacted and hid in it, the fourth property of Nature (the eternal fire) as a globe of fire and light, which was to stand as an outbirth of the eternal fire, in the midst of this new-created materiality, and become this new-created materiality, and become the opener of all the astral life and light in this world. And as the eternal fire, the fourth property of eternal Nature, is not a moveable thing that can change its place, but must be always in the place of its birth, standing for ever, as a birth, in the midst of the seven properties, for ever changing the three sirst properties of Nature into the three last properties of the kingdom of Heaven; so the sun, the true out-birth of the eternal fire, and having the same birth and office in this material world, as the eternal fire hath in eternal Nature, is not, cannot be, a moveable thing, or be in any other place in this world, than where it is; but is, and must be, the centre or heart of this whole fustem, ever separating the three first properties of this material world, from the three that follow, and ever changing the three first forms of material wrath, into the three following forms of terrestrial life, light, and all delightful fenfibilities; in strict conformity to that, which the eternal fire does in eternal Nature, changing the root, or first properties of Nature, into a kingdom of God, and heavenly glory. For the fun is not a body of fire brought into the place where it is; but the kindled place is its body and birth; and therefore it is as immoveable as place is, and must be as it is; viz. a place giving forth fire and light till all material Nature is diffolyed. The place is kindled, not by any foreign fire, but thus: in the first compaction of the whole angelic kingdom into this new materiality, the good and bad part, that is, the spoiled and unspoiled substantiality of their whole kingdom, was that up in this new compression or materiality, in one and the same state of death. Secondly, In the beginning of the creation, God

God faid, Let there be light, and there was light; not a shining light, for that came first from the birth of the fun; but a power or virtue of heavenly light, not yet in a visible, material shine, but as an uncreated power of light, entering into this whole materiality, to stir up, and awaken the good part of the heavenly substantiality, that was shut up in the compaction of this new materiality.

Without these two things, material Nature must have continued in its darkness, and no fourth form of fire could ever have come forth in it. But from these two things, viz. the heavenly substantiality, stirred up by the power of light entering into it, the three first properties of darkness were brought into a mere anguishing state; from whence, by the Divine Fiat, the fourth form of material Nature kindled itself, as a fire, and broke forth in the place of the fun, and must be ever burning and flaming in the midst of the material fystem; because it is born of the three first properties of darkness, and brings forth the three last properties of light, and life, and the joy of Nature; and there-fore must always be in the midst of the fix properties of Nature, itself making the number to be seven. And thus the sun, as the fourth form of Nature, must always stand in the midst of the whole material system: and

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this proved, not as Copernicus has proved it, from reasonable conjectures, and outward arguments, but from the internal Nature of its birth, the first root from which it proceeds, and the absolute impossibility of its being otherwise. And thus it is, that the truth and depth of Nature is opened by the Spirit of God, in the mystery made known to our illiterate shoemaker. And thus you have a short sketch, how this world came to be as it is. It is descended as an outbirth of the eternal world, and all the feven properties of eternal Nature work in it, as they work in eternity; and the eternity is manifested in the temporary working of a new world, which is only to stand in this state of thickness or compaction for a time, till the goodness of God towards fallen Nature has been fufficiently manifested thereby.

For as this material fystem of things may, in a good sense, be said to be an unnatural state, occasioned by the disorders which the sall of angels brought into Nature; and as it had no beginning, but from the will of God, commanding the first property of Nature to coagulate and compress their disordered kingdom into a new thickness or materiality, only as a remedy, to stop, remove, and overcome the evil in Nature; so when this remedy shall have had its trial, and the

will of God shall no longer will this compressing together; then all that has been brought together by it, must fall back again into its first eternity. And then, without any possibility of being otherwise, every birth in this world, that belongs to the root or centre of Nature, and has worked with it, must fall down into that eternal abyse of darkness, on which the light of God for ever stands, unknown to it. And every life that is born of Heaven, and has worked with it, must ascend into the kingdom of God, or abyse of divine glory and majesty.

O ACADEMICUS! Look now (whilft these thoughts are alive in you) at worldly greatness, fleshly wisdom, and earthly schemes of happiness; and tell me, if you can, what a nothingness, what a folly and delufion, there is in them? Look again at the Apostle's Pilgrim, abstaining from worldly lusts; defiring to know nothing but Christ, and him crucified; living in the Spirit of Prayer, and thirst after God; striving in every thing after the fullest conformity to the tempers, spirit, life, and behaviour of Christ in this world; and then tell me, whether Heaven and Earth, God and Nature, and all that is great, and wife, and happy, does not call upon you to be this Pilgrim. Academicus.

