special collections DOUGLAS



queen's university at kingston

kingston ontario canada





THE

## NATURE and MISCHIEF

OF

PREFUDICE and PARTIALITY

STATED

IN A

## SERMON

Preach'd at

St. MARY's in OXFORD,

AT THE

ASSIZES Held There,

March 9th, 1703.

I TIMOTHY, V. 21.

I Charge Thee before God, and the Lord Fesus Christ, and the Elect Angels, that Thou Observe these Things, without Preferring One before Another, Doing nothing by Partiality.

By HENRT SACHEVERELL, M. A. Fellow of Magdalen-College, Oxon.

The Second Edition.

London: Printed and Sold by H. Hills, in Black-fryars, near the Water-side. For the Benefit of the Poor. 1708.

To the Right Honorable the Lord Chief Baron Ward, and Mr. Justice Blencowe, Her Majesty's Judges in the Oxford Circuit: And to the Right Worshipful Sir Edmund Warcupp, Knight.

Francis Clerke, Eq. Simon Whorwood-A-Deane, Eq. William Hindes, Eq. Charles Holt, Eq. Leonard Trotman, Eq. William Newell, Eq. Henry Peacocke, Eq. William Aftrey, Gent. Thomas Greenwood, Gent. Nicholas Marshall, Gent. Richard Hacker, Gent. Lawrence Lord, Jun. Gent. Martin May, Gent. John Fitzherbert, Gent. William Bull, Gent. Joseph Meadows, Gent. William Dalby, Gent. John King, Gent. Alexander Hawkins, Gent. Richard Winlow, Gent. J. Pollard, Eq. Joseph Sadler, Gent, John Goodwin, Gent. Thomas Gregory, Gent.

## Gentlemen of the GRAND-JURY.

S Your Commands Alone cou'd Induse Me to Publish this Discourse, fo Nothing but Your Just Zeal for the Church and Universities, which I have Endeavour'd Here in some measure to Vindicate, cou'd have Prevail'd with You to lay This Injunction upon Me. And indeed it is no Small Glory and Support to Both, when Men of Such Characters and Portunes, shall so Signally Espouse Their Cause, as shall give Life and Credit to Religion and Learning, and make Them Once More Eminently Conspicuous by such a Noble Recommendation.

The Influence of Such Examples cannot be Confin'd to One single County, whilst the Gentry of the Whole Nation must see Their Own Interest Involv'd in That of the Clergy, and that whatsoever Strikes at the Church, must Secretly Undermine the State. The Generous Concern You have Shewn for This Ancient Seat of Literature, is as well the Best Demonstration of the True Love You Bear for Your Country, as of Your Pious Gratitude to This Venerable Body, for Your Education in That Sound Faith, into

Which you were Baptiz'd.

Such Open and Ingenuous Assertions of the Good Old Principles of the Church of England, will be no less a Monument of Your Honor, Who in This Trimming Age Dare Boldly Defend Its Primitive Truth, than of the Lasting and Indelible Reproach of These Temporizing Hypocrites, who can have the Confidence both to Flatter and Betray It, and under the Pretence of Its Interest, give it up to the Insatiable Malice and Revenge of its most Inexorable Enemies.

But how Happy are We in Enjoying so Many Living Consutations, of These Persistions and Double Practices, in Ton! Whose Partiality was Only Shewn in too Indulgent an Approbation of the Well-designed Labours of

Your very Humble Servant,

## I TIMOTHY, V. 21.

I Charge Thee before God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, and the Elect Angels, that Thou Observe these Things, without Preferring One before Another, Doing nothing by Partiality.

S all Government is Built upon Law, and all Law is Supported by the due Execution, and regular Administration of Justice, which is the Grand End and Defign of Both; So there's Nothing that does more effectually Overturn Its Foundation, Countermine and Defeas Its good intention, and utterly Disappoint and Evacuate Its Force and Power, than a Personal Prejudice, or a Blind, Mercenary, and Base Partiality. A Vice, which the Holy-Ghost thought nothing less could Guard against, than the solemn Adjuration of the Text, Pronounc'd like a Dreadful Anathema, and Commination of Divine Vengeance upon the Guilty Offender! When therefore the Great Apostle of the Gentiles had Constituted Timothy Bishop of Ephesus, and had Ordain'd him as 'twere the Primate and Metropolitan of Asia; having plac'd so large a Part of the World under his immediate Care and Dominion, he sends him this Epistle. as the High Commission he was Impower'd to Act upon, full of Injunctions for his Sacred Office and Authority, and Rules for his Conduct and Behaviour in this his Vice-Gerency under Christ: And that he might keep up to the Dignity of his Character, and Discharge his High Trust and Calling, with equal Faithfulness and Integrity; the Apostle Foresetting what Difficulties he might Encounter in his Duty, and how Obnoxious they might render him to all the Infirmities and Inclinations of Humane Nature, that he might be neither Over-rul'd by Passion, Biass'd by Interest, or Perverted by Prejudice, Charges and Conjures him by All that is Holy, that as he should Answer it at the Great Judgment of the Last Day, in that Tremendous Court of Judicature, where the Secrets of All Hearts shall be Reveal'd, that as he Rever'd the Sentence of God, and the Lord Jesus Christ, in the Presence of the Elect Angels, He would Observe these Things, without Preferring One before Another, Doing nothing by Partiality.

Now tho' this may be thought to be Directed to Him onely, as a Spiritual Judge, with Regard meerly to His Epifeopal Jurisdiction, the Power of Ordination, Cenfure, and Absolution, the Occonomy and Discipline of the Church, yet as 'tis a Precept resulting from the Primary Nature, and Origin of Equity; or being rather Its very Notion, and the sole Method of Its Administration, It may be Extended to, and will be found a Duty of equal Use and Obligation in, All Judicial Cases relating to the Body Politick, as well as Ecclesiastical. And truly 'tis not easy to Determine, Whether Government, or Religion, has suffer'd more from Prejudice and Partiality, to which they will for ever stand such Irreconcileable Enemies. 'Tis This that can Transform the One into Enthusiasm, Superstition, and Athessm; and the Other into Fraud, Bribery, and Oppression; Fill Our

(4) Church with Bigots, Fanaticks, and Infidels; Our Courts with Parafices, Informers, and Sycophants; and if not Timely Prevented, Subvert the Peace and Establishment of Church and State, and Deprive us of what we can possibly Claim as our Right, either by Humane, or Divine Law. Which I hope in the Profecution of this Discourse to make Evident, under the Confideration of these Three General Heads:

I. First, I will Endeavour to State the True Nature and Bounds of these Vices Prohibired in the Text, and thew wherein they confit.

II. Secondly, I will Point out the Caufes from whence they flow, where-

by their Guilt and Malignity will appear.

III. Thirdly, I will Lay open the Fatal Influence they have in their Pernicious Effects and Consequences, so as more powerfully to induce us to Prevent, or Remedy them.

I. And First to State the True Nature and Bounds of these Two Vices prohibited in the Text, and to show wherein they consist. In order to which, We may observe that this Expression, Xwels nesue inatos, feems to be render'd with too much Latitude in our Translation, by Preferring One before Another, which confounds it with Partiality that follows; but as the Original fignifies, and the Vulgar Latin translates it, denotes Prejudice, which is a Thing as much Separate and Diffinct from Partiality, as the Cause is from the Effect, and is indeed the necessary Fountain from whence it is Deriv'd. For a Man may be Prejudit'd, or have his Mind Prepoffes'd with Vicious Inclinations, and yet in some Respects, and in some Cases, not AF Partially, and according to their Tendency. As an Atheif may do an Act of Charity, or as the Wicked Judge in the Gospel, that fear'd neither God nor Man, Avenge Oppression, and Give a Just Sentence on Iniquity. Tho' it must be confess'd, that 'tis very Seldom, and indeed the Work of Chance, and contrary to the Regular Course of Nature, when Men's Actions are not Correspondent to their Principles. But on the other Hand, Whoever is Guilty of an Undeferved. Unwarrantable, and Injurious Act of Favor, or Rigor, must be Prufum'd to have his Mind Sway'd by a Falle Pre-conception, and to be Govern'd by the Wrong Propensities of a Deprav'd Will, a Distorted Judgment, and à Malicious Inclination.

