AN ABRIDGEMENT OF 
MR. BARTR'S HISTORY OF HIS LIFE and TIMES.

WITH An Account of the Ministers, &c. who were Ejected after the Restauration, of King Charles II.

Their Apology for themselves, and their Adherents, containing the Grounds of their Nonconformity: Their Treatment in the Reign of King Charles, and King James; and after the Revolution: And the continuation of their History, to the passing of the Bill against Occasional Conformity, in 1711.

The Second Edition: In Two VOLUMES. Vol. I.

By EDMUND CALAMY, D. D.

LONDON:
TO THE
Duke of Devonshire.

May it please Your Grace,

YOUR Acceptance of the former Edition of this Work, emboldens me to lay the Second at Your Grace's Feet, with its present Additions and Amendments.
The Dedication.

It can be no surprizing Thing to Your Grace, that Your Descent from one who appear'd so early in the Glorious Cause of Liberty, and Your own firm Adherence to the Principles of the Revolution, in which Your Noble Father was so Active: Your declar'd Aversion to Bigotry and Persecution; and Your Zeal for the Protestant Succession in the Illustrious House of Hanover; should make the Protestant Dissenters (who are not capable of having any Secular Interest to serve, opposite to that in which Your Grace is so heartily engag'd,) Ambitious of securing Your good Opinion.

While
The Dedication.

While some pursue them with furious Invectives, which they can easily despise, they are apt to Flatter themselves, that a just Sense of Honour, will plead for them with those of Your G R A C E S NobleDisposition: And produce a Tenderness for a Body of Men, who endur'd great Severities from the Laws of their Country, before they could be Tolerated; and have been rudely insulted since they have been under the shelter of the Act of Indulgence; and are at last rendred incapable of any publick Service; and yet are exceeded by none in a disinterested Affection to their Q U E E N and Country, or in an irreconcileable Aversion to Popery and Slavery.
The Dedication.

It is indeed a great unhappiness, that Protestants should be so much divided, and that where there is such an Harmony in Points of Faith, there should be such a want of Charity in Matters of mere Opinion: But upon comparing the Account here given, with the Narratives of others, Your Grace will easily pass a Judgment on which Side Charity is most wanting. The Two proper Seasons for an Accommodation in 1662 and 1688, which were so studiously lost, will be sufficient to determine that Point; together with the History of that Occasional Conformity, which was design'd to be expressive of Charity to those, who have unkindly represented it as intended to serve
The Dedication.

a Turn, though it's well known to have been practis'd, before there was any Turn to be serv'd by it.

I can assure Your Grace I have been Faithful and Impartial, according to the best Light I could obtain: And whatever else I may be mistaken in, am well satisfy'd in this, that Your Grace has too Noble a Spirit, to be for our being run down with Obloquy and Contempt, meerly because we can't speak and act as some would have us, from whom we cannot justly be said to differ more, than they do among themselves.

That Your Grace may be long continu'd a Patron of Liberty, a Supporter of the Reform'd Religion, of our present Government, and
and the Protestant Succession, as it is happily Established by Law among us; and leave a Race of Patriots behind You, Eminent for the same Hereditary Spirit of Grandeur and Beneficence, to transmit Your Name and Honour unstain'd to succeeding Ages, is the Prayer of many, Besides;

May it please Your Grace,

Your Graces

Most Humble and

Most Obedient Servant,

Edmund Calamy.
THE PREFACE.

IT is well known to many, that Dr. Henry Sampson, who at first design’d for the Ministry, and was afterwards an eminent Physician for many Years in this City, had taken a great deal of Pains in collecting Materials for a History of Nonconformity, and Memoirs concerning the Ancient and Modern Nonconformists. Several of his Papers having been kindly put into my Hands, and of use to me in this Work, especially in the Second Part; and amongst the rest, having by me a Plan of his Design, I shall here Communicate it to the World. It was to be Entitled, "An Essay of the History of PURITANISM and NONCONFORMITY: Declaring what the Men of those Characters have done and suffered, since the Reformation of Religion in ENGLAND." It began with,

The Introduction, or a Preface, shewing what were the Things contended for, and the Points of Difference, as well in Doctrine as Discipline, Government, Liturgy, &c. wherein they defir’d Reformation. And Twenty six Chapters were to follow in this Order:

Chap. I. Of such as are said to have Acted or Suffered in the Cause of Reformation during the Reign of King Henry VIII: Particularly, Tindal, Erith, Barnes, Binsey, Lambert, Garret, Hierom, &c. shewing how far they agreed with the Dissenters, or disagreed from them.

With an Appendix concerning Tindal’s Translation of the Bible.

Chap. II. Of those that were the great Promoters of the Reformation in the Days of Edward VI. How far they inclin’d to Puritanism and Nonconformity, (so call’d in after Times) or how averse thereto.

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The PREFACE.

vi. of Ridley, Hooper, Cranmer, Latimer, Ferrar, Harly, Taylor, Poyntz, and others, compilers of the Common Prayer: Of the Misrepresentations given of them by Dr. Heylin.

An Appendix of the several English Bibles in publick Use hitherto.

Chap. III. Of the Attempt that was made for the Reformation Legum Ecclesiasticarum, in King Edward's Days; Its beginning, progress, and frustration in that, and in Queen Elizabeth's Reign afterwards.

Chap. IV. Of other principal Persons that suffer'd in the Marian Days; how far they seem to own the Puritan Doctrines and Principles: viz. Rogers, Sanders, Bradford, Samuel, Careless, &c.

Chap. V. Of such as were Exiles in Queen Mary's Reign. Their Congregations and Discipline at Frankford, Zurich, Strasburgh, Arrow, Geneva, Basil, &c.

With an Appendix of the Translation of the Bible, and singing Psalms at Geneva.

Chap. VI. Of those that return'd from Exile in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and became Dignitaries in the Church: Their Temper and Disposition towards the Nonconformists: viz. Grindal, Sands, Parkhurst, Cox, Pakington, Nowel, Wootingham, Cole, Humphry, Turner, Horn, Jewell, &c. With an Appendix concerning that Translation of the Bible call'd the Bishops Bible.

Chap. VII. Of the Queens Injunctions, and the Controversie moved thereupon, about Conformity to the Attire, whereupon divers refus'd Preferment in the Church, and others that had already been preferr'd were now depriv'd; amongst which were some that came from Exile: As Coverdale, Bale, Leaver, Sampson, Pulleyne, Carlisle, Fox, Whitehead, Gilby, Crowly, Goodman, &c. Others were of the same Mind, and suffer'd in like Manner, but had never been Exiles: As Gilpin, Horton, Cheston, Kingsmill, Withers, (Fellow of Queen's College Cambridge) &c.

Chap. VIII. Of the Opinion of some Foreign Divines about these Controversies and Sufferings; their interposing by Letters to the Queen or Bishops: Such as Calvin (once and again before it came to Deprivation) P. Martyr, Zanchy, Bza, Bullinger, Gualter.
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Chap. IX. Of the Admonition to the Parliament; the Authors and Defenders thereof, and Sufferings thereupon; and other Troubles that fell upon divers others Persecuted from the 13th of the Queen, till the Death of Archbishop II. Parker: Which were Edward Dering, Crane, Wiccox, Standon, Field, Cartwright, Robert Travers, Fenn of Coventry, Greymham, Fuik, Marbury, Gawton, &c.

Chap. X. Of the quiet Time whilst Edward Grindal was Archbishop of Canterbury, and the great coalescence of Minds, whilst by so much Moderation and industrious Piety, he presided in the Church: With Reflections upon Dr. Heylin and others, as to what they say about Grindalizers.

Chap. XI. Of the first Storm under Archbishop Whitgift, upon the coming out of his Three Articles, and requiring Subscription to them. Of several Troubles occasion'd to the Nonconformists by the publishing of Martin-Mar-Prelate, the spreading of Brownism, the Madness and Treason of Hacker, &c. which some did endeavour to fix on them. Of the several Persons that were troubled, deprived, and silenced by this Archbishop or his Agents, in the High Commission Court, the Star-Chamber, and the Courts Ecclesiastical: viz. Udall, Travers, Dudley Fenner, Gifford, Rich. Rogers, Perkins, Brown, Leverwood, Chark, Gardiner, Snape, Bainbrig, Johnson, Penry, old Mr. Cawdrey, &c: John Reynolds of Oxon, and W. Whitaker of Cambridge, not escaping his frowns and menaces.

Chap. XII. Of the Patrons and Favourers of the Nonconformists during the whole Reign of Queen Elizabeth, by whose Means under God they weather'd out all these Storms: As the Lord Keeper Bacon, the Lord Treasurer Burleigh, the great Earls of Bedford, Warwick, Leicester and Huntington, the Lords Grey and Howard, Sir Francis Walsingham, Sir Walter Mildmay, Sir Amions Paule, Sir Francis Knolles, Mr. Beale, &c. in the Court; besides divers eminent Gentlemen in the House of Commons, and in the Country.

Chap. XIII. Of their principal Adversaries amongst the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy: Those that acted or wrote most keenly against them; as the Archbishops Parker and Whitgift, the Lord Chancellors Hatton and Bromley; the Lord Keeper Pickering; The Bishops Elmer, Cooper, Bridges, Bancroft;
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Dr. Sutcliff, Dr. Cozins, Dr. Stanhope, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Hooker, &c.

Chap. XIV. Of the entrance of King James. The Conference at Hampton-Court. Of the four Persons nominated by the King to represent the Case of the Nonconformists; viz. Dr. Reynolds, Sparks, Chaderton, and Knowstub; with an Appendix concerning a Translation of the Bible, following hereupon, commonly call'd the Kings Translation.

Chap. XV. Of the Convocation that follow'd not long after, and the Constitutions there made; and the depriving, silencing, suspending, and admonishing of above 300 Ministers, during the Time Dr. Bancroft was Archbishop of Canterbury; some of which bore these great Names, Hilderston, Dod, Parker, Sherwood, Midgeley, Burges, Bourn, Bain, Bradshaw, Taylor, Paget, Carter, Bates, Rothwell, Broughton, Brightman, Wootton, Jacob, Pike, John Nicols, &c. With a full Catalogue of the rest.

Chap. XVI. Of their Troubles during the Time of Dr. Abbots being Archbishop, which was a tolerably quiet Interval, especially in the latter part of it, and produc'd many Moderate Conformists, but such as were uneasi enough under the Ceremonies, and were reputed Puritans: Such as Bolton, Sibbs, Preston, Barnard, Stoughton, Ward of Ipswich, John Downham, Pemble, Byfield, Dr. Gouge, &c. Of such as were troubled in other Dioceses, viz. Ames, Hind, R. Nichols, &c.

Chap. XVII. Of their great Vexations whilst Dr. Laud was Favourite, and Archbishop, and had his Creatures acting in their several Dioceses; such as Dr. Wren, Peirse, Lyndfel, &c. Partly by pressing the legal Conformity to the height, and introducing some Things that were call'd new Conformities; partly by putting down and silencing all Lecturers, and partly by suspending such as refus'd to read the Book of Sports: Whereupon above a hundred fled into New-England, and divers into Holland: And many were forc'd to abscond, or suffer the trouble of the High Commission; some of which were, Hooker, Cotton, Elliot, Stone, Sheppard, Bulkly, Knowles, Mather, Goodwin, Simson, Jef. Simmonds, Ward, Herring, Burton, Hoxley, Edwards, Carter, Thomas, Crook, Newton, Jenner, Wroth, Wilson, Valentine, Archer, Capel, &c.
Of the entrance of the Long Parliament, the calling of the Assembly of Divines, the Names and Characters of those that sat, their Business in their many Sessions from 1643 till 1647, with a Vindication of such of them as Ant. a Wood hath aspersed in his Athenæ Oxon. Of the solemn League and Covenant, which in this interval was composed, and in many Places rigorously imposed, to the prejudice of their Cause, and sequestring many of the Episcopal Clergy.

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Of the State of Religion, and Carriage of those heretofore reputed Nonconformists, from the Time of King Charles the First's Death, till the Restoration of King Charles the Second.

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tions, and Sufferings of several of the most Eminent amongst them; and the Characters of such of them as
Anc. d'dd hath injuriously reflected on, and falsely re-
represented, modestly Vindicated.

Had this Work been finish'd, and appear'd in the
World, it might have been a means of convincing some,
that Nonconformity hath all along had a closer connexion
with both our Civil and Religious Interest, than they
are willing to allow: And that the present Nonconfor-
mists, (as much as they are inveigh'd against) Act in the
main upon the same Principles with those who have
been most Eminent for serious Religion ever since the
Reformation. But he did not live to accomplish his
Design, and his Papers have since been scatter'd. Mr.
Roger Morrice also had made great Collections for the
same Purpose, which might yet help in such a Design,
when one of suitable Ability is at leisure for that
purpose.

These Two Volumes which I now publish, take in
the Nine last Chapters of Dr. Sampson's Plan; and if the
other Seventeen Chapters were brought within the
compass of another Volume of the like bulk, I appre-
hend it would be an useful Work.

I here take for my Foundation, Mr. Baxter's Narra-
tive of his Life and Times, which has been Extant for
several Years, and has met with the same Treatment as
he in his Life time was so much us'd to, both as to his
Person and Writings; It has been much valu'd by some,
and as much slighted by others: But where it has been
most freely cenfur'd, it has been generally acknowledg'd
to contain a Collection of many valuable Things of di-
vers Kinds; and that an Epitome of it would be accep-
table and useful.

I don't think it needful to trouble the World with a
particular Account how I came first to undertake it.
If I had thought that would have wanted an excuse, I
had never medled: And therefore shall only say, that
thinking I might this Way profitably employ some Time
and Pains, I was willing to do what I could to make
my Abridgement of general Use. In order to it, tho'
I have endeavour'd to say much in a little, yet I have
not willingly omitted any Thing that I tho't Material.
I have reduced Things to that Method that appear'd to
me
me most proper. Personal Reflections and little Privacies I have drop'd, and Things which were out of date I have pass'd over lightly. Sometimes I have kept pretty much to his Language, and sometimes I have taken the freedom to use my own. I have divided the whole into Chapters, and given Things a little Connexion: And perhaps have this way taken more Pains, than it needed have cost me, had the Work been entirely new. Of my Performance I must be contented every one should judge according to their Pleasure; for I could expect no other, whatsoever I might be able to suggest to bespeak their Favour.

When Mr. Baxter in his History comes to the Act of Uniformity, he subjoyns the Controversie between the present Conformists and Nonconformists which takes up Eleven Sheets. Instead of abridging that, I rather had recourse to his Nonconformity Stated and Vindicated, in Quarto; which contains the Sum of his Thoughts that are anywhere extant, upon the several Points in Debate. I have reduc'd the Substance of them within the compass of my Tenth Chapter, which I have Entitled, The Reasons of the Ejected Ministers for their Nonconformity. And that that Title might be the better answer'd, I have drawn in, what has been Written upon the same Argument by others, with references to the several Tracts, where those Things of which I have only given the general Heads, will be found consider'd distinctly and at large. The making this Account Succinct, clear, and methodical, was a Work of more than a little Time and Labour.

I have cast that Chapter into this Method. I have first given their Reasons why they could not comply with the Demands of the Act of Parliament, in order to the continuance of their publick Ministry. Then follows a brief Representation of the Grounds upon which they still held on in the Ministry, though they parted with their Livings. I have added the Grounds upon which many People held themselves oblig'd to adhere to them, while they continu'd their Ministry; how both Ministers and People were defended from the Charge of Schism; and upon what Grounds the more Moderate among them yielded to Occasional Communication with the Parith Churches, even while they kept.
kept up a stated Separation. And upon the whole I think I may venture to say, that he that will take the Pains to peruse that Chapter, may at one view take in the whole CAUSE in debate, and see the Strength of the Argument, abstracted from personal Brangles and Contentions, which as far as I can discern, seldom contribute either Light or Strength.

However, that Chapter having drawn me into a Controversie with Mr. Ollyffe and Mr. Hoadly, who thought it necessary to Vindicate themselves, from one who had not the least thought of assaulting them, and was only Historically relating the Sentiments of others with their Reasons; and there having been several Books publish'd on each Side, which all have not leisure to read distinctly, and which few that do, are able to retain afterwards; I have taken the Pains in this Second Edition, to give the Substance of the Arguments in this whole Controversie on both Sides, referring to the several Tracts, where the Matters under consideration may be seen more at large: And though I don't suppose it easie to satisfie some that they are not misrepresented, unless all their Words are given at large, (which quite excludes that compendious way of considering things, which to many is the most agreeable) yet I can safely say there is not any Thing that I have design'dly misrepresented, nor is there any Thing that appear'd to me to be Material, that I can remember I have wholly wav'd. My doing this has considerably enlarg'd that Chapter, but could I have entertain'd a Thought that the generality of Readers would have thought that to be to their damage, it might have sav'd me not a little Pains.

But if any should think that Chapter dry or tedious, it may perhaps make the other parts of the Volume relish the better, it having been my endeavour, so to order it, that there should be a convenient mixture of History and Argument running through it: And as this has made it the more agreeable to many, so I have some reason to think, that some have been the more disgusted upon that very Account. Besides the Summary of the main Controversie in the Tenth Chapter, there are several considerable Points that are elsewhere canvass'd, and inserted in the most proper Places in the Narrative.
As for Instance, A Debate concerning the Necessity of a clear and uninterrupted Succession in the Ministry, which some lay such a stress upon; page 122, 123, &c.

And another, about unwarrantable Impositions, and the true Sense of that celebrated Text, Rom. 14. 1, 2, 3. pag. 166. The warrantableness, the prudence, and the consequences of the Bartholomew Ejection is freely Debated, pag. 183, &c. And the Account given of the several Attempts in order to an accommodation of the Difference, will appear to contain Argument to convince, as well as History to inform, such as are strangers to these Matters, but so far unprejudiced as to be able to weigh Things with Candor and Impartiality.

Mr. Baxter's History proceeds no farther than the Year 1684: And therefore in my former Edition, besides additional Passages cast all along into the Margin, which I thought might not be disagreeable, I added a continuation; containing not only an Account of Mr. Baxter's Trial, that was never publish'd before, (in which I had the concurring Testimony of several who were at that Time present in the Court) but also the State of the Dissenters in the Reign of King James, and in the first Years of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary; And enter'd on the Debates that were on Foot soon after our last happy Revolution; endeavouring to represent them with all possible fairness; particularly that about a Comprehension, which the Dissenters had at that Time some reason to have expected; nor were they wanting in any requisite or becoming step in order to it; nor was it their fault that it was not effected. When so fair an Opportunity will return again, God only knows.

In this Second Edition, besides several not inconsiderable marginal Additions all along, by way of Confirmation and Elucidation; and an Account of several controversial Writings on both Sides, inserted in their proper Places; and Remarks on those Passages in the Third Volume of the Compleat History of England, in Folio, which unkindly reflect on the Persons or Cause of the Nonconformists, there is a continuation of the History through King William's Reign, and Queen Anne's, down to the passing the Occasional Bill the last Year.
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Year. These Additions make up a full Third Part of
the present Volume. They contain among other
Things, some Account of the Concessions of the Ec-
clesiological Commissioners in 1689: The Carriage of the
Dissenters after their Liberty, their Differences among
themselves, and their Treatment from their Brethren
of the Church of England: The whole Controversie
about Occasional Conformity: The Differences of those
of the Establishment Church among themselves, about the
Nature, Power, and Privileges of Convocations, &c;
with a faithful Representation of the substance of seve-
reral Treatises about Toleration, Church Power, Liberty,
and divers Ecclesiastical Matters, that were publish'd
from 1688 to 1711. And in the close I have subjoin'd
the Reformed Liturgy, which was drawn up and pre-
sented to the Bishops in 1661; that the World may
judge how fairly the Ejected Ministers have been
often represented as irreconcilable Enemies to all Li-
turgies.

I am far from having any reason to repent of my
publishing the former Edition of this Work, nowith-
standing all the angry Reflections I have met with.
The repeated Thanks I have had from all Parts, from
Persons of very different Characters and Denomina-
tions, are to me more than a Compensation for all the
Gall and Venom that others have pour'd forth so plen-
tifully. I am far from expecting that this present Edi-
tion will be to the gift of such as were incens'd by the
former. But they may take their own Way; I appeal
to Posterity, for whom I have taken some Pains: And
I hope they'll judge of Things more coolly, than the in-
flamed Age we live in.

I have indeed had my share of Reproach, and yet am
far from being discourag'd. For some Years, there
was scarce a Pamphlet came out on the Church side,
in which I had not the Honour of being refer'd to in
the invective Part of it: But the keen Edge of their
Authors seem'd to have been somewhat abated, upon
my taking no notice of their Attacks, till a Writer who came out the
last Year * is pleas'd to discover his
fear least I should be suffer'd to
remain quiet, by representing me

* See an Apology for the Church
of England, &c. By John Lewis,
late of Exeter-Colleg in Oxford,
and Minister of Margate.

as
The PREFACE.

as one too much byas'd, to have any Thing I say, concerning the Party I have espous'd, believ'd on my bare Word. This is a flight that I must confess I little expected from one of Mr. Lewis's Character. Time has been when I have had the happiness of that Gentleman's Conversation, and his Discourse and Carriage was such as made me apprehensive he was desirous to have the Credit of singular Temper and Moderation. If my Memory does not fail me, (and I believe I could produce the Hand of a Voucher that was an Ear Witness, if it was needful) he was pleas'd very generously to give me Thanks for my Abridgement. Which way I have incur'd his Displeasure since, I am not aware. However, if it may be any Satisfaction to him, I here give it him under my Hand, (and I'll certainly stand to it) that I have not half the Zeal for the Dissenting Party, as some he knows have for another Party, that are too much for monopolizing the Covenant Mercy of God, and the profitable Favour of Men, to those of their own Stamp and Character only. And that he mayn't be put upon believing this on my bare Word, I can give him this Evidence of it; that I would go much further in parting with the known Faults, and Infirmities and Imperfections of the Dissenters, than the Gentlemen I refer to, would with the Disorders and Irregularities of the Party they have fallen in with, which when they have done their best, they cannot justify or excuse.

I would gladly have so ordered Matters, as that they that had purchased the former Edition, might have had the present Additions by themselves: But the Nature of the Work would not bear it. However, I can now undertake that in any future Editions, care shall be taken to prevent any Complaints of detriment in that Respect. I have made some Alterations in the Course of this Work at the desire of Friends, and sometimes have had the benefit of help from my Enemies, whom I can at any time thank for what Light they help me to, while I heartily pity them for their Heat and Bigotry.

I have nothing to add, but this, as before, that if I have miss'd of Truth in any Point, it has been
unwillingly, and upon better Information I shall be ready to own my Error. I have not been free in Personal Reflections, which are made with much more ease than they are born when returned. Various Censures will not surprize me, nor will any flurts of Wit affect me. 'Tis enough for me, if I may have the Approbation of Men of Temper. I desire not to offend any: For I know not the Man, much less the Party, to whom I bear any Enmity or ill Will.
Postscript.

THERE being some who may be willing to search into the bottom of that Controversie that hath been depending ever since the Reformation, between the Assertors of the Perfection of the Establish'd Church, and those who have acted upon the opposite Principle; of the Necessity of a further Reformation, in order to an happy Settlement; I have been desir'd in order to their Satisfacion, to point out the Writings, which may be judg'd to contain the strength of the Cause of the Dissenters. In compliance with which desire, I recommend the following Writings to the perusal of the Curious, who are, without taking Things upon Trust, for seeing with their own Eyes.

A part of a Register; containing sundry memorable Matters, written by divers Godly and Learned in our Time, which stand for, and desire the Reformation of our Church in Discipline and Ceremonies, according to the pure Word of God, and the Law of our Land, Octavo.


A Scholastical Discourse against Symbolizing with Antichrist in Ceremonies, especially in the Sign of the Cross. An. 1607. in Fol.

Concerning this Book see Ames's fresh Suit, p. 41.

Didocliii Altare Damascus, Quarto. 1623.


Ames's fresh Suit against Ceremonies, Quarto. 1633.

Gillespy's Dispute against English, Popish Ceremonies, &c. Quarto, 1637.

Smevlynum, Quarto, 1640. The First and Second Part.

The Papers that pass'd in the Conference at the Savoy in 1661, which were Printed first in Quarto, a little af-
ter the ending of the Conference; and afterwards more at large in Mr. Baxter's Life in Folio, and are here Abridg'd.

Bishop Stillingfleet's Irenicum, Quarto. 1662.
Mr. Corbet's Remains, Quarto. 1684.
Mr. Baxter's English Nonconformity, as under King Charles II. and King James II, truly Stated and Argu'd, Quarto. 1690.
Mr. Tong's Defence of Mr. Henry's brief Enquiry into the Nature of Schism, Quarto. 1693.


He that will be at the Pains to peruse these several Writings, will find that the Difsenters have much to say in their own Defence, and little reason to be trouble-some to the World by repeating their Pleas, as often as such as love Contention, think fit to renew the Charges that have been so oft brought against them, and as often answer'd. What were this but to perpetuate a Dispute, the accommodating which by an amicable Agreement, would be more for our Interest and Safety, Peace and Comfort on all Hands.

THE
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CHAP. III. The Opposition he at first met with in that Town. His indefatigable Labours, and the admirable efficacy of his Ministry in that Place.

CHAP. IV. The Rise and Springs of the Civil War. Some brief touches of the History of the Times, till the cutting off the King.

CHAP. V. Reflections on publick Transactions from the Death of King Charles I, to the Restauration of King Charles II.

CHAP. VI. Mr. Baxter's Conduct of himself during these publick Commotions and frequent Alterations. His Behaviour in the Army, and towards Cromwel. His trouble from the Sectaries of those Times; with an Account of their Rise and Prevalence, Principles and Practices.

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THE
LIFE
OF THE
REVEREND
Mr. Richard Baxter.

CHAP. I.

His Birth and Education, Early Seriousness, and Entrance into the Ministry.

Far the greater number of those who have bin sent to Act a part on the state of this Lower World, have either pass'd off silently, or misemploy'd their activity; so that their names are either bury'd in oblivion, or stigmatiz'd, to the warning and terror of posterity. Among such as have made the greatest figure while living, or bin most applauded after their decease, many have ow'd their distinguishing reputation, to the stock that bore them, to their peculiar outward helps and advantages, or to certain accidental hits, that are not to be accounted for: While in the mean time, there have in all ages bin some few others, who have bin signaliz'd by their remarkable endowments, and extraordinary actions, the fame of which hath long surviv'd
surviv'd them, and given a Lustre to their Names in the Annals of Time. Such have bin their Merits, that they have broke thro' all those Clouds which Envy and Malice have rais'd to obscure them. So Great Blessings have they prov'd to the World, that Attempts to detract from them, have recoil'd upon the Affillants to their own Infamy.