ACADEMICUS. Truly, Sir, I enough fee. that all worldly wisdom, and ambitious views of a glory of life in the things and concerns of this world, are no better than vain attempts to be bleffed and happy from the ruins of the angelic kingdom. For this world is only a thickness and materiality of the bestial life, built upon the ground of Hell; that is, upon the first properties of fallen Nature, brought into a harder, more compacted state of existence than they have in Hell, and kindled into an aftral, terrestrial, bestial life, by the power of the sun. bestial life, therefore, is the highest good and happiness in it; and the creatures of this world have nothing that they feek for further in it. But man being not created for it, but by fin fallen into it, is the only creature that makes an unnatural use of it; and seeks for that in it, and by it, which cannot be found in it. Man, having been wife, great, and happy in his creation, though they are all lost, has yet some remaining sensibility of them, though fallen into a world, that cannot help him to them. Hence it is, that he would be wife, and great, and happy in a world, that has no happiness but for beafts; and can only help man to know, that he is poor and miterable, and banished from his true native country.

But,

But, instead of learning this one lesson of Truth, from the world he is in, which is all the wisdom, greatness, and happiness, that can be had from it; he gives himself up to a wisdom that is foolishness, a greatness that is all meanness, and a happiness that begins and ends in torment and delufion. Would you fee all his greatness, wisdom, and happiness united, the sum total of earthly glory? It is, when he has in his cap the feathers of fome birds, wears a painted ribband and laced cloaths, is called by fome new name, and drawn from place to place by a number of beafts. Now, poor, and mean, and unnatural, as this fiction of earthly glory is, yet this is the powerful idol, that carries all before it! that destroys all fense of goodness, and Divine Virtue! and keeps the heart of man fo earnestly devoted to it, that he has no fense of the eternity that is in him; that eternity brought him forth, and eternity will take him again!

THEOPHILUS. It is true, ACADEMICUS, that the highest good of this world is its bestial life; and therefore it has no more, or other happiness for a man, than for a beast; can give no more to one, than to the other, viz. food and raiment; with which the bestial life in man ought to be content,

as well as in the beast. But seeing man, in spite of the nature of things, will have an earthly glory of life; thence it is, that the wisdom of this world is, and must be. foolishness with God; and will be foolishness with man, as foon as he gets but a moderate knowledge of himself. But give me leave just to observe, that though this material world has no higher happiness than the bestial life, yet God had much higher ends in creating it. For though the dark wrathful properties of fallen Nature could only, in their compaction, be made the ground of a vegetable and bestial life; yet you are to observe, that in the creation of this word, viz. in the compaction of the whole engelic kingdom, the unspoiled heavenly part thereof was shut up with that, in which the wrath was kindled: and that for these two great ends; First, That, by this compaction, it might be taken out of the power of the evil angels, that they might not go on in kindling wrath in it. Secondly, That this referved good part of their kingdom, might be the foundation and ground of an heavenly paradifiacal life, and a new host of heavenly creatures, instead of the fallen angels. Now, to do this, God created an human angel, who was to call for the paradiffacal life out of the compacted heavenly fubstantiality:

fubstantiality; as the fun opened a vegetable bestial life, out of the gross substantiality of the material world.

God breathed the Triune Spirit of the holy Deity into a body taken out of the earth, that is, into a body of that beavenly fubstantiality, that was shut up in the earth, as well as in every other part of this material system; and therefore his body is rightly said to be taken or formed out of the earth, because it was formed of that substantiality which was shut up in the earth.

But when his wandering eye had raifed a longing defire to know what the earthly life was in its good and evil, and took the certain means of knowing it; then, as his foul loft the Light and Spirit of God, so it loft also that heavenly luminous body, in which the Light and Spirit of God could dwell, as it dwelleth in Heaven. And when this heavenly luminous corporeity was loft, and shut up again in that earthly bondage and compaction in which it lay, before it was his body; then the poor fallen foul was only cloathed with the gross corruptibility of bestial flesh and blood. You are to understand this matter thus: when his body was formed out of that heavenly fubstantiality, that was in the compaction of the earth, it was not intirely separated from all earthly materiality

(because

(because he was to have a body of this world, as well as of the heavenly world) but its flate in the earthly materiality was intirely changed; it was till then shut up in the earthly compaction, but now it is called out of that earthly death into a state of life; it is fet free from the power of the earth, in a fuperiority over it, to be its happiness, and open its own glory in it, and through it.

And thus you fee the possibility, the truth, and the manner of the thing; how his heavenly body was taken out of the earth at his creation, fet in freedom from it, and in a living superiority over it; how, at the fall, it was swallowed up, or compacted again in its own first earth; viz. the earthly body, or materiality of Adam: for as it was not separated from this earthly materiality, but only brought to life in it, and superiority over it; so when the divine Light, which was the life of this body, was loft, it then fell again into a state of death in that gross materiality, under which it lay before. And thus in the strictest truth, the body of Adam returned again to that very earth, or dust, from whence it was taken.