Hence the True Nature of Prejudice may feem to Confift in this, That it is a Premature, Indeliberate, and Irrational Opinion, hastily fix'd in the Mind, either For, or Against any Person, or Thing, not ariting from any Light, or Conviction of the Understanding, or the Merit, or Evidence of the Caufe, but from the Predominant Controll of the Will, and the Arbitrary Impulse of Humour, or Imagination, Aversion, or defire. And It may be Call'd a Kind of Moral Sympathy, or Authipaty, or a Fantafical Liking, or Hating any Thing, not so much from Reason as Caprice. Now tho' it is Unnatural for the Mind to Hang and Fluctuate in an Equipendency, in Relation to any Thing propos d to the Thoughts, and that it must determine its Judgment one way or other, yet This ought always to be Regulated by the Clear Demonstration of Sense and Argument, where

the Subject will admit of it, and by the most Probable Proofs where it will not. When the Understanding Certainly perceives the Truth of Things, it enjoys an Infallible Knowledge, and leaves no Room for Doubt, or Prejudice. But the Compals of this is to Narrow and Confin'd, that It ferves only to Upbraid our Ignorance, and to Mortify our Pride and Ambition in this Dubious and Gloomy State here below. A Confideration One would think Sufficient in it Self to make Mankind Cautious in Entertaining Opinions, and Solicitous in Establishing their Truth, to Keep their Minds, Single, Free, and Untainted, Ready to Receive Conviction, and not fo Pertinacious as to Refuse all turther Information, and Like the Deaf Adder, to from their Ears to the Voice of the Charmer, Charm He never fo Wifely.

If Men Judge before They have Throughly Examin'd the Force of Those Arguments, that shou'd Determine their Last Thoughts, it must be Owing to Fortune, that they Stumble upon Truth, and find by Accident what They Grope after in the Dark They Shoot at Random, and tis a Miracle if They Hit the Mark, ar which They never Took Aim. This is the Prime Source of Error in the World, Men in Defence of their own Opinions, Declare War against all Opposers: When They have once Pronounc'd their Sentiments, They are Refolv'd to Maintain them, and Delude Themfilves into the Belief of their own Judgments, for no other Reason, but because They never Thought Otherwise. Which indeed is to Presume that They Judg'd Right, because They never Judg'd as They Ought, For then are We only properly faid to Judge, when We have Travers'd o'cr the whole Extent of our Subject, and have nicely Compar'd the different Habitudes It bears, with Respect to it Self, and Other Beings, when We have Weigh'd every Doubt, and Difficulty in the Ballance of Reafon, when the Mind has Gradually Run through, and Unraveil d the Intricate Chain of Thoughts, and Consequences belonging to It, till at 1ast upon a Compleat Survey, It Collects, Dulinguishes, and Adheres to the Truth it must Rest upon, and Conside in. But how Few are there, whose Business and Leifure will admit of fuch a Dilatory Search, thus Accurately to Sift and Explore every Particular, that can Ler in Light upon an Obscure and Ambiguous Question? And how few Things are there, that will allow fuch a Thorough Disquisition, such a Full, and Adequate Discovery?

But are We therefore to Throw up, and Abandon our Salves, to Scepe ticism and Infidelity? And for fear of Incurring the Guilt of Prejudice. and the Difficulty of Avoiding it, Believe Nothing, but what we are to Expect a Scientifical Certainty of? Must We Trim, and Waver, and Change our Judgments, as often as We meet with a Knotty Objection that Perplexes Us? Doub less That is as Little a Proof of a Man's Courage, as his Reason, of his Honerly, as Religion, and as much Reproaches his Understanding as his Manners. And on the Other Hand, must We Blindly Resolve to be Ignorant, and become such Perverle Bizuts, as to Stick to the First Grude, and Indigested Notions, that Artie from the Fumes of Lutt, or the Heats of a Disturb'd and Whimfieal Brain? Certainly the Danger is Equally Great on Both Sides, and there must be some Safe and Middle Way

A 3

permise

(6)

betwixt these Extreams. When a Man has with all due Care, Integrity, and Circumspection fairly discuss'd his Opinion, and the Testimony on all Sides has been Calmly and Impartially Debated, He may with a Moral Assurance, give in the Verdict of his own Judgment, which He is Oblig'd to Stand to, and Defend, both in Justice and Honor, till better Evidence Appears, and Convinces Him to be in a Missuke. But to Assert his Notions Right or Wrong, to Shut his Eyes against the Light, Contumaciously to Withstand all Perswasion, and to Bid Desiance to Reason, is to be Vilsully and Obstinately Prejudic'd.

In a Word, as He who Acts with this Ingenuous Fidelity, may Ratiog nally and Laudably Affent to those Propositions, against which He at prefent sees no sufficient Objection: So He who is possessed with that Obdurate Self sufficiency, as to Imagine his own Maxims Incontestable, and above the Reach of all Contradiction, must necessarily be Deluded into Falshood and Error, and Involved in that Prejudice Condemn'd in the Text.

Thus far Prejudice has been Confin'd only to Matters of Speculation, and is to be Confidered as a Kind of Intellectual Sin, and as an Error in Judzment; but when it comes to Break out, and Exemplify it felf in Action, then it Commences Partiality, which is an Error in Confidence, and a Valible and Practical Inflance of it. But I come, in the Second Place, to Account for all those secret Causes and Methods whereby We

are Betray'd into the Errors of Prejudice.

II. And truly Whoever fearches this Vice to the Bottom, and traces it up to its Original, will find it a very early Principle, deeply Rooted in our Corrupted Nature; springing from the Fundamental Stamina of our Conflictation, growing up, spreading, and incorporating it self, with the Vital Frame an Essence of our Being. To this Fatal Bent, and Devious Irregularity, that Human Nature receiv'd in the Forseiture of its Primigenial Innocence, is to be Attributed This Πρώτον Ψεύδος, as the Ancients Styl'd it, This Heredirary Falshood. To which is imputed that almost irresistible Sway, that Our Headstrong, and Tyrannical Will, Uturps over our Imporent Reason, leading it Captive, and Suborning it to the most Reproachful Compliances. However This may be Ridicul'd, by Profane and Senfeless Arheiste, as Cant and Hypothesis in Divinity, who are indeed the Greatest and most Scandalous Examples of its Truth : It cannot be Deny'd, but that the State We are now in (and such a State must be a Fame Transcript of the Beautiful Image of GOD, wherein We were Created) that not onely the Disposition, Temper, and Habit of the Soul, but oftentimes the very Power of its Reasoning, the Formation of its Idea's, and Judgment, do very much Depend upon the Contexture of the Organs of the Body, and Cooperate, and in a manner Sympathize with its Prevailing Humours. There is a fort of Judgment as Peculiar to every Man, as the Turn of is Face, which proves to be, and may be call'd a Complexional Prejudice; Profiding variously in all Men, according to the several Different Proportions, and Mixtures of the Elements in Their Constitution; a Corporcal kind of Energy, or Superior Inclination, to

which the Mind is very much subject, and from whence it Forms its Singular Affections, and takes all the Colours and Figures of its Passions. This is what the Naturalists have styl'd the 'Idoovyneida, the Main Governing Ingredient in the Composition of Nature, which Runs through, and Mingles with its whole Mass, gives a Tincture to all His Actions and Conceptions, Denominates the Diffinguishing Genius, and by Discriminating one Man from another, seems to be a Principle of Individuation. These are as the Philosopher calls 'em, Eugley' 'Aggustucette Connate Infirmities, that are Born and Bred in Our Blood, and that produce Our Darling Vices, which, as the Apolile fays, so Eeafily bejet Us, and Imperceptibly Slide and Infinuate themselves into our Practice. These Intefline Temptations incessantly Attend upon the Mind, by which it is War; 'd and Seduc'd, not without Proclivity and Satisfaction. They are the Center in which all our Passions Terminate and Joyn, the' never so much Repugnant to Each Other.

This will appear very Manifest, if We turn the Mind inward upon it felf, to view all its secret Workings, and Trace its Invisible Labours, in its Dark Cell, by the Springs that Actuate it. This We shall find the Grand Master-Wheel, that Communicates Motion, and Life, to the whole Machine. Where a Man's Nature is wrought up with Impetuofity and Fire, the Spirit will Exert it felf in Boldness and Ambition, in Rage and Rashness, in Turbulency and Choler. This will make all His Counsels Sanguine and Precipitate, His Actions Unadvis'd and Unsteddy. What ever Strikes the Imagination thus in a Hear, makes a strong, tho' not always a lasting Impression, and Hurries the Man away into Inordinate Transports. This Constitution, if not subdued by the Assistances, of Wisdom and Grace, will neither let Us Reason cooly, Judge sedately, or Act consistently. Drives and Over-powers Our Falculties, raifes a kind of Hurricane in the Soul, and so Ruffles and Discomposes its Serenity, that it is no more capable of Difcerning Truth, than a Troubl'd Sea of reflecting a Perfect Image. This Violent Temper has generally the Misfortune to be attended with Pride and Conceit, Vanity and Self Love, Vices that Darken the Inward Man, and Infatuate and Befot his Understanding, and leave Him utterly incapable of Conviction. For They make Him in Love with His Own Errors, Doat upon His Follies, and Admire His Deformities. They expose Him to the most Ridiculous Absurdities, to Justify and Adore His Own Crimes, and to Vility and Depretiate Other's Merit and Vertue. Upon which account He Scorns Others, and is Himself Despis'd; while He Rails at Them He is no less Reproach'd, and is Detested by that World which He Prefumes to Abhor. Such Men are always carried on with a Bitter and Furious Zeal; Fly into Extreams, Love, or Hate in Excess, and View every Thing throng a Wrong Glass, either Magnify'd, or Diminish'd too much, by Prejudice and Partiality. They are Impatient of Contradiction, Implacable in their Resentments, Boundless in their Fiopes, Fierce in their Profecutions, Uneasy under Delays, Exalted with Succeis, and Dejected with Disappointment. Like the Poor Demoniack in the Gospel A .4

(8)

Gospel, They are sometimes cast into Fire, and sometimes into the Water,

and never at Peace, or Tranquility with Themselves.