Under the Great Degeneracy of the Present Age, which is the Matter of so just Complaint, we have had some Instances of this kind. Mr. Richard Baxter (the Subject of the ensuing History) cannot be deny'd to be one of the Number. His Soul was too Great for an Useless and Unactive Life, and his Piety and Integrity too Conspicuous for him to be justly Charg'd with perverting his Uncommon Abilities, or misemploying his Considerable Interest. His Rise was mean, and his Descent obscure; he had no external Advantages to raise and distinguish him, but as many Difficulties to break through as most Men, and yet hath his Personal Merit advanc'd his Reputation to that height, that it will outlive the Calumnies of all his Detractors.

His Birth. He was a Native of Shropshire. His Father was a Freeholder of that County, who made no great Figure. His Estate was but small; and so encumbered with Debts, as not to be clear'd without much Thrift and Good Husbandry. His Mother was of the same County; being the Daughter of Mr. Richard Adeney of Rowton, near High Ercal, the Seat of the Lord Newport. There was he born, November the 12th, 1615, and there he spent his Infancy, which was so remarkable in nothing as in the Discovery of a Pious Inclination, which gave great Hopes to such as observ'd him. When he was about 10 Years of Age, he was taken Home by his Parents to Eaton Constantine, (a Village about 5 Miles from Shrewsbury) where he paff away his Childhood and Youth, which upon Reflection, he according to the Wife Man's Censure, found to be Vanity.

He was unhappy in his Education, with Respect both to Learning and Piety. His Schoolmasters were both Lewd and Ignorant. For want of better Instruc-
tors, he fell into the Hands of the Readers of the Vill-
ages he liv'd in. Learning was at no great height in so remote a Corner of the Land: Neither could much Im-
provement be expected in so Barren a Soil. His Great-
est Help in Grammer Learning was from Mr. John Owen,
Master of the Free-School at Proxeter, with whom he continud, 'till he had bin some time Captain of his School; and advance'd as far as his Assistance would for-
ward him.

He had not afterwards the Advantage of an Aca-
demical Education, and yet, (to use the Words of the Reverend Dr. Bates) by the Divine Blessing upon his rare Dexterity and Diligence, his Sacred Knowledge
was in that Degree of Eminence, as few in the Uni-
versity ever arrive to. None could be more Desirous of Academical Helps than he; but he was depriv'd of them by a Proposal of his Schoolmaster's, much to his Sorrow. When he was leaving his School, Mr. Owen (as may well be suppos'd out of real Kindness) motion'd his Living with Mr. Richard Wickstead, Chaplain to the Council at Ludlow, who had allowance from the King for one to attend him. There being no others under his Care, he represented this as likely to be more Advantageous than a Tutor in the University. This Motion easily took with his Parents, who were much better pleas'd with the Tho'ls of having their Son so near them, than at a much greater Distance, and they soon embrac'd it. But it answer'd not Ex-
pectation. For Mr. Wickstead himself was no Great Scholar, and he took no Pains with his Pupil, tho' he was otherwise very kind to him. So that his only Ad-
vantage by Living with him, was in the free use of his Library, which was open to him: And he having time eno' for Study, improv'd that Privilege to his utmost. After he had spent a Year and half with him, he return'd home to his Father; and soon after, at the Lord Newport's Request, supply'd the Place of his Schoolmaster Mr. John Owen for a few Months, while he was wasting away in a Consumption, of which he dy'd.
Intending for the Ministry, he was earnestly Desirous of that Knowledge that was necessary to qualify him for it. Being disappointed in his Hopes of going to the University, he apply’d himself to a close Course of Study, under the Conduct of Mr. Francis Garbett; (a Person of Great Note and Worth, then Minister of Wroxeter) and with his Assistance he run thro’ a Course of Philosophy. Great was his Industry; and nothing troubled him so much, as the Hindrance he receiv’d from his Bodily Indisposition, which was very considerable. He endeavour’d to manage his Studies in a Subordination to Divinity, and was assisted by the Advice of several Neighbouring Ministers, with whose Help he was making an Hopeful Progress, ’till a New Moti-

When he was about 18 Years of Age, Mr. Wickstead perswaded him to forbear further tho’rts of the Mini-

A Great Snare c- stzp’d.
The Country he liv'd in had very little Preaching. The Clergy of those Parts were (generally speaking) Lazy and Vicious. Some by forging Orders, had compass'd a Translation even from the Stage to the Pulpit. With Amazement be it mention'd, several in that Neighbourhood of the sacred Ministerial Function, were more Noted for their Gaming and Drinking, than either their Good Preaching or Good Living. There were not above three or four competent Preachers all round the Country, and tho' all except one were Conformable, they were Derided by the Common People as Puritans, because not so careles as their Neighbours. In a Word; there was scarce the Face almonost of Religion left. In the Village he liv'd in, not a Sermon was to be heard from Year to Year. And the Service was run over very Curiously and Irreverently; and when that was done, the rest of the Lord's Day was profanely spent by the whole Town in Dancing under a May-Pole, and a Great Tree. In these Circumstances, 'tis amazing he did not swim with the Stream. He hath indeed himself acknowledg'd, That the Univerfality of the Corruption did sometimes prove a Considerable Temptation to him, but the Goodness of God preferv'd him. His Father's Good Instructions and Example were singularly helpful to him, under all these Disadvantages. The time that others spent in Dancing, his Father employ'd in Reading and Praying in his Family, and recommending an Holy Life. He put him upon a careful Reading the Historical Part of Scripture, which being Delightful to him, made him in Love with the Bible: And his Serious Speeches of God and the Life to come, posses'd him with a Fear of Sinning; So that He became the first Instrument of his Hearty Approbation of an Holy Life. He found his Father reproach'd for his Singularity, and that much affected him. The Profane Crew derided him as a Puritan, Because not so Loose and Careles as they; which mov'd his Indignation. At first indeed, hearing the Generality speak scornfully of Puritans, he was apt to think there was Ground for it: Why else should there be so common a Consent in the Cry that was against them? And he was too unacquainted with their Principles or Practices to be able to defend
defend them. But when he observed his own Father, of whose sincere Piety he had such evidence, branded with that Name as a reproach, by a sottish Drunken fent of People, he came to discern that Piety was the Ground of that General Obloquy. For his Father never scrupled Common-Prayer or Ceremonies, nor ever spake against Bishops, nor so much as Pray'd but by a Book or Form: And yet being zealous for Piety and Sobriety, Reproving Drunkards and Swearers, and intermixing now and then in his Conversation some serious Discourse concerning Scripture and the Life to come, he was revil'd by the Name of Puritan, Precifian and Hypocrite; and it was the like with such Pious Conformable Ministers too, as the Country afforded. This Observation made him loath the Company of these Scorners, and love Religion the better.

Many Ways however did his Corruption break forth in his Childhood. He was addicted to Lying for fear of Correction. He joyn'd sometimes with other Naughty Boys in Robbing Neighbours Orchards of their Fruit, when he had none at home. He was much inclin'd to Play, and that with Covetousness for Money. He was bewitch'd with a Love of Romances and Idle Tales; and tho' he durst not Swear, yet was he sometimes drawn to imitate other Children in scurrilous and foolish Words and Actions. He was too Proud of his several SchoolmastersCommendations for his Learning; and too Bold and Irreverent towards his Parents. Which things he could not in his advanced Years reflect on, without Heartily Concern, Regret, and Sorrow.

But about the 14th Year of his Age, being under some more than usual Convictions of Sin, after his having robb'd a Neighbour's Orchard, it pleas'd God he met with Persons of Resolution, (as Corrected by Bunyan) in the reading of which such Impressions were made upon his Spirit, as never wore off to the Day of his Death. Now it was that God thro'ly awakend his Soul, and shew'd him the Folly of Sinning, and the Mifery of the Wicked, the inexpressible Weight of Things Eternal, and the necessity of resolving on an Holy Life more than ever before. He had often formerly had thoughts of this kind Stirring in his Mind, but now
now they came in another manner, with Sense and Power and Seriousness to his Heart. This cast him into Fears about his Condition, and they drove him to Cordial Contrition, Confession and Prayer; and it led to a seriousness Resolution of altering his Course. Meeting afterwards with Dr. Sibbs’s bruised Reed, he found it open’d more of the Love of God to him, and gave him a lively Apprehension than he had before, of the Mystery of Redemption, and convinc’d him more than ever, how much he was beholden to Jesus Christ. By the reading also of Mr. Perkins of Repentance, and of The Art of Living and Dying well, and some other of his Treatises, he was further inform’d and confirm’d.

Some time after, being in Expectation of Death, by a Violent Cough, with Spitting of Blood, of 2 Years Continuance, he was awaken’d to be yet more serious and solicitous about the Everlasting Estate of his Soul. He apprehended himself to fall so short of that Sense and Seriousness which a Matter of that infinite weight requir’d, that he was long in Doubt about his Sincerity, and fearful that he was yet a Stranger to the true Spiritual and Divine Life. He wondred at himself, that he could think and talk of Sin and Hell, of Christ and Grace, of God and Heaven, with no more feeling, He cry’d to God from Day to Day, against this Deadness, and all his Groans were for more Contrition, and a tender Heart. And between the Expectations of Death, and his Doubts of his own Sincerity in Grace, he was kept in more Care concerning his Salvation, than one of his Natural Temper could (in his own Esteem) have otherwise bin bro’t to. The reading of Mr. Ezek. Culverwel of Faith at this time gave him much Relief. But tho’ he had now and then certain glimmerings of Hope and Comfort, yet did his Fears often return again. And long was he kept with the Calls of Approaching Death as it were at one Ear, and the Questionings of a Doubtful Conscience at the other.

This Method which it pleased God to take with him, he often admir’d; and many were the Benefits of that Exercise which he apprehended he receiv’d from it. According to his own Account, this kept him Humble, and made
made Pride one of the hatefuleft Sins in the World to him. It restrain'd him from the Sportful Levity and Vanity to which Nature and Youth enclin'd him; and caus'd him to meet Temptations to Sensuality with the greateft Fear. It made him the better Relish the Doctrine of Redemption, and rendred his tho'ts of Christ the more ferious and affecting. It made the World seem to him as a Carcafs, without either Life or Loveliness. It set him upon the most Advantagous Method of Study. It caus'd him firft to seek God's Kingdom and his Righteousness; and moft to mind the one Thing needful: To determine firft his Ultimate End; by which he was engag'd to choose and prosecute all other Studies but as means to that End: And therefore he study'd Practical Divinity firft, in the moft Practical Books, and in a Practical Order, aiming in all Primarily at the Informing and Reforming of his own Soul. So that he had read over and digested all the Practical Treatifes he could meet with, before he meddled with any considerable Body of Divinity. By which means his Affections were carry'd on with his Judgment, and he prosecuted all his Studies with Unweariedness and Delight.

The Chief Grounds of his Doubts concerning his Salvation were these. Because he could not distinctly trace the Workings of the Divine Spirit on his Heart, in the Method which Bolton, and Hooker, and Roger, and many other Divines describe; or positively Affign the particular infiant of his Converfion. Because of his want of fuch lively Apprehentions of Things Spiritual, as he had of Things Corporeal. Because he had at certain Seasons bin under warm Convictions even from his Childhood, and had often observ'd more of Fear than Love in his Duties and Restraints. Because his Grief and Humiliation was not greater and deeper; and above all, because of his having Sinn'd delibera-

ally and knowingly, after his apprehended Change. But Converse with Consolatory Books, the Obser-

vation of other Christians, close Consideration, and further Experience, by degrees satisfy'd and quietered him;
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For upon further search, he found that the first Degree of Special Grace was usually very small, and therefore not easily distinguishable in the season of its first Prevalence from Preparatory Grace: That a Soul in Flesh doth work so much after the manner of the Flesh, that it much defireth sensible Apprehensions; but Things Spiritual and Distant are not so apt to work upon it, and to stir the Passions, as Things present and sensible: That Education is God's ordinary way for the Conveyance of his Grace, and ought no more to be set in opposition to the Spirit, than even the Preaching of the Word, or any other appointed Means, on which his Blessing might be expected: That tho' Fear without Love be not a state of Saving Grace, yet that Fear being the easier, and more irresistible Passion of the two, doth oft hinder that Measure of Love that is true, from being Distinguishable: And that he who had rather leave his Sin than have leave to keep it, and had rather be the most Holy, than have leave to be Unholy, or less Holy, is neither without true Repentance nor the Love of God.

But that which most perplex'd him, and which created him the Greatest Difficulty, was the finding himself Guilty of known and deliberate Sin, after that he had tho' himself Converted: This he for a long time could not tell how to Reconcile with true Grace. Every known Sin he committed, in this respect, renewed his Doubt. He could not fall in with those who reckon that every Sin against Knowledge nullifies former Grace; and that every renewed Act of Repentance, is attended with a New Regeneration: For this he tho' would be to seek to solve one Difficulty, by introducing another that is Greater. At length he fix'd on this Scheme of Tho'ts, which gave him Satisfaction. That all saving Grace doth indeed put the Soul into a state of Enmity to Sin as Sin, and consequently to every known Sin: That this Enmity must shew itself in Victory, for bare Striving is not a full Evidence of Sincerity: That this Victory however is not constant, for then the Upright would not Sin at all; whereas, He that faith he hath no Sin, deceiveth himself: But that the Children of God nevertheles do always overcome those Temptations, which would draw them to
The Life of
Chap. I.

a wicked unholy State of Life, or to any particular Sin which proveth such a State, and signifies a Heart which hath more Habitual Love to the World than unto God; And therefore, tho' in the most Upright Temptations of a lower Sort do often prevail, yet is the Inclination of the Soul still most to God: And this is very possible, even altho' Sin be committed with some Deliberation. For as Grace may strive one Instant only in one Act, and then be suddenly overcome; so it may strive longer, and keep the Mind on the Consideration of restraining Motives, and yet be overcome. For it is not the mere Length of Consideration which is eno' to fence the Heart against Sin, but there must be clearness of Light, and Liveliness in those Considerations; which the Best have not always Experience of. And tho' a little Sin must be hated, and Universal Obedience must prove our Sincerity, and no one Sin must be wilfully continu'd in, yet is it certain that the Servants of God do not often commit Sins materially Great and Heinous, and yet that they often do commit some lesser Sins, (as idle Tho'ts and Words, and Dulness in Holy Duties, &c.) and that the Tempter oft getteth Advantage even with them, by telling them, That the Sin is small, and such as God's Servants ordinarily commit. And therefore one Reason why Idle Words and Sinful Tho'ts are even deliberately oftener committed than most heinous Sins, is because the Soul is not awaken'd so much by Fear and Care to make Resistance. Pious Persons however, being Men commonly of the most Knowledge in Divine Things, do therefore when they are drawn into Sin, ordinarily Sin against more Knowledge than others. Withall, there are some Sins so difficult to avoid, and some Temptations so strong, and the Soul at some Seasons is so sluggish, and so indispos'd to the necessary Resistance, that good Tho'ts, which are deliberately us'd against them, are at last born down, and less effectual. And as for our Present Stock of Habitual Grace, 'tis never sufficient of it self, without Co-operating Grace from Christ: And therefore, when we provoke him to withdraw his Help, 'tis no wonder if we discover our Weakness, altho' we don't turn back, and go again from God to the World. But yet,
when ever Persons thus dispos’d do fall into Sin, they recover again by Repentance; and the New Nature or Habit of Divine Love within them, will work out the Sin as soon as it hath Advantage. Tho’ in the mean Time, ’tis not at all to be wonder’d at, that such a Thing as Sin should breed Fears and Uneasiness.

And the best Way, when all is done, to keep under Doubts and Fears, and maintain Comfort, is to keep up Actual Obedience, and quickly and penitently return after Sin is committed.

Such as these were the Considerations by which he was reliev’d and quieted. And it much encrease’d his Peace to find others in the like Condition: He found his Case had nothing Singular; being call’d by the Providence of God to the Comforting of others, who had the same Complaints. While he answer’d their Doubts, he answer’d his own; and the Charity he was constrain’d to exercise towards them, redounded to himself, and insensibly abated his Disturbance. And yet, after all, he was glad of Probability instead of undoubted Certainty. And for the greatest Part of his Life, tho’ he had no such Degree of Doubtfulness as was any great Trouble to his Spirit, or procur’d any sinking disquieting Fears, yet he could not say that he had such a Certainty of his own Sincerity in Grace, as excluded all Doubts and Fears to the contrary.

From the Age of 21, till near 23, his Weakness was so great, that he hardly tho’t it possible he should live above a Year. And finding his own Soul under serious Apprehensions of the Matters of another World, he was very desirous to communicate those Apprehensions to such ignorant careless presumptuous Sinners as the World abounds with. Altho’ therefore he had his Discouragements, thro’ his Sense of the Greatness and Awfulness of the Work of the Ministry, and his Fear of exposing himself to the Censure of many, on the Account of his wanting Academical Education, Honour and Dignities; yet expecting to be so quickly in another World, the great Concernments of miserable Souls prevail’d with him to engage in it; and finding in himself a thirsting Desire of Mens Conversion and Salvation, and a competent perswading Faculty.
Faculty of Expression, which fervent Affections might help to Actuate, he concluded, that if but one or two Souls might by his Means be won to God, it would easily recompence any Treatment he might meet with in the World. And as for his Fitness in Point of Learning, he determin'd to submit himself to the Judgment of others. And accordingly he apply'd himself to the Bishop of Worcester; who after Examination, Ordain'd him, and at the same Time gave him a License to teach School at Dudley; the Place which his Friend Mr. Foley had provided for him.

CHAP. II.

His First Sentiments concerning Conformity. His Acceptance in his first Ministerial Labours; and the Difficulties he met with: His Settlement at Kederminger.

In his Younger Years he was troubled with no Scruples about Conformity. He joy'n'd in the Common-Prayer with as hearty Fervency as he afterwards did in any other Prayers. As for the Nonconformists, he heard them generally run down, and represented as an Unreasonable, Heady sort of People; and therefore, tho' he was personally acquainted with none of them, he was as forward as others to Censure and Condemn them. But when he was about Twenty Years of Age, he became acquainted with Mr. Simmonds, Mr. Cradock, and other Pious Nonconformists in and about Shrewsbury, whose fervent Prayers and Holy Lives and Conversations he found much to his Edification. Observing such Persons as these silence'd and troubl'd by the Bishops, he was much affected, and resolv'd carefully to study the Cause in Debate between them. Consulting the Neighbouring Ministers, they furnish'd him with Downham, Sprint, and Dr. Burges's, who had written for Conformity, whom he carefully read over: But they could help him to none on the other Side, who were represented as mean Scholars,
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Scholars, and Men of little Learning. Whereupon, he concluded the Cause of the Conformists justifiable, and the Reasoning of the Nonconformists weak. And therefore, tho' he had not distinctly at that Time weigh'd Particulars, having never read over the Book concerning Ordination, nor half the Book of Homilies, nor scann'd the Book of Common-Prayer with any exactness, nor consider'd duly some controverted Points in the Nine and Thirty Articles; yet his Teachers and Books having caus'd him in the general to think the Conformists had the better Cause, he kept out all particular Scruples by that Opinion, and so subscrib'd as usually at the Time of his Ordination.

But being settled at Dudley, Preaching frequently both in the Town and the Neighbouring Villages, he had Occasion and Opportunity to study these Matters more particularly. For he there fell into the Acquaintance of several Nonconformists, whom he apprehend'd too Censurious and Bitter in their Invectives against Conformity, while yet he found them Honest and Godly People. They supply'd him with several Writings on their own Side; and among the rest, with Ames's fresh Suit against Ceremonies, which he read over very distinctly, comparing it with Dr. Burgess's Rejoynder. And upon the Whole, he at that Time came to these Conclusions. Kneeling he tho't lawful, and all meer Circumstances determin'd by the Magistrate, which God in Nature or Scripture hath determin'd of only in the general. The Surplice he more doubted of, but was enclin'd to think it Lawful: And tho' he intended to forbear it 'till under Necessity, yet he could not see how he could have justified the forsaking his Ministry meerly on that Account; tho' he never actually wore it. About the Ring in Marriage, he had no Scruple. The Cross in Baptism, he tho't Dr. Ames prov'd unlawful: And tho' he was not without some Doubting in the Point, yet because he most enclin'd to judge it unlawful, he never once us'd it. A Form of Prayer and Liturgy he judg'd to be Lawful, and in some Cases lawfully impos'd. The English Liturgy in particular, he judged to have much Disorder and Defectiveness in it, but nothing which should make the Use of it in the Ordinary Publick Worship,
to be unlawful to them who could not do better. He sought for Discipline in the Church, and saw the sad Effects of its Neglect, but he was not then so sensible as afterwards, that the very Frame of Diocesan Prelacy excluded it; but tho' it had bin Chargeable only on the Personal Neglects of the Bishops. Subscription he began to think unlawful, and repented his Rashness in yielding to it so hastily. For tho' he could use the Common-Prayer, and was not yet against Diocesans, yet to subscribe Ex Animo, That there is nothing in the three Books contrary to the Word of God, was that which he durst not do, had it bin to be done again. So that Subscription, and the Cross in Baptism, and the Promiscuous Giving the Lord's-Supper to all Comers, tho' ever so unqualify'd, if they were not Excommunicate by a Bishop or Chancellour who knows nothing of them, were the only Things in which he as yet in his Judgment inclin'd to Nonconformity. And yet even as to these Things, he kept his Tho'ts to himself. He continu'd to argue with the Nonconformists about the Points they differ'd in, and particularly Kneeling at the Sacrament; about which he manag'd a Dispute with some of them in Writing, till they did not think fit to pursue it any farther. He freely reprov'd them for the Bitterness of their Language against the Bishops and their Adherents, and exhorted them to endeavour for Patience and Charity, but found their Spirits so exasperated by the hard Measure they had met with, that they were deaf to his Admonitions. Observing which, he came to this Conclusion. That he that will have Children, must be a Father; and he that will be a Tyrant, must be contented with Slaves.

While he continu'd at Dudley, he had a numerous Auditory, and a tractable People to deal with. The Town had before bin famous for Drunkenness; but he found there a greater Readiness to hear the Word of God with Submission and Reformation, than in most Places he was acquainted with. But within Three Quarters of a Year, he was by earnest Importunity prevail'd with to remove to Bridgnorth, the second Town in Shropshire, to be Assistant to Mr. William Madstor. His Work here being just what he desired,
without his being put upon any Thing that he scrupled, An. 1640.
with a fair Probability of Peace and Quietness, was
his main Inducement to listen to this Motion. For
Bridgnorth is a Place priviledged from all Episcopal Ju-
risdiction, except the Arch-Bishop's Triennial Visitation.
There is a peculiar Ordinary, who as an Official
keeps a constant Ecclesiastical Court, having Ju-
risdiction over Six Parishes, which lie there together
which have all the Privilege of this Exemption.
Mr. Madlford, who then was Minister, was a grave
and severe Ancient Divine, very Honest and Consci-
entious, and an Excellent Preacher, but somewhat
afflicted thro' the Scantiness of his Maintenance, and
much more thro' the Unprofitableness of his People.
He was not only Minister but Official too, which was
a Security to his Assistant. The Town Maintenance
being inconsiderable, he took the Parsonage of Old-
bury near the Town, a Village of scarce Twenty Houses,
deferring Mr. Baxter to spend one half of the Lord's
Day in the Town, and the other at the Village. Tho'
his Lot afterwards fell out to be mostly in the Town.
He was here put upon nothing which he esteem'd un-
lawful. He often read the Common-Prayer before he
Preach'd, both on Lord's-Days and Holy Days; but
he never administered the Lord's-Supper, nor ever Bap-
tiz'd any Child with the Sign of the Cross, nor ever
wore the Surplice, nor was he ever put to appear at
any Bishop's Court. He found the People here, ge-
nerally Ignorant and dead hearted. The Town con-
fisted very much of Inns and Ale-Houses, and had no
General Trade to employ the Inhabitants, which is
the undoing of many great Towns. So that tho' by
his first Labours among them, he was Instrumental in
the Conversion of several Persons, and was generally
Applauded; yet he was not so successful in his Work,
as afterwards in other Places, Tippling and Ill Com-
pany rendred his Preaching ineffectual.
He was scarce well settled here, before he was di-
flurb'd by the Et cetera Oath, which was fram'd by cetera
the Convocation then sitting. All were enjoin'd to Oath.
swear, That they would never Consent to the Alteration of
the Present Government of the Church, by Arch-Bishops,
Bishops, Deans, Arch-Deacons, &c. And that upon
Paul
This was a New Engine of Division. Some were Zealous for this Oath; * Asserting the Divine Right of Episcopacy, which was settled by Law, they apprehended that upon the Command of the Sovereign Power, it was very warrantable to Swear, never to consent to an Alteration. And the King's Approval of those Canons wherein this Oath was enjoyn'd, they tho' made them sufficiently Obligatory. But others look'd upon Episcopacy as an indifferent Thing, mutable when King and Parliament pleas'd. Nay, they apprehended the English Frame, consisting of Arch-Bishops, Deans and Chapters, and Arch-Deacons; and Diocesans having many Hundred Parish-Churches under one Bishop, as foreign to the Word of God, and destructive of that Episcopacy which was known in the Church at least for 200 Years. The Swearing to a blind Et cetera they look'd upon as intolerable; because it took in all the Officers of the Ecclesiastical Courts, Lay Chancellours, Surrogates, Commissaries and Officials, which was Swearing to an Anomalous Rabble. They further pleaded, That this Sort of Government might actually be Legally alter'd by King and Parliament; and that to Swear before-hand not to obey such a Law, was in such a Manner to make an Oath a Bond of Disobedience, as was next to a Rebellion. They urg'd, that it was against the Subjects Liberty to Petition for Redress of Grievances, among which some Branches of this Government might well be reckon'd: And that it was against the Privilege of Parliament, to have such an Oath impos'd without their Consent. The Neighbouring Ministers met together upon this Occasion, to consider what to do: Some were for complying, but more against it. This put Mr. Baxter upon studying the Matter of Episcopacy, and the English Frame of Church Government afresh; and reading Gersoni Bucer his Disseratio de Gubernatione Ecclesiae, Didocleii Altare Damascenum, Parker de Politeia Ecclesiastica, & Baynes's Diocesans Tryal; and comparing their Reasons with Bishop Downam's, he was convinced
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ced, that tho' all kind of Episcopacy was not flatly un-
lawful, yet that the English Diocesan frame was
guilty of the Corruption of Churches and Ministry,
and of the Ruin of the true Church Discipline, and
substituting an Heterogeneous Thing in its stead. So
that this very Oath, which was impos'd in Order to
the unalterable subjecting of the Nation to Diocesans,
was a great Means to alienate him from them, and not
him only, but many others with him. They who be-
fore tho' it best to follow their Business, and live in
Quietness, and let the Bishops alone, were rowz'd by
the Terrour of an Oath to look about them, an: un-
derstand what they did. New Heats were stir'd
among the Contending Parties, by the Debates which
this Oath occasion'd: And they who were against it,
 began to think better of the Cause of Nonconformity, and
to Honour the Nonconformists more than before. So
that that which was design'd for their Ruin, prov'd a
great Advantage to them.