Now, when this happened, the fallen Angels entered again into fome power in their loft Eingdom. There was then fome-

thing

thing found, with which they could work, and join their own power. For as the foul of man had lost the Light and Spirit of Heaven, so the same dark centre of Nature, or the three first wrathful properties, were opened in it, as are opened in the fallen Angels. And thus they got entrance into the awakened hell in man, and can work in it. For as often as man stirred, followed, or worked with his will according to these properties, the devil could enter into, and work with him; and so the first son of fallen man was made a murderer. And hence it is, that sin and wickedness have known no bounds; it is because it is the joint work of fallen angels, and fallen man.

Stay a while, Sir, in view of these Truths: here you see the seat and ground, the birth and growth, of all sin and evil; it lies in these three dark, selfish, self-willed, wrathful, hellish properties of the sallen soul. This is the dark centre of Nature, in which the devils have all their own power in themselves, and all their power in you; and till you resist this hell within you, sill you live in contrariety to it, the devils will not see from you.

Here also you see, in a self-evident light, the deep ground, and absolute necessity, of that one Redemption, which is called, and is, the meekness and heavenly blood of the lamb of God. For these words in their true ground, mean only the changing of the three first dark wrathful properties of fallen Nature, into the three last properties of the heavenly Life, Light, and Love, which is the Life of God restored to the soul, or the Light, and Spirit, or Word of God, born again in it. Let me only add this one word: turn from wrath of every kind, as you would flee from the most horrid devil; for it is his, it is he, and his strength in you. Whether you look at rage and anger in a tempest, a beast, or a man, it is but one and the same thing, from one and the fame cause; and therefore your own wrath is to be turned from, as the same with that of hell; and which has its birth and strength from that hell or centre of Nature, which the fall of angels hath made known; and which only worketh thus differently, whether it be in a man, a beaft, or the elements of this world. And this must be, till the centre of Nature is again in its place of hiddenness, by being wholly overcome by Heaven. Embrace therefore every meeknets of love and humility, with the fame eagerness as you would fall down at the feet of Jesus Christ; for it is his, it is he, and his power of falvation in you. Enter into no strife

ftrife or felf-defence against any one, that either reproaches you, or your doctrine: but remember, that if you are to join with *Christ* in doing good, your fword of natural wrath must be locked up in its own sheath; no weapons of flesh are to be used; but you must work only in the meekness, the fweetness, the humility, the love and patience of the Lamb of God, who, as fuch, is the only doer of good, the only overcomer of wrath, and the one Redemption of fallen Nature. If you are reproached as an enthusiast, do not take comfort in thinking, that it is the truth of your own piety, or the want of it in others, that gives occasion to the charge; for though both of these should happen to be the case, yet they are not proper reflections for you; and if you take your peace from them, it is not the peace of God in you: but as in good report, you are to be as though you heard it not, afcribing nothing to yourfelf from it; fo in evil report, felf is just as much to be forgotten; and both of them are to be used, only as an occasion to generate humility, meekness, love, and the Spirit of the Lamb of God, both in yourfelf, and all that speak either well or ill of you. For this is the will and working of heaven; it has but one will, and one work; and that is, to change

change all the wrath, evil, and diforder of Nature, into a kingdom of God. And therefore he that would be a fervant of God, and work with heaven, must will all that he willeth, do all that he doth, and bear all that he beareth, in that one spirit, and one will, with which heaven ruleth over all the earth.

You rejoice to think, that you know the true ground of your Redemption; how heaven comes again into the fallen foul, when that property of light and love, which is called the *fifth property* of Nature, is generated in it. It is indeed a bleffed knowledge; but its bleffedness is only then yours, when yourful are this fith property. when yourself are this fifth property; that is, when your life is a life of this fifth property; when, whatever you do, where-ever you go, or whatever you meet, you only do as this fifth property doth, give nothing but that which it giveth, viz. its gentle light and love to every man, and every thing, whether it be good or bad. For this property hath nothing else to give, and yet is always giving; its nature is, to communicate and impart itself, not here or there, but always and every-where; it has no other will. When, therefore, this property (the Christ of God, the Life of Heaven) is born in you, friend and foe will have the tame from

from you; you will have lost all resentment; you will love your enemies, bless them that curse you, pray for them that despitefully use you; and have but one will towards every man, and that is, that light and love may do that for him, which

they have done for you.

Academicus. O Theophilus! you have given me more than I know how to contain; and yet have increased my thirst after more still. You have so touched the cord of love within me, that all my nature stands in a trembling defire after it; I would fain feel nothing else but the gentle godlike power of love, living in my heart. Pray therefore, of all things, help me to understand how the fire, the fourth property of Nature, is born; and how it turns the three first wrathful forms into the three following forms of heavenly joy, triumph, and happiness; the first of which three forms, is this fifth of light and love: therefore, help me here, I beseech you.