Thus does Prejudice flow from a Tumultuous and Inflam'd Imagination. which never fails to make either an Atheist, Bigot, or Enthusiast; and 'tis difficult to Judge, which is the Worlt Madnels, to Believe Any thing, or to Believe Nothing: For Either of 'em perfectly Un-Man us, Dethrone our Reason, and subject it to all the wild Extravagances, and impious Suggestions of a Sophistical Fancy, and unbridl'd Appetite. The Cerrainry of Sense, and Autority of Divine Revelation, and all the Common Methods of Natural Knowledge, must be equally Thrown up and Discarded in this Case, where Men pretend to such a New Infallible Illumination. as must Superfed all Previous Instructions, either from GOD, or Nature. Such Perswasions as these, when they once come to be settl'd in the Mind. Magisterially Insult over it, Bassle and Bear down its Faculties, and Demand its Affent and fervile Compliance. Like Evil Spirits Blended with their Natures, they Animate 'em with strong Impulses and Delusions, break through all the Restraint of Reslection, and carry Men, like the Swine in the Gospel, Headlong into Perdition.

Again, Where Envy, Jealoufy, or Revenge get the Upper-Hand in a Man's Temper as they are Active, Buify and Prying Passions, and indefatigably Working in Secret, and always keep the Soul Awake, standing upon its Guard, and ready to give, or war a Blow, so they prepare and qualify it, to Wrest and Missinterpret the Reports it receives; and by casting a False Medium before its View, play upon it with all the Illusion of deceitful Colour and Appearance. They make it like a Sick Stomach, either refuse the whossome Diet when its offer'd, or convert what it swallows

into Poyton, and the Corruption of a Difeafe.

Where Phlegm and Melancholly make the Blood Stagnate, they Stupify the Soul, itrike a Chill and Damp upon the Conference, and render all its Conceptions Gloomy, Spleenatick and Sour. Men of this authere and fullen Temper, Contemplate nothing in the Divine Nature, or Law, but their Justice and Rigor; Represent GOD as an Hard and Inexorable Mafter, Trampling upon his Vassals, and Loading them with unreasonable Chains, and Impositions, taking up what He laid not down, and Rcaping what He did not Sow, and making the Work of His Own Hands, the Reprovated Vessels of Eternal Wrath, and Vengeance, for Invincible Ignorance, and Necessary Infirmities. This is a fad Prelude to Despair, which GOD permits fome Self Tormenting and Desponding Men to Fall into. and is the most powerful Efficacy of Devilish Imposture, which can perfwade Ment to Invent, and Believe fuch Monstrous and Abfurd Tenets, to Derogatory from the Infinite Goodness and Mercy of GOD, and Soutter-'y Repugnant to his Glory and Honour. With these Men, a Timerous Di strust, a fearful looking for of Judgment, and a Superditious Horror. Using the place of Reason, and the Sacred and Inviolable Name of Con-Science. Their Charity is made up of Spiritual Pride, Peevishness and Conferionfiels, They Treat their Brothren in their Devetions with Black-

ning Contumelies. and Dire Execuations, and even G O D Himfelf with

Amazing Impudence an B'alphemy.

It is Manifest, in all these Cases, that the Operations of the Senstime Soul are Mistaken for Those of the Rational, and the Acts of the Will, for those of the Understanding; that a strong Perswasson, and Inveterate Stubborness, imposes upon Men for Evidence and Illumination; and Fancy and Inclination, for Demonstration and Science. These are the Internal Grounds of Prejudice, and which are laid as the Basis of all False Notions. and Chimerical Speculations; and prepare the way for the Erroneous Conduct of our Moral Practice, which is usually Guided by them. Which I come now more Distinctly to Confider, under These Following Heads: to which all that Variety of Prejudice that Reigns in the World may be Reduc'd, as it Arifes from One, or More of These Causes. Namely from, 1. Education and Custom. 2. Ignorance and Affectation 3. Conver-sation and Company. 4. Authority and Example. 5. Interest and Party.

6. A Vicious and Debauch'd Life.

1. And First as to those Prejudices that are Deriv'd from Education and Cufforn. The First Impressions that are made upon the Mind in the Tender State of Infancy, strike so Strongly upon it, and fink so Deeply into it, that Nothing can, without much Force and Violence, Erale those Durable Characters. Le these Sensitive Rudiments be never so Wrong and Absurd, They will, if not timely Corrected, carry a Commanding Influence over all the Opinions and Conduct of Our Future Life; give a Taint to every Thought and Action, and make 'em either stand Approv'd, or Condemn'd, as the fall in with, or Impugn these Elementary Draughts of Our Knowledge: Which are often, the Falfly Appeal'd to by Schfual Men, as the Great Test of Reason, the Standard of Truth and Falshood, and as the Lively Oracles of GOD and Nature, fet up in our Breasts, for the Last and Infallible Determination of all Doubtful Controversics. This many Epicures look upon as the Immurable Rule of their Faith and ACfent, and will Credit Nothing elfe, the' Recommended with the Highelt Evidence of Revelation. Reason here Loses is Force, and Argument Recoils without Entrance. For when these Original Prejudices, begun by the Senses, and Improved by Villainous Instruction, have Crept into the unguarded Understanding, by Long Familiarity They Contract a Friendship with it, till at last They Cleave to, and are almost Inseparably United with it. Thus, when a Man has through a False Education, been long Train'd up in, and Devoted to any Opinion, and it is become Habitual to Him, it passes into a Second-Nature, which as 'twere extinguithes the First, by Superinducing a fort of Necessity of Acting according to its Motions. For the? the Understanding may be fometimes Reluctant, yet when the Will is so Prepar'd by Custom, as to become Inflexible, the Other Faculties of the Soul are Resign'd to an Undssputed and Implicit Obedience. Thus Men Live and Believe as They are Taught, and owe their Religion to the Tenets imbib'd in their Early Years, and to the different Way and Fashion of their Country. They Grow like Plants as They are set, Par

( 10 )
take of the Soil they Rife out of, and bring forth Fruit according to their Radical Moisture, and scarce ever wear out the Principles They were first feason'd with. Certainly there cannot be a Greater Proof of the Insuperable Dominion, as well as strange Absurdity of these Infant. Prejudices, than that Irrefragable and Blind Zeal, wherewith Men of all Different Perswasions, and Religions in the World, as inconsistent with each Other, as GOD is with Falshood. Tenaciously Adhere to the most Irreconcileable Contradictions; and yet every One thinking Himfelf in the Right, and his Adverfary in the Wrong; as it there was no fuch Thing as Real Truth, or Reason in Nature. So deeply Rooted is the Prejudice of Education, so Desposick and Unquestionable the Authority of Custom, that it shall compel Men to svallow Traditional Nonsence and Lyes, tho' never so Gross and Impious; and make 'em afterwards as Impudent in Defending them. as They were at first Sortish in Embracing them.

2. But, Secondly, as Prejudice is the Effect of Education and Cuftom, to is it also of Ignorance and Affectation. The various Conditions and Stages of Men's Lives, join'd with the Obliquity of their Will, and want of a folid Regard to their True Interest and Eternal Welfare, Betray 'em into Ignorance; from whence, according to their particular Circumstances, Peculiar Prejudices flow. And a Ridiculous Affectation of an Imaginary Fame, leads Others into a Petulant and Hererical Singularity; which, as tis the Source of Unaccountable Prejudices, so those Prejudices produce

as Wild and Incomprehenfible Errors.

Those whom Providence has plac'd in a Lower Sphere in the World, whose chief Solicitude is to Provide for the Hard Exigencies of a Miserable Life, must have their Minds as Humble and Narrow as their Fortunes; and owe the little Improvement of Both to the Condescension of their Superiors, and confequently Think and Act as they are Directed at Second-Hand.