It unhappily fell our, that while this Divided the
Church at Home, the Church of Scotland also was all
in a Flame: For when Things were quiet there under a
more moderate Episcopacy than ours in England, ( tho
that Nation had bin us'd to Presbytery,) a New Common-
Prayer Book (that is the English One, with some few
Alterations) was impos'd upon them, together with
the English Ceremonies. This occasion'd an Insurrection
in Edinburgh, and many other Places. A Fire being
once kindled amongst them, was not easily extinguished. Notwithstanding all the Industry and Care
of the Earl of Tre Altaire, the King's Commissioner, the
Number of the Malecontents so encreas'd, that there
was no opposing them; but they got the Power of all
the Land into their Hands; the Greatest Part of the
Nobility falling in with the Ministers and their Ad-
herents. Hereupon they all enter'd into a National
Covenant, to the same Purpose as formerly that Na-
tion had done against Popery, Pravity and Superflion,
and to uphold the Gospel and Reformation. The Do-
ctors of Aberdeen Differed from the Covenant, and ma-
ny Writings pass'd between them and the Covenanters up-
on that Subject, till at last the Wars that came on,
turn'd the Debates into another Strain.

Of the Dis-
orders in
Scotland.
At the very same Time, a Tax which the King had imposed in England, call’d Ship-Money, (as for the Strengthening the Navy) gave general Disatisfaction. This being done without Consent of Parliament, there was a Murmuring all over the Land, especially among the Country Nobility and Gentry; for they look’d upon it as the Overthrow of the Fundamental Laws or Constitution of the Kingdom, and of Parliaments and Property. This was the Common Cry at that Time, that if once Parliaments and Property were destroy’d, the Government was dissolv’d, and no Man had any Security of Estate, Liberty, or Life, but the Pleasure of the King, whose Will would be the only Law. Some deny’d the Payment of this Tax, and put the Sheriffs upon Distraint. The Sheriffs, tho’ afraid of a future Parliament, did it in Obedience to the King. Mr. Hampden and the Lord Say brought it to a Suit; Mr. Oliver St. John, and others, boldly pleading the Peoples Cause. All the Judges except Hutton and Crook, had, when they were consulted, given it as their Judgment, That the King in a Case of Need might impose such a Tax: And so Judgment past for the King in the Suit, which caus’d the Matter to make much the Greater Noise.

The Scots soon after enter’d England with an Army, encourag’d, as it was suppos’d, by many of the English Nobility, who tho’ there was no other Way to cause the Calling of a Parliament to remedy Disorders. The Earls of Essex, Warwick, Bedford, Clare, Bullyingbrook, Mulgrave, and Holland, and the Lords Say and Broke, were reputed of this Confederacy. But Heylin says, That the Scots, after they came in, did perswade these Persons of their Danger in England if Arbitrary Government went on; and so they Petition’d the King for a Parliament, which was all their Confederacy. And this was after their second Coming into England too.

The King met the Scots at New-Castle. A Pacification was concluded, and a Parliament call’d, and the Scots return’d Home. This Parliament quickly displeasing the King, he dissolv’d it, and again undertakes a War against the Scots, to which, besides others, the Papists by the Queen’s Means, did voluntarily Contribute: Whereupon, the Scots, complain of Evil Counsellors and Papists, as the Cause of their new’d Dangers; and raise their Army again, and enter into England.
England. The English at York Petition the King for a Parliament, and once more it is resolved on, and an Agreement made: But neither the Scottish nor English Army was Disbanded: And thus in the Year 1640, began that which hath since bin call'd the Long Parliament: The most Celebrated Parliament that ever sat in England.

During these Northern Sins, the Earl of Bridgewater, who was Lord-President of the Marches in Wales, passing thro' Bridgnorth in his Journey from Ludlow to the King, Complaint was made to him by some malicious Persons of the Town, that Mr. Madsen and Mr. Baxter were defective in Point of Conformity; not signing with the Sign of the Cross, nor wearing the Surplice, nor praying against the Scots, who were just then entering into England, for which there was a Form of Prayer printed by the Bishops, tho' no Command from the King. The Complaint was made on Saturday Evening, when the Lord President enter'd the Town; and he promis'd them, he would himself be next Day at the Church, and see how Things went. Mr. Madsen retir'd, and left Mr. Baxter, and Mr. Swain the Reader, to stand alone. But when the next Day came, the Lord President suddenly alter'd his Mind, and went as far as Lichfield; requiring the Accusers and Bailiffs to send after him to inform him what was done that Day at Church. They failed not to obey his Orders, and threatn'd mighty Things on the Account of Noncompliance; but all evaporated at length into Smoak: For he sent them Word in Answer, That he had not the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction; and therefore could not meddle with them.

The Parliament being met, fell directly upon a Reform of Church and State. Long and Vehement Speeches were made against Ship-Money, against the Parlia-Judges that Approv'd it, against the Ecclesiastical Ordo, and men. the Bishops and Convocation that form'd it, and against my Lord Strafford, Arch-Bishop Laud, and other Evil Counsellours. There was at first a marvellous Concord among the Members, thro' the Complication of the Interests of those Causes, in which they severally did most concern themselves. For as the King had at once impos'd the Ship-Money, on the Common-Wealth; and permitted the Bishops to impose upon the Church
their Displeasing Articles, the Book for Dancing on the Lord's-Day, &c. and to Suspend or Silence a great many Ministers, for want of Super Canonical Conformity; so the Parliament accordingly consist of Two Sorts of Men, who by the Conjunction of these Causes were united in their Votes and Endeavours for a Reformation. One Party made no great Matter of the Alterations in the Church, but said, That if Parliaments are once down, and Property gone, and Arbitrary Government set up, and Law subjected to the Prince's Will, then all were Slaves; and this they reckon'd intolerable: For the remedying of it, they said, No true English Man could think any Price too dear. These the People call'd Good Common Wealth's Men. The other Sort were the more Religious Men, who were also sensible of these Things, but much more affected with the Interest of Religion. These most inveigh'd against Innovations in the Church, the Bowing to Altars, the Book for Sports on Sundays, the Casting out Ministers, the High-Commission Court, the Putting down Lectures and Afternoon Sermons, and Expositions on the Lord's-Days; with other such Things, which they tho't of Greater Weight than Ship-Money. But because they who were of this Stamp, agreed with the others in the Vindication of Liberty and Property, therefore did they of the other Sort the more easily concur with them, in Opposition to the Proceedings of the Bishops and High-Commission Court, &c.

Their Disposition being known, Complaints and Petitions were sent in to them from all Parts, with Reference both to Ecclesiastical and Civil Encroachments. Great Things, such as before were tho't Impracticable, were compass'd in a little Time. An Act pass'd against the High-Commission Court, and the Secular or Civil Power of Church Men. Another, That the Parliament should not be dissolved without its own Consent. And another for Triennial Parliaments. Nay, at length, the King was forc'd to part even with his Favourite the Lord-Deputy Wentworth. All Things in general put on a New Face; of which the Sequel of this Narrative gives a further Account.

Among other Important Matters that were determination of, a Reformation of the Clergy was resolv'd on, and the Clergy accordingly a Committee was appointed, to hear Petitions and Complaints against them. Multitudes from
from all Quarters came up immediately with Petitions An. 1640 against their Ministers, charging them with Inufficiency, False Doctrine, Illegal Innovations, or Scandal. Mr. John White was Chairman, and was the Publisher of A Century of Scandalous Ministers, which was afterwards follow'd with a Second Century; both were fill'd with most abominable Particularities, the concealing which had certainly bin a much greater Service to Religion than their Publication; which was but making Sport for Atheists, Papists and Profane.

Amongst other Complainers, the Town of Kidderminster in Worcestershire had drawn up a Petition against their Vicar and his two Curates, as insufficient for the Ministry, and they put it into the Hands of the Sir Henry Herbert, who was Burgess for Bewdley. The Occasion of Vicar well knowing his own Insufficiency, agreed to Compound the Business, and was free to allow 60 l. for a Preacher who should be chosen by Fourteen nominated Trustees. He that was chosen was to Preach whenever he pleas'd, the Vicar still reading the Common-Prayer, and doing every Thing that might be Matter of Scruple; for all which he gave a Bond of 50 l. Hereupon the Bailiff of the Town, and all the Feoffees invited Mr. Baxter to give them a Sermon; and he upon Preaching once to them, was unanimously chosen to be their Minister. Thus was he Providentially bro't to that Place which had the Chiefeft of his Labours, and yielded him the Greateft Comfort. He was the rather inclin'd to listen to the Motion, because it was a full Congregation, and most Convenient Church; an Ignorant People for the moft Part, who had great Need of Preaching, and yet who had among them a small Company of Converts, who were Humble and Godly, and of a Good Conversation, and not much hated by the rest; and therefore the fitter to aflift their Teacher: And they had had but little Lively and Serious Preaching amongst them. Here therefore he fixt himself, making this remarkable Observation: That among all his Changes he never went to any Place which he had before desired, design'd or tho't of, but only to those Places he never tho't of, 'till the sudden Invitation did surprize him.
The Opposition he met with at first in the Town of Kedermister. His Indefatigable Labours, and the Admirable Efficacy of his Ministry in that Place.

He spent Two Years at Kedermister before the War broke out, and above Fourteen Years after it; and in all that Time never touch'd the Vicaridge House, tho' authoriz'd by an Order of Parliament: But the Old Vicar liv'd there peaceably and quietly, without any Molestation. He found the Place like a Piece of dry and barren Earth, Ignorance and Profaneness, as Natives of the Soil, were rife among them: But by the Blessing of Heaven upon his Labour and Cultivating, the Face of Paradise appear'd there in all the Fruits of Righteousness. At first, Rage and Meece created him a great deal of Opposition; but it was soon over, and a Special Divine Blessing gave his unwearied Pains among that People an unprecedented Success.

Strange Instances of Malignity.

Before his Coming, the Town, having bin Eminent for Vanity, had a Yearly shew, in which they bro't forth the painted Forms of Gyants, to walk about the Streets with. He gave them no Disturbance, yet the Rabble of the more Vitious Sort, had still some Spleen to vent against him, as one Part of their Game. And once all the Ignorant Rout were Raging Mad against him for Preaching to them the Doctrine of Original Sin, and telling them, That Infants, before Regeneration, had so much Guilt and Corruption as made them loathsome in the Eyes of God. Whereupon, they vented it Abroad in the Country, That he Preach'd, that God hated and loath'd Infants. So that they rail'd at him as he pass'd thro' the Streets. The next Lord's-Day he clear'd and confirm'd the Doctrine he had before deliver'd; and shew'd them, That if it was not true, their Infants had no Need of Christ, or of Baptism, or of renewing by the Holy Ghost. And he ask'd them, Whether they durst say, that their Children were
were sav'd without a Saviour, and were no Christians, and why they Baptiz'd them, &c. And afterwards they were Asham'd and Silent.

Another Time, one of the Drunken Beggars, the Town rais'd a Slander of him; That he was a Tree with a Woman of Ill Fame. All the Drunkards had got it in their Mouths, before he could find the Original. He got three or four of them bound to their Good Behaviour; and the Sot himself that rais'd the Slander, confess'd before the Court, That he saw him in a Rainy Day on Horseback, stand under an Oak, which grew in a thick Hedge, and the Woman standing for shelter on the other Side the Hedge, under the thin Tree; and that he believ'd they saw not one another: But he spake it as a Jest, and the Company were glad of the Occasion to feed their Malice. They all askt him Forgiveness, and he desired the Magistrate to release them. Such Things as these were not uncommon at Kederminter. For Mr. John Crofs, (who afterwards dy'd Minister of Friday-street in London) being a Preacher there some Time before this, a Woman defam'd him openly, and told the People he would have Ravish'd her. Mr. Crofs, being a Prudent Man, sent one before to the Bailiff and Justice, to desire them to call her to Examination, and he came after, and was in a common dark coloured Coat, among many others, in the Bailiff's Parlour, as if he had bin one of the Magistrates. The Bailiff call'd her in, and she stood impudently to the Accusation. The Bailiff askt her, Whether she knew the Man if she saw him? Which she confidently affirm'd. He ask'd her, Is it this Man, or that Man, or the other Man, or any there? She said, No; God forbid that she should accuse any of them. Mr. Crofs said, Am not I the Man? And she said, No; she knew the Man well enough. And when they had told her that this was Mr. Crofs, she fell down on her Knees, and ask'd him Forgiveness; and confess'd, That one of his Neighbours (his Great Accuser at the Bishop's Courts) had bid her to report it. But the good Man forgave them both. How entirely is the best establish'd Reputation at the Mercy of the Revengeful and Malicious, any farther than a Wise Providence fences and screens it!

At another Time, the Parliament sending down an Order for the Demolishing of all Statues and Images of
of any of the three Persons in the Trinity, or of the Virgin Mary, which should be found in Churches, or on Crosses in Church-Yards; Mr. Baxter was for obeying it. The Church-Warden, seeing a Crucifix upon the Cross in the Church-Yard at Kedermister, set up a Ladder to reach it, which prov'd too short: He going to seek another, the Drunken Crew in the Town took the Alarm, and ran all together with Weapons to defend their Crucifix and Church Images. It was reported, Mr. Baxter was the Actor, and they so'd for: But, as Providence had order'd it, he was walking about a Mile out of Town, or else he might probably have there ended his Days. Missing him and the Church-Warden too, they went raving about the Streets to seek them: Two Neighbours ran in amongst them to see if Mr. Baxter was there, and they knocked them down, and so miserably bruised them, that they dy'd soon after, never recovering the Hurt they receiv'd. When they had roam'd about half an Hour, and met not those whom they sought after, and were newly House'd, he came in from his Walk, and hearing the People cursing him at their Doors, he wondred what was the Matter; but quickly found how fairly he had escap'd. The next Lord's-Day he dealt plainly with them, and laid open to them the Quality of that Action, and told them, Seeing they so requited him as to seek his Blood, he was willing to leave them, and save them from that Guilt. But the poor Creatures were so amaz'd and ashamed, that they took on for'ryly, and after all were very loth to part with him.

Not being at all discourag'd with this malicious Opposition, he laid out himself very laboriously in the Work of the Lord among this People, and had very eminent Success, which under God he look'd upon as procur'd by several Advantageous Circumstances, which deserve Observation.

His Labors. Before the Civil War, he preach'd twice every Lord's-Day; but afterwards but once, and once every Employment as Thursday, besides Occasional Sermons. Every Thursday Evening, those of his Neighbours that had Inclination and Opportunity met at his House, one of them repeated the Sermon, and afterwards they pro-
pos'd any Doubts about it, or any other Case of Conscience, which he resolv'd. He then caus'd sometimes one, and sometimes another of them to Pray, and sometimes Pray'd with them himself; and so the Meeting brake up with singing a Psalm. Once a Week some of the younger sort, who were not fit to pray in so great an Assembly, met among themselves more privately, spending 3 Hours in Prayer. Every Saturday Night, they met at some of their Houses to repeat the last Lord's-Day's Sermon, and to Pray and prepare themselves for the Day following. Once in a few Weeks, there was a Day of Humiliation kept up on one particular Occasion or another. Every Religious Woman that was safely deliver'd, instead of the old Gossipings, if she were able, kept a Day of Thanksgiving, with some of her Neighbours about her, praising God and singing Psalms, and soberly Feasting together.

Two Days every Week he and his Assistant took 14 Families between them for private Catechizing and Conference. His Method was this: He first heard them recite the Words of the Catechism, and then examin'd them about the Sense, and afterwards urg'd them with all possible engaging Reason and Vehemence, to answerable Affection and Practice. If any were shy, thro' Ignorance or Bashfulness, he forbore to press them any farther to Answers, but made them Hearers, and either examin'd others, or turn'd all into Instruction and Exhortation. He spent about an Hour with a Family, and admitted no others to be present, least Bashfulness should make it burthenous, or any should talk of the Weaknesses they observ'd. His whole Afternoon on Mondays and Tuesdays, was this way employ'd. Every first Wednesday of the Month he had a meeting for Parish Discipline: And every first Thursday in the Month was a Meeting held of the Neighbouring Ministers for Discipline and Disputation; in which Disputations he was generally Moderator, taking the Pains to prepare a written Determination of the Question to be debated. And every Thursday in the Month besides, he had the Company of divers worthy Ministers at his House after the Lecture, with whom he spent the Afternoon in profitable Conversation.
The LIFE of Chap. III.

His Success.

His Publick Preaching met with an Attentive Diligent Auditory. The Congregation was usually full, tho' the Church was very Capacious and Commodious, yet after his coming thither, they were forced to build 5 Galleries to receive the Hearers. Their Private Meetings also were full. On the Lord's Days, there was no Disorder to be seen in the Town, but you might hear a Hundred Families singing Psalms, and repeating Sermons, as you pass'd thro' the Streets. When he first came thither, there might be about one Family in a Street that worship'd God and call'd on his Name; and when he came away, there was not above a Family on the side of a Street that did not do it; and that did not by professing serious Godliness give some Hopes of their Sincerity. Nay, in the Worst Families, Inns and Ale-Houses, usually some in each House seem'd to be Religious. Tho' the Administration of the Lord's Supper was so order'd as that many were displeas'd, and the far greater part kept away themselves, yet were there 600 Communicants, of whom there were not 12 that he had not good Hopes of as to their Sincerity. And those few that did consent to Communion, and yet liv'd Scandalously, were afterward Excommunicated. He had good reason to hope, That many who join'd not in Sacramental Communion with him, were yet Persons truly fearing God. Some of them being kept off by Husbands, by Parents, by Masters, or perfwaded by Men of opposite Sentiments, rather than Acting according to their own Inclinations and Desires. Tho' they were many that were kept away, yet they took it Patiently, and forbore Reviling, as if any Wrong were done them. And as for those unruly Young Men who were Excommunicated, they generally bore it Patiently as to their outward Behaviour, tho' their Hearts were full of Bitterness. When he set upon Personal Conference with each Family, and Catechizing them, there were very few Families in all the Town that refus'd to come; and those few were Beggars at the Towns end, who were so ignorant, that they were ashamed it should be manifest. Few Families went away without some Tears, or seemingly serious Promises of a Godly Life. Yet many
many Ignorant and Ungodly Persons there were still remaining; but most of them were in the Parish, not in the Town, and in those Parts of the Parish which were farthest from the Town. And whereas one Part of the Parish was improper, and pay’d Tythes to Lay-Men, and the other Part maintain’d the Church, it so fell out, that almost all that side of the Parish which pay’d Tythe to the Church were godly honest People, and did it willingly without Contention, most of the bad People of the Parish liv’d on the other side. Some Poor Men did competently understand the Body of Divinity, and were able to judge in Difficult Controversies: Some of them were so able in Prayer, that few Ministers did exceed them in Order and Fulness, in apt Expressions, and holy Oratory with Fervency. Many of them were able to Pray very laudably with their Families, or with others: The Temper of their Minds, and the Innocence of their Lives, was much more laudable than their Parts. The Professors of serious Godliness were generally of very humble Minds and Carriage, of meek and quiet Behaviour towards others, and of Blameless and Innocence in their Conversations.

God was pleas’d also to give him abundant Encouragement in the Lectures which he preach’d Abroad in other Places; as at Worcester, Cleobury, Dudley, Sheffnal, &c. where he had full Auditories, and many Converts. Neither were his Labours lost among his Brethren in the Ministry. Their Disputations were advantageous. Their Meetings were never contentious, but always profitable. When he motion’d a Way of Church Order and Discipline, (of which hereafter) which all might agree in, that their Churches might not be ungovern’d, nor fall into Divisions amongst themselves, he was readily listen’d to, and his Motion reduc’d to Practice. And when he attempted to bring them all conjunctly to the Work of Catechizing, and instructing every Family by itself, he found a ready Consent in most, and many actually comply’d with it, much to their Satisfaction. The Praise of all which he freely and heartily ascrib’d to God.

Many were his Advantages in order to this Success. He came to a People that had never late under an awakening Ministry before. He was himself in the Vigour of this Success.
of his Spirits, and had a very moving Delivery; and doing all under great Bodily Weakness, as a Dying Man, he was the more warm and earnest. The greatest Enemies of serious Religion in that Town, were carry'd off by the War. He had also the Favour of the Government on his side. Before the Civil War, the Riotous Rabble had Boldness eno' to make serious Godliness a common Scorn, and call them all Puritans and Precifians, that did not care as little for God and Heaven and their Souls, as they did. If a Man was not fully satisfy'd with their undisciplin'd disorder'd Churches, or Lay-Chancellours Excommunications, &c. If they did but Eat and Pray together, or go from an Ignorant Drunken Reader, to hear a Godly Minister at the next Parish, the Bishop's Articles would enquire after them, and the High Commission grievously afflict them. After the War, the Cafe in this respect was mightily alter'd: For Piety had then full Liberty; nay, and Countenance and Reputation too. Withal, he gain'd a Great Interest in the Affections of the Inhabitants of the Town, which is no inconsiderable Thing. For tho' to win Estimation and Love to our selves only, be an End intended by none but Persons egregiously Proud and Hypocritical; yet it is most certain, that the Gratefulness of the Person doth ingratefully the Message, and greatly prepare People to receive the Truth. He was much aslisfted by the Zeal and Diligence of the Godly People there; who thrifled after the Salvation of their Neighbours, and being dispers'd thro' the Town, were ready in all Companies to repress seducing Words, and to justify Godliness; and to Convince, Reprove and Exhort as there was occasion. The Holy, Humble and Blameless Lives also of the Religious fort was a singular Blessing. The most Malicious could not say here, Your Professors are as Proud and Covetous as any. But the blameless Lives of godly People did thame the Opposers, and put to silence the Ignorance of foolifh Men; and many were won by their Conversation. Their Unity and Concord also was very Advantageous, and their Freedom from thofe Sects and Heresies which infected many other Places. There was no Pastor against Pastor, nor Church against Church, nor Sect against Sect, nor Christian against Christian. There was not a Separatist, an Anabaptift, an Antinomian in the Town. At
Chap. III. Mr. Richard Baxter.