THEOPHILUS. What a therefore have you here drawn? That therefore, of all things, I must needs help you to an opinion, or notional knowledge, how the fire is bosn, and how it turns Nature into a kingdom of God. For was I to join with you in forming notions of this how, I should only help you to P 2

lofe all, by being content with the shadow, instead of the substance.

You say, that your Nature stands in a trembling defire after the birth of this light and love: if so, you stand in the very place of its birth, and must stand there till it is born in you. It can be born no-where elfe, nor in any other manner; and all that Jacob Behmen has written, is only to direct and bring you to this place of its birth. He himself has given you all the hearsay knowledge that you can have of it; for he can give you no more from the plainest words. And therefore, to help any one to work with his brain for clear notions, and rational conceptions, of what he has written, is helping him to do and be that, which all his works, from the beginning to the end, absolutely declare against, as contrary to the whole nature and end of them. speak, as he saith, with the sound of a trumpet; and chiefly to awaken man out of the dream and death of rational, notional, and hearfay knowledge; and to show him, that his own inward hunger and thirst after God, is that alone which can and must open the fountain of light and Divine Knowledge in him.

But to speak a word or two of the fire, whose birth you want to know. You know

already,

already, better than any words can tell you, from a felf-evident knowledge, that Nature is in you; that it is not God, but is that which wants God, or its true good; and must be an emptiness, a pain, and want, till God is manifested in it. If you ask, Why Nature is only a state of want and disquiet, and unable to be content with itself? It is because the eternal, uncreated, incomprehensible light, which no creature can enter into, is that which gave birth to all Nature, and from whence all Nature hath its hungering, and state of want. For Nature had never come into being, but that the eternal incomprehensible Light longed to be manifested in an unspoken life of Nature and creatures, and in a visibility and splendour of glory: therefore, as Nature came forth from this first longing of the light to be manifested in it, so nature is in itself only a want and hungering, which the light alone has raised, and can only satisfy.

Now from this longing on both fides, Nature wanting God, and God defiring to be manifested in Nature, the union of both is effected; which is the birth of that eternal fire, or fourth form of Nature, which is always burning in the same degree, that is, always doing the same thing, viz. always overcoming and shutting up the three

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first

first forms of Nature, and making them to be the hidden root and centre of Nature; and always bringing forth out of them the three following properties of light and love, and every joyful fenfibility of life; that is, changing Nature into a kingdom of heaven. Now that which makes this change in the properties of Nature, is, and is rightly called, Fire, in the strictest literal meaning of the word; because all that we can conceive as fire in this world, hath its whole nature, power, and existence, from it. Not only the fire of life in animals and vegetables, but the fire in the kitchen, and the candle, is each of them kindled as it is kindled, and doth all that it doth, from this fourth property, or fire of eternal Nature. The thickness and darkness in the wood, and the candle, have fire kindled in them, and light from that fire, in no other way, than as the fourth property is a fire from the thickness and darkness of Nature, kindled by the Light of God entering into union with it. Had the wood, and the candle, no water or oil in them, neither of them could give forth fire and light. Now water and oil have the properties of light in them: when therefore the properties of Nature in the wood, and the candle, are put into strife, and begin to work

work in blackness and darkness (which is the beginning of every fire), they by this strife open an entrance for the properties of light in the water, and the oil, to mix and unite with them; and by this union of darkness and light, that fire is kindled, which turns the darkness of the wood and candle into a shining and light. And thus does every fire kindled in this world, bear an infallible witness to the kindling, the nature, and power, of that eternal fire, which, kindled by the oil of Divine Light, changes the first dark properties of Nature into the light and majesty of heaven. Now what would you know more of fire, or its birth. than that it is, and only can be, kindled by the Light of God entering into, and uniting with, the first properties of Nature in the foul? Leave off, therefore, all working with your reason in the way of notions; empty your heart of all vain fatisfactions in earthly things; that so the first properties of Nature in your foul, finding their milery, and want of God, may make you to be all hunger, and faith, and defire of him. And then the fire must kindle, nothing can hinder it; God will then infallibly come as a fire and light into your foul, changing all the wanting, empty, restless properties of your natural life, into the sweetness of a New Birth

of rest and peace in him.

For nothing works either in God, or Nature, or creature, but defire. And as God created angels and men out of eternal Nature, only through a longing defire of manifesting his own goodness and happiness in them; so every angel and man must find God, as a life of happiness and goodness in him, as soon as Nature, either in angel or man, is become a hunger after God. For hunger does all in all worlds, and finds all that it wants, and hungers after. Every thing had its beginning in it, and from it; and every thing is led by it to all its happiness.