Others, that are Engag'd in a Tumult and Hurry of Buliness, scarce give Themselves Leisure to Retire into their Thoughts; ro State their Inward Accounts, Settle the One Thing Necessary, and Sound the Truth and Cereainty of their Principles. Their Minds are fo Full with the Substantial and Engaging Concerns of this Life, that they find little Room for those of the Next. If their Affairs Increase Here, they trouble not themselves with rhe Expudations of Hereafter. Wealth, Honor, and Estates are their Aim; they Despile Contemplation and Knowledge, as Pedantry and Amusement, fit only for the Conversation of Scholars, and the Idle Speculation of Bookish and Melancholly Men. Money is no to be Got by Syllogism, and an Argument is Worth nothing, that will not serve to Promote Trade. If these Men have Any Opinions, they must rake them upon Trust, without Examining their Credentials, and confequently Live and Dye in one continued Circle of Prejudice and Mistake.

Others, who Enjoy all the Noble Advantages of a Learned Education, and want neither Time, Friends, nor Abilities, to furnish 'em out for a itrist and impartial Search after Truth, are either Carry'd off by Diversion, or Pleasure; or Industriously Avoid such a Disagreeable Scrutiny, as would Let 'em into a True Knowledge of themselves, and fill 'en with a Just Shame and Remorfe, on the Odious View of the Folly and Iniquity of their Defigns : and the Extravagant Waste and Abuse of those Excellent Gifts and Endowments, GOD and Nature had Enrich'd 'em with, for the Service and Honor, the Defence and Ornament of their Country and Religion. How Great Pity is it, that these Men will Form no Other Judgments, but such as are Suitable to their Libertine Course of Life, which makes 'em seek after Arguments to Defend, instead of Correcting it! They are contented with a Lazy and Supine Ignorance, to Know and Believe just what is in Fashion, and to Subscribe the Articles of Other's Faith with an Implicit Consent.

On the Other Hand, even Learning it Self, if not Regulated by Piety, Humility, and the True Fear of GOD, may not be without its Prejudices and Errors, into which some Vain-glorious Men, Thirsty of a Name, are Unfortunately Missled, to its Great Dishonour. Hence some, that are wholly Govern'd by Singularity and Novelty, Affect what is Abnormous and Surprizing, they endeavour to Think out of the Way, and to shew their Wit in maintaining Paradoxes, scorn to go in the Common Road and Bearen Track with the Rest of Mankind. These Patrons of Conjecture and Hypothesis, are so Enamour'd with their Own New-fangl'd Conceptions, that They will Renounce their Religion, if it does not square with their Opinions, and sooner Quit the Gospel than their Systems. They will Impioufly Date to Piescribe Rules ro Providence, and Constrain G O D to Work in their Own Ways and Methods; and Presumptuously set Bounds to the Infinite Power and Wisdom of the Almighty, and say, Hither to shalt thou Go. and no further. The' They are never fo fully Confuted, they will never be Convinc'd; They are Wedded to their Empty Curiofity, Embrace a Treacherous Fallacy, and Hold fast a Destructive Lye. What a vast Discredit and Mischief this has brought upon Learning and Religion, and how much it has Tended to Undermine and Subvert the Truth and Authority of the Holy Scriptures, by Solving the Great Miracle of the Divine Creation by the Novel Shemes, and Senseles Theories, of Humane Invention. and Philosophy fally so call'd: and by Impiously Fathoming the Profound, and Mysterious Doctrines of Christianity, by the short Line of shallow Reason: We have felt by so sad an Experience of late, as one wou'd think shou'd be sufficient to Awaken the Legislature, to Punish and Prevent such Barefac'd and Presumptuous Impiety, and to Blast the Impudent Endeavours of these Arrogant and Self conceited Opiniators.

3. Thirdly, Another Cause of Prejudice is Conversation and Company. I shall not trouble this Venerable Assembly with a Nauseous Detail of the Common Methods us'd to Debauch Men's Lives in Private Conversation. but shall rather chuse to Touch upon some more Notorious and Publick Instances, to the Scandal of the Present Age, of Men that make it their Employment to Corrupt Youth in their Principles, whereby They are Encourag'd and Confirm'd in their Profligate Prejudice; against the Establish'd

Ghurch

(12)
Church and Government. If a Young Gentleman does not Correst, He may at least Divert, the False Notions He has impress'd upon His Mind, whilst they lie Dormant in his Own Breast. But when He is drawn in, by these Modern Achitophels, into an Affociation of Sin, where their Business is to Improve His, and to Propagathe their Own Seditions Opinions, Approbation will give New Life and Force to His Errors, and by Degrees Cultiwate their Growth into a deliberate and fettl'd Maturity. Shame may at first lay a Check and Restraint upon his Vicious Propensities, which Conversation and Number by Degrees Lessen, and at length Extinguish. 'Tis almost Impossible for Innocence to Breathe Untainted in an Infectious Air, or to preferve it felf Chast and Undefil'd amidst the Infinuations, and Wiles of Subtle and Designing Men; who by Mis-representing Truth and Religion, under an Odious and Ridiculous Drefs, by Scouting and Scoffing Vertue out of Countenance, by Impudent Harangues and Panegyricks upon Lemdness and Profaness, Set-off and Recommended with the false Embellishments of Wit and Rhytorick, Address, and Complaisance, Pretended Counsel and Friendship, Instill all Loose and Cursed Teners into Unstable and Unwary Minds; and Inject the Principles of Phanatifm, Deifm, and Atheism, and Sow the Seeds of Damnation, in a Corrupt and Perverted Iudgment. With what Fatal Success These Cabals, for Propagating Sin, and Societies for Debauching, instead of Reforming Manners, have Planted Themselves up and down in the Kingdom; with what Industry and Diligent Application These Apostles of Darkness, and Emissaries of the Devil, have Pursu'd their Hellish Cause, is too Lamentably apparent, both from that Open Profaffion they have Dar'd to make of their Licentious and Intolerable Heresies; nay Approbation and Countenance they have receiv'd from some Great Men, as well as the Poysnous and Heterodox Opinions, and Lewd Lives of their Patrons and Advocates. A Crime, which as it furmounts all Sharpness and Severity of Expression to Describe, requires the utmost of Sharphels and Severity to punish it ! For 'tis of such a Black and Flagrant Nature, of such Pernicious and Detestable Consequence, both to Church and State, Religion and Government, that 'tis a Difgrace to Bath, it thou'd Escape without Condign Vengeance in a Christian Domimion, which by Impunity may pull that Dreadful Vengcance down on its own Head, which is due to those Insolent Malefastors. But to leave this Grating Reflection and proceed. Where Innocence is thus got into the Enemy's Quarter, it must Surrender it self, or Expect to Find none. Which Suggefts,

4. The Fourth Cause of Prejudice, Namely Authority and Example. These are as 'twere Palpable Arguments which Appeal to the Senses, They come Vouch'd with Personal and Visible Evidence, Convince by Matter of Fact, and feem not to leave the Judgment in the Suspence of Election. No Wonder therefore, That the Understanding shou'd Credit the Eyelight, and not Distruit the Reports of Sense, so Powerful is the Cheat and Prepadice of Authority, it can fearce leave Room for Speculation, but Parities and Illustrates the Sophistry of the Rules, by the Examples it Alindaes

ledges of their Practice. But how Ridiculous and Inverted a Way of Rea-foning is this, to Prove the Truth and Morality of any Man's Actions, by his Pretended Principles? Whereas We ought to Judge quite Contrary, and Prove the Truth and Morality of his Real Principles, by his Apparent and Empress Actions. Yet however Absurd and Irrational this Maximis, it has Mif-led more Men into Guilt, Error, and Prejudice, than any Fallacy besides, that puts upon Our Judgment. How Few are there in the World that know how to Distinguish betwixt Men's Honesty, and their Characters? Not the Vulgar only are Mistaken, with Outside Pomp and Figure, with the Appearances of Wealth and Grandeur, which like False Beauties. Glitter at a Distance: but even those of more Considerable Capacities, through an Over-candid Judgment, or a Latitudinarian Charity, think it impossible, for Men of Parts and Learning, of Establish'd Fame, Eminency and Power, to Apostatize from Truth, or Espouse any False Opinions, or Doctrines. They think it as much want of Sense, as Good Breeding, to Question their Authority, which Plands Confirm'd by the Venerable Seal or Dignity and Antiquity, and has been Continu'd down to them as an undiffuted Title, which they have held Poffeilion of through Age and Tradition. Thus Men Deceive themselves with Instances instead of Reasons, take their Creed by Proxy, as its Dicasted by their Mistaken Parents, Magisterial Tutors, or Ecclesiastick Directors; and Stake their Faith upon the Suppos'd Probity and Capacity, the Number and Integrity of their Leaders and Authors. As if Truth was to carry it by the Poll, and Religion was to be Decided by the Majority of Voices. To be Born down the Stream, and blindly follow the Prescriptions of Others, is almost the Inevitable Road to doing Ill. For the Multitude are generally Decested, and there's fuch an Univertal Corruption in Morality, and Men's Vices ly fo Intermixt with their Virtues, and so hardly to be distinguish'd, that Precedents are scarce ever to be Trusted, unless in Cases of Demonstrative Virtue and Equity, and sometimes in Matters of Indifference, Decency, or Fashion. Besides, there was scarce ever any Opinion Broach'd in the World, tho' proceeding from never fo Craz'd a Brain, but has found fome Men. either Fools, or Knaves, enoug to Espouse it. Mankind Walk like Beafts in a Track, no Error ever wanted its Professor, no Professor his Disciples; for One Bad Example shall have Ten Thousand more Sordia Imitators, than a Hundred Good Ones: Especially if it proves.