Bewdly there was a Church of Anabaptists; at Worcester the Independents gather'd a Church: But here all were of one Mind and Mouth, and Way. One Journeyman Shoemaker turn'd Anabaptist, but he left the Town upon it, and went amongst them. When People saw Diversity of Sects and Churches in any Place, it greatly hinder'd their Conversion; they were at a Loss, and knew not what Party to be of, or what Way to go; and therefore many would be for no Religion at all, but derided all whom they saw disagree'd. But they had no such Offence or Object here; they could not ask, Which Church or Party shall we be of? For all were but as one. So Modest were the ablest of the People, that they never were enclin'd to a Preaching Way, nor to make Ostentation of their Parts; but took Warning by the Pride of others, and tho' they had Teaching eno' by their Pastors; and that it was better for them to bestow their Labour in digesting that, than in Preaching themselves. The private Meetings that were kept up, were also very helpful to the Propagating of Godliness. Truths that were slip'd away were thereby recall'd, and the Seriousness of Peoples Minds renew'd: Good Desires were cherish'd, and Knowledge encreas'd. By these he had opportunity to know their Case: For if any were touch'd and awaken'd in Publick, presently they came dropping in to the Private Meetings. And so remote was the Danger of Schism or Divisions, that this was the principal Means to prevent them. All being under his Oversight and Guidance, who was usually present with them, answering their Doubts, and silencing Objections, and moderating them in all. Some Private Meetings he found were very much desired among them. Had he not allow'd them such as were lawful and profitable, they would have bin apt to run into such as were unlawful and hurtful. And therefore, by encouraging them in such a Way, in the fit Exercise of their Parts, in Repetition, Prayer, and asking Questions; He kept them from enclinig to the disorderly Exercise of them, in Imitation of the Sectaries. Besides, there were some publick Disputations, whereby the People were much confirm'd. The Quakers would have made Disturbance, and set up a Meeting in the Town, and rail'd bitterly at Mr. Baxter: But he giving them leave to meet in the
the Church for a Dispute, and opening before the People their Deceits, none would entertain them more, nor did they gain one Prosfylete. Mr. Tombre, the Anabaptist, who was Lecturer at Bewdly, had shaken some. But after the Dispute held with him, (of which hereafter) the People were settled, and the Infection stopp'd. Another Advantage he had, was the great Honesty and Diligence of his Assistants Mr. Richard Serjeant, the first of them, was very Laborious, much belov'd, of a meek and humble Spirit, and blameless Life: And so also was Mr. Humphry Waldern, who succeeded him; which made the People so much the more in Love with the Ministry, and the more ready to submit to Instruction. Another Advantage was the Presence and Countenance of honest Justices of the Peace. Col. John Bridges, a prudent pious Gentleman, was Patron of the Living, and liv'd in the Parish, and was a Justice of Peace. And a Bailiff, and Justice were annually chosen in the Corporation, who ordinarily were Godly Men, and always such as would be tho' t so, and were ready to use their Authority to suppress Sin and promote Goodness. And when once a Sabbath-breaker, so t h ave overthrown the Officers at Law, Serjeant Fountain being then Judge of the Assize, did so repress his Malice, as discourag'd all others from any further Attempts of that kind. His Readiness also to help the Poor, was a great Help to his Success. He assisted them for some time with his Advice in Physick, and was very successful; but finding it took up so much time as to be burdenome, he at length fix'd among them a Diligent Skilful Physician, and bound himself to him by Promise, That he would Practice no more in common Cases. But he always was Liberal with his Purse. His stated Income was not above 90 l. per Annum: Besides which, he some Years had 60 or 80 l. a Year of the Booksellers for Books; which being given away amongst them, except so much as was necessary for his Comfortable Subsistence, made them much the readier to listen to him. Several of their Children that had Capacities, he took from School, and sent to the University, where he maintain'd them by his own and others Contributions: Some of which afterwards prov'd very useful Ministers. His giving away Bibles and other good Books among poor Families
was a Thing highly pleasing to them. The People generally were of such a Trade as allow'd them time enough to Read or Talk of holy Things, which was another Help. His single Life also was in some respects an Advantage to him. Being free from Family Cares, he had the Greater Vacancy and Liberty for the Labours of his Calling. And it was also some Comfort, that there were at last few that were bad, but some of their Relations were Converted. Many were wrought on at 14, 15, 16 Years of Age: Which did much towards the Reconciling the Minds of the Parents and elder Fort to Godliness. Many there were of a considerable Age, the Conversion of whose Children was the Chief Means to overcome their Prejudice, and old Customs and Conjects. Many did God recover by Sickness, and his constant disowning the Iniquity of the Times tended to the Good of many; and so also did the Unanimity of the Ministers of the Country round, who Associated in a way of Concord. The Quality of the open Sinners of the Place was such, as discourag'd others. Those given to Drunkenness were so Beastly and Ridiculous, that they made that Sin (of which there was the greatest Danger) the more abhor'd. The Quality of the Apostate Sinners of the Place was also remarkable. They that fell off, (who were not many) were such as before by their want of Grounded Understanding, Humility and Mortification, gave the greatest Suspicion of their Stability: And they fell to no less than Familism and Infidelity, making a Jest of the Scripture; and the Essentials of Christianity. And as they fell from the Faith, so they fell to Drinking, Gaming, furious Passions, and a grofsly Vicious Life: And were thereupon as Pillars and Monuments of God's Justice, to warn all others to take heed of Self-conceitedness, and Heresies; and of departing from Truth and Christian Unity. Another considerable Furtherance of the Peoples Good, was the foremention'd Work of Personal Conference with every Family apart, and Catechizing and Instructing them. That which was spoken to them Personally, and put them many times upon particular Answers, awaken'd their Attention, and was more easily apply'd than Publick Preaching, and seem'd to work much more upon them. The Exercise of Church Discipline was another great Help.
About 6 or 7 Young Men join'd with the Congregations who were addicted to Tipling, and one of them was a weak-headed Fellow, who was a common notorious Drunkard. He was admonish'd of his Sin, upon offering himself to Communion; and told, That without an Humble Penitent Confession, and Promise of Amendment, he must be declar'd Unfit for Church Communion. He hereupon lamented his Sin with great Bitterness, and promis'd Amendment; but quickly return'd to it again. He was Admonish'd over and over, and great Endeavours were us'd to bring him to Contrition and Resolution; and he would still confess it, and yet still go on. Whereupon, Mr. Baxter Warn'd him publickly, and Pray'd for him several Days in the Church: But he went on in his Drunkenness still. At last, he declar'd him utterly unfit for Church Communion, and required all to avoid him accordingly, endeavouring to convince him of his Misery, and of the Necessity of true Repentance and Reformation. After his Ejection, when he was Drunk, he would stand at the Market-place, and like a Quaker cry out against the Town, and take on him to Prophecy God's Judgments against them, and would Rage at Mr. Baxter's Door, and Rail and Curse him bitterly. And once he follow'd him as he went to Church, and laid Hands on him in the Church-Yard, with a purpose to have kill'd him; but it fell out that he had hold only of his Cloak, which he unbutton'd and left with him; and before his Fury could do any more, (it being the Fair-Day) there were some Strangers in the Church-Yard, who dragg'd him to the Magistrate and the Stocks. And thus he continu'd raging against him about a Year, and then dy'd of a Fever, in Great Horror of Conscience. Three or Four more were forc'd to be cast out, one for Slander, and the rest for Drunkenness: And they were enrag'd, and much the worse after it, and so were loud Warnings to others. Another Advantage, in order to his Success among them, was his ordering his Doctrine to them in a Suitableness to his main End; and yet so as might suit their Dispositions and Diseases. The Great Fundamental Principles of Christianity, contain'd in the Baptismal Covenant; even a right Knowledge and Belief of, and Subjection and Love to, God the Father, the Son, and
and the Holy Ghost, were the Things which he daily open’d to them, and with greatest Importunity labour’d to imprint upon their Minds. So frequently did he inculcate the Knowledge of God, Creator, Redeemer and Sanctifier, and Love and Obedience to Him, and Unity with the Church Catholick, and Love to Men, and Hope of Life Eternal; that these were the Matter of their daily Meditations and Discourses, and indeed their Religion. And yet he usually put something into his Sermons that was above their Discovery, and which they had not known before, that they might be kept Humble, still perceive their Ignorance, and be willing to remain in a Learning State; and to increase their Knowledge, and make Religion pleasant to them by a daily Addition to their former Light, and to draw them on with Desire and Delight. But these Things, which they did not know before, were not unprofitable Controversies, which tended not to Edification, nor Novelties in Doctrine, contrary to the Universal Church; but either such Points as tended to illustrate the great Doctrines of Religion, or usually about the right Methodizing them, which requires a great deal of Thought and Accuracy. He was abundantly convinc’d of the Necessity of Care in this respect, by long Observation: For when Ministers tell their People of no more than they know, and do not shew that they excell them in Knowledge and Abilities, they will be tempted to turn Preachers themselves: And thinking that they have learn’d all that their Ministers can teach them, they will confound them, and wrangle with their Doctrines, and set their Wits against them, and hear them as Censurers and not as Disciples, to their own Undoing, and to the Disturbance of the Church; and they will easily draw Disciples after them. The bare Authority of the Clergy will not serve the Turn, without considerable Ministerial Abilities. Another Advantage lay in the Quality of the People as to their Outward Condition. They were not Rich. There were few Beggars indeed, because their Common Trade of Stuff Weaving would find Work for all, Men, Women and Children, that were able: But there were none of the Tradesmen Wealthy, their Employment ordinarily finding them but Food and Raiment. Few of the Magistrates were worth 40 l. per
per Annum; and most not half so much. Three or Four of the Master Workmen got perhaps Five or Six Hundred Pound in 20 Years; but the Generality of them liv'd little better than Journeymen, from Hand to Mouth, excepting that they labour'd not altogether so hard. This kept them from a great many Temptations which Wealth is attended with, and made them much more pliable and yielding to the Ministry, than could otherwise have been expected.

His not meddling with Tythes or Worldly Business was another Advantage to him. Hereby he had the more Time for his Study, and his Mind was the freer from Entanglements, and he avoided offending the People by contentious Law-Suits. There were three or four of his honest Neighbours who manag'd for him all Concerns of that Nature, and he never took an Account of them. After that he was constrain'd to let the Tythes be gather'd as by his Title, to save the Gatherers from Law-Suits, he gave Orders, That if any Persons refus'd to pay who were Poor, it should be forgiven them: But that if the Persons were able, what was due should be sought for by the help of the Magistrate with the Damage; and that both his Part and the Damages should be given to the Poor. When this was once known, none that were able would do the Poor so great a Kindness as to refuse Payment. His staying so long in this one Place, was a further Advantage. By this Means it came about, that almost all the Religious People of the Place were of his own Instructing and Informing; and he stay'd to see them grown up to some Confirmedness and Maturity. All which Advantages he distinctly Noted and Recorded, with due Regard to that Providence whereto they were owing.

One of his main Difficulties when he fix'd in Kedermister, was how to set up any Thing of a true Discipline, without being satisfy'd with the Shadow of it, instead of the Reality on one Hand, or unchurching the Parish Church on the other. After mature Thou's upon the Matter, he told the People, That he went not about to gather a New Church, but would take the Parish for the Church, unless they were unwilling to own their Membership. All that did own their Membership in that Parish Church, and would own him for their Pastor, he desired to give in their Names, or any other

His Care about Discipline.
other Way to signify that they did so: And those who were not willing to be Members, and rather chose to withdraw themselves, than to live under Discipline, he desired to be silent. And so th'o' fear of Discipline, all the Parish kept off except 600, when there were in all above 1600 at Age to be Communicants: Yet because it was their own doing, and they knew they might come in when they would, they were quiet. If any scrupled sitting at the Lord's Table, he openly told them, They should have the Liberty of their own Gesture. And he was free to Baptize all their Children: But he made them first (as he would have done by Strangers) give him privately (or publicly if they had rather) an Account of their Faith. And if any Father were a Scandalous Sinner, he made him confess his Sin openly with seeming Penitence, before he would Baptize his Child. If he refus'd it, he forbore 'till the Mother came to present it. For he rarely, if ever, found both Father and Mother so destitute of Knowledge and Faith, as in a Church Sense to be utterly uncapable.

There was one Sir Ralph Clare who liv'd in the Parish, who did more to hinder his Success, than could have bin done by a great many others. He was a Man indeed of great Courtpship and Civility, and carry'd it with much Personal Reverence and Respect, and yet coming but once to Church on the Lord's Days, and abstaining from the Sacrament, his Example did much Mischief; tho' at the same Time his lending his Family to be Personally Instructed and Catechiz'd, did win with the worst almost to do the like. He made a Motion to Mr. Baxter, That he would Communicate with him, if he would administer the Sacrament to him Kneeling, and on a distinct Day, and not with those that receiv'd it Sitting. In a Letter in Answer to him, he offer'd, If he would submit to Discipline, and take him for his Pastor, and first hear his Reasons, if he could not Convince him, but if he would profess that he tho' it a Sin agains't God to receive the Sacrament unless it were put into his Hands Kneeling, and that he durst not in Conscience take it otherwise, he would so give it him: But as for doing it at a distinct slated Time from the rest, it would make such a Breachor Schism, as he could have no Hand in.
He had also some Difficulty about the Sequestration of the Living of Kedermister, upon the Account of which he was reflected on by many, but very unjustly: For the true State of the Case was this. While he was kept away from the Place by a Languishing Illness, not knowing whether God would make any farther Use of him, the Towns People thought fit to renew their Articles against their old Vicar and his Curate; and upon Tryal of the Cause, the Committee sequestred the Place, but put no one into it, leaving the Profits in the Hands of divers Inhabitants to pay a Preacher, 'till it were dispos'd of. Mr. Baxter, the urgent pres't, refus'd the Vicaridge, and would have only the Lecture, which by the Old Man's own Consent and Bond he held before. And at his Return, he found only Mr. Serjeant in Possession, who was desired to Officiate during the Vacancy. Being vehemently urg'd again to accept the Vicaridge, he repeated his Refusal, and got the Magistrates and Burgeses together into the Town Hall, and told them, That tho' he was offer'd several Hundred Pounds per Annum elsewhere, yet he was willing to continue with them in his Old Lecturer's Place, which he had before the War, expecting they should make the Maintenance an 100 l. per Annum, with the Addition of an House: And if they would promise to submit to that Doctrine of Christ, which as his Minister he should deliver to them, he would never leave them. But he intimated, that this Maintenance should neither come out of their own Purse, nor any more of it out of the Tythes but the 60 l. which the Vicar had before bound himself to pay him, But from an Augmentation, easily to be procur'd: And the rest he would have nothing to do with. This Covenant was drawn up in Articles, and Subscribers; and he expressly disclaim'd the Vicaridge and Pastoral Charge of the Parish, and only undertook the Lecture. And thus the Sequestration continu'd in the Hands of the Townsmen, who gather'd the Tythes, and paid him (not an Hundred, as they promis'd) but 80 l. per Annum, or 90 at most, and Rent for a few Rooms: The rest they gave to Mr. Serjeant, and about 40 l. per Annum to the Old Vicar, and 6 l. per Annum to the Lord for Rent, besides other Charges. But when they had continu'd long in this Way, they fear'd leave some one against their Will should
Mr. Richard Baxter.

Chap. IV. should get a Grant of the Sequestration from the Committee, and therefore they went privately and got an Order from them to settle Mr. Baxter in the Title, and never shew'd it him, but kept it secret, designing only to secure the Place from a Surprize, and themselves from repaying what they disburs'd. But when King Charles came out of Scotland with his Army to Worcester, their Houses being full of Soldiers, they bro't him the Order, entreating him, if he would not own it, yet at least to keep it safe, and to save them harmless by it, if they were call'd to Account. Which is the rather mention'd so particularly, to clear him from some Affumptions, unjustly cast upon him about this Matter.

Upon the Whole; so much of the Spirit of God did Mr. Baxter find accompanying him in his Work at Kedermminster, and so affectionate was his Regard to the Loving People of that Place, that he would not willingly have exchange'd his Relation to them for any Preferment in the Kingdom, nor could he without Force have bin separated from them.

CHAP. IV.

The Rise and Springs of the Civil War: Some brief Touches of the History of the Times 'till the Cutting off the King.

NOT long after his Settlement at Kedermminster, the Civil War began, and the Times rain'd Blood so long, 'till the Languishing State of the Kingdom was almost desperate and incurable. He was a Mournful Spectator of the Publick Confusions, and made some Remarks on the Occurrences of the Times, which are not unworthy the Notice of Posterity.

The Nation had for some Time before bin under Discontent. The General Cry was for Justice in the Punishment of Delinquents. This went against the King, and was a great Trouble to his Friends and Favourites, who none of them knew how soon his own Turn might come. The Lord-Keeper Finch and Secretary Windebank fled beyond Sea and fav'd themselves. The Guilty Judges were deeply accus'd in Parliament, and some of them Imprison'd on the Account of Ship-Money.
in the Life of Arch-Bishop Uffter, which he publish'd in Folio, mentioning his being considered by the King upon this Occasion, says he was injured by Common Fame, in the Report spread abroad, about the Advice he gave. He tells us, (pag. 61.) that when that Holy Man was in such Dangerous Circumstances, as that all who were about him, tho' him nearest, he took the Liberty to ask him, If he had advis'd the King to pass the Bill against the Earl of Strafford? To which he reply'd, I know there is such a Thing most wrongfully laid to my Charge; for I neither gave, nor approved of any such Advice, as that the King should Assent to the Bill against the Earl; but on the contrary told his Majesty, that if he was satisfied by what he had heard at his Tryal, that the Earl was not guilty of Treason, his Majesty ought not in Conscience to consent to his Condemnation.

It may perhaps contribute to the Reader's Satisfaction to compare the Account here given in the Text and Margin, with Bishop Hakewill's Life of Arch-Bishop Williams, Post. 2. pag. 161.
That he might lawfully concur with the Judgment of his An. 1641. Parliament Proceeding according to Law, tho' his own Judgment were, that their Sentence was unjust; but the latter advis'd him to do nothing against his Con-
science.

There was great Heat among the Members of Parlia-
ment in those Debates which this Matter occasion'd. Some were much against Displeasing and Provoking the King, and tho' themselves not oblig'd to attempt any other Justice or Reformation, than what they could bring him to be willing to. And they thus argu'd: When you have displeas'd and provok'd him to the utmost, he will be your King still; and when you have fate to the longest, you must be dissolv'd at last. You have no Power over his Person, tho' you have over Delinquent Sub-
jects. If he protect them by Arms, you must either your selves be ruin'd by his Displeasure, or engag'd in a War. Displeasing him, is but exasperating him; and would you be Ruin'd by a King that hates you? The more you offend him, the less you can trust him; and when mutual Confi-
dence is gone, a War is beginning. And if it come to a War, either you will Conquer, or be Conquer'd, or come to Agreement: If you are Conquer'd, you and the Common-
wealth are ruin'd, and the King will be Absolute, and neg-
left Parliaments, and Govern as he pleaseth. If you come to an Agreement, it will either be such as you force him to, or such as he is willing of: If the latter be the Result, it may be done more easily and cheaply before a War than after: If the former be the Issue, it can have no great Strength; for nothing Violent is lasting. And if you Conquer him, what are you the better? He will still be King, and consequently have the Power of Avenging him-
sel'f in his Hands. The Pleas of those of the other Stamp were of this Nature: If the King be not to be displeas'd, then this Parliament should never have bin call'd, Ship-Money should have gone on, and the Subject Property and Parliaments have bin suffer'd to be over-
thrown: Church Innovations should not have bin controul'd, nor any Stop to the Subverters of our Government and Li-
berties attempted. Then no Members should speek freely of any of these Things in the House; And what do we here? Could not the King have pleas'd himself without us? Or do we come to be his Instruments to give away the Peoples Liberties, and set up that which is begun? Either it is our

Duty
An. 1641. Duty to Reform, and to Recover our Liberties, and Re- 
lieve our Country, and Punish Delinquents, or not? If 
not, let us go Home again. If it be, let us do it, and trust 
God. For if the Fears of foreseen Opposition shall make us 
besiege our Country and Posterity, we are Perfidious to 
them. Enemies to our selves, and worse than Infidels. As 
for a War, the Danger of it may be avoided. It is a Thing 
uncertain; and therefore a present certain Ruin, and that 
by our own Hand, is not to be chozen to avoid it. The King 
may see the Danger of it as well as we, and avoid it on bet- 
ter Terms: Or if he were willing, be may not be able, to 
do any great Harm. Do you think that the People of Eng- 
land are so mad as to fight against those whom they have 
chozen to represent them? To destroy themselves and the 
Hopes of their Posterity? Do they not know, that if Par- 
laments are destroy’d, their Lives and Estates are merrily at 
the Will and Mercy of the Conqueror? And what fear of 
Revenge, when we may continue, ’till we consent to our own 
Dissolution? Can we not avoid consenting to it, ’till we see 
our selves out of the Danger of Revenge? Thus were 
Mens Minds divided: But some unhappy Means fell 
out to unite them, so as to cause them to proceed to a 
War.

The Fore-runners of the War.

The King had a considerable Party that adher’d to 
him, made up both of State Politicians, and Friends 
of the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy; who jointly set them- 
selves against the Parliament, not only because of their 
apprehended Encroachments on the Civil Power, but 
also because of the Church Reformation intended. But 
the Country Party carry’d all Things with a High 
Hand, depending upon the Assistance of true hearted 
Englishmen if Matters came to Extremity. Many 
Things fell in to heighten Discontents. The London 
Apprentices (encourag’d by some Members of Parlia- 
ment) in a Tumultuous Manner brought up their Peti- 
tions to Westminster. In one of their Progresses they 
met some of the Bishops going to the House in their 
Coaches: Forgetting Civility, they cry’d out, No Bi-

shops, and flouted and insulted rudely. The Bishops 
hereupon in a Fright met together, and declaring 
themselves Detected from their Attendance in Parliament 
by Delusions and Tumults, drew up a Protestation against 
any Law that should pass in their Absence. This was 
so resented by the Parliament, that they who subscriv’d,
it were voted Delinquents, and sent to Pris'on, as at An. 1641. attempt- ing to destroy the Power of Parliaments. And even Bishop Hall himself was one of them. These numerous Petitioners were also very Offensive to the King, insomuch, that when at another Time they pass'd by White-hall, they were set upon by some of his Cavaliers, who laying hold of some of them, cut off their Ears. There was another Scuffle about Westminster-Abbey, when Sir Richard Wfeman, that Headed them, was kill'd by a Stone from the Abbey Walls. These Tumults made the King not think himself safe, either in the City or near it.

Great were the Jealousies between him and his Parliament. He distrusted them, as thinking they bore hard upon him in every Thing; and they distrusted him without any Dependence upon his Declarations or Promises. They were confident he was immovable as to his Judgment and Affections, and that whatever he granted them was but in Design to get his Advantage utterly to destroy them; and that he did but watch for such an Opportunity. They suppos'd that he utterly abhor'd them, and their Actions against his Ship-Money, his Judges, Bishops, &c. and charging him with the Breach of former Promises, they durst not take his Word in any Thing. This their Diffidence was many ways encreas'd. The two Armies of Scots and English remain'd undisbanded in the North, 'till the Parliament should provide for their Pay. The English Army wanting Pay, were Discontented: Hereupon they entertain'd a Design to march suddenly up to London, and Master the Parliament. This being discover'd, several of the Chief Officers (as Sir Jacob Astley, O Neal, and Sir Fulk Hanks) were examin'd, and confess'd That some near the King, had treat'd with them about bringing up the Army. Which Examinations were publish'd, and satisfy'd many, That the King did but watch while he quieted them with Promises, to master them by Force, and use them at his Pleasure. The Parliament, to prevent any Insults, provided themselves with a Guard, which they took to be their Privileedge. The King discharging them, set another Guard upon them of his own choosing. This made them look like Prisoners; and they fear'd they who made up the Guard appointed by the King, would
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The LIFE of

Chap. IV.

An. 1641. if commanded become the Executioners of his Wrath upon them. Upon which they dismissed them, and call’d for a Guard of the City Regiments. At length the King, being advis’d no longer to stand by and see himself Affronted, took an unprecedented Step in going suddenly to the House of Commons, with a Company of Cavaliers with Swords and Pistols, to charge five of their Members, viz. Mr. Pym, Mr. Hampden, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Strowd, and Sir Arthur Heslerigg, and and the Lord Kimbolton, (afterwards Earl of Manchester, and Lord Chamberlain) with High-Treason.

Had they bin there, it was suppos’d they would have bin seiz’d by Force; but upon Notice before-hand, they abstented themselves, retiring into the City. The House was hereupon Allarum’d, as if their Liberties or Lives must be assaulted by the Sword, if they pleas’d not the Court; and thereupon they presently Voted this Action, a Breach of their Privileges, and an Effect of the King’s-Evil Counsellors, and publish’d their Votes, to awaken the People to rescue them, as if they were in apparent Danger. The King being disappointed, publisheth a Paper, in which he chargeth the aforesaid Persons with Treason, as stirring up the Apprentices to Tumultuous Petitioning, &c. But confesseth his Error in violating their Priviledges.

Not long after, the Lord Digby and some other Cavaliers, attempted at Kingston upon Thames to have suddenly got together a Body of Horse, which the Parliament highly resented. But the Party was dissipat’d, and he was Voted a Delinquent, and order’d to be Apprehended: But he fled to France, and thence wrote to the King, (which Letters were intercepted) advising him to retire from the City to some Place of Strength: Which they took as an Advice to make open War upon them.

But there was nothing that wrought so much with the People as the Irish Massacre and Rebellion. The Irish Papists made an unexpected Insurrection in all Parts of that Kingdom at once, and seiz’d upon almost all the Strong Places in the Land, and it was very wonderful that Dublin escap’d, which was to have bin surpriz’d with the rest, Octob. 23. 1641.
they murther'd Two Hundred Thousand Persons.

Men, Women and Children were most cruelly us'd, the Women ript up and treated most Filthily and Barbarously, and Infants us'd like Toads or Vermin. Thousands of those who escap'd, came Stript and almost Famish'd to Dublin, and afterwards into England to beg their Bread. Multitudes of them were driven together into Rivers, and cast over Bridges and Drown'd. Many Witnesses swore before the Lords Justices, That at Portdown-Bridge, a Vision every Day appear'd to the Passengers of Naked Persons, standing up to the Middle in the River, and crying out Revenge, Revenge. In a Word; scarce any History mentioneth the like Barbarous Cruelty with this. The Irish declar'd, they had the King's Commission for what they did: And many even at that Time, weighing all Circumstances, believ'd as much, while others represent'd it as an horridly Unjust and Scandalous Aspersion upon his Majesty; but as Providence order'd it, a certain Memorable Particularity help'd to set this Matter in a just Light. The Marquefs of Antrim, who was a Noted Man among the Irish Rebels, having had his Estate Sequestr'd, tho't fit, upon the Restauration of King Charles the Second, to sue for the Restitution of it. The Duke of Ormond and the Council judg'd against him as one of the Rebels. Whereupon he bro't his Cause over to the King, and affir'm'd, That what he did was by his Father's Consent and Authority; and the King referr'd it to some worthy Members of his Privy Council, to examine what he had to shew. Upon Examination, they reported, That they found he had the King's Consent, or Letter of Instructions for what he did, which amaz'd many. Hereupon King Charles wrote to the Duke of Ormond and the Council, To restore his Estate, because it appear'd to those appointed to Examine it, that what he did was by his Father's Order or Consent. The Lord Mazarine, and others in Ireland, nor fully satisfi'd with this, tho't fit so far to prosecute the Matter, as that the Marquefs of Antrim was forc'd to produce in the House of Commons a Letter of King Charles the First, by which he gave him Order for the taking up Arms, which being read in the House, produc'd

See Sir John Temple's History; Dr. Jones's Narrative of the Examinations, and the Earl of Orrery's Answer to a Petition.
An. 1641. produc'd a general Silence. * The whole Account of it, with a great many surprizing Particulars, was publish'd in a Pamphlet call'd, Murder will out. At the Time when this Barbarity was committed, all England was fill'd with Fear. People were afraid both of the Irish and of the Papists at Home: Infomuch, that when the Rumour of a Plot was spread about a little after in London, the Poor People all the Countries over, were ready either to run to Arms, or hide themselves, thinking the Papists were coming to cut their Throats. The Parliament was solicitous to send Help to Dublin, to prevent its being lost. The King press'd to go over himself; than which nothing could be more disagreeable to them, who were afraid least getting at the Head of two Armies he should unite them both against them, and by his Absence make a Breach, and hinder the Proceedings of the Houses. The few that were left in them, spread Dublin, defended themselves, tho' under pressing Necessities, and sent over Word, That the Irish threatened, that them before the 30th of January; and I have had hard Names given me by several. But if they would consider that I report it from Mr. Baxter, it might abate their Censures, if he was impos'd upon in this Matter, I cannot help it. I don't look upon myself as responsible for the Truth of it. And yet had I found they had any of them disprovd it, I should have forbore inserting it. That some of the Irish Rebels did counterfeit the King's Commission, is not call'd in Question by this Relation. That may have sufficient Proof: And yet if a Letter was actually produc'd in the House of Commons, from King Charles the First to the Marquess of Antrim, empowering him to take up Arms, I don't see how he can be charg'd with any such Counterfeiting. And if King Charles was thereupon satisfy'd to let the Marquess keep his Estate, I cannot see why others should be so disturb'd that Possivity should know it. But let the Fact of the Letter be disprovd; let a true Copy of the Letter that was read in the House of Commons, (the Original of which I am inform'd was once in the Paper Office wherever it is now) be publish'd to the World, with Evidence of its being genuine; and let it appear that that Letter gave the Marquess no Order or Commission to take up Arms, and no further Disturbance need be feared from this Story. I shan't give any Credit to it my self; and would readily use my Endeavours to satisfy others, if they should be so weak as still to believe it. And I don't see that any Thing farther can be reasonably desirable of me. Whoever was the Author of the Pamphlet call'd Murder will out, if he was the Author of the Letter too; or if the Letter was not to the Purpose mention'd, 'tis an horrid Impostion on the World: But if the Letter was Genuine, and to the Purpose mention'd, it deserves Consideration: And till this is disprovd, Out-Cry's are insignificant.

when
when they had done with the handful that was left in An. 1641. Ireland, they would come into England, and deal with the Parliament and Protestants here. These Threatnings with the Name of 20000 murder'd, and the Recital of the monstrous Cruelties of those Canibals, made many Thousands in England think, that nothing could be more neceflary than for the Parliament to put the Country into an Armed Posture, for their own Defence. At length the King leaves London, and goes Northward, and marches to Hull, where Entrance was deny'd him by Sir John Hotham. The Parliament publish'd their Votes to the People, That the King misled by Evil Counsel, was raising a War against his Parliament. They nam'd Lord Lieutenant's for the Militia of the several Counties, and the King nam'd others by a Commission of Array, and each command the said Lord Lieutenant's to settle the Militia: And both King and Parliament publish'd their Declarations, justifying their Cause. The Parliament chose the Earl of Essex for General, and resolve to raise an Army, for the Defence of King and Parliament, and the Liberties of the Subjects, against Evil Counsellours and Delinquents. They publish'd a Remonstrance of the State of the Kingdom, and a Declaration of the Causes of their taking up Arms: Which two Writings contain the Sum of their Justification. The King went to Nottingham, where he set up his Standard. There were but about 2000 that came in to him there; whereas the Londoners quickly fill'd up a Gallant Army for the Earl of Essex, and the Citizens bro't in their Money and Plate, and the Women their Rings to Guild-hall, for the paying them. The King from Nottingham offer'd a Treaty, and sent some General Proposals. The Parliament sent him Nineteen Proposals of their own: Offering, That if he would disband his Army, come to his Parliament, give up Delinquents to a legal Course of Justice, &c. he should find them Dutiful. The Great Bone of Contention was the Militia. The King pleaded, 'Twas his by Law, and would not part with the Power of it. The Parliament pleaded, That as Things stood, they must either secure it, or give up the Protestant Religion, the Laws and Liberties of the Land, and their own Necks, to the Will of Papists and Delinquents.
An. 1641. In this Contest between King and Parliament, the Generality of the Nobility were on the King's Side. After Edge-hill Fight, when the King was at Oxford, a great Part of the Lords, and many of the Commons, went over to him. A great Part of the Knights and Gentlemen of England adher'd to him, except in Middlesex, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge-shire, and to the place where the King never came with his Army. Most of their Tenants follow'd them, and most of the poorer Sort of People throughout the Nation. On the Parliament's Side, were the smaller Part of the Gentry in most Counties, and the greatest Part of the Tradesmen and Freeholders, and the middle Sort of Men, especially in those Corporations and Countries which depend on Clothing, and such Manufactures. To them also adher'd the far greater Part of those thro' the Nation, who were Friends to a Religious Strictness, and Enemies to Formality and Profaneness, Superstition and Immorality. It was not indeed properly Bellum Episcopale, the Bishops War, tho' by many so stil'd. For Thousands that wish'd for Good Bishops, were on the Parliament's Side. But the Generality of those who were call'd Puritans and Precifians, and were for Serious Godliness, both Ministers and People adher'd to the Parliament. On the other Side, they who were for Loosefnes, Swearing, Gaming, and Drinking; the Ministers and People who were against the strict Observation of the Lord's-Day, and fond of Dancing and Recreations at those Sacred Seasons, that placed all their Religion in going to Church, and hearing Common-Prayer, that were against serious Preaching, and for running down all those who were stricter than themselves, these adher'd all along to the King. Which one Consideration was the Thing that determin'd many sober and honest Persons which Side to take. The Nation was long before divided into two Parties, with respect to Religious Matters, the brief Consideration of the Rise and Progress of which Division, adds not a little Light to the Animosities which were at that Time on Foot. Thus then stood the Case.