ACADEMICUS. I am quite fatisfied in all my demands, and will ask for no more help, as to the use I am to make of our Author's writings. Only tell me when they will all come forth in a new edition, or which will be published first; for I want several of

them, which I could never get.

THEOPHILUS. If you have but two or three of his books, it is enough; for every one of them has all in it that you need be taught, and fufficiently opens the ground of the whole mystery of the Christian Redemption. He himself thought his books to be too numerous; and expressed his wish,

that they were all reduced into one. As he wrote without any art, and had no knowledge of regularity of composition; so what-ever particular matter he occasionally en-tered upon, he always began again afresh from the same first ground, and full opening of the mystery of Nature, from whence he explained and determined the matter he was upon. And it was this frequent, and almost constant repetition of one and the same ground, that fwelled his writings into fo many volumes; though it may be faid, that there is nothing feparately in any of his books, but what is to be found in almost every other, though not so largely set forth. You have no need, therefore, to run with eagerness through all his books; but the thing that you are to intend and look for, is the ground and foundation on which all his doctrines are built, which contains the true philotophy, or fundamental opening of all the powers that work both in nature and grace: and that by this knowledge you may become a true workman yourself, and know how to conform to, and concur with, all that the working powers, either of nature or grace, require of you. Now this ground and foundation of all is (as far as words can do it) opened to you in every one of his books: and you have been already also sufficiently

ficiently brought into the knowledge of it? by what has been faid of the birth of Nature; what it is, how it works, how it came into being, how it is distinct from God, how it wants God, how God is manifested in it, how every after-thing is from and out of it, is all that it is, and hath all that it hath. in it, and by it, and must have all its happiness or misery, according as it works with, or contrary to Nature. From this fundamental ground or opening of the working powers of Nature, you have feen how angels could, and did, lose their first state in Nature; and how a fecond new creation could, and did, come out of their fallen state and kingdom, all according to the powers of fallen Nature, over-ruled, and governed, and put into a new way by the good creating Fiat of God. You have feen how this new creation, with man its lord, could, and did, lose also their first created state in Nature; and how God, over-ruling fallen Nature again, did, by his merciful redeming Fiat, or by the holy Yesus, put this fallen new creation into a state of recovery, and ail done according to the powers, and workings, and possibilities of Nature. So that nothing is done arbitrarily, or by mere will, but every thing in conformity to the unchangeable workings and powers of Nature; only directed,

rected, affifted, and helped, by the mercy of his redeeming Fiat, fo far as Nature was capable of being helped. This, Sir, is the true and fundamental ground of all his doctrines: and, standing upon this ground, you stand in the centre of Truth, whence every thing that you need to know of God, of Nature, of Heaven, of Hell, of the Fall of Man, of his Redemption only and folely in and by the Word or Son of God, is known in fuch felf-evident certainty, as you find and know the workings of your own life; and also, that happiness or misery, life or death, can only be had, or not had, lost or found, folely as a birth in Nature, brought forth by the faith, or magic power of the will of man, working either with, or contrary to, the redeeming Fiat of God.

To make, therefore, a right use of his writings, you should, for a sufficient time, keep folely to that part of them, which opens the ground and foundation of the powers that work in grace and nature, till by a self-evident sensibility it is opened in you, and your heart stands in a conformity to it, and true working with it: for it is your own heart, as finding the working power of nature and grace in itself, and simply given up in faith to work with them, that is to be your key and guide to that knowledge

knowledge you are to have of them; when ther it be from the Holy Scripture, or the writings of this author. For to this end, he tells you, he has written all; viz. to help man to feek and find himself; what is his birth, his state and place in Nature; what he is in body, foul, and spirit; from what worlds all these three parts of him are come; how they came to be as they are at prefent; what his fall is, and how he must rise out of it. And therefore, if, in order to feek and find this ground in yourfelf, you was, for some sufficient time, to read only to the 10th or 12th chapter of his Three Principles, or to the 6th or 8th chapter of his Threefold Life; and proceed no further, till this ground hath made itself manifest in you, and your heart stood in a strict conformity to it, and working with it; you would then be in a true fitness to read further, and reap the full benefit from any other of his books, that should fall into your hands, whether it was the Way to Christ, or the book upon the Incarnation. But, above all things, remember this advice, as of the last moment to you, Be no reasoner upon the mystery; seek for no commentaries, or rational explications of it, to entertain your reason with: for, as soon as you do this; then, however true and good this

this mystery may be in itself, it is, with regard to you, of no better use than that very vain philosophy and science fally so called, condemned by the apostle. It will only be the same snare and delusion to you, that other learning and philosophy is to other people. For if there is nothing good or divine in you but the faith, and hope, and love, and defire of your heart turned to God; if nothing can do any good, be any bleffing or happiness to this faith, and love, and defire turned to God, but only God himself in his boly being; and if nothing can communicate God to you, but God himfelf; and if God cannot communicate himfelf to you under a notion, or an idea of reason, but as a degree of life, good, and blessing, born or brought to life in your foul; then you fee, that to give yourfelf up to reasoning, and notional conceptions, is to turn from God, and wander out of the way of all divine communication.