5. Fifthly, To fall in with their Interest and Party, which carry an Overbearing Prejudice with it. When once Men have Lessed themselves into a Party, they never confider the Merit of the Cause, but at all Adventures follow their Ring-leaders; Stick to their Colours, and Obey the Word of Gommand, let it be to the Right or Left. The Management of Parties being like that of Making War, wherein there is always a False Reason given out, to Justify the Proceeding; but the True Cause and Reason of State Suppress'd and Conceal'd. The Treacherous Hook must be Cover'd with a Specious Bait, and the Deadly Pill must be Artificially Gilt, before they can be Swallow'd, or do Execution. Hence these Skilful Incendiaries

in Government, to make their Ungodly Stratagems and Revolutions pale upon Mankind, have Amus'd them with the Kingdom of Christ, and the True Worship of God, the Defence of his Saints, and the Extirpation of his Enemies, the Vindication of Liberty and Property, the Abolishment of Heresy, Superstition and Episcopy, the Publick Good and Salvation of Souls, which are the Glittering Pretences, and Godly Trepans, with which Crasty Politicians, and Designing Knaves, Cajole and Delude the Credulous World, and Santify the most Abominable and Execrable Villainies. Whereas, God knows! There's Nothing meant by all this Holy Jargon, and Scriptural Sham, but to Cast a Mist upon Men's Brains, to Lead them Blindfold into the Devil's Snare, to Prevent their Repentance, and to Damn them with more Security. To Play upon their Faith with all the Pharifaical Artifice and Legerdemain of Works, and to Difguise and Confecrate Avarice and Oppression, Ambition and Injustice, Murder and Rebellion, and even Regicide and Sacriledge, under the Venerable and Sacred Name of Conscience. This is the Distinguishing Dialect and Shibboleth of Fastion and Sedition; and truly tis an Amazing Consideration, what strange Power and Instuence this Enthusiastick Cant has had in all the Civil-Wars and Disturbances of Europe, and Particularly in Our Own Kingdom; wherein, like a kind of Witchcraft, (to the Infernal Enchantments whereof the Holy-Ghost has thought fit to Compare those of Rebellion ) it Animated a Body of People into a Religious Phrenzy, to Act the most Astonishing Impieties: For God's Sake to Pull down his Church, Murder his Anointed, and to Lay a whole Nation in Blood and Ruin. And fuch is the Malignant Virulence, and Implacable Rancor of Phanaricifm, which is Nothing elfe, but a most full and Comprehensive Combination of all Wayward and Diabolical Prejudices in One, that We can ewer be Secure from its Reftless and Embroiling Designs: If the Fruitful Monster is Lopt in One Part, it Sprouts up in Another; and like the Evil Spirit, which Possesses it, can Appear in all Different Forms, to Act its Illusions upon Mankind. For if We were to Consider its Progress, in all that Series of Rebellions, from its Odious, and Never-to-be forgotten Era of Transcendent Villainy, in the Year Forty One, We shall find the same Jesuitical Principles, like a Plotter in Masquerade, only Changing the Name, but carrying on the same Machinations and Wicked Practices in Church and State, to the Subversion of our Constitution in Both, down to this Present Day. An Argument One wou'd have Wish'd had been thought Sufficient, to have Induc'd our Wife Legislature, to put them Both out of the Power of such Double Dealing Practical Atheists, whose Gain is their Godliness, whose Profit is their Religion, and whose Interest is both their God and Conscience! Who can Betray, and Sell their Saviour for Money; and make the Bleffed Body and Blood of his Sacrament the Seal and San-Eluary of the Worst of Iniquity! Men that have the Confidence to Own the Stated Principle of their Communion, and Open and Avow'd Hypocrify ! A Principle that ought to Qualify its Profossors for a Goal, instead of a Church; Bring them to the Scassill, instead of the Altar; or Advance

(15)

them to Haman's Panishments, instead of his Perferments! It is, to say no more of it, such a Prodigious Act of the most Audacious Villainy, that it seems and Equal Wonder, that ever That, against which our Saviour Denounc'd so many Woes, shou'ed want an Humane Law to Restrain it, and that We shou'd be the Only Christian Nation in the World without it: Or, that the Church and Kingdom shou'd be Deny'd that Law, which can be the Alone Support and Defence against the Ruin and Subversion of Both, from These their Sworn, and for Ever Irreconcileable Enemies. But if these Pious Hypocrites must not meet with their Recompence in Thus World, they may rest Assur'd, they will not Fail of it in the Next; where they will find, to their Eternal Sorrow, without a Long, Habitual and Severe Repentance Here, that God is not to be Mock'd, that what they have Sown in Dissimulation, they shall Reap in Sad Earness; and that what is Begun in Seeming Devotion Here, will End in Real Damnation There.

But what is there that the Infatuation of Prejudice, Interest, and Party. will not Perswade Men to Do? If it can Prevail even upon Those, who Pretend to Support Our Church and Government, in Spight of Their Ouths and Obligations, to Betray them; and Partially to give up Both in favour of Those Men, who have Plotted their Destruction ever fince they began first to Rend it with their Unnatural Schism; who Deny and Confound Our Holy Orders, Renounce Our Sacraments, Defy Our Discipline, Ridicule Our Articles, Scoff at Our Priests; and was their Power Equal to their Malice, wou'd Down with 'em All even to the Ground, and Annihilate the very Name and Being of Our Church! And are These then the Persons to be Cares'd? Are these the Wolves in Sheep's Cloathing, that are to be Invited and Complemented, even by Our Superior Pastors, into Christ's Fold, to Worry and Devour it? These are Strange Politicks! And whethre they Savour not of the Refin'd Spirit of Rome, or Geneva, let any Man Judge; when they Wifely teach Us, to Court Our most Inveterate Foes, and to Abuse and Sacrifice Our Best and most Faithful Friends! To carry on the Bleffed Work of Occasional Conformity, to Prevaricate and Halt betwixt the Church and Conventicle; and be Asham'd, or Afraid to Own Our True Principles! upon what bottom must the Church stand, when These are the Conditions and Terms of Our Communion! Will nothing but Impossibilities satisfy their Unreasonable Demands; to Reconcile Lights and Darkness, Unity Order and Anarchy, and firike up a League betwies Chrift and Belial ?

And yet This is thought sufficiently Paliated with a little Popular Cans of Moderation and Comprehensien, Christian Peace and Union, no Persecution of Tender Consciences, and the mighty Fears of POPERY, and other such Base and False Instinuations against the CHURCHOF ENGLAND; as if Her Doctrines were too High-straind, and ought to have their Rigor and Severity, Temper'd and Qualify'd; or, as if they Tended to bring in That more than Egyptian Monster of Idolatry and Superstition! By the False Pretences of Moderation these Designing Menserve themselves in a Twosold Way, both upon the Church, to Amuse and Cast it into a

(16)