Some Reflections on the Ecclesiastical Differences in the Nation from the Time of the Reformation.

It unhappily fell out in the Days of Queen Mary, that our Reformers being Fugitives at Frankford, fell into a Division: One Part of them were for Diocesans, and the English Liturgy and Ceremonies, that they might
no more than needs depart from the Papists, nor seemed An. 1641. Inconstant by departing from what King Edward had begun. The other were for Calvin's Discipline and Way of Worship; for the setting up of Parochial Discipline instead of Diocesan; and to have a Government in every particular Church, and not only One over a Thousand or many Hundred Churches; and for a plain and serious Way of Worship, suited as near as possible to the Word of God.

These two Parties returning into England, the Diocesan Party got Queen Elizabeth's Countenance, and were Preferr'd, and their Way set up. The other Party Petition'd, and Hop'd, and Waited, but were Discoun-tenanc'd, Rebuk'd, and by Law Suppres'd. The Discoun-tenanc'd Party were fervent Preachers, and of Holy Lives: And so were many of the Bishops also in those Days. Had they who succeeded them been herein generally like them, they had in all Probability been more Honour'd and less Assaulted. But when Jewel, Pilkinton, Grindal, and such like were dead, many succeeded them, who were Men of another Stamp. The silent Disciplinarians (as they were still'd) did by their Writings, secret Conference and Preaching, and their Godly Lives, work much upon such as were Religious addicted. So that this Opinion spread very much, That a just Parochial Discipline would very much Reform the Church, and that Diocesans by excluding it cherish'd Vice. The Prelatical Party finding their Places and Power, Lands and Lordships, assaulted by this Opinion, thought it necessary more and more to suppress the Promoters of it. Hereupon, putting Episcopacy, Liturgy and Ceremonies into the Subscriptions which they impos'd on all that would be Ministers or Schoolmasters, they kept and cast out many worthy Men. For some that were for Liturgy and Ceremonies, were not for Diocesans, but for Parish Discipline; and some that were for Bishops were not for the Ceremonies; and some that were for the rest, yet scrupled some one; and he that could not subscribe to all, was forbidden to preach the Gospel: Whereas in the mean Time, many Bishops Preach'd but seldom, and abundance of Places had ignorant Readers who could not Preach, or weak Preachers whose Performances were very mean, and many of them were also Scandalous in their Lives.
Hereupon, the Disciplinarians cry'd out of the Severity and Impositions of the Prelates, and the Ignorance and Scandalous Lives of many of their Ministers: And they on the other Side, vehemently inveigh'd against the Nonconformists. They call'd them Puritans, which was the Name whereby they were commonly known. And in Process of Time, the Vitious Multitude call'd all Puritans that were Strict and Serious in a Holy Life, tho' ever so Conformable. So that the same Name in a Bishop's Mouth, signify'd a Nonconformist; and in an ignorant Drunkard's or Swearer's Mouth, a Godly Obedient Christian. Now the ignorant Rabble hearing that the Bishops were against the Puritans, were the more embolden'd against all those which gave that Name to, and their Rage against the Godly was the more increas'd; and they cry'd up the Bishops, partly because they were against the Puritans, and partly because they were earnest for that Way of Worship which they found most suitable to their Ignorance, Carelessness and Formality; and thus the Interest of the Diocesans, and of the Prophane and Ignorant Sort of People, was unhappily twisted together in the Nation.

Many also were much set against the Bishops, by observing Men of Parts and Piety silenc'd, while insufficient and vicious Men were encourag'd and prefer'd among the Clergy, and many Thousands of the People were perishing in Ignorance and Sin, for want of Help. And it not a little disturb'd them, to see Fasting and Praying, and other Religious Exercises which they found Beneficial, so strictly look'd after, and punish'd in the High Commission and the Bishops Courts, as if more Perilous than Common Swearing and Drunkenness prov'd to the Ungodly: And it added to their Disturbance, to have a Book publish'd for Recreations on the Lord's-Day, with the Bishops Approbation, as if they concurr'd with the Profane: That Afternoon Sermons and Lectures, tho' carry'd on by Conformable Men, were put down in divers Counties: That so great a Number of Conformable Ministers were suspend or punish'd for not Reading the Book of Sports, or about Altars, &c. And so many Thousand Families, and many worthy Ministers, driven out of the Land: That Bowing towards Altars, and other Innovations
Chap. IV. Mr. Richard Baxter.

vations, were daily bro't in by the Hyper-Conformist, An. 1641.
one knowing where they would end: And finally, The that the Bishops proceeded so far, as to swear Men to their whole Government by the Et cetera Oath, and that they app. end of Ship-Money and other such Encroach-ments on their Civil Interests. These were the Causes why so many of those who were counted most Religious fell in with the Parliament.

It hath indeed been asserted, That it was Seditious
Preachers who stirr'd up the People, and were the Cause of all the Commotions. Which is a notorious Falsh. Many indeed there were, who discover'd their dislike of the Book of Sports, and Bowing to Altars, and Diminishing Preaching, and Silencing Ministers, &c. and were glad that the Parliament attempted a Reformation; but very few even of these stirr'd up to War, but were fearful of the Consequences: But this is cer-
tain. That whether they did so more or less, they were almost all of them Conformable Ministers, the Laws and Bishops having cast out the Nonconformists' long eno' before. They who made up the Assembly of West-
minster, and who thro' the Land were the Honour of the Parliament's Party, were almost all such as had 'till then Conform'd, and took those Things to be Law-
ful in Cafe of Necessity, but long'd to have that Neces-
sity remov'd.

Having afterwards the Advantage to be on the Rising Side, it had undoubtedly been both their Wisdom and the Nations Interest, to have kept some Bounds without running Things to Extremity. Had they endeav.'our'd only the Ejection of Lay-Chancellours, the Reducing the Diocess to a narrower Compass, or the Setting up a Subordinate Discipline, and the Correcting and Reforming the Liturgy, so as to leave nothing justly Exceptionable, in all Probability it had been patiently born, and the Confusions the Nation afterwards run into had been prevented. There is good Reason to suppose it, because Bishop Usher, Williams, and Morton, and many other Episcopal Divines with them, agreed in certain Points of Reformation*. They had Censur'd the most remarkable Innovations, both in Doctrine and Discipline; and concurred in altering the Common-Prayer, so as to obviate the Objections against it; and if any Thing of this Nature would have suffic'd, had been like-

* See this Paper in the Large Life, Pag. 369.
ly to have fallen in heartily with the Parliament's Interest: But finding an universal Change insifted on, and that nothing short of the utmost Extremity would satisfy, they turn'd against the Parliament and their Interest, and were as much displeas'd as any; except Archbishop Williams, who afterwards took up Arms for the Parliament.*

The Reasons alledg'd by those who adher'd to the Parliament, were briefly thefe. They thot the Danger of the State evident from sundry Matters of Fact. Ship-Money they found threatened the Overthrow of Property. Many Parliaments had been disfolf'd in Displeasure, after they had been long forborn: The calling up the Army, and demanding the Members, satisfy'd them that the Ruin of the Parliament was design'd. And the Murder of so many Thoufands in Ireland convinced them they were far from being Secure, while Men of the like Malignity were protected, and could not be kept out of Arms, nor bro't to Justice. They thot the Preservation of a Kingdom was such an End to aim at, as would make any neceffary Means lawful, which God himself had not forbidden.

The Parliament having a Part in the Legislative Power, they thot had fo far inherently a Power to defend it, which no Law can suppose them to give away: And as the Peoples Representatives they suppos'd them intrusted to secure their reserved Liberties, which the Law giveth not the King any Authority to take away. They thot that the Judgments and Executions of the Courts of Justice, being the Effects of Laws which King and Parliament have made, are of greater Authority than contrary Commissions or Commands from the King alone. It confirm'd them to hear it own'd to generally, that the Sheriffs of Counties may in some Cases raise the Poffe Comitatus, tho' the King forbid it, or grant a Commission to hinder it. They said, That it belongeth to the Parliament to judge its own Members; and that if on Pretence of punishing fuch of them as do offend, the King may come and fetch away, or demand those that displease him, Parliaments and Liberties, and all the Security of them is gone. Many were confirm'd by the King's Answer to their Propofitions, wherein it was declar'd, That the Legislative Power was in King, Lords and Commons; and that
that the Government was mix'd, and not Arbitrary; which they thought it must be, if his Commissions were of greater Power than his Laws and Courts, and if no Resistance might be made against such as executed an Illegal Commission. The War (they said) was not against the King, but his Delinquent Subjects. They pleaded, Barclay, Grotius de Jure Belli & Pacis, Hooker and Bilson, who all own the Lawfulness of Resistance in some Cases, and in such Circumstances as theirs then were. Grotius says particularly, That if several Persons have a Part in the Summa Potestas, (of which Legislation is a Chief Act) each Part hath naturally the Power of defending its own Interest in the Sovereignty, against the other Part if they invade it. And that if in such a War they Conquer, the Conquer'd Party looith to them his Share. And that this is to true, that it holdeth, 'twas the Law expressly say, That one of the Parties shall have the Power of the Militia: It being to be understood that he shall have it against Foreign Enemies, and Delinquents, and not against the other Part. But to go on with the History.

The King marching from Nottingham to Shrewsbury, A further fill'd up his Army out of Shropshire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Wales. And the Earl of Essex march'd the War, with a Gallant Army to Worcester. Many excellent Divines were Chaplains to the several Regiments. Mr. Stephen Marshal and Dr. Burges, to the General's own Regiments. Mr. Obadiah Sedgwick, to Col. Holli's Regiment. Dr. Calibute Downing, to the Lord Robert's Regiment. Mr. John Sedgwick, to the Earl of Stamford's Regiment. Dr. Spurflow, to Mr. Hampden's. Mr. Perkins, to Col. Goodwin's. Mr. Moor, to the Lord Wharton's. Mr. Adoniram Byfield, to Sir Henry Cholmley's. Mr. Nalton, to Col. Grantham's. Mr. Simon Ake, either to the Lord Brook's or the Earl of Manchester's. Mr. Morton of New-Castle, with Sir Arthur Haslrigg's Troop. With many more. On October the 23d 1642, was the Battle at Edge-Hill, between the two Armies; in which the Advantage was on the Parliaments Side. The King's Army drew off towards Oxford; and Essex's towards Coventry, for Refreshment. There were a great many other Fights, particularly related by the Historians of thate Times, who may be consult'd by such as therein desire Information.
mation. But that which upon the Whole was the great Caule of the Parliament's Strength, and the King's Ruin, was that the Debauched Rabble thro' the Land emboldened by his Gentry, and seconded by the Common Soldiers of his Army, took all that were called Pariahs for their Enemies. And the Sume of the King's Gentry and Superiour Officers were so Civil, that they would do no such Thing, yet that was no Security to the Country, while the Multitude did what they lift. So that if any one was noted for a strict and famous Preacher, or for a Man of a Pious Life, he was either plundered or abused, and in danger of his Life. And, if a Man did but pray in his Family, or were but heard repeat a Sermon, or sing a Psalm, they presently cry'd out RebeUs, Roundheads, and all their Money and Goods that were portable, proved Guilty, how Innocent soever they were themselves. This was it that filled the Armies and Garrisons of the Parliament with Sober, Pious Men. Thousands had no Mind to meddle with the Wars, but greatly desired to live Peaceably at Home, when the Rage of Soldiers and Drunkards would not suffer them. Some cry'd till they had been Imprison'd. Some till they had been Plunder'd twice or thrice over, and had nothing left them. Some were quite tir'd out with the Abuse of all Comers that quarter'd on them; and some by the Violency of their Neighbours. But most were afraid of their Lives, and so sought Refuge in the Parliament's Quarters.

An 1644.

After the War had been carry'd on for some Time, Great Uncertainty in what it would issue; there was a great Change made on the Parlia-

Side, which had considerable Consequences. Earl of Essex being weaken'd by a great Loss in the War, was lay'd by, and another General chosen. The Reasons given for this Change were these. Because of the Difficultnes of many of his Soldiers, who were grown too like the King's Soldiers in Profaneness and Lasciviousness. And withal, it was urg'd, That the Revolt of Sir Faithful Forrester, Sir Richard Greeneville, Colonel Ury, and others, was a sufficient Evidence, that they who had not a Sense of Religion, were not much to be trusted, but might easily be hired by Money to betray them. It was discover'd, That the Earl's
Earl's Judgment was against Ending the War by the Sword, and that he and the wisest Men about him, were for aiming only to Force a Pacificatory Treaty; and against a Conquest. For he thought, if the King should Conquer, the Government of the Kingdom would become Arbitrary, and the Subjects' Property and Liberty would be lost: And that if he should Conquer, the Parliament would swallow up the Prerogative of the King, and the Privileges of the Lords, and not know how to settle the Estate of the Kingdom or the Church, without injuring others, and running into Extremes, and falling into Divisions amongst themselves. And therefore the New Regulators thought that by Delay, he gave the King an Advantage, and wearied out and ruin'd the Country; and said, That at Edge-Hill, Newbury, and other Places, he had not prosecuted his Victory, but stood still, and saw the King's Army Retreat, and never pursued them, when it had been easy to have ended the War. But the main Spring of the Alteration, was the Prevalence of the Sectarian Interest in the House, joyn'd with Cromwell's in the Army, which now began to carry all before it. Many honest and intelligent People indeed were for new Modelling the Army, putting out the Looser Men, and taking in those who were more strict and sober, but Vane and Cromwell joining together, outwitted and over-reach'd the rest, and carried on their own Particular Interest successfully. The Method they took for compassing this Design without Disturbance, by stirring up against themselves the Forces they disbanded, was by a Self-denying Vote in the House, pass'd to this Purpose: That because Commands in the Army had much Pay, and Parliament Men should keep to the Service of the House, therefore no Parliament Men should be Members of the Army. This put out at once the Earl of Effex, and Earl of Manchester, the two Generals; and Sir William Waller, a valiant Major-General, and a great many Colonels; and to avoid Suspicion, Cromwell himself was put out at the first. They then chose for General Sir Thomas Fairfax, Son to the Lord Ferdinando Fairfax, who had been in the Wars beyond Sea, and had fought valiantly for the Parliament in Yorkshire. He was therefore chosen, because neither too Great nor too Subtil for Cromwell to make a Tool.
a Tool of. He being chosen, Cromwell's Men could not be without him. And therefore the Self-denying Vote must be thus far dispens'd with. That Cromwell may be in the Army, tho' no other Member of the House were allow'd it; and so he was made Lieutenant-General.

The Army being thus new Modell'd, was really in the Hands of Cromwell, tho' seemingly under Fairfax's Command. Not long after the Change, was the Fight at Naseby, where the King's Army was totally routed and put to flight, and about 5000 Prisoners taken, with all the King's Ordnance and Carriage, and abundance of his own Letters to the Queen and others in his Cabinet. Which Letters the Parliament printed, thinking they contain'd such Things as greatly clouded the Reputation of his Word and Cause. Cromwell in the Army did all, and chose almost all the Officers. He first made Lecon Commiſſary-General; and when any Troop or Company was to be dispos'd off, or any considerable Officer's Place was void, he was sure to put a Secetary into the Place. And when the Brunt of the War was over, he look'd not so much at Valour as Opinion: So that by Degrees he had Headed the greatest Part of the Army with Anabaptists, Antinomians, Seekers or Separatists, at best; and he ty'd all together by the Point of Liberty of Conſcience, which was the Common Interest wherein they united. At length the Parliament came to be solicitous about keeping them from Tumults and Disobedience. But Sir Henry Vane Confederating with them, they procur'd the House to Disband almost all the honest County Forces and Garrisons, which might have oppos'd them in their Designs, and so the Army went on with little Fear of Opposition. The next Design of Vane and Cromwell was to use the Army to model the Parliament. With this Aim they stirr'd up the House to pass some Votes, which they knew would be most displeasing to the Army, and then stirr'd up the Army to the deepest Sentiment. The Parliament Voted, That Part of the Army should go for Ireland, Part be disbanded, and Part continu'd. The Officers told the Army, This was to Divide them, and Deprive them of their Pay, and to get an Advantage on them to Ruin them as Secretaries, &c. A rare Reward for all their Services! At Triploe-Heath they enter'd into an Engagement.
Engagement to stick together, and were drawing up a Declaration of their Grievances. Col. Edward Harley acquainted the House with it. Cromwell stiffly deny'd it, and said it was a Slander, altho' deep in the Secret, as he afterward acknowledg'd, when he Headed them in their Rebellion. The Parliament order'd all that were faithful to forfake them; and several Officers, as General Finch, Major Allop, Major Huntington, and others with a considerable Number of common Soldiers, did so; but not being able to make a Body to resist them, it prov'd a great Addition to their Strength. For now all that were against them being gone, they fill'd up their Places with Men of their own Mind, and so were ever after the more Unanimous,—Upon this, Cromwell and his Obedient Lambs (as he call'd them) advanced in their Design, came nearer the City, and drew up an Impeachment against eleven of the most active Members of the House; Sir Philip Stapleton, Sir William Lewis, Col. Hollis, Sir John Maynard, Mr. Glyn, Col. Edward Harley, &c. And when they had forced the House to exclude them, as under Accusation, they let fall their Suit, and never prosecuted them, nor proved them Guilty. Having advanc'd thus far, they expected to have found the House very Pliable and Yielding, but were still disappointed. The City took Courage, and under the Conduct of two Major-General's, Maffey and Pointz, were for defending the Parliament against the Army; but the Army speedily advancing, the Hearts of the Citizens fail'd them, and they let the Army enter the City in Triumph. Whereupon, Maffey and Hollis, and others of the accused Members, fled into France; and among the rest Sir Philip Stapleton, who dy'd of the Plague near Calais.

As for the King, when Oxford was Besieg'd by the Parliament's Forces, having no Army left, he escap'd to the North, and cast himself upon the Scots, who lay there with an Army. The Scots were puzled how to fleer in this Critical Juncture: To send him back to the English Parliament, seem'd Unfaithful, when he had cast himself upon them: To keep him, would divide the two Kingdoms, and be follow'd with a War from England, for which they were not provided. After long Consultations, the Terror of the Conquering Army made them deliver him to the Parliaments Commissioners, upon two Conditions: That the King's Person should be pre-

Of the King's flying to the Scots: and what afterwards befell him, to the Time of his Death.
serv'd in Safety and Honour; And that their Army should have half the Pay that was due to them advance'd immediately. The Parliament hereupon appointed Col. Greaves, and Major-General Brown, to attend the King at Holmby-House in Northamptonshire. Cornet Joyce by Concert with the Leading Part of the Army, fercht him thence, and kept him amongst them, till they came to Hampton-Court, where he was Guarded by Col. Woal-ley. The Army fawn'd upon the King at first; they blamed the Affurtity of the Parliament, who had deny'd him the Attendance of his own Chaplains; and of his Friends, in whom he took most Pleasure. They gave Liberty for his Friends and Chaplains to come to him, and pretended that they would save him from the In civilities of the Parliament and Presbyterians. And when the Parliament made him Proposals, they presented him with Proposals of their own. But all on a sudden they began to cry for Justice upon him. A Council of Agitatours was cholen among them, of which Colonel James Berry was President. They drew up a Paper call'd, The Agreement of the People, as the Model or Form of a New Common-wealth. Cromwel seems to be against them; and while they were contending, a Letter came to Col. Woalley, (from an unknown Hand) intimating a Design of these Agitatours to Surprize and Murder the King. Some think that this was sent from a Real Friend, but most think it was contriv'd by Cromwel, to affright the King out of the Land, or into some desperate Course, which might give them Advantage against him. The Colonel gave the King a Sight of the Letter; and he thereupon esca ped secretly with two Confidens only to the Isle of Wight, committing himself to Col. Hammond, who was Governour of a Castle there: And here Cromwel had him in a Pinfold, and was more secure of him than before. While the King was confin'd, several Armies were rais'd in his Favour. One in Pembroke shire, by Major-General Langhorn; another in Scotland, by the Duke of Hamilton; a third in Kent, by the Lord Giving; and a fourth in Essex, by Sir Charles Lucas: But were all Defeated. At length the Parlia ment sent to the King, while he continu'd in this Island, some Propositions to be confented to in order to his Restoration. Some of them he Granted, and others
others he Refus’d. The chief Thing he fluck at, was
The utter Abolishing of Episcopacy, and the Alienating of
Bishops, and Deans and Chapters Lands. Upon which
Mr. Marshal, Mr. Vines, and Dr. Scaman, were sent
down as Commissioners to discourse with him about it,
in order to his Satisfaction. They debated the Matter
with Arch-Bishop Ufher, Dr. Hammond, Dr. Sheldon,
and others of the King’s Divines. The Debates were
printed, and each Party thought they had the better.
Arch-Bishop Ufher then offer’d the King his Reducti-
on of Episcopacy to the Form of Presbytery, which the
King would have accepted; and had it been accepted on
the other side, might have been the Foundation of a la-
ting Agreement.