ACADEMICUS. But if it be strictly thus, THEOPHILUS, had it not been better, that these deep matters had not been communicated to the world, since it is so natural to man to make a wrong use of them?

THEOPHILUS. This objection, ACADE-MICUS, comes with the same strength against the Scriptures themselves. For, excepting

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the feven thousand unknown in every age, as in the days of Elijab, and a few spiritual fathers and writers in almost every age of the church, bearing faithful witness to the truth and mysteries of religion, it must be faid, that human learning, governed by human reason, hath, from age to age, this very day, not only mistaken the true end and use of the Scriptures, but hath turned them into an occasion of much evil and mischief. The Scriptures speak only to the heart and conscience of man, not to amend or enlighten it with notions and opinions formed from the written letter of the word; but folely to make the being and power of God known and adored, to awaken in man a fensibility of his want of God, and to turn all the power, and strength, and will of the heart wholly to God, to receive light, and life, and rest, in his holy being.

But to speak now directly to your objection: if I knew of any person, who stood in the faith and simplicity of the first Christians, free from all carnal adherence to, or vain trust in party-notions, doctrines, and errors, brought forth by the contention of sects and churches; whose soul was dead to the earthly Nature, and all the rudiments of this world, seeking only light, life, and salvation,

vation, from God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, living and dwelling in him, redeeming and fanctifying his whole body, foul, and spirit; to such a one I could freely fay, this mystery was needless; as having all that already, which this mystery would do for him. For its only end is, to bring man out of all the labyrinths of false and notional religion, to this very first state and fimplicity of the Gospel-Faith and Life.

And this may pass for a good reason, why this mystery was not opened by God in the first ages of the church; since there was then no occasion for it. For Religion began, and went on, rightly, in its own true way; it had the faith and heart of man; it stood in its own proper strength and glory; and was an awakened Divine Life of faith, fimply given up with joy and gladness to the mysteries of the Gospel; not wanting any why's or wherefore's, because in the real possession of all the good, and heffing, and power, of every mystery of falvation.

But feeing a worldly spirituality, called in Scripture the whore riding upon the beaft, has had its thousand years in the church; fince not only every kingdom, but almost every corner of Christendom, has a Babel of its own, built upon some rational interpretation

pretation of the letter of Scripture; fince learned reason, within the church, knows no other use of Scriptures, but to reproach and condemn all other Babels, and to find materials to strengthen its own; since reafon, without the church, finds it as easy to reproach and condemn all revelation, as it is to reproach all these Babels built upon it; fince this is the finished conclusion, brought forth by the reason and fleshly wisdom both of those that defend, and those that oppose the Gospel; how adorable is the goodness of God, in vouchfafing to these last ages of the world fuch a remedy (viz. the opening the ground and mystery of all things) as is suitable to the distressed and confused state of religion in the world! and how eafy is it also to see the greatest reasons, why this remedy was not afforded fooner! For as true faith did not want it; and learned reafon, whilst pleased with itself, could not be in a condition to receive it; fo it was highly fuitable to the goodness and wisdom of God, not to give forth this mystery, till reason, or fleshly wisdom, had made shipwreck of faith; and had so filled up the measure of its folly, as to stand in its last and highest state of distress, perplexity, and confusion. For any remedy is only then likely to be rightly received, when diffress and perplexity

plexity make the want of it to be fenfibly felt.

Let not, therefore, the genuine, plain, fimple Christian, who is happy and blessed in the simplicity of Gospel-Faith, take offence at this mystery, because he has no need of it; for it is God's goodness to the distressed state of the church, fallen from the life and power of Gospel-Faith, and groaning under the slavery, darkness, and perplexity, of bewildered reason and opinions.

Neither let the orthodox divine, who flicks close to the phrases and sentiments of antiquity, reject this mystery as heretical, because it opens a ground of man, and the divine mysteries, not known or found in the primitive writers. For this is the very reafon, why he should thankfully receive it with open arms, as having, and being that very thing, which the distressed divided state of the church now fo greatly wants; and yet did not want, till it was fallen from its first simplicity of faith. For whilst faith and life defended the mysteries of religion, the ground and philosophy of it was not wanted: but when orthodoxy had given itself up to reason, and had nothing else for its support but reason and argument from the letter of Scripture, without the least knowledge of the