Dead Sleep, and then like Dalilah, to let in the Philistines upon Samplin by Widening a Breach in Her Constitution, first to Weaken, and then to Overthrow it: And on the Diffenters, to Sooth and Encourage them in their Sins, by Mitigating Their's and the Churche's Differences; nay (which is more Astonishing) even by Justifying their Damnable Schism. What have Such Men to Do with Peace and Christian Union? We may Learn this even from a Jezabel, That Zimri shou'd have no Peace who Slew his Master; and that we ought to Suffer for our Folly, if we are so Weak, as to Trust Those who never Fail'd of Betraying us when they were Trusted. Comprehension is so Nonsensical and Wicked a Scheme of Religion, and will Produce such a Destructive Latitude in it, that instead of Bringing the Descenters in to the Church, it will carry the Church in to Dissenters, into which it is utjerly impossible they ever shou'd come upon their Own Principles. And as for Persecution of Tender-Consciences, if the Church's Afferting Her own Legal Rights and Privileges must be Call'd fo, 1 Appeal to the Histories of Our Kingdom, and even Those Written by their Own Party, Whether ever They gave the Church the Least Favour, or Quarter, when they had Her under their Power. Or, whether the Barbarous and Bloody Usage of the Poor Episcopal Church in Scotland, may be call'd a Persecution, or a Treating it with Tenderness of Conscience; and, whether That does not give us a Fair Warning, that This is only a Model of the Reformation we must Expect from them Here. As for the Cry of POPERY, it has been always the Trumpet to AM the Sedition and Rebedien, that ever Infested this Nation: It is the Party-Word, to Exasterate and Frighten the Rabble with Groundless Jealousies and Fears, against thar Establish'd Church, which is the Only Bulwark, under GOD and Providence, against Popery in the World. Yet such is the Intexicating Influence of Faition and Prejudice, it shall make Men Believe Contradictions; or, which is Worfe, Contradict and Act against their Belief! It shall make 'em the most Slavish and Abandon'd Vassals to their Interest and Party, to Preserve and Promote which, they shall Root out the very Foundations and Principles of Truth and Honefty from their Natures, Cancel the Distinctions of Good and Evil, stand Indifferent to Do Any Thing, Say Any Thing, and in a Word, to Be Any Thing, but What they Shou'd Be. Now as These Prejudices argue a very Base and Dishonest Mind, so they must very Often Refult,

6 Sixthly from a Corruption of Manners, and a Profligate Life. A Man may, without doubt, by many Long and Habitual Acts of Sin, as much Debauch his Soul, as his Body; Bring as Fatal a Diftemper on the One, as the Other; and as much Impair his Judgment, as Weaken his Constitution. For all Vice does Naturally Obscure and Pervert the Understanding, which is Willing to Comply with such Principles as will Jaftise it's Actions. And when once Lust has Conquer'd the Conscience, and it lies Stupify'd and Drown'd in Sensuality, the Inward-Man grows Callows, Harden'd against Remorfe, Proof against Advice, or Rebuke, and Deferted by the Good Spirit of God, and given up to the Bondage of his

(17)

own Pations, and the Dominion of the Devil. This is that Wretched and Deplorable State of Mind which the Holy Ghoft Sets our by those Strong and Fearful Metaphors, of a Brawny Heart, as an Adamant harder than Flint, a Conscience Sear'd with a Red hot Iron, vous adonesses. 2 Reprobate Mind, and Eveppela Thavis, the Efficacious Power of Error. That Men should Believe a Lye, and Rejoice in Inquity, having the Understanding Darkn'd, being Alienated from the Life of God, through the Ignotance that is in them, because of the Blindness, or Hardness of their Hearts, are past Feeling, having given Themselves over to Lasciviousness, to work all Uncleanness with Greediness. Ephel. 4. 18, &c. Thus Vice may Destroy the Man long before his Death, Bury his Understanding before his Body. Eclipse his Reason, and Draw as it were an Egyptian Midnight upon his Soul. And when once the Understanding is thus Suborn'd by the Will, no wonder that it becomes the Eccho of its Dictates and Commands. Men may well be Supposed to Think according to their Settled Practice, and their Lives and Principles to hold a Correspondence.

Thus I have Trac'd our Prejudices up to their most Considerable Caufes, and have Shewn how they Derive their Original from the Deprayation of our Corrupted Nature, and are Woven into the very Body of our Conflitution: that they Spring from the Disorder of the Imagination, and the Irregular Motion of our Passions; that they are made up of Pride, Ambition, and Self-conceit; Envy, Hatred, and Jealoufy; Rashness. Turbulency, and Choler; Spleen, Moroseness, and Enthusiasm; Revenge, Lust, and Ill Nature, Imprinted upon the Mind by a wrong Education and Custome : Grounded on Ignorance, Affectation, and Singularity ; Improv'd by the Tempting Incentives of Ill Conversation; Justify'd by Authority and Example; Propagated by Interest and Party, and Establish'd by Immorality and Debauchery. Such a Malignant Composition of the most Venemous Ingredients, as are enough to Raile a Plague among Mankind; and were not God Infinitely Merciful, Unpeople the World! Wherein it bears fo Absolute a Sway, that it seems to be the General Informing Principle which Actuates, Enlivens and Inclines all our Pattions, Appetites, Deliberations, and Actions.

This, I Presume, I have in some Measure Prov'd: But will crave Leave to Illustrate it a little farther from the Last Consideration: Namely, the

Mischief that Prejudice produces,

1. First, in the Conduct of Human Life and Conversation.

2. Secondly, in the Administration of Justice.
3. Thirdly, in the Corruption of Religion.

1. And First as to the III Consequences it has upon the Conduct of Human Lite and Conversation: Which will Appear a Double Way, Both with Regard to Our Sclues and Others, in that it Hinders a Man from ever Arriving at a Just Knowledge of Either; and therefore, as He can never be sufficiently Humbl'd for his Own Instructions, so on the Other Hand, He can never have a True Value, or Esteem, for the Virtues of his Neighbour. For when We are Preposses'd with Odd Fantastical No-

В

tions. We put a Cheat upon our Selves, and Impose a Lye upon our own Understandings; and Industriously Avoiding to Examin and Look into our Inward Circumstances, Hide our Weakneises, as much from our own View, as Others Discovery. Hence We grow Wife in our own Conceits, and become Positive. Peevish, and Assuming: Uncasy, not only to our Selves. but to all those We Converse with: For, having Extinguish'd the Light of our own Reason, We endeavour to Put our the Eyes of our Brethren, and Sawcily Obtrude our Dogmatical Thoughts upon every Body; as if We had the Commission to Broach New Schemes of Philosophy, and the Prerogative of Prescribing Faith to the World. This is so wretchedly Forlorn a Condition, that it renders Us Incapable of ever Reforming our Errors: for We Expect the same Base Flattery from Mankind, that We give to our Selves; and Pride fo Hardens Us against all wholesome Advice, that We from to Receive it from our Friends, much lefs will We Condescend to Learn any thing from our Enemies; and We had rather with Abab Lofe our very Lives, than Listen to a Micaiah, Prophelying Evil concerning Us! Thus as Prejudice Cramps, and Streightens the Mind, and renders Us Short-fighted, and Ignorant of our Selves, so does it no less Obstruct Us, in Forming a hist Sense, and Etteem of Other Men's Intrinsick Worth, and Characters. For, let any One have an Aversion to his Neighbour, tho' never fo Groundless and Trifling, how will this Eclipse his Merit; and Prevent his Treating Him, not only with Candour, but even with Common Decency and Humanity! How difficultly will He be Brought to Allow any Perfection in Him; and should He afterwards have the Happiness of a nearer Access and Acquaintance, to shew Him the Error and Folly of his Prejudice, How hardly will He be Confirsin'd to Forget, and Wear it off! And (as there's Nothing so Aukward, and Contemptible. as Pride reduc'd to Schame with what Haughty Confasion will he be Compell d to Confess it, the He is Inwardly never so much Convinc d of his Missake! On the Contrary, let a Man be but Prepofies'd in Favour of Another, his Judgment stands Boo'd, and Retain'd, having bis Person in Admiration becarle of Advantage He Views every Thing Magnity'd in his Reputation, and like a Fond Lover, will Adore even Deformity; Injuring his very Friend wit a Fulfom Commendation of those Virtues he has Not, and fo Awakening the Malice and Jealoufy of his Enemies to Pry into. and Discover the Real Faults he has; which he is forc'd not only to Blash for, but even to Fuffify, and to Profittute his own Credit, in Vindication of Another's. It may further be Opferv'd, that according as any Man is Engag'd in a Party, or Profession, or lies under such Particular Circumstances in his Life and Character, he shall be More, or Less Obnoxious to the Infults of his Adversaries, or Entitl'd to the Partial Favour of his Friends. What is it elfe that Supprefies Learning and Virtue, and Raifes some Men Unaccountably to Dignities and Preferments, and Draws 'em up like Fortunate Embalations, to Blaze in the Firmament of the Church and State, and oftentimes Portend the Diffurbance and Downfal of Both? Such is the Spight, and Malice of Men of Different Imployments, that when any One

One is by Fortune, or Providence, cast upon a Profession, he must not expect a Fair Treatment from those of Another, especially if Attended with Honor and Grandeur. And whoever in the same Profession Arises to a Distinguishing Excellence, must permit all those Below him to View him with Regret, and an Evil Eye, and to Envy, and Calumniate those Tranfeendent Virtues they cannot Reach; which feem as much to Leffen and Reproach Them, as they Exalt His Due Prail and Glory And fuch is the Misfortune, and Discouraging Cart of True Merit, the the it be never fo Conspicuous and Shining, if it we as the Recommendation and Affirtance of a Party, it may for ever ly Neglected, Unrewarded, and Bury'd in a Modest and Humble Poverty. Whilst Vice and Ignorance Domineer and Lord it in Wealth and Title, That like the Poor Man in Ecclefiasticus, shall scarce be Promoted to the Lowest Place in That City which he said by his Wifdom, because he is Poor. I shall mention but One more Instance of the Malignity of Prejudice, which 'tis not easy to Judge, Whether it proceeds from the most Ridiculous Folly, or most Daring Wickedness, as being in One Single Act a Breach of all the Laws of God, Nature, and Na-I mean those impious, as well as Mistaken, Notions, Gen:lemen Maintain of Honor in Dueding, whereby they Superfede all the Authority of Government, as if That was not a sufficient Guard for Right and Reputation, wrest the Sword of Justice into their Own Hands, Usurping the Vengeance due only to That and GOD, Palliating Murder under the Pretence of Bravery, and Cool-Bloodshed under Equity and Satisfaction.