The King fending his Final Answers to the Parlia-
ment, there were warm Debates among them, Whether
they should acquiesce in them as a sufficient and for
Peace? And at last they Voted his Concessions a sufficient
Ground for a Personal Treaty with him, and were for
fending for him up accordingly. But Cromwel and his
Confidants, seeing all their Designs would be utterly
disappointed by this Method of Procedure, sent Col.
Pride to the House with a Party of Soldiers, who
Guarded the Door. Such Members as were to their
Purpose they let in, others they turn’d away, and some
they Imprison’d; and the Remainder of the House was
henceforward call’d the Rump. The Secluded and Im-
prison’d Members publifh’d a Writing call’d their Vin-
dication; and some of them would afterwards have
thrust into the House, but the Guard of Soldiers kept
them out; and the Rump were cry’d up for the only
Honof Men. They pass’d a Vote to eftablish a Go-


government without a King and Houfe of Lords; and to
the Lords dissolv’d, and these Commons fate and did
all alone. They erected an High-Court of Justice *. That the
brought the King to his Tryal, Condemned him, and erected a Scaffold at White-Hall-Gate, and there before
behind the

Curtain, had a considerable Hand in these Commotions and their Tragical If-
sue, there is very good Evidence. In the Collection of Letters at the end of
Dr. Parr’s Life of Arch-Bishop Ufher, there is one written by Bp. Bramhall,
(then Abroad) to that Arch-Bishop. ’Tis Num. 293. wherein is this Ac-
count. That in 1646. by Order from Rome, above a 100 of the Romifh
Clergy were fent into England, consisting of English, Scots, and Irish, who
The LIFE of

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Chap. IV.

had been educated in France, Italy, Germany, and Spain:

who were most of them Soldiers in the Parliament's Army, and were to hold Correspondence with the Romanists that were in the King's Army, who were not as yet admitted to the Grand Secret. Upon conferring together in 1647, enquiring into the Reasons of each others Measures, they produce'd Bulls and Licenses for their Warrant. Upon which, seeing their Capacity of having Secret Influence, they wrote to their several Convent, especially the Sorboniists, to know whether the taking off the King was a Thing to be scrupled? The answer return'd was this, That it might Lawfully be done, for Mother Church's Advancement. Agreeable where-to is the Account given by Dr. Peter du Moulin in his Vindication of the Sincerity of the Protestant Religion, written in Answer to a Jesuitical Libel, call'd Philanox Anglicus; where he tells us, That the Tear before the King's Death, a Select Number of English Jesuits were sent from their whole Party in England, first to Paris, to consult with the Faculty of Sorbon, then altogether Jesuited, to whom they put this Question in Writing; That seeing the State of England was in a likely Prospect to Change Government, whether it was Lawful for the Catholicks to work that Change, for the Advancing and Securing of the Catholick Cause in England, by making away the King? Which was answer'd Affirmatively. After which, the same Persons went to Rome, where the same Question being propounded and debated, it was concluded by the Pope and his Council, That it was both Lawful and Expedient for the Catholicks to promote that Alteration of State. When the blow was actually given, and the Belle exclam'd against, the Pope commanded all the Papers about that Question to be gathered and burned. According to which Order, a Romanist at Paris had a Copy of those Papers which he had by him, demanded from him; but he refused to give it, and shew'd it a Protestant Friend of his. This Account Dr. Du Moulin first publish'd in the Year 1662. It immediately struck a Terror at Somer-Fet-Houfe, where the Queen Mother then resided with her Jesuits about her, and where she at that time entertained the very Lord who conducted the Jesuits in their Progress forementioned, as a Principal Officer of her House. By her Means they demanded Justice of the King against this Author, for the Affront he had put upon them by publishing such a Narrative. The Doctor offer'd to give full Proof in Justification of his Report, whenever he was required by Authority, and to produce living Witnesses of the Truth of it. Upon consideration therefore they thought it best to keep Silence, not daring to exasperate him. And they insisted no farther than that the Secretary of State, Sir William Maurice, should be order'd to write to him, to charge him to forbear Printing any Thing for the future in English, considering it was not his Native Language. This was accordingly
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that they durst let no Man speak to him. **Cromwel (as done. And it was said) kept him Praying and Consulting, till the Stroke was given. But when a little after, War was determin’d against **Scotland, he laid down his Commit-

That the and never had to do with the Army more: And **Cromwel became General in his head.

lenge as oft repeated, yet did they think fit to continue silent, without ever calling him into Question before the Judges, according to his desire. To this **Mr. Prynn’s Account may be added, who in a book called, The True and Per-

fect Narrative, p. 46. relates this Passage: That King Charles, having in the Treaty in the **Isle of Wight, agreed to 5 striff Bills against Popery, the Jesuits in France at a General Meeting there, presently resolved to bring him to Justice, and take off his Head, by the Power of their Friends in the Army: of which the King himself was certify’d by an Express from thence, and wish’d to provide against it, but two Days before his Removal by the Army from that Island, in Order to this Execution. All which consider’d, makes the Passage related by Mr. Baxter, in his History, Part 2. p. 373. much the more Credible; the Story is this. One **Mr. Atkins of Gloucestershire, Bro-

ther to Judge Atkins, being beyond Sea, with others that had serv’d King Charles the First, fell into intimate Acquaintance with a Priest, that had been (or then was) Governoir of one of their Colleges in Flanders. They agreed not to meddle with each other about Religion, and so continued their Friendship long. A little after the King was Beheaded, **Mr. Atkins met this Priest in London, and going into a Tavern with him, said to him in his Familiar way: What Buffoons have you here? I’ll warrant you come about some Roguery or other? Whereupon the Priest told him, as a Great Secret, That there were 30 of them here in London, who by Instructions from Cardinal **Marzarin, did take care of Publick Affairs, and had fate in Council, and debated the Question, Whether the King should be put to Death, or not? And that it was carry’d in the Alter-

native, and there were but two Voices for the Negative, which was his own and anothers. And that for his Part he could not concur with them, as forsecing what Misery this would bring up-

on his Country. This Passage was first told to Mr. Baxter, by Mr. James Stanfield, a Gloucestershire Minister, who had it from **Mr. Atkins himself: And afterwards relating it to Dr. Thomas God, who was well Acquainted with the said Mr. Atkins, he desired him to enquire of him concerning it; and he afterwards told him, That Mr. Atkins as-

sured him it was true. Which Particularity of 30 of the Je
gical Crew coming about that time from France with a Special Commission, agrees very well with the Account given in a Book call’d, The Fair Warning, printed many Years before; wherein is this Passage: That 30 Priests were met by a Protestant Gentleman between **Roan and Diep, to whom they (taking him for one of their Party) declar’d, That they were going in-

The
The Ministers all this Time generally Preach'd and Pray'd against Disloyalty. They drew up a Writing to the Lord General, (which was printed) declaring their Abhorrence of all Violence against the Person of the King, and urging him and his Army to take heed of endeavour to be Agitators.

Notwithstanding the Abundant Evidence of the Concern of the Papists in this Affair, many have taken the freedom to charge it on the Presbyterians, but very unjustly. He that would see them fully Vindicated, may consult The Conformists first Plea for the Nonconformists, where there is an Appendix designed on purpose to wipe off that Affection. Their Carriage in the whole matter is there particularly related, and their Innocence cleared by Authentic Evidence.

In December, 1648. The General, and the Army sent to several of the City Ministers to meet the Officers of the Army, in their Consultations about Matters of Religion. Some of them, as Mr. Calamy, Mr. Marshal, Mr. Alh, Mr. Whitaker, Mr. Sedgwick, &c. attended them, and manifested their dislike of their Actions: And afterwards above 40 of the City Ministers sent a Letter to the General, testifying their Concurrence with their Brethren aforesaid, freely declaring against their Seizing and Imprisoning the Person of the King, &c. And afterwards, when the King's Trial came on, they published a Vindication of themselves, declaring before the whole World, that that which put them upon appearing for the Parliament at first, was the Propositions and Orders of the Lords and Commons, June 10. 1642. for bringing in of Money and Plate; wherein they were affay'd it should be no otherwise employed, than to maintain the Protestant Religion, the King's Authority, His Person in his Royal Dignity, the free Course of Justice, the Laws of the Land, the Peace of the Kingdom, and the Privileges of Parliament, against any Force which should oppose them. That, they were wholly unsatisfied with the Proceedings, since the Exclusion and Imprisonment of the Members of the House of Commons; and held themselves bound in Duty to God, Religion, the King, Parliament, and Kingdom, to profess before God, Angels and Men, that they verily believed, the taking away the Life of the King in the way of Trial then depending, was not only not agreeable to any Word of God, the Principles of the Protestant Religion, (never yet stain'd with the least drop of the Blood of a King) or the Fundamental Constitution of the Kingdom; but contrary to them: As also, to the Oath of Allegiance, the Protestant of May 5. 1641. and the Solemn League and Covenant, from all which, or any of which Engagements, they knew not any Power on Earth able to Absolve them or others. And lastly, they warn'd and exhorted in the Name of the great God, all that belonged to their Charges and Ministry, to keep close to the Ways of God, the Rules of Religion, and Fundamental Constitution and Government of the Kingdom, not suffering themselves to be seduce'd from it, by being drawn to subscribe the late Models, or Agreement of the People, which directly tended to subvert the Fundamental Government; and to return bitterly for the Sins of all degrees of such
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such an Action: And they presented it to him, when Men; and the King was in danger. Neither was this the Act only of God for a few; for there were 60 of the Presbyterian Ministers of London, who subscrib'd the Writing, together with many Country Ministers.

they might not dare to draw upon themselves, and the Kingdom the Blood of their Sovereign. This was subscrib'd by,

Cornelius Burges, D. D. Charles Offpring, Thomas Manton, D. D.
Will. Gouge, D. D. Samuel Clark, Thomas Gouge,
Ed. Stanton, D. D. Jo. Wall, William Blackmore,
T[h]o. Temple, D. D. Francis Roberts, Robert Mercer,
George Walker, Samuel Bolton, Ra. Robinson,
Edm. Calamy, Mat. Haviland, John Gioacock,
J. Whitaker, John Sheffield, Thomas Wharton,
Dan. Cawdrey, William Harrison, Jonathan Lloyd,
W[ill.] Spurflow, D. D. William Jenkyn, John Walls,
La. Seaman, D. D. John Viner, Benj. Needler,
Simeon Ash, Eldad Blackwell, Nath. Staniforth,
Thomas Cafe, John Croffe, Steven Watkins,
Nic. Proffet, John Fuller, Jacob Tie,
Tho. Thorowgood, William Taylor, John Stillman,
Edw. Corbet, Peter Witham, Josia's Bull,
Hen. Roborough, Francis Peck, John Devereux,
John Downham, Chriff. Love, Paul Ruffel,
Arthur Jackson, J. Wallis, D. D. Joshua Kirby,
James Natlon, Thomas Watton, Arthur Barham,
Thomas Cawton, William Wickins.

The publishing of this Paper, which was intituled, A serious and faithful Representation, of the Judgments of the Ministers of the Gospel within the Province of London, in a Letter to the General and Council of War, Jan. 18. 1648. delivered by some of the Subscribers; was a plain running a great hazard as Things then stood, and may be justly reckon'd an Evidence of the great Integrity and Honesty of the Persons that subscrib'd it: And therefore a late Author *, who does not always pass the most favourable Censures;

* Compleat History of England that might be desir'd upon Men of their Character, declares, That in Justice to the greater part of the Presbyterian Ministers, it must be acknowledg'd, that when they saw too late the fatal Issue of Things, they did then labour to prevent the Execrable Fact of putting the King to Death. But, he adds, alas (which was more we hope than they knew) it was all to no purpose. But if he would really have done them Justice, he should have own'd this to have been a very bold and courageous Action as the Times then

And
And thus these Intestine Commotions came to an Issue, little tho’t off at first by any that began them, which cannot but surprize all future Generations.

And the Power in their Hands, in the last degree: And if he would have added Charity to Justice, (which makes a good mixture) he might have forborne his last Reflection, unless he had good Proof at hand, that they intended their Representation only for an insignificant flourisli, without any effect; which in their Circumstances was not very likely. And to suspect any Thing of that kind, of Persons in whose Carriage the Credit of Religion is concern’d, unless there be Proof, will not easily be excus’d from Censoriousness. For them in their Circumstances tomake such a Declaration, was to discharge their Consciences in the view of the greatest Danger, which alone is sufficient Evidence that they were in earnest: Whereas, if Men say and unsay upon the same Subject, and declare one Thing one Year, and another the next, and have Interest to sway them to diminish what they have said, and are afraid to stand to what they know to be true and Right, (which is a Case that has been sometimes known) ’tis truly hard to know when they are in Earnest, or when Posterity may depend upon them.

CHAP. V.

Reflections on Publick Transactions, from the Death of King Charles the First, to the Restauration of King Charles the Second.

The King being taken out of the way, Cromwel, pretends to be for a Common-wealth, till he had laid a sufficient Foundation for his own Advancement. The Rump presently drew up a Form of an Engagement, to be Subscrib’d by all Men of the Age of 18 Years and upwards; viz. I do promise to be True and Faithful to the Common-wealth as it is now establish’d, without a King or House of Lords. Without this Engagement no Man must have the Benefit of Suing another at Law, nor have any Mastership in the Universities, nor Travel above so many Miles from their Houles, &c. Mr. Vines and Dr. Rainbow were hereupon put out of their Headships in the University, and
Mr. Simpson and Mr. Sadler put in their Places: Dr. Reynolds also was cast out of the Deanship of Christ Church Oxon, and Dr. Owen, succeeded him. The Covenant was now laid aside, as an Almanack out of Date. Many Episcopal Divines wrote for the Engagement, and pleaded for taking it, upon the same Distinction of De Facto & De Jure, as hath since been so Celebrated among us. But the Moderate Church Party and the Presbyterians refus’d it.*

Tho’ Cromwel had Conquer’d England and Ireland, Cromwell tho’ the Parliament was Imprison’d and cast out, the King cut off, and the Rump Establish’d as a New Common-wealth; yet were there still several Impediments to his laying hands upon the Crown according to his desire. There were still many Cavaliers, who were ready for new Enterprizes against him. The Scots resolv’d to stick to the Covenant and the King. The Army also created him no small Difficulty, who must be untaught all the Principles which he had been instilling into them with so much care. For he well knew, that those Principles that were requisite to bring him to the Crown, would be the worst in the World, when once he had gotten it. And at the same time he knew very well, that the Ministers of England and Scotland, and the sober People who regarded them, were very much against him. As for the Royalists, he after some Struggling crush’d them, making his Advantage by all their Enterprizes. As for the Army, he was never wholly without his Uneasiness. As for the Body of the Ministers, and the soberer Part of the Nation, he could never get them heartily to fall in with his Ambitious Designs; They kept quiet indeed, but never were in his Interest, and waited but for a favourable Opportunity to turn the Scale. And as for the Scots, tho’ they put him to it at first, yet he at length overcame them, and reach’d his Designs upon them. Quickly after the King’s Death, they dispatched Messengers to his Son, Charles the Second, to desire him to come over to them, and take the Crown: But first they treated with him about taking the Covenant, and

* Many of the Ministers of Cheshire and Lancashire, and the Part ad joining, published the Reasons of their Refusal of this Engagement, while many of the Prelatical Stamp printed their Reasons for taking it.
and renouncing the Wars, and the Blood that had been shed in them by his Father's Party. So great were his Necesilities, that he could not but comply with them. He took the Covenant, and publish'd a Declaration to the World, That he did it Voluntarily and Heartily, and that he lamented the Sins of his Father's House, acknowledging the Guilt of the Blood of the late Wars, &c, and hereupon had the whole Kingdom at his Command and Disposal. This was no sooner understood, than an Invasion of the Scots was resolv'd on, to keep them from invading England, without staying till they made an Entrance upon the Land as formerly. So that Cromwel was upon them with an Army, before they were well settled in their Affairs. Without any Delay he advanced towards Edinburgh, where the Scotch Army lay intrench'd: But after long Skirmishing and Expectations, when he could neither draw the Scots out of their Trenches to a Fight, nor yet pass forward, his Soldiers fell Sick, and were impatient of the Poverty of the Country; and so with a weakened ragged Army he drew off to return to England: and had the Scots but let him go, or cautiously follow'd him, they had in all Probability secure'd themselves, and broken his Honour. But at length they drew out, and follow'd him, and overtaking him near Dunbarr, forc'd him to a Fight by engaging his Rear. They were totally routed in Fight, and had their Foot taken, and their Horse pursu'd to Edinburgh. Ten Thousand Prisoners were bro't to New-Castle, where being neglected they were most of them Famish'd. The Colours that were taken, were hung up as Trophies in Westminster-Hall, and never taken down till the King's Restauration. Cromwel enters Edinburgh Triumphant, and drives the Scots to Sterling, beyond the River, where they fortify'd themselves. He took the impregnable Castle of Edinburgh, after a short Siege, and then pass'd his Army over Sterling River, in pursuit of the Scots. King Charles with the Scotch Army, not being able to fight him, hastily advances towards England, hoping that great Numbers of the English would join themselves to him. But many Things concur'd to hinder his expected Increase. The Manner of the Scots coming away, persuad'd People that Necessity forc'd them, and they were rather look'd upon as Flying, than as Marching.
ing into England. And few will put themselves into a Flying Army, which is pursu’d by a Conquering Enemy. Withal, it was altogether uncertain, how the Country would have been treated, had they now appear’d for the King, before they were affur’d of an Amnesty of past Disorders, and an Abatement of their former Burthens. And at the same time, the Event was very uncertain, the Fame of the late Victory at Dunbar had made great Impression, and Cromwel’s speedy Pursuit rais’d such an Expectation, that People were generally willing to see how Things would encline upon an Engagement between the two Armies, before they’d discover themselves: So that tho’ the Earl of Derby, the Lord Talbot, and some Gentlemen, joyn’d themselves to the King’s Army, yet the Country in general would not follow their Example. The King came by the way of Lancashire, and summon’d Shrewsbury in vain, as he pas’d thro’ Shropshire: But when all tho’ he was hastening towards London, where it was commonly apprehended he might have attain’d his Ends, encreas’d his Strength, and had no Resistance, he turn’d to Worcester, and there refresh’d his Army. Cromwel overtook him there, and sought to straiten him: But not enduring to be pent up, the King resolv’d to Charge him; and the Scots at first behav’d themselves gallantly: but at length, thinking they had a Security behind them, they retreated into the City, and at the same time Cromwel’s Soldiers pursu’d them so close at the Heels, that they enter’d the City with them. The Surprize of this was so great, that the whole Army fled thro’ the City in great Confusion, many being trodden down and slain in the Streets, and they were utterly routed. In their flight, the Troopers that were scatter’d up and down the Country, dispatch’d many of them. The Marquess of Hamilton (late Earl of Lanerick) was slain. The Earl of Derby and Capt. Renbo of Shrewsbury were both taken, and put to Death. The Earl of Landerdak, and the Earl of Craford, were sent Prisoners to Windsor-Castle, where they were detain’d till the King’s Restoration. As for King Charles, when he separated himself from his Lords, he went to Boscobel by the White Ladies, where he was hid in an Oak, in a manner sufficiently declar’d to the World; and thence to Mofely: After which he accompany’d Mrs. Lane as a Traveller,

The Fight at Worcester.
and escap’d all the Searchers Hands, ‘till he came safe beyond Sea.

The Scots Army being utterly dispers’d in England, and many of the Prisoners of Foot sent to the Baradoes and other American Plantations, part of Cromwell’s Army was dispatch’d into Scotland to prosecute the Victory there. All their Garrisons at last were taken, and the Earl of Glencarn, and the Noble Earl of Balcarres, (who kept up the last Forces there for the King) were forc’d to fly to King Charles beyond Sea. Upon which Major-General Monk was left there, with some Forces to keep the Country in Subjection.

An. 1651. A little before the Fight at Worcester, divers Persons were seiz’d on in London for holding Correspondence with the King. Many of them were Presbyterian Ministers, who for meeting together to contrive how to raise a small Sum of Money for Maffy’s Relief in Scotland, were charg’d with Plotting against the Government. Eight of them were sent to the Tower. Mr. Arthur Jackson, Dr. Drake, Mr. Watson, Mr. Love, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Thomas Caff, Mr. Ralph Robinson, and Mr. Rich. Heyrick: &c. And Mr. Nalton, and Mr. Caughton fled into Holland. Mr. Love was Try’d at a Court of Justice, where Edmund Prideaux Esq; a Member of the Rump, and Solicitor for the Common-wealth, tho’ his Place allow’d him to plead against the Life and Blood of the Innocent. Mr. Love was Condemn’d and Beheaded, dying neither Timeously, nor Proudly in any desperate Bravado, but with as great Alacrity and fearless Quietness, and freedom of Speech, as if he had but gone to Bed, and had been as little concern’d as the Standers-by. A worthy Gentleman, Mr. Gibbons, was Beheaded with him for the same Cause. And at the time of their Execution, or very near it on that Day, there was the dreadfulst Thunder, Lightning and Tempest, that was heard or seen of a long time before. This Blow sunk deeper towards the Root of the New Common-wealth, than will easily be believ’d at a distance. The rest of the Ministers were releas’d upon Mr. Jenkin’s Recantation, and Submission to the Government.

Cromwel discards the Rump Parliament.

Cromwel, being flush’d by his Success in Scotland, that he might now do what he pleas’d. Having thus far seem’d to be a Servant to the Parliament, and to have work’d for his Masters the Rump or Common-wealth, he
was at length for setting up for himself. In order to this, he first serves them as he had before done the Presbyterians, seeking to make them odious by hard Speeches throughout his Army, as if they intended to perpetuate themselves, and would not be Accountable for the Money of the Common-wealth, &c. and then he treats privately with many of them to dissolve themselves; that another free Parliament might be chosen: But they perceived the danger, and were rather for filling up their Number by New Elections, which he was utterly against. Impatient at last of further delay, he suddenly took Harrison and some Soldiers with him, and in a sort of a rap-}

\[ \text{ture went to the House, and reproved the Members for} \]

\[ \text{their Faults, and pointing to Vane calls him a Jugler, and} \]

\[ \text{to Henry Martin, and calls him Whoremaster; and} \]

\[ \text{having two such to instance in, takes it for granted that they} \]

\[ \text{were all unfit to continue in the Government, and so he} \]

\[ \text{Discards them. Few People being grieved at their being} \]

\[ \text{laid aside, tho' all except the Sectaries and the Army,} \]

\[ \text{took him for a Traytor that was the Instrument.} \]

The Young Common-wealth was thus left Headless. The Little Nothing might now seem to stand between Crowned and the Crown. For a Governor there must be: And who \text{fitter than himself? But Care must first be taken to make} \text{the Necessity of his Government undeniable, and to make} \text{his Soldiers out of love with Democracy, or at least to make} \text{them hateful that adher'd to it. And therefore a Parliament must be call'd, but the ungodly People are} \text{not to be trusted with the Choice; therefore the Soldiers, as more Religious, must be the Choofers; And two out of a County are chosen by the Officers, upon the Advice of their Sectarian Friends in all Parts. This was in Contempt call'd The Little Par-} \text{liament. This Conventicle made an Act, That Magis-} \text{trates should Marry People instead of Ministers*. And then they came to the Business of Tythes and Minift rs.} \text{Before this, Harrison being authoriz'd thereto, had at} \text{once} \]

\* The Act Order'd, That the Persons to be Married should come before some Justice of the Peace: That the Man and Woman should pronounce the Words before him, and he pronounce them lawfully Married. See Scobel's Collection of Statutes. Thus says Mr Tallents of Shrewsbury in a Letter to me, I and others have Married many before a Justice, he saying nothing, but only declaring the Marriage was Valid.
once put down all the Parish Ministers of Wales, because that most of them were Ignorant and Scandalous, and had set up a few Itinerant Preachers in their stead, who were for Number incompetent for so great a Charge, there being but One to many of those wide Parishes: So that the People having a Sermon but once in many Weeks, and nothing else in the mean time, were ready to turn Papists, or any Thing else. And this is the Plight which the Anabaptists, and other Sectaries, would have brought the whole Land to. And all was with this Design, That the People might not be tempted to think the Parish Churches to be true Churches, or Infant Baptism true Baptism, or themselves true Christians; but might be convinced, That they must be made Christians and Churches in the way of the Anabaptists and Separatists. Hereupon, Harrison became the Head of the Sectaries, and Cromwell now began to design the Heading of a Soberer Party, that were for Learning and Ministrv, while yet he was the Equal Protector of all. At length it was put to the Vote in this Parliament, Whether all the Parish Ministers of England should at once be put down or no? And it was but accidentally carry'd in the Negative by two Voices. And it was taken for granted, that Tythes and Universities would next be voted down; and now Cromwell must be their Saviour, or they must perish: When he had purpose, cast them into the Pit, that they might be beheading to him to pull them out. In the Issue, Sir C. W. and some others, take their time, and put it to the Vote, Whether the House, as incapable of serving the Commonwealth, should go and deliver up their Power unto Cromwell, from whom they had receiv'd it? They carry'd it in the Affirmative, and away they go, and solemnly resign their Power to him; who then carries all before him, whilst Subtly lay here; he caus'd and permitted Himself to hang over the Nation, to Necessitate whether they would or not, to take him for their Lord, that he might be their Protector. A Junctio Ministers drew up a Writing, called, The Instrument of Government the Common-wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. This Instrument made Oliver Cromwell Protector of the Common-wealth. The Lord Lieutenant and Aldermen, the Judges and Officers of the Army were suddenly drawn together to Westminster Hall, and upon the Reading this Instrument insall'd.
Cromwell in the Office of Protector, and swore him accordingly; and thus the Common-wealth seem'd once more to have a Head — As for the Proceedings of the Parliaments which he call'd in his Protectorship, their displeasing him by Ravelling his Instrument, and his rough and resolute dissolving them, the Particulars may be seen in the Common Historians of the times.

One of his Chief Works was the Purling of the Ministry. The Synod of Westminster was dissolv'd with the Ministers. Parliament: And therefore a Society of Ministers with some others, were chosen by Cromwell to sit at White-Hall, under the Name of Triers, who were mostly Independents; but had some Presbyterians join'd with them, and had Power to try all that came for Institution or Induction, and without their Approbation none were admitted. They themselves examin'd all that were able to come up to London: But if any were unable, or of doubtful Qualifications, they refer'd them to some Ministers in the County where they liv'd, and approv'd them, if they approv'd them: And with all their Faults, thus much must be said of these Triers, that they did a great deal of Good to the Church, they fav'd many a Congregation from ignorant Ungodly Drunken Teachers. That sort of Ministers that either preach against an Holy Life, or preach as Men that never were acquainted with it; all those that us'd the Ministry but as a Common Trade to live by, and were never likely to Convert a Soul, all these they usually rejected; and in their stead admitted of any that were able serious Preachers, and liv'd a Godly Life, of what Opinion soever they were that was tolerable.

He had the Policy not to exasperate the Ministers and others, who consented not to his Government; but he Cromwell's let Men live quietly, without putting any Oaths of Fidelity upon them; except his Parliaments, which were not while Protector'd to enter the House, till they had sworn Fidelity to him. The Sectarian Party in his Army and elsewhere he chiefly trusted to, and pleas'd, till by the Peoples Submission and Quietness he thought himself well settled; And then he began to undermine them, and by Degrees to work them out. And tho' he had so often spoken for the Anabaptists, he now finds them so heady, and so much against any settled Government, and so far up-on the promoting of their Way and Party, that he doth
not only begin to blame their Unruliness, but also desig-
eth to settle himself in the Peoples Favour by suppre-
sest them. In Ireland they were grown so high, that the Sol-
diers were many of them Rebaptiz'd, as the way to Pre-
ferment: And they who oppos'd them were cruft with
uncharitable Fiercenes. He sent his Son Hen. v Cromvel
into Ireland, who mightily suppreft them, and carry'd it
so obligingly to all, that he was generally belowe'd. So
that Major-General Ludlow, who headed the Anabap-
tiffs in Ireland, was force'd to submit. And tho' he long conni-
v'd at his Old Friend Harrison, the Head of the Anabap-
tiffs here, yet finding it would be an acceptable thing to
the Nation to suppress him, he doth it in a Trice; and
makes him Contemptible, who but yesterday tho' himself
not much below him. As easily also to the full doth he
lay by Lambert: Which were very pleasing Actions.

At length Cromwel, who had escap'd the Attempts of
many who sought to dispatch him, could not escape the
Stroke of God, but dy'd of a Fever, before he was a-
ware. He dy'd very sudainly, tho' a bold Man, (one of
the then prevailing Party) praying for him, had said, Lord!
we ask not for his Life, for that we are sure of; but that he
may serve thee better than ever he has done; to the Dihonour
of that Presumption, which some Men call a Particular
Faith; that is, a Believing that that they shall receive
whatsoever they ask, if they can but stedfastly believe
that they shall receive it; tho' it be such as they have no
other Promise for, but that of Hearing Believing Prayers,
which they misunderstand. Never Man was highler
extoll'd, or baselier reported of, and vilify'd than this
Man, according as Mens Interests led their Judg-
ments*. The Soldiers and Seftaries highly magnify'd
him.