the first ground of doctrines; then it could only be defended, as it is defended in every fect and division of the Christian world. For if Reason will defend the mysteries of Redemption, without knowing the true ground on which they stand, or why they must be as they are, from the nature of the thing; the more zealous and learned any man is, the more errors must be fall into in the defence of them: for the greater the strength is, that works without light, the more extravagancies it must produce. This is too visible in all the controversies that have rifen in the church. Now, that learned reason, as presiding in the Divinity-schools, never yet had, nor could have, any knowledge of the ground of man, and the my-fteries of Redemption, is plain from this one generally received opinion of every age to this day; viz. That all things were created out of nothing. For this maxim intirely excludes all possibility of giving any account of the ground and reason of any thing, either in the nature of man, or religion; and is the fame thing as faying, that nothing has any ground or reason. For if that which begins to be, comes out of nothing, it can only have the nature of that out of which it comes; and therefore can have no more faid about it, why it is this or that

that, than can be faid of that nothing, from whence it comes. And if the mystery, or life of the human Nature, is out of nothing, has no reality of any antecedent ground in it, out of which it came to be fuch as it is, and to have that which it hath; then it is most certain, that all the mysteries of the Religion of man must come forth from the fame nothing, and have no antecedent ground from whence they come, that requires them to be as they are. For man, created out of nothing, cannot have a Religion that is of any higher descent than himself, unless he is to have a Religion that is quite unnatural to him. But a Religion that has its ground in eternity, must be an unnatural Religion to man that comes up in time, and out of nothing. If, therefore, you will hold man to be out of nothing, you must of all necessity hold all the mysteries of the Religion of Man to be also out of nothing; and that, therefore, no poffible account can be given, either of the ground of man, or his Religion, or why there can be either right or wrong, good or evil, in either of them.

Hence you may see, why the Truth has always suffered in every controversy of the church: thus, if you begin with that of \$t. Austin and Pelagius, about the freedom

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of the human will; do but suppose, what is fact, that they both of them held the human will to be created out of nothing, and then you need not wonder at that number of volumes and fystems of errors, which this diffaute has brought forth. For who can fay, what the will is, or is not, what nature or power it must have, if it is created out of nothing? Whereas, if either of these disputants had known, from a true ground, what the human will is; that it cannot be a made thing, much less made out of nothing; but that the will of angel or man, is the eternal uncreated will become creaturely, as a true direct birth from the Divine Will, descended from it, born out of it, and from thence come into a creaturely ftate; then they had known, that the will of angel or man, must have the nature and freedom of the eternal will; and that its freedom not only confifted in its felf-motion, but chiefly and most gloriously in this, that it could neither receive, nor have, nor be any thing, as to its happiness or misery, but according to its own working: and then all that predestinarian learning of decrees, &c. that has tormented the church ever fince the time of St. Auftin, had been prevented.

Look next at the Social controversy. The Social and their opponents, met in the

the Field of Reason, to debate about the Fall, Original Sin, its Guilt, the vindictive Wrath of God, and the Necessity of fatisfying the Divine Justice; the Necessity of the Incarnation, Sufferings, Death, and Satisfaction, of Christ. These were the great points to be tried at the bar of Reason. Now all these disputants stood upon the old ground; viz. that the Soul of Man, as well as all other Things, was created out of Nothing. And therefore they all stood abfolutely excluded, from every poffibility of touching the true ground or reason of any one doctrine in debate. For the foul, created out of nothing, leaves no room to affirm, or even to suppose, that any thing can be affirmed of the ground and reason of Christian Redemption. For furely, if the foul of man is created out of Nothing, it may and must with as much sense be affirmed, that it may be redeemed by Nothing; and he that affirms the one, can have no pretence to deny the other.

Just the same may be said of the present controversy, betwixt the Christians and Infidels, concerning Christianity itself. You need not wonder, that so many learned volumes have had so little effect; or that the defenders of Christianity seem to lose ground, though the Insidels, at the same time, get

no advantage to their cause, but that of increasing their numbers. For as neither side can go any higher, than a creation out of Nothing; so neither side can say any thing from a true ground, either for or against the mysteries of the Gospel. If therefore insidelity increases, it is not because it has got more light, sees further into the depths of Nature, or stands upon a more rational ground; but merely because the vanity and blindness of the dispute, has a natural tendency to beget indifference and insidelity in the hearts of men.