2. But, Secondly, the Ill Effects of Prejudice are no less Permicious in the Administration of Justice. For here it Confounds Right and Wrong, Annuls Property, Sets Fraud and Oppression, Extortion and Violence, above Innocence and Honesty; Makes a Court of Judicature, an Afflum of Villainy; the Tribunal, the Pest of the Kingdom; and the very Law, that was made for the Redress of Injuries, it Self the most Insupportable Injury. When GOD, who is the Sovereign Law-Giver and Judge of the World, Vouchsafes to give Us an Idea of his Immiculate Justice, 'tis by the Description of his Impartiality, that he is no Respecter of Persons. And, in the First Court of Judicature that the Erected amongst Men, he Enacted it as the Supream Law, and as the Prime Rule, by which all Human Laws are to be Executed, I Charge Your Judges Hear the Caufes between Your Brethren, and Judge Righteously between Every Man and his Brother, and the Stranger that is with him. Te shall not Respect Persons in Judgment, but Ye shall Hear the Small, as well as the Great; Ye shall not be Afraid of the Face of Man, for the Judgment is Gods. Thou shalt not wrest Judgment, neither take a Gift, for a Gift does Blind the Eyes of the Wife, and Pervert the Words of the Righteous. Deut. 1.17. c. 16. v. 19. Which Injunctions we find Ratify'd by the Apolile in as Express Language, If You have Respect to Persons, You commit Sin, and are Convinc'd of the Law as Transgressors. Jam. 2. 9.

Indeed there may be some Cases wherein a Judge, tho' Upright and Equitable in Himself, cannot Prevent all unjust Partiality in Others.

(20)
known; that in Our Own Conflication, He is Restrain'd and Regulated by the Evidence before him; and must Give Sentence according to the Force of the Proofs, and Allegations laid down. And the his Integrity is never fo Clear, his Sagacity never fo Penetrating, yet the Truth may, in Delpight of Both, be Perverted, if a Malicious Accuser will Suggest any Sly Falshood, or an Impudent and Perjur'd Wirness will Swear any Thing; or a Crafty and Infinuating Pleader will caft a Falfe Gloss upon any Cause, before an Ignorant, Gredulous, or Pack'd Jury. Bribery and Party Revenge will Over-rurn Justice, Acquir Guilt, and Condem Innocence, notwith-

standing all Care and Circumspection. If in any Point our Excellent Laws may feem to be Defective, it may be Suppos'd to be in a Sufficient Provision against Perjury. For how many Courts furnish Us with Frequent Instances of Suborn'd Witnesses, That will Defy both God and their Conscience; who are bereft of all Sense of Shame, Religion, or Fear, and will be Hir'd for a Little Money, especially if to Serve their own Mulignant Faction, to Swallow any Oath that can be Invented! And yet (which is a very Melancholy Reflection ) our Fortunes, Charafters, Estates and Lives, must Ly at the Mercy of these Cursed Micreants, who may Ruin the Best and Greatest Man in the Nation with the Little Hazard or the Punishment, and Scandal of the Pillory. Under Favour, There is not the Least Proportion betwit that Penalty, which Impudent and Over Grown Offenders have Learnt to Despise, and the Prodigious Sin, and Irreparable Injury and Mischiet that Accends it. No Man's Life, or Reputation, are Secure from the Inselent Attempts of these Infatiable, Mercenary, Blood Hounds, whom the Hebrew Law of Retaliation can alone Restrain. Wherein it was Enacted by GOD, That if A False Witness rose up against any Man, to Testify against Him, that which was wrong, that it foould be done unto Him as He Thought to have done unto His Brother; that the Judge's Eye should not Pity, but Life go for Life, Eye for Eye, Tooth for Tooth, Hand for Hand, Foot for Foot. Deut. 19.16,&c. I shall not Prelume to Direct my Superiors, but with Submission, in this Perilous Case, there cannot be too much Equity thewn; it may feem here Highly Expedient to Temper the Rigor and Letter of the Law; All Circurstances ought Sedately to be Ponder'd, and the Whole Course and Tenor of a Man's Life and Character, orherwife Irreprebengble, fet in Opposition, to Counterballance the Sufpicious Evidence given in of One Single Action. If ever a Becaming Mercy may be Allow'd to Soften Justice, in this Case it may be Requisite and Praise worthy; Wherein, not only the Sacred Dignity of a Whole Order is concern'd, but every Man's Reputation, Dear as his Life, may be as Equally Struck at, as Maliciously Taken away. Otherwise, notwithstanding the Admirable Contrivance of Our Laws, and the Uprightness of those that Administer Justice, the very Law it felf ( I Dread to speak it ! ) may prove Unfortunately almost an Inevitable Snare: and Secret Artifice, Infidious Virulence, and Deep-working Revenge, drive out that Old English Integrity, and Sincerity, for which We have been ever so Justly Renown'd, But to Detain You no longer with a Digression upon this Lamentable Case, against which it may

be Wish'd Our Wife Legistators will provide.

I intreat Your Patience, Lastly, To shew the Dangerous Consequence of Prejudice in Religion. And truly Here the Malady feems fo Inveterate, that the Patient gives Himself over, and Nauseates and Despises both his Remedy, and Phylician. When Men have Rais'd for Themselves, New and Anomalous Plans of Religion, Suitable to their Inclinations, and Agreeable to their Lives, they will Wrest the Word of God to Defend their Own Inventions, rather than Relinquish'em. And 'tis very strange, confidering the Plainness and Perspicuity of the Holy Scriptures, that there were never fince the Foundation of Christianity, any False Doctrines, Herefies or Schisms, Broach'd or Propagated in the Word, tho' never to Extravagant, Shocking, and Inconsistent with each other, but have Equally laid their Claim to the Inspir'd Writings for their Justification; and set up the Gospel, as the Universal Standard of their Truth and Authority. This was the Fraudulent Stratagem of the Grand Founder, and Father of All Falfhood, the Devil, who thought himself Secure of Berraying the Very Son of God with Its Delufion; and by which the Socinians, who Copy fo perfectly after Their Mafter, endeavour to Disprove His Divinity. And what Absurdity can be ever so Nonsensical, and Flagitious, that Men's Prejudices cannot enable 'em to Swallow; when through Thefe, they shall Dare to Counterfeit GOD's Commission, to Blaspheme His Holy Inspirations, to Impeach the Divine Veracity of Contradiction, to Arraign the God of Truth for Falshood, and to Bring Omniscience to Scal to the Forgery of a Lye? For what else can all that Multitude of Opinions, that Dittinguishes the several Classes, Sests, Divisions, and Sub Divisions of Pretended Christians and Churches in the World be Call'd? Which are Drawn like so many Lines from a Center, all Uniting in the Same Point, yet Separated and Widening from each Other. Some Placing Religion in Speculation and Mystical Vision, Others in Meer External Pomp, and Profession, and not a Few in a Bold, Conceited, Ignorant Considence and Prefumption. One Exalting Morality above the Gospel, Another Intirely Excluding it. This Representing Christianity, as a Commodious and Genteel Institution, and Complying with our Appetites and Pleasures; and Another as a Sharp, Rigid, and Melancholly Discipline, wholly Incompatible with Human Life. This, by Indulging Men in Vice, making them Libertines and Atheists, That, by Setting up an Impracticable Virtue, Quietists, and Enthusiasts. Here We find a People holding Variety of Sacraments and Orders, There Others utterly Denying Both. Some Pretending the Pope as a Supream Judge of their Faith, Another Setting Tradition, and Councels above Him; And a Third Sort for Resting in the Suggestions of a Private Spirit. And all in their Way Assuming a Kind of Infallibility; as if Truth Chang'd its Form and Appearance according to the Difference of Men's Humours, or Climates. And truly he that Reads their Histories and Controversies, will find scarce any Thing Else, but a Party-Prejudice Running through them all. Thus every Sect has its Particula:

ticular Prejudice, which Governs their Reason and Religion; It can make 3 Jew Crucify his King and Saviour; a Mahomeran, and Socinian, Un-God him; a Papa Devour him; a Lutheran hold a Vertual and Real. and yet a Local Presence of Christ's Body in the Holy Eucharist: a Calvinist believe GOD from all Eternicy, to Reprobate the whole World, but Himfelf and his Brethren; and an English Fanatick ( the Greatest Monster of 'em all! ) in a Sordid Imitation of Him, Rend the Church anto Schifm and Distraction, and Anemathize Bishops, to set up Lay-Elders and Occasional Conformists. Thus Fatally does Prejudice Missead Men into the most Damnable Herely and Infidelity; For Errors in Judgment will be found to Endanger our Salvation, as much as Errors in Practice : and 'tis scarce Possible, there should be One without the Other. And This Sr. Paul has given Us a Lively Example of in Himfelf, Who with an Erroneous and Prejudic'd Conscience, as a Strict and Malignant Few, might have Forfeited the Benefit of his Persecuted Saviour's Sufferings, had not his Saviour Himfelf, by a Miraculous Mercy, Interpos'd for his Conversion.

Now, What an Infinite and Invaluable Bleffing do We Enjoy; Who, by GOD's Preventing Grace, are Bastiz'd, and Educated in a Church, whose Primitive Greeds, Orthodox Articles, and Charitable Discipline, are the most Efficacious Means, either to Auticipate, or Eradicate, all these Prejudices! A Church, which if GOD, in his utmost Wrath, should permit its Enemies to Subvert, We may Justly Conclude, that the Great Day of Final Retribution is Drawing near; and that Men's Sins and Prejudices are Ripe for Divine Judgment, and Call down Vengeance upon that Wicked Earth, in which Scarce any True Faith shall be Found!

To Conclude, Next to a Firm Adhesion to, and Unshaken Perseverance in, the Doctrine of This BEST of CHURCHES, which no Seducing Prejudice can Pervert; no Phanatick Enthusiasm Corrupt; no Superstitious Abomination Defile; and whose only Stain and Reproach are those Dauble Apoliates, that Trim and Pryvaricate with Her Communion, which must End in Her Diffolution: If any among Us, notwithstanding Her Excollent Rules to Prevent it, are Miffed with Prejudice, as even the Best of Men may be Obnoxious to ir, let Us Nicely and Diligently Examine into the Nature, and Grounds or our most Holy Religion; which Confilts, not fo much in a Laborious Search of Learning, and an Accurate Skill in Diffinguishing the Subtle Sophishry of Controversy, as in what the Scripture calls a Refign'd and Ready Will to Believe and Obey, whereby We shall know of the Doffrine, whether it be of God, by an Honest Mind, and a Pure and Humble lisart, holding the Mystery of Faith in a Good Conscience; which if We put away, We shall certainly suffer Shipwrack in the Dubious Course of Our Salvation. Let Us Labour so to Conquer Our Passions, and particularly That Great Leaven of Pride, that Ferments them, that We may attain to that Habit and Perfection the Apostles Describes, of having Our Reason and Senses Exercised to Discern both Good and Evil. Let Us Weigh, Measure, and Compare One Prinsiple with Another, and never Prefume to Settle any Thing as a Principle

(23)

in Our Minds, but upon the Authority, and Conviction of Reason, and Revelation, the only sure Foundation We can Build upon. And to make these Our Endeavours Successful, We must have a constant Application to the Throne of Grace, for the Divine Assistance, to Supply the Desects of Our Nature, by the Gifts and Efficacious Succours of the Blessed Spirit of Truth, to Conduct Our Wandring Steps through this Dark Vale of Sin and Misery, and to Lead Us into that Truth from which no Temptation may ever Seduce, or Divert Us.

Thus far it lies in Every One's Power to Correct, or Subdue his Omn Errors; this is every Man's particular Care, and Private Province, to Amend what may Respect his Own Life. But those Publick Causes of Prejudice, which Affect the Body Politick, and Strike at the National Interest and Safety, call for the Affistance of the Magistrate, and the Power, and Execution of the Law, upon which They are such an Open Viola-

tion and Reproach.

Amongst which we may Single out, as the most Notorious, Those Illegal Seminaries, that are Planted up and down in Several Parts of This Kingdom, as 'twere so Many Schismatical Universities, Set up in Opposition against the ESTABLISH'D CHURCH, and These Royal Fountains of Its Learning, for the Education of Youth in all the Poyssous Principles of Fanaticism and Fastion; and to Debauch Them with the Corrupted Maxims of Republicanism, which in Our Constitution has, and must for ever end in Anarchy, and Consustion. And is it not therefore High Time for the Law to take Cognizance of Such a Growing Mischief, which if Susser'd to go on with Connivance and Impunity, will Gradually gather Strength, Rise into Corporations, and Societies of Schism, to Propagate a Generation of Vipers, that will Eat through the very Bowels of Our Church, and Perpetuate Their Dissention to Posterity!

It is too Notorious, how Liberal the Enemies of Our Church and State' have been, in Contributing to Maintain and Support Them; well Knowing, that They must Inevitably End in the Rum of Our Monarchical, and Episcopal Government. This is a Sufficient Argument, how Little They Deferve, and how Much They will Abufe, Any Indulgence that is Granted Them! But These are such Sort of ACADEMICAL CONVENTICLES; as They never yet Had (and We Hope in GOD never will Have ) Any TOLERATION for! Were it only and Infringement upon the Rights and Privileges of This Place, Granted, Continued, Confirm'd, and Deliver'd down to It by the Indisputed Authority, and Vatious Alls of Kings, Queens, and Parliaments, it might be a very Justifiable Caufe of Complaint, for the Redress of such an Insupportable Grievance. This is a Transgression of a Much Higher Nature, 'tis no less than an U-Surpation of the Prerogative of the Crown ( which Our Wife Senate has Declar'd so Sacred and Inviolable ) and which, it not speedily Prevented, will in Time Pluck it from Our Prince's Head. Upon which it can never Rest Safe, or Secure, but as 'tis Upheld by the Principles and Doctines of the CHURCH OF ENGLAND, as Distinguish'd from All Other Reform'd Churches. Doob(24)

Doubtless out of These Schools and Nurseries of Rebellion, have Spawn'd That Multitude of Fastious, Hetherodoxs, Atheistical, Lend Books, and Seditious Libels, which are every day Publish'd against Monarchy, and the Establish'd Hierarchy, and Religion, to the Encouragement of Vice. the Destruction of Piety, and the Scandal and Extirpation of Our Law. Nation, and Government. What Church, or Kingdom in the World, would Patiently Endure to See it Self thus Provokingly Affronted ? And the Memory of the B L E S S E D M A R T Y R, the Greatest Glory and Defender of Both, made the Infamous Subject of Scorn and Drollery, whilst the Last Branch of the Royal Family is notwithstanding -- Tet, G O D be Bles'd! Flourishing on the Throne! What can be the Meaning of Those Julifications, that are now every where Publish'd, of That Horri. Rebellion, both out of the Press ( and, to Its Eternal Differace! ) out of the very Pulpit; together with the Impudent Burlesquing the Dismal Murder of HER ROYAL GRAND-FATHER, but to Prepare the Nation to All over the Same Bloody Tragedy Agen? If an Heathen Republick wou'd nor Suffer the Mysteries of a Falle Religion to be Profan'd, What Holy Indignation, what Zealous Resolution, what Ardent Affection, Ought We to shew in the Defence of the Venerable Mysteries of Our True Religion, which is thus Openly Attack'd, with Reviling Scoffs, and Ridiculing Blasphemy! These are such Crying Sins, as are Enough to Sink Our Place an Nation into Everlasting Vengeance, if not Prevented by a Timely Execution of the Law upon fuch Enormous and Unheard-of Offences.

Confider therefore, MY LORDS, You that are the Ministers of God, and Bear not the Sword in Vain, that You are Appointed as Revengers to Execute Weath upon Those that do Evil. Thus You may Avert the Judgments We have Just Cause to Fear, and Bring down a Blessing upon Our Government and Kingdom, and Establish Both in Peace, Hap-

piness and Tranquility.

Now to the Great and Impartial Judge of the Secrets of All Hearts, with whom there is no Respect of Persons, unto Him that streeth on the Throne, be Glory in the Church by Christ Jesus, throughout All Ages World without End.