* There is a very memorable Passage concerning him, related in Bishop Hacket's
Life of Arch-bishop Williams. It is this: That Bp. Williams (who was perhaps
as well acquainted with Men and Things as most Statesmen we have ever had in
this Nation) being in the Year 1644, sent for by K. Charles the first out of Wales,
whether he had retired, he attended him accordingly at Oxford. Among other Ad-
vice he gave the King at that time, he advis'd him, That Cromwel, who was
lately taken into the Parliament's Army by his Cousin Hambden, was the most
dangerous Enemy that his Majesty had: And therefore he advis'd him, Either to
win him by Promises of fair Treatment, or catch him by some Stratagem and
cut him short. Nay, (as Bp. Hacket his Servants often heard him say long be-
fore the Event,) That they would live to see the time, when Cromwel would
bear down all other Powers before him, and set up himself.
and 17th, he began to seek the Crown, and the Establishment of his Family: And then there were so many that would be half Kings themselves, that a King seemed intolerable to them. The Royalists abhorred him as a most Perfidious Hypocrite; and the Presbyterians thought him little better in his Management of Publick Matters. Upon the whole, Mr. Baxter hath left this as his Judgment concerning him: That he began low, and rose higher in his Resolutions as his Condition rose: And the Promises which he made in his lower Condition, he used as the Interest of his higher following Condition did require; and kept as much Honesty and Godliness, in the main, as his Cause and Interest would allow him, and there they left him. And that his Name standeth as a Monitory Monument or Pillar to Posterity, to tell them the Infallibility of Man in strong Temptations, if God leave him to himself. What Pride can do, to make Man Selfish, and Corrupt the Heart with ill Designs: What Selfishness and ill Designs can do, to Brieve the Conscience, Corrupt the Judgment, make Men justify the greatest Errors and Sins, and set against the clearest Truth and Duty: What Bloodshed, and great Enormities of Life, and an erring deluded Judgment may draw Men to, and Patronize; And that when God hath Dreadful Judgments to execute, an Erroneous Sacra, or a Proud Self-seeker, is oftener his Instrument, than an Humble Lamb-like Innocent Saint.

Cromwell being dead, his Son Richard, by his Will Richard's and Testament and the Army, was quietly settled in his Place. The several Counties, Cities and Corporations of England, fend up their Congratulations, to own him as Protector. He Inter'd his Father with great Pomp and Solemnity. He call'd a Parliament without any such Restraints as his Father had us'd. The Members took the Oath of Fidelity to him, before they entered the Houfe. And all Men wondred to see all so quiet, in so dangerous a Time. Many sober Men, that call'd his Father no better than a Traitorous Hypocrite, began to think that they ow'd him Subjection. But the Army it seems set him up only upon Trial, resolving to use him as he behav'd himself. And tho' they swore Fidelity to him, they meant to keep it no longer than he pleas'd them: And when they saw that he began to favour the sober People of the Land, to Honour Parliaments, and to Respect the Ministers call'd Presbyterians,
they presently resolv’d to make him know his Masters, and that it was they, and not he, that were call’d by God to be the Chief Protectors of the Interest of the Nation. He was not so formidable to them as his Father, and therefore every one in a little time boldly spurn’d at him. The Fifth Monarchy Men under Sir Henry Vane, rais’d a violent clamorous Party against him among the City Sectaries. Rogers and Feeke, and some others of their Temper, blow’d the Coals: But the Assembly at Wallingford House did the main Business. It was there determin’d, That Richard’s Parliament must be dissolv’d; and then he quickly fell himself: And it was as soon done almost as determin’d. Tho’ Col. Ingelsby, and some others, would have stuck to the Protector, and have ventured to surprize the Leaders of the Faction, and the Parliament would have been true to him; Yet Berry’s Regiment of Horse and some others were just ready to begin the Pray against him. And he, as he fought not the Government, so was resolv’d it should cost no Blood to keep him in it: And therefore he resign’d it by a Writing under his Hand, and retired himself, and left them to govern as they pleas’d. His Brother-in-Law Fleetwood, and his Uncle Desborough, were so Intoxicated as to be the Leaders of the Conspiracy. The Core of the Business was this; That Oliver had once made Fleetwood believe, that he should be his Successor, and drawn an Instrument to that purpose; but his Last Will disappointed him. However, now they set up a few of themselves, under the name of a Council of State, wherein Fleetwood was uppermost, and Lambert next him.

The Nation being tired with Changes, soon discover’d their Uneasiness. Sir George Booth and Sir Thomas Middleton, rais’d Forces in Cheshire and North-Wales for King Charles, but being fail’d by the Cavaliers that should have joyn’d with them, Lambert soon routed them: And at the same time Sir Arthur Haslerigge siezes Portsmouth for the Rump. Monk purges his Army in Scotland of Anabaptists, and marches into England. The Rump Party with Haslerigge divided the Army at Home, and so disabled them to oppose Monk, who march’d on to the great Surprize of all. At first, he joyn’d with the Rump against the Citizens, and pull’d down the City Gates to terrify them: But at length, being invited into
into the City by Sir Thomas Allen, then Lord-Mayor, he An. 1660. joynd with them against the Rump, which, was the very Thing that turn’d the Scales, and bro’t in the King. Monk calls together the Old Secluded Members, agreeing with them, That they should sit but a few Days, and then dissolve themselves, and call another Parliament. They consented, appointed a Council of State, and dissolv’d themselves. In this Council of State, it was put to the Question, Whether they should call in the King upon Treaty and Covenant, or entirely confide in him? And it was resolv’d to trust him absolutely, Mr. A. particularly so persuading. The New Parliament meeting, presently appointed a Day of Fasting and Prayer for themselves. The House of Commons chose Dr. Going, Mr. Calamy, and Mr. Baxter, to carry on the Work of the Day. The very next Morning, May 1. 1660, they unanimously voted Home the King, N. mine Contradicente. The King being sent for over from Holland, certain Divines and others were sent by the Parliament and City to attend him; viz. Mr. Calamy, Dr. Manton, Mr. Bowles, and others: And his Majesty gave such encouraging Promises, as rais’d in some of them very high Expectations. And when he came in, as he pas’d thro’ the City towards Westminister, the London Ministers in their Places attended him with Acclamations, and by the Hands of old Mr. Arthur Jackson, presented him with a richly adorn’d Bible, which he received, telling them, It should be the Rule of his Actions.
Mr. Baxter's Conduct of Himself during those Publick Commotions and frequent Altercations. His Behaviour in the army and towards Cromwel. His Trouble from the Scarcity of those Times; with an Account of their Rise and Prevalence, Principles and Practices.

Extremes are very pleasing to Humane Nature: Most Men are so fond of them, that they'll run as far as from one Pole to another in a Breath, rather than stop in a more Temperate Region. Such is their Eagerness, that nothing but what is violent and furious can suit them: And such their Stupidity, that they'll on each Side entertain more favourable Tho'ts of those in the opposite Extremes, than of such as keep in the Mid-way, being unwilling to bend towards the one Side or the other, any farther than a Cogency of Reason sways them. And therefore it hath been often observ'd, That Men of a Calm and Healing Spirit, whose great Aim it hath been to avoid Extremes, have been assaulted on both Sides with equal Fury, as if they were a Sort of Common Enemies. Hardly any Man ever had more Experience of this than Mr. Baxter; who, in Political Matters endeavoured equally to shun the slaveish Principles of the Assertors of Absolute Monarchy, and the confounding Notions of Democratical Preachers: And at the same Time, in Ecclesiastical Matters, was equally fearful of the Arbitrary Encroachments of Assuming Prelates, and and the Uncharitable and Dividing Principles and Practices of the Sectaries. This expos'd him to the Effects of the Malignity of each Party, and created him a great deal of Trouble: But at the same Time his Confidence was satisfy'd in the Measures he took; and he doubted not but Posterity, when the Heats were over, would judge more favourably of his Conduct, than many of his Contemporaries, who were acted by Malice and Fury, blind Zeal and Bigotry, in the Censures they pass'd upon him.
He was far from encouraging sudden Impulses, the A Remarkable Danger of yielding to which he was well aware of; and yet was once carry'd quite beyond his Intentions. In a Publick Performance, the Manner and Consequence of which was Remarkable. Mr. Madejsard (whom he had assist'd at Bridgnorth) dying, after he had been a little While fix'd at Kedarminster, He was desir'd to preach his Funeral Sermon. He discharg'd that Office under so deep a Sense of the Misery of the unprofitable People of that Town, and the deep Groans he had heard from their Faithful Pastor for their Obdurateness, that he could not forbear to tell them his Fears, That some sudden Judgment would come upon that Place; which they were more capable of laying to Heart than their Pastor's Death. Neither did he, either before or after, presume upon such kind of Predictions; but the Expression of that Fear he could not then suppress. His Text was Ezek. 33. 37. And when this cometh to pass, (lo, it will come) then shall they know that a Prophet hath been among them. And when the War was begun, the Town being against the Parliament, was a Garrison for the King, kept by the Neighbouring Gentlemen of the Country, who fortify'd the Castle. When the Parliament's Forces came to take the Town, they by the Fire-works from the Castle burnt it to the Ground, together with the Church where that Sermon was preach'd, and where Mr. Madejsard was Interm'd. So that the Inhabitants were undone, and forc'd to lie under Hedges, 'till the Compassion of others afforded them Entertainment and Habitation. And as for their Church, it was a great While before it was rebuilt, and that after two General Collections for it. The first Time he came among them when the War was over, he chose the same Text again to preach on, to call their Sins against their Faithful Pastor to Remembrance: But both Speaker and Hearers were so interrupted with Tears, that it was not without much Difficulty, and after several Pausings, that he was able to proceed on to the End.

He adher'd to the Long Parliament, as far as he could. Mr. Baxter apprehend their Cause and their Motions justifiable; but adheres to no Hopes or Fears could draw or drive him any farther. The Parliament, Upon Occasion of the Irish Massacre, they made an Order, That all the People should take a Protestation, to
defend the King's Person, Honour and Authority, the Power and Priviledges of Parliament, the Liberties of the Subject, and the Protestant Religion, against the Common Enemy. Herein he readily obey'd, and join'd with the Magistrate in offering this Protestation to the People; tho' some were much offended at it. Soon after, the King's Declarations were read in the Market-place at Kedermister, and the Commission of Array was set a foot; the Lord Howard, who was the Parliament's Lieutenant for the Militia of the County of Worcesters, not appearing. Hereupon, the Rabble grew to Riorious and Furious, that a Sober Man could hardly hope for Safety: For in the Preparation to the Approaching War, they had got the Word amongst them, Down with the Roundheads; insomuch, that if a Stranger in many Places happen'd to pass by, that had short Hair, and a civil Habit, the Cry was, Down with the Roundheads, and on they fell, knocking them down in the open Streets, none daring to appear in their Defence.

To avoid Uproars of this Kind, he was advis'd to withdraw a While from Home; and follow'd the Advice. As he pass'd but thro' a Corner of the Suburbs of the City of Worcesters, the Multitude, tho' they knew nothing of him, cry'd, Down with the Roundheads, insomuch, that he was glad to spur on and be gone. He retir'd to Gloucester, where he found a Civil, Courteous and Religious People, as different from those of Worcesters, as if they had liv'd under another Government. This County came in for the Parliament, while Worcestershire, Herefordshire and Shropshire were wholly for the King. It was in this Retirement that he met with the first Anabaptists that ever he was acquainted with. About a dozen Young Men, or more, of considerable Parts, had receiv'd the Opinion against Infant Baptism, and were Re-baptiz'd, and labour'd to draw others after them, not far from Gloucester. The Minister of the Place, Mr. Winnel, being hot and impatient with them, it was tho' he harden'd them the more. He wrote a Considerable Book at that Time against them: But the Nation having then no great Experience of the Tendency of their Principles; the People that were not of their Opinion, did but pity them, and think it was a Conceit that had no great Harm in it, and blamed Mr. Winnel for his Asperity towards
towards them. But this was manifestly the Beginning of the Miseries of Gloucester: For while the Anabapristis encroac’d on one Side, one Mr. Hart came out of Herefordshire with Mr. Vaughan a Gentleman, who drew many to Separation on another Side, and afterwards came Mr. Bacon, a Preacher of the Army, and he drew them to Antinomianism on another Side; which together so distracted the good People, and eat out that Heart of Religion and Charity among them, that the City which before had as great Advantages for the Prosperity of Religion among them, as any in the Land, in the Civility, Tractableness and Piety of the People, became as low and poor as others, and the pity of more happy Places.

After about a Month’s stay at Gloucester, his Neighbours of Kedermister desired his return, least the People should interpret his Absence, either as the Effect of his Fear on the Account of some Guilt, or as signifying his being against the King. When he came Home, he found the drunken Rabble very boisterous, threatening all sober People, and crying out as they met any of them in the Streets, We shall take an Order with the Puritans e’er long: They were like ty’d Matiffs newly loosed, flying in the Face of all that was Religious, yea or Civil, which came in their Way. This forc’d him to withdraw again. He spent a few Days in the Earl of Essex’s Army then about Worcester, flying with them till the March of the King’s Army occasion’d their Remove. On the Lord’s-Day following, he preached at Alcester, and during his Preaching, the Noise of the Cannon inform’d them that the Armies were engag’d; and this was the Fight at Edge-Hill. In the Evening, many flying Troops affur’d them, That all was lost on the Parliament’s Side, and the Carriage taken and Waggons plunder’d before they came away: But they afterwards got a better Account; viz. That while Prince Rupert’s Men were plundering the Waggons of Essex’s Left Wing which they had routed, the main Body and the Right Wing prevail’d against the rest of the King’s Army, and got the Day. The next Morning he went to see the Field where the Fight had been the Day before, and found the Earl of Essex with the remaining Part of his Army keeping the Ground, and the King’s Army facing them upon a Hill a Mile off, and about a Thousand dead.
dead Bodies in the Field between them, and neither of the Armies moving towards each other. But in a little Time they on both Sides retired to Quarters of Refreshment.

At this Time Mr. Baxter was very much at a Loss, and knew not what Course to take. To live at Home was very uncomfortable and hazardous, the Soldiers on one Side or other still passing to and fro, and being ready to make a Prey of whatsoever came before them: And yet he had not any Thing to subsist on elsewhere in a Place of Safety. At length he determin'd to go to Coventry, where Mr. Simon King, who was his Acquaintance at Bridgnorth, was Minister, determining to stay there till one Side or other had got the Victory, and the War was ended. For so little acquainted was he, or indeed the Country round him, with Matters of War, that it was commonly suppos'd, a very few Days or Weeks by one other Battle, would bring Things to an Issue. When he had continu'd with Mr. King a Month, he found the War as far from being like to End as before. This put him upon Tho'ts of making further Provision for himself, that he might not be burden'd to his Friend; and while his Mind was thus employ'd, as Providence order'd it, the Committee and Governour of the City of Coventry desired him to stay with them, and Lodge in the Governour's House, and preach to the Soldiers. The offer suited well with his Necessities; and tho' he was not enclin'd to be Chaplain to the Regiment, or take a Commission; yet, since the meer Preaching of a Sermon once or twice a Week to the Garrison would satisfy, he readily accepted the Offer till he could return Home in Safety. In this Post he follow'd his Studies as quietly as in a Time of Peace for about a Year, only Preaching once a Week to the Soldiers, and once on the Lord's-Day to the People, not taking any Thing of them for either, excepting only his Diet. He had here a very Judicious Auditory: Sir Richard Skeffington, Col. Godfrey Bovvle, Mr. Mackworth, Mr. George Abbot, and many other Pious and Judicious Gentlemen were his constant Auditors. There were also about 30 worthy Ministers in the City, who fled thither for Safety from Soldiers and popular Fury, as he had done, tho' they never meddled in the Wars. Mr. Richard Vines, Mr. Anthony Burgess, Mr. Burdall,
Mr. Brumskill, Dr. Bryan, Dr. Grew, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Craddock, Mr. Morton of Bredley, Mr. Diamond, Mr. Overton, were some of them. And he was exceeding Thankful to God for the Quietness and Safety, and Sober, Wise, and Religious Company, with Liberty to Preach the Gospel, which he vouchsafed him in this City, when other Places were in the Terrors and Flames of War. When he had been above a Year at Coventry, the War was so far from being ended, that it had dispers’d itself into almost all the Land. Only Middlesex, Hertfordshire, most of Bedford and Northamptonshire, being entirely for the Parliament, had some Quietness. And Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire, with the Isle of Ely, which were call’d the Associated Counties, liv’d as in Peace, the King’s Armies never coming near them. And it was so for the most Part also with Kent, Surrey and Sussex. While on the other Side, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire, and almost all Wales, (Pembroke’shire excepted) were only possess’d for the King, and saw not the Forces of the Parliament. But almost all the rest of the Counties had Garrisons and Parties in them on both Sides, which caus’d a War in every County, and there were but few Parishes where at one Time or other Blood had not been shed. The Religious Part of the People of Kidderminster would gladly have liv’d quietly at Home, but were forc’d to be gone, and retired also to Coventry; where such of them as had any Estate of their own, liv’d at their own Charge; and the rest were fain to take up Arms, and be Garrison Soldiers to get them Bread. In Shropshire, where his Father dwelt, both he and all his Neighbours, that were noted for Praying and Hearing Sermons, were plunder’d by the King’s Soldiers, so that some of them had nothing almost but Lumber left in their Houses: Tho’ his Father meddled on neither Side, but follow’d his own Business, and held no Correspondence at all with his Son. At length Col. Mitton, and other Shropshire Gentlemen, resolving to settle a Garrison at Wem, a little Town in their own Country, eight Miles from Shrewsbury, and Mr. Mackworth, Mr. Hunt, and others, press’d him to go with them, he comply’d, partly because ’twas his Native Country, and partly because he should be near his Father, and withal hop-
An. 1543. ing he should then have more of his Kedermister Neighbours about him. Having stay'd there and at Longford Garrison about two Months, and redeem'd his Father out of Prison at Lill Exc, he return'd to Coventry, and settled in his former Habitation and Employment, and follow'd his Studies there in Quietness for another Year.

The State of the City. The Garrison of Coventry consisted half of Countrymen, and half of Citizens. The Countrymen were such as had been forc'd from their Dwellings in the Neighbouring Places; and were Men of as great Sobriety, and Soundness of Understanding, as were in any Garrison in England. But one or two of Sir Henry Vane's Party, who came out of New-England, and an Anabaptist Taylor, had almost troubled all the Garrison, by infecting the honest Soldiers with their Opinions: So that he was forc'd to Preach over all the Controversies against the Anabaptists, and afterwards against the Separatists, and so kept the Garrison found. The Anabaptists sent to Bedford for one Mr. Benjamin Cox, an old Anabaptist Minister, a Bishop's Son, and no mean Scholar, with whom he had a Dispute first by Word of Mouth, and afterwards by Writing, which he tho't fit at length to forbear. So that upon the Whole, a few Poor Townsmen only were carried away, about a Dozen Men and Women: But the Soldiers, and the rest of the City, kept found from all Infection of Sectaries and Dividers. While he liv'd here in Peace and Liberty, like one in a dry House that hears Storms Abroad, he was daily entertain'd with the News of some Fight or other, or of one Garrison or other won or lost, the Particulars whereof are related by the Historians of those Times.

When the Earl of New-Castle had over-power'd the Lord Fairfax in the North, and the Queen bro't over many Popish Soldiers from Foreign Parts, and other Circumstances concurred that made the Royalists Formidable; the Parliament was glad to desire Assistance from the Scots, whose Army was paid off and Disband'd before the English War. The Scots consented, but withal offer'd a Covenant to be taken by both Nations for a Resolved Reformation, against Popery, Prelacy, Schism and Profaneness. This Covenant was propos'd by the Parliament to the Confederation of the Smod at Westminster.
Westminster. They stumbled at some Things in it, and especially at the Word Prelacy. Dr. Burges, the Prolocutor, Mr. Gataker, and several others, declar’d their Judgments to be for Episcopacy, even for the Ancient Moderate Episcopacy, in which one stated President with his Presbytery govern’d every Church: Tho’not for the English Diocesan Frame, in which one Bishop did without his Presbytery, by a Lay-Chancellor’s Court, govern all the Presbyters and Churches of a Diocese, being many Hundred; and that in a Secular Manner, by abundance of upstart Secular Officers, unknown to the Primitive Church. Hereupon there was a Debate in the Assembly; some (especially the Scottifh Divines) being against every Degree of Bishops, and others for a Moderate Episcopacy. But the latter would not subscribe the Covenant, till there was an Alteration suited to their Judgments: And so a Parenthesis was yielded to, as describing that Sort of Prelacy which they oppos’d; viz. [That is, Church Government by Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Deans and Chapters, Arch-Deacons, and all other Ecclesiastical Officers depending on that Hierarchy.] When it was thus agreed on, the Lords and Commons first took the Covenant themselves, and Mr. Thomas Coleman preach’d to the House of Lords, and gave it them with this Publick Explication, That by Prelacy we mean not all Episcopacy, but only the Form which is here describ’d. When the Parliament had taken it, they sent it to be taken by all the Garrisons and Armies; and commended it to all the People of the Land. And when the War was ended, they caus’d all the Noblemen, Knights, Gentlemen, and Officers, which had been against them in the Wars, to take it before they would admit them to Composition, and they did so. And they required all young Ministers to take it at their Ordination. This Covenant being taken, the Scots rais’d an Army and came into England, and clear’d the North; but afterwards lay still and did no Service, and thereupon were burdenfome. Which arose from the Policy of Cromwel and his Party, who tho’t them no fit Instruments for their Purposes, and thereupon kept them without Pay, and without Marching Orders, &c.
The mention of the Westminster Synod, upon occasion of this Covenant, seems to require some Account of it. This Synod* was not a Convocation according to the Diocesan way of Government, nor was it called by the Votes of the Ministers according to the Presbyterian Way: But the Parliament not intending to call an Assembly, which should pretend to a Divine Right to make obliging Laws or Canons to bind their Brethren, but an Ecclesiastical Council to be Advisers to themselves, did think that they best knew who were the fittest to give them Advice, and therefore chose them all themselves. Some Counties had two, and some but one. And because they would seem Impartial, and that each Party might have the Liberty to speak, they chose also many of the most Learned Episcopal Divines; as Arch-Bishop Usher, Dr. Holdsworth, Dr. Hammond, Dr. Wincey, Bishop Westford, Bishop Prideaux, Bishop Brownrigg, Dr. Sanderson, Dr. Hocker, and several others to joyn with them; but they refus’d to come because it was not a Legal Convocation, and

The Assembly of Divines.

* My Lord Clarendon in his Memoirs Vol. I. p. 415. speaking of the Members of this Assembly, says, some of them were infamous in their Lives and Conversations; and most of them of every mean Part in Learning, if not of scandalous Ignorance: And of no other Reputation, than of Malice to the Church of England. — This is a very Heavy Charge upon such a Body of Men as they were. The my Lord Clarendon was undoubtedly a very great Man, yet this Censure won’t recommend his History to Postersity, who will be hard put to it, to find Men of more Exemplary Piety, and more eminent Ministerial Abilities, among their Progenitors in any Age, than these were whom he endeavours at such a Rate to expose. Who can give Credit to him as an Historian that shall represent such Men as Dr. Twis, Mr. Gataker, Bishop Reynolds, Dr. Arrowmith, Dr. Tuckney, Dr. Lightfoot, &c. as Men of scandalous Ignorance, or mean Parts? Or who runs down such Men as Dr. Gouge, Mr. Oliver Bowles, Mr. Vines, Mr. Herle, Dr. Spurhew, Mr. Newcomen, Mr. Coleman, &c. as Persons of no other Reputation than of Malice to the Church of England? I have added the List of this Assembly. Let the World Judge of the Historian by the Assembly, or the Assembly by the Historian as they see Occasion. I can’t discern the least Reason to fear the Consequence, where Persons are not over-run with the grossest Prejudice and Partiality. And therefore I should have thought the Compiler of the Complete History of England, who in Vol. III. p. 134. takes Notice of this Reflection of my Lord Clarendon’s, might have spared a Word or two upon it, when he is so liberal of his Censures upon other Occasions, with far less Reason. It deserves his Consideration, whether his saying nothing to so undervel, a Reflection on such a Body of worthy Men, has not made it his own; and whether that be likely to conciliate Credit to his Historical Labours among those that shall rise up after us.

because
because the King declar'd against it. Some few indeed came, and among the rest Dr. Feath. But being charg'd with sending Intelligence to the King at Oxford of what pass'd in Synod and Parliament, he was imprison'd. Their first Prolocutor was Dr. William Twiss, a Man very Famous for his Scholastical Wit and Writing. The Divines were Men of Eminent Learning and Godliness, Ministerial Abilities and Fidelity. They were confin'd in their Debates to such Things only as the Parliament propos'd. And many Lords and Commons were join'd with them, to see that they did not go beyond their Commision*. Six or Seven Independents were join'd to them, that all Sides might be in this Assembly.