Observe this proposition, viz. In God we live, and move, and have our being. Now, how easy is it for any one to see, that no one can fay any thing as to the ground and reasons of the mysteries of the Gospel, either for or against them, till he can go to the bottom of this proposition, and plainly show, either how we do, or do not, live and move, and have our being, in God! for the truth or falseness of every mystery of the Christian Redemption, plainly depends upon this matter. If the Christian, therefore, will speak to the purpose, in defence of the ground of the Gospel; he must be able to show, that we are so in God, so have our life in him and from him, and fo move in him, as to prove, from thence, the ground,

ground, the necessity, and certainty, of the Christian means of Redemption. On the other hand, the Deist cannot take one rational step, or have any true ground to stand upon, but so far as he can show, that we are not fo from God, have not fuch Nature in and from him, as to have any want of or any fitness for that method of Redemption, which the Gospel teaches. But as neither fide did this, though the one thing necessary to be done; so you also see, that neither fide had any possibility of doing For the foul, created out of Nothing, allows of no inquiry, whether any thing of God be in it, or how it has its life in him, or stands related to him. It admits of no fearching after any ground or reason of its good or evil, or how it must have its happiness or misery from the nature of the thing. For if the intelligent life itself must be supposed to come from no ground, but to be created out of Nothing; then it is certain, that its good and evil, its happiness or misery, with every thing else, must be supposed to have no ground or reason for being as it is, but to be created out of Nothing; and may go again into Nothing, just as the Creator pleaseth.

And now, Sir, you may enough fee how all controverfy, both within and without

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the church, has been fo vain a thing. For Reason was to support doctrines and mysteries, without the least knowledge of the ground on which they flood; and Reafon was to oppose them, in the same ignorance. You fee also, why in these last ages, where literal learning has made fo great a figure, that the matter has only been made worse, and division and error more triumphant. For as the ground of the truths was still wanted, and nothing appealed to, but the letter and phrase of Scripture; so the more artful and learned the disputants were in reasoning and criticism, the more absurdities must be defended on both sides. Why is not the learned Papist shocked at transubstantion, or the Protestant at predestination and reprobation? It is because each of them have enough of the truth of Reason, and the goodness of criticism, to draw the letter of Scripture to his fide. And this you may be affured of, that reason, and literal learning, have just as good eyes in every other religious matter, and will give just such an account of every other dostrine, when it comes into dispute, as the Papist and Protestant have done in these two points. And the thing cannot be otherwise: as the Deist and Christian both hold a creation out of Nothing, they must both have only an arbitiary

bitrary God, and an arbitrary Religion, that has no antecedent ground to stand upon, but is left to the arbitrary proof or reason of both of them. What thanks, therefore, are due to the goodness of God, for opening this great mystery of all things in our author, wherein the right and wrong, the true and false, in Religion, is as manifest as any thing can be to our fenfes! Let no one. therefore, take offence at the opening of this mystery, as if it brought any thing new into Religion; for it has nothing new in it; it alters no point of Gospel-doctrine, nor adds any thing to it, but only fets every article of the old Christian Faith upon its true ground, and in fuch a degree of light, as, when feen, is irresistible. It disturbs no one, who is in possession of the Truth; because it points at nothing, drives to nothing, but to the opening the heavenly life in the foul. It calls no man from any outward form of Religion, as fuch; but only shows, that no outward form can have any good in it, but so far as it only means, and feeks, and helps the renewed life of heaven in the foul. A Christian, fays he, is of no feet, and yet in every feet; a Truth which all feets, as fuch, will dislike; and therefore a Truth equally wanted to be known, and equally beneficial to all fects. For the chief R hurt

hurt of a fect lies in this, that it takes itself to be necessary to the Truth; whereas the Truth is only then found, when it is known to be of no sect, but as free and universal as the goodness of God, and as common to all names and nations, as the air and light of this world.

Suffer me now, before we part, once more to repeat what I have so often faid, that you would not receive this mystery as a system of rational notions; nor do with it, as the world has, for the most part, done with the Bible, only gather opinions of reason and speculation from it. For it opens no depth of nature or grace, but to help you to the heart and spirit of the returning prodigal fon, and to show you the blindness and vanity of reasons and opinions; and that Truth can have no possible entrance into you, but so far as you die to your earthly nature. The Gospel saith all this to you in the plainest words, and the myftery only shows you, that the whole system of the universe saith the same thing. To be a true student or disciple of the mystery, is to be a disciple of Christ; for it calls you to nothing but to the plain letter of the Gofpel: and where-ever it enters, either into the height or depth of Nature, it is only to confirm the Truth of these words of Gbrift;

Christ; viz. He that followeth not me, walketh in darkness: and Unless a man deny himfelf, and for sake all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple. This is the philosophy opened in this mystery. It is not to lead you after itself; but to compel you, by every Truth of Nature, to turn to Christ, as the one Way, the one Truth, the one Life and Salvation of the Soul; not as notionally apprehended, or historically known; but as experimentally found, living, speaking, and working, in your foul. Read as long or as much as you will of this mystery, it is all labour lost, if you intend any thing else by it, or would be any thing elfe from it, but a man dead to this world, that you may live unto God through Christ Jesus, in the power of Faith, and the Spirit of Prayer. With these words upon our minds, my friends, let us now end this conversation.

The End of the Third DIALOGUE.

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