The Ministers that met in this Assembly were these. Dr. William Twiss of Newbury. Prolocutor. Dr. Cornelius Burges of Watford, and Mr. John White of Dorchester. Averr. Dr. William Goge of Blackfryars, London. Mr. Robert Harris of Hanwell, B. D. Mr. Thomas Gaftor of Rotherhithe, B. D. Mr. Oliver Bowles of Sutton, B. D. Mr. Edward Reynolds of Brampton. Mr. Jeremiah Whittaker of Stretton. Mr. Antony Tuckney of Boston, B. D. Mr. John Arrowfonic of Lynne. Mr. Simeon Ahe of St. Brides. Mr. Philip Nye of Kimbolton. Mr. Jeremiah Burroughs of Stepney. Mr. John Lightfoot of Ashby. Mr. Stanley Gower of Brampton-Bryan. Mr. Richard Heyricke of Manchester. Mr. Thomas Cafe of London. Dr. Thomas Temple of Bittersey. Mr. George Gipps of Aylestone. Mr. Thomas Carter. Mr. Humphrey Chambers of Claverton, B. D. Mr. Thomas Micklethwaite of Cherryburton. Mr. John Gibbon of Waltham. Mr. Christ. Tisdale of Uphusborne. Mr. John Phillips of Wrentham. Mr. George Walker, B. D. Mr. Edmund Calamy of Aldermanbury, B. D. Mr. Joseph Caryl of Lincoln's-Inn. Mr. Lazarus Seaman of London. Mr. Henry Wilkison Sen. of Waddesdon, B. D. Mr. Richard Vines of Calcot. Mr. Nicolas Potter of Marlborough. Mr. Stephen Marshall of Fincchingfield, B. D. Dr. Jo-
might be heard. Five of these, viz. Mr. Philip Nye, Mr. Thomas Goodwin, Mr. Jeremiah Burroughs, Mr. Sy- drach Symson, and Mr. William Bridge, were call'd the Diffenting Brethren. They joyn'd with the rest, 'till they had drawn up the Confession of Faith, and larger and smaller Catechism: But when they came to Church

Wedges of Kennington. Mr. Thomas Buyly, of Miningsford Bruce. Mr. Francis Taylor, of Yalding. Mr. Thomas Young of Stowmarket. Mr. Thomas Va- lentine of Chalfont Giles, B. D. Mr. William Greenhill of Stepney. Mr. Edward Peale of Compton. Mr. John Green of Pencombe. Mr. Andrew Pern of Wilby. Mr. Samuel de la Place. Mr. John de la March. Mr. John Drury. Mr. Philip Delme. Mr. Sydrach Symson of London. Mr. John Bragley of Westbury. Mr. Richard Cleyton of Showel. Mr. Author Savile of Scaventhook. Mr. John Ley of Budworth. Mr. Charles Herle of Winwick, who was Proctor after Dr. Twills. Mr. Herbert Palmer of Ashwell, B. D who was Affer after Mr White. Mr. Daniel Gawden. Mr. Henry Painter of Exeter, B. D. Mr. Henry Sennett of Colingbarn. Mr. Thomas Hill of Tichmarsh, B. D. Mr. William Reynor of Egham. Mr. Thomas Goodwin of London, B. D. Mr. William Spur- faw of Hampden. Mr. Matthew Newcome of Dedham. Mr. John Con- nant of Leighington, B. D. Dr. Edmund Staunton of Kingston. Mr. An- thony Burgess of Sutton Coldfield. Mr. William Rathband. Mr. Francis Cheynel of Oxon. Mr. Henry Wilkinson Jun, B. D. Mr. Obadiah Sedg- wick of Cogshall, B. D. Mr. Edward Cobett of Merton-College, Oxon. Mr. Samuel Gibbon of Burley. Mr. Thomas Cockman of Bliton. Mr. Theo- dore Buckhurst of Orton Waterville. Mr. William Carter of London. Dr. Peter Smith. Mr. John Mynard. Mr. William Price of Paul's Covent-Garden. Dr. John Viscop of St. Martin's in the Fields. Mr. Wil- liam Bridge of Yarmouth. Mr. Peter Stock of London. Mr. VWilliam Mow of Ealing on, B. D. Mr Benj. Pickering of Earls-hart. Mr. John Sackland of New Sarum. Mr. Humphrey Hardwicke. Mr. Jasper Hickes of Lawick. Mr. John Bond. B. r. Henry Hall of Norwich, B. D. Mr. Thomas Ford. Mr. Thomas Thorowgood of Mallingham. Mr. Pe- ter Clark. Mr. VVilliam Good. Mr. John Foxcroft of Gotham. Mr. John VVard. Mr. Richard B. field. Mr. Francis VVoodock. Mr. J. Jackson. The Commissioners for Scotland were, the Lord Maitland. Mr. Alexander Henderson. Mr. Georg Gillipic. Mr. Samuel Rutherford. And Mr. Rob- ert Bish. The Scribes were Mr. Henry Robrough. Mr. Adoniram Byfield. And Mr. John VVallis.

There was a Promise or Vow taken by every Member, who was admitted to sit in this Assembly, of this Tenour: I A. B. do seriously Promise and Vow in the Presence of Almighty God, that in this Assembly whereof I am a Member, I will maintain nothing in Point of Doctrine, but what I believe to be most agreeable to the VVord of God: Nor in Point of Discipline, but what may make most for God's Glory, and the Peace and Good of his Church.
Government, they engag'd them in long Debates, and kept the Matter as long as they could undetermin'd: And after that, they kept it so long unexecuted in almost all Parts of the Land, except London and Lancashire, that their Party had Time to strengthen them-

110. The Episcopal Divines refusing to appear among them, and some others that were nominated, absenting themselves, on the Account of Age and Inposition, many others were joined to them, who were call'd the Super-added Divines. Each Member had four Shillings a Day allow'd him by the Parliament towards his Expenses. They continued their Meetings in the Years 1644, and 1645. But after the taking of Oxford, when the Country was quiet, they most of them return'd to their own Cures, and so the Assembly was resolve'd into a Sort of Committee for the examining the Abilities and good Affection of such as were presented to Living, but was never formally dissolv'd by the Authority that call'd it.

The Minutes of this Assembly are yet reserv'd in private Hands. The most remarkable Hints concerning their Debates that are publish'd to the World, are to be met with in the Life of Dr. Lightfoot, before his Works in Folio, and in the Preface to the same Doctor's Remains in Octavo; for which we are indebted to the Ingenious Mr. Slope, present incumbent of Lory Leyston. The Assembly met with many Difficulties. They were not only embarrass'd by the Dissenting Brethren, but by the Learned Mr. Selden, who often employ'd his Uncommon Learning, rather to perplex than clear the Matters that came before them. The Eratlings also that were in the Assembly, of whom Mr. Coleman and Dr. Lightfoot were reckon'd the Principal Persons, created them a great deal of Trouble. And yet after all, it must be acknowledg'd, they went as far towards clearing the Matters refer'd to them, as could be expected from Men in their Circumstances.

One of their first Publick Acts was the present'ing a Petition to the two Houses for a Fast, which was readily comply'd with. After which they proceeded to draw up a Letter to the several Reformed Churches Abroad, with an Account of their Circumstances and Intentions. And being call'd together to give Advice concerning the settling of Doctrine, Worship and Church Government, they after some Time present'd to the Parliament, A Confession of Faith: A larger and shorter Catechism: A Directory for the Publick Worship of God throughout the Three Kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland: And their Humble Advice concerning Church Government. After the Fast had been present'd, the two Houses of Parliament agreed upon sundry Ordinances, Directions, and Votes for the Speedy Establishment of the Presbyterian Government. They were publish'd under these Titles. Directions for the Choosing of Ruling Elders in all Congregations, August 19. 1645. Rules and Directions concerning Supplication from the Sacrament of the Lord's-Supper, in Cases of Ignorance and Scandal, Oct. 20. 1645. An Ordinance for keeping of Scandalous Persons from the Lord's-Supper, March 14. 1645. An Ordi-
felves in the Army and Parliament, and hinder the Execution after all, and keep the Government determin'd of, a Stranger to most of the People of the Nation, who knew it but by Hear say, as it was represented by Reporters.

for the present settling (without further delay) of the Presbyterian Government in the Church of England, Jun. 5. 1646. Remedies for removing some Obstructions in Church Government, April 22. 1647. An Ordinance for the Ordination of Ministers by the Classical Presbyters, Aug. 28. 1646. An Ordinance for the speedy dividing and settling the several Counties of the Kingdom, into distinct Classical Presbyteries, and Congregational Elderships, Jan. 29. 1647. — After which, the Debates between the Distinguishing Brethren and the rest of the Assembly, about Church Government, were ordered to be printed by the Parliament, and there was an End of the intended Settlement.

There is one Work unjustly Ascribed to this Assembly, and that is the Annotations on the Bible, which commonly bear their Name. It is true, as is hinted in the Preface before the said Notes, the same Parliament that called the Assembly, employ'd the Authors of those Annotations: For Letters were directed to them by the Chairmen of the Committee for Religion, urging their Undertaking of that Work: And they were by Order of that Committee furnish'd with whatsoever Books were needful. It is also true, that several of those that were concern'd in it, were Members of the Assembly: And yet it was not undertaken by the Direction or with the Consent of the Assembly; nor were the major Part Members of the Assembly deputed by the Assembly review the Work when it was done: So that it cannot, upon any Account, be said to be theirs. However, it was a good Work in its Seafon, and I shall add the Names of the Authors, as far as my best Enquiry would help me to Intelligence. Mr. Sub-Dean of Chester, did the Pentateuch. Dr. Gouge had the Books of Kings, and Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah and Esther for his Service. Mr. M. Cavendish did the Psalms, Mr. Francis Taylor the Proverbs, And Dr. Reigndeus, Ecclesiastes. Mr. Swalwood who was recommended by Archbishop Usher, did Solomon's Song. The Learned Gataker did Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Lamentations. And is (in the Opinion of many competent Judges) exceeded by no Commentator, Ancient or Modern, on those Books. Ezekiel, Daniel, and the small Prophets, were in the first Edition done by Mr. Pemberton, and in the Second by Bishop Richardson. The Notes on the four Evangelists, are Mr. Ley's, and those on St. Paul's Epistles Dr. Pearson's, which latter are broken and intermingle, on the Account of the Author's illness before he had revis'd or finisht them. There were also two other Persons concern'd in this Work, viz. Mr. Downman and Mr. Reading, who might probably have the other Parts of Scripture allotted them, that are not here mention'd.
Among other Parts of their Trust, one was to approve of all that should be admitted into any Church Livings. They had no Power to put any out, but only were to judge of the Fitness of such as were taken in. The Power of Casting Out was in a Committee of Parliament Men at London, and partly also in the Committees of the several Counties. Those that were Sequenced, were generally by the Oaths of several Witnesses prov'd insufficient or scandalous, or both; especially guilty of Drunkenness and Swearing: And those that were Able and Pious Preachers, that were cast out for the War alone, as for Opinions fake, were comparatively few: 'Tis pity indeed there were any. And those now and then an unworthy Person by Sinister Means crept into their Places, yet commonly those that were put in, were such as set themselves laboriously to seek the saving of Souls. But to return to Mr. Baxter.

After the Great Fight at Naseby, which was not far from Coventry, he went into the Army, to visit some few of his old intimate Friends. He staid a Night with them, and got such Intelligence as to the State of the Army, as amaz'd him; he found Plotting Heads were hot upon what intimated their Intention to Subvert both Church and State. Independency and Anabaptism extremly prevail'd among them; and Antinomianism and Arminianism were equally distributed: And Thomas More's Followers, had made a Shift to joyn these two Extremes together. Many Common Soldiers, and some of the Officers, were honest, sober and orthodox Men; but a few proud, self-conceited, hot-headed Sectaries, had got into the highest Places, and were Cromwell's chief Favourites, and by their very Heat and Activity bore down the rest, or carried them along with them, and were the Soul of the Army, tho' much fewer in Number than the rest. They thin't Providence would cast the Trust of Religion and the Kingdom upon them as Conquerors; they made nothing of all the most Godly and Wise Men in the Armies and Garrisons, that were not of their Way: Per fas aut nefas, By Law or without it, they were resolv'd to take down not only Bishops, Liturgies and Ceremonies, but all that did withstand them. Separatists and Sectaries were the Persons most Honour'd; but Cromwell and his Council joyn'd in
with no Party, being for the Liberty of all. Upon this he lamented that the Ministers had forsaken the Army, betaking themselves to an easier and quieter Way of Life, as they had most of them done, after Edge-Hill Fight: For by their Staying and Diligence they might in all Probability have prevented the Infection of the Army, and the Mischief that follow'd upon it. Neither could he forbear Reflecting with Regret upon his own Refusal to comply with an Invitation from Cromwel; who when he first rais'd his Troop (which was to be a gather'd Church) that was afterwards so Famous, sent to him from Cambridge to Coventry, an Invitation to come and be their Pastor; which was universally Subscrib'd. He sent them a Denial, re-proving their Attempt, and telling them wherein his Judgment was against the Lawfulness and Convenience of their Way, and so he heard no more from them. But afterwards meeting Cromwel at Leicester, he expostulated with him for his Refusal. Those very Men who then invited him to be their Pastor, were the Men that afterwards headed much of the Army, and some of them were the forwordedst in all the Publick Changes; which made him wish he had gone among them, when all the Fire was in one Spark. Captain Evanfon told him, 'Twas not yet too late to do Service; that the Regiment he was of, was one of the most Religious, Valiant and Successful of the Army, but in as much Danger as any; and therefore he persuad'd him to come among them. He was loath to leave his Studies, Friends and Quietness at Coventry, to go into an Army of such a Complexion; but he tho't the Publick Good commanded him, so he gave him some Encouragement: Whereupon he told his Colonel (Wballey) who was an Orthodox Man, but engag'd to Cromwel by Kindred and Interest: He invited him to be Chaplain to his Regiment; which he took a Day's Time to consider of before he gave his Answer.

Coming Home to Coventry, he consult'd the Ministers that were there about the Matter: He acquainted them with the Intelligence he had gotten, and the Invitation that was made him. He told them, That all was in Danger; that the Fate of the Kingdom was like to follow the Disposition and Interest of the Conquerors; and that for his Part, tho' he knew his Weakness to be such that he
be should run the Hazard of his Life; and tho' he could
not but expect the Effects of their Fury, and tho' he knew
it was not much that one Man could do, yet if they appre-
hended it to be his Duty, he would venture his Life among
them; and did not know but some other Ministers might
be drawn in, and so more of the Evil be prevented. Dr. Bryan,
Dr. Grew, and other Ministers then present, finding his
own Judgment for it, and being mov'd with the Cause,
unanimously gave their Judgment for his going. Upon
which he went directly to the Committee, and told
them, He had an Invitation to the Army, and desired their
Consent to go. After some Consultation, they left it
wholly to the Governour; telling him, That if he con-
sented, they should not hinder him. His Consent he soon
obtain'd; for Colonel Barker was just then going out,
and was therefore the more willing to yield to Mr. Bax-
ter's going, that he himself might be mist'd the more.
Whereupon, he sent Colonel Wooley Word, That he
would speedily be with him. The Committee afterwards was
comes much against his going, but he pleaded their Consent, chaplain
and told them, He had promised, and therefore was positive, to a Regi-
but he gave them his Reasons, taken from the State
ment.
of the Army; which Col. Purefoy, who was one of them,
and a Confident of Cromwell's, took Care to give him
Intelligence about. Which was the Cause that, when
he came to the Army, Cromwel but coldly welcom'd
him, and never spake one Word more to him while he
was there. And his Secretary gave out, That there was
a Reformer come to the Army to undeceive them and to save
Church and State; whereby he understood that his Discourse before the Coventry Committee, was got to the Ar-
my before him.

Here he let himself from Day to Day, to find out
the Corruptions of the Soldiers, and to Discourse and
Dispute them out of their Mistakes, both Religious and Political. His Life amongst them was a daily
Contending against Seducers. He found that many
honest Men of weak Judgments, and little Acquain-
tance with such Matters, had been seduc'd into a dis-
puting Vein, and made it too much of their Religion
to talk for this or that Opinion: Sometimes they
would vehemently contend for State Democracy, and at
other Times for Church Democracy; sometimes against
Forms of Prayer, and sometimes against Infant Baptism;

sometimes
sometimes against Set-times of Prayer, and against the Tying of our selves to any Duty before the Spirit moves us; and sometimes about Free-Grace and Free-Will; and all the Points of Antinomianism and Arminianism. So that he was almost always Disputing with one or other of them, sometimes for Civil Government, and sometimes for Church Order and Government; sometimes for Infant Baptism; and often against Antinomianism, and the contrary Extrem. But their most frequent and vehement Disputes were for Liberty of Conscience, as they call'd it; that is, That the Civil Magistrate had nothing to do in Matters of Religion, by Constraint or Restraint, but every Man might not only Hold and Believe, but Preach and do in Matters of Religion what he pleas'd. He found that one half almost of the Religious Party among them, were such as were either Orthodox, or but lightly touch'd with their Mistakes; and almost another half were Honest Men, that stept further into the Contending Way, than they could again get out of, but with competent Help might be recover'd. But a few fiery self-conceited Men among them kindled the rest, and made all the Noise and Buffle, and carried about the Army as they pleas'd. With these he endeavour'd to be Acquainted, and he would be often Disputing with them in the hearing of the rest; and he found that they were generally Men that had been hatch'd up in London among the Old Separatists, and made it all the Matter of their Study and Religion to rail against Ministers, Parish Churches and Presbyterians, and had little Knowledge, but were fierce with Pride and Self-conceit, having gotten a great Conquest over their Charity to all other Parties but their own. Some of these Men became the Laughing Stock of the Soldiers before he left them: And when they Preach'd (for they were great Preachers) their Weaknesses expos'd them to Contempt. A great Part of the Mischief they did was by dispersing Pamphlets, which the Soldiers would eagerly read in their Quarters, when there was none to contradict them. But there was a yet more Dangerous Party among them, (only in Major Bethel's Troop, in Whalley's Regiment) who took the direct Jesuitical Way. They first most vehemently declaim'd against the Doctrine of Election, and for the Power of Free-Will, &c. Then they as fiercely
Chap. VI. Mr. Richard Baxter.

fiercely cry’d down the Present Translation of Scriptures, and debas’d their Authority, tho’ they did not deny them to be Divine. They cry’d down the Ministry of all sorts, and all our Churches, they vilify’d almost all our Ordinary Worship, especially Singing of Psalms, and Constant Family Worship; they allow’d of no Argument from Scripture but in express Words; were vehement against all Government but Popular; and utterly against any Concern of Magistrates in Religious Matters. Whenever they Disputed, ’twas with as much Fierceness as if they had been ready to draw Swords. They trusted more to Policy, Scorn and Power, than to Argument. These People avoided Mr. Baxter as much as possible; but if ever they engaged, they drown’d all Reason in Fierceness and Vehemence, and Multitudes of Words. They greatly strove for Places of Command; and when any Place was due by Order to one that was not of their mind, they would be sure to work him out, and be ready to Mutiny if they had not their Will. It look’d as if they were Acted by the Jesuits, but the secret Spring was out of sight.* These were the Men, who were afterwards call’d Levellers, and rose up against Cromwel, and were surpriz’d at Burnford. Thompson their General, who was slain upon the Insurrection in 1649, was no greater Man than one of the Corporals of this Troop; the Cornet and others being worse than he.

He march’d with the Army Westward against my Lord Goring, and was at the taking of Bridgewater, and the Siege of Bristol, and Sherbon-Castle; and as they march’d along the Country, they were every where entertain’d with strange Relations of the Horrid Impiety and Outrages of the Lord Goring’s Soldiers. A sober Gentleman he quarter’d with at South-Pederton in Somersetshire, and when he stepped upon the Ground, Heavens to think upon it, he was a man of great Virtue, and of more Integrity than any of them. He was with the Army 3 Weeks at the Siege of Exeter; and Whalley being order’d thence with a Party of Horse to keep in the Garrison of Oxford, ’till the Army could come to Be-

* We may very well suppose some of those Emiliaries mention’d pag. 58, &c. to have been here at Work, and had other Regiments been as strictly observ’d by others as Col. Whalley’s was by Mr. Baxter in that little time he was among them, many of their Deeds of Darkness might have been bro’t to light.
The Life of Chap. VI.

siege it, he accompany'd him; was with him 6 Weeks before Banbury-Castle; and 11 Weeks at the Siege of Worcester. And Col. P. Halley being suspected by the Sectarian Commanders at the Head Quarters for his Chaplain's fake, lost the Government of that City when he had taken it, which was given to Col. Rainsborough, who was more for their turn; under whom tho' the Sectaries prosper'd in the City, yet the Country round remain'd free from their Infection. All this while he had full Employment in Preaching, Conference and Disputing, against the Sectarian Errors. The Soldiers of that Stamp much infected the Countries by their Pamphlets and Converse, and the People admiring the Conquering Army, were ready to receive whatever they commended to them. Quartering at Amondesham in Buckinghamshire, he found some Sectaries of Cheslem had set up a Publick Meeting by way of Conference, to propagate their Opinions thro' all the Country, and that in the Church, by the Encouragement of an Ignorant Lecturer. There he had a Conference with them of a whole Day's Continuance, with good Success. When the usual time of their Meeting came, Bethel's Troopers (then Capt. Pitchford's) with other Sectarian Soldiers, must be there, to confirm the Cheslem Men, and make People believe that the Army was for them. Mr. Baxter tho' it his Duty to be there also, and took divers sober Officers with him, to let them see that more of the Army was against them than for them. He took the Reading Pew, and Pitchford's Cornet and Troopers took the Gallery. There was a crowded Congregation of poor well-meaning People, who came in the Simplicity of their Hearts to be deceiv'd. The Leader of the Cheslem Men began; Pitchford's Soldiers followed; and he disputed with them 'till it was almost Night, determining not to leave them behind him; knowing very well that if he had gone first, they would have Baftled extravagantly, and made People believe that they had Baffled him. Their Non-sensical Discourse, may be seen in Edwards's Gangrena, in which a Narrative of the Affair is publish'd, without the mention of Mr. Baxter's Name, according to the Account which he gave to a Friend in a Letter. He had many Thanks for that Day's Work, and amongst the rest from Dr. Crook, and Mr. Richarden, the Rector and
and Curate of the Place, who being Royalists, durst not open their Mouths for fear of Danger. The Sectaries were hereby so discourag'd, that they never met there any more.

His great Impediments as to the Success of his Endeavours, lay in the Discountenance of Cromwell and his Chief Officers, who kept him a Stranger to their Meetings and Councils; and the Incapacity he was under of speaking to many, the Quarters of the Soldiers being to scatter'd. So that the most of the Service he did beyond Whalley's Regiment, was by the Help of Capt. Lawrence, with some of the General's Regiment, and with Major Harrison, and some few others. But by what Success he had, he found reason to apprehend, that if there had been a competent number of Ministers, each doing their Part, the whole Plot of the Furious Party might have been broken, and King, Parliament and Religion preserv'd. Saltmarsh and Bell were the two great Preachers at the Head-Quarters; only Honest and Judicious Mr. Edward Bowles kept still with the General. At length Mr. Cook of Resthel also came to the Army, to give Assistance; but he was soon weary. Major-General Berry, tho' his Old Friend, never once came to visit him in the whole 2 Years he was in the Army, nor gave him the least Encouragement; but look'd always askew upon him.

When Worcester Siege was over, he went and visited his Flock at Kidderminster, who expected that the Country being clear'd, he should return to them, and settle in Peace among them. But going to Coventry, he again consulted the Ministers there about his Duty; he told them what Success he had already had, and with what difficulty. He told them, That the greatest Service with the greatest Hazard was yet behind. That the War being ended, the Army would certainly shortly set up for themselves; that tho' he could not say he could do any great Matter to hinder it, yet he having some Interest, was willing to improve it to the utmost for the Publick Good. Upon the whole, the Ministers advis'd him to remain with the Army, and yet for some time longer to abstain himself from his Flock. Accordingly he return'd to the Army for a little while, but was soon separated from them by his great Weakness, occasioned by the Loss of He leaves a Gallon of Blood at the Nape. Upon which retiring to the Army.
Sir Tho. Rouse's, he was taken up with daily Medicines to prevent a Dropsy, and was in continual expectation of Death. By this Providence, God unavoidably prevented the Effect of his Purposes, in his last and chief-est Opposition to the Army; and took him off at the very time when his main Attempt should have begun. His Purpose was to have done his best, first to take off the Regiment which he was with, and then with Capt. Lawrence to have try'd upon the General's Regiment, (in which 2 were Cromwell's chief Confidants) and then to have joyn'd with others of the same mind. But the Determination of God against it was very observabile. For at the very time that he was Bleeding, the Council of War sat at Nottingham, where they first began to open their Purposes and act their Part: And presently after they enter'd into their Engagement at Triploe-Heath. Tho' had he had Scope for the Attempt he design'd, in all probability he had had but small Succes; and had been much more likely to have lost his Life among them in their Fury, than to have reach'd his End.

A General View of Sectaries.

And here the Account which Mr. Baxter hath given to Posterity of the Sectaries in General, comes in very naturally. These are the People whom he most indu-striously in these Times set himself to oppose, foreseeing the ill Tendency of their Principles and Practi-ses. Take his own Words. " These are they (says he) " who have been most addicted to Church-Divisions, " and Separations, and Sidings, and Parties, and have " refus'd all Terms of Concord and Unity. Who tho' " many of them weak and raw, were yet prone to be " puff'd up with high Tho'is of themselves, and to o-ver-value their little Degrees of Knowledge and " Parts, which set them not above the Pity of under-standing Men. They have been set upon those Courses which tend to advance them above the Common " People, in the Observation of the World, and to set " them at a farther distance from others than God al-low-eth, and all this under the Pretence of the Purity of " the Church. In Prosecution of their Ends, there are " few of the Anabaptists that have not been the Oppo-sers and Troublers of the Faithful Ministers of God " in the Land, and the Troublers of their People, and " Hinders of their Success, strengthening the Hands of " the
the Profane. The Sectaries (especially the Anabaptists, Seekers, and Quakers) chose out the most able zealous Ministers, to make the Marks of their Reproach and Obloquy, and all because they stood in the Way of their Designs, and hindred them in the propagating their Opinions. They set against the same Men as the Drunkards and Swearers set against, and much after the same Manner; reviling them, and raising up false Reports of them, and doing all that they could to make them odious, and at last attempting to pull them all down: Only they did it more prophanely than the Prophane, in that they said, *Let the Lord be glorified, Let the Gospel be propagated;* and abus'd and profan'd Scripture, and the Name of God, by entitling him to their Faction and Miscarriages. Yea, tho' they tho't themselves the most Understanding and Conscientious People of the Land, yet did the Gang of them seldom stick at any Thing which seem'd to promote their Cause; but whatever their Faction in the Army did, they pleaded for it, and approv'd it. If they pull'd down the Parliament, Imprison'd the Godly Faithful Members, and kill'd the King; if they cast out the Rump, if they chose a Little Parliament of their own, if they set up Cromwel, if they set up his Son and pull'd him down again, if they fought to obtrude Agreements on the People, if they one Week set up a Council of State, and if another Week the Rump were restor'd, if they fought to take down Tythes and Parish Ministers, to the utter Confusion of the State of Religion in the Land; in all these the Anabaptists and many of the Independents in the three Kingdoms follow'd them, and even their Pastors were ready to lead them to consent.

And all this began but in unwarrantable Separations and too much aggravating the Faults of the Churches and Common People, and Common-Prayer Book, and Ministry; which indeed were none of them without Faults to be lamented and amended. But they tho't that what ever needed Amendment required their Obstinate Separation, and that they were allow'd to make odious any Thing that was amiss: And because it was faulty, if any Man had rebuked them for belying it, and making it far more faulty than it was
was, instead of confessing their Sin, they call'd their
Reprover a Pleader for Antichrist or Baal. Every
Error in the Mode of the Common Worship, they
had no fitter Name for than Idolatry, Popery, Antichristianism, Superstition, Will-worship, &c. When
in the mean Time, many of their own Prayers
were full of Carnal Paffion, Selfishness, Faction,
Disorder, Vain Repetitions, unfound and loathsome
Expressions, and their Doctrine full of Errors and
Confusion: And these Beams in their own Eyes,
were Matter of no Offence to them. They would
not Communicate with that Church where ignorant
Persons or Swearers were tolerated, (tho' they them-
selves never did their Part to have them call'd our,
but look'd that the Ministers should do all without
them) but without any Scruple they would Com-
municate with them that had broke their Vow and
Covenant with God and Man, and rebell'd against
all kind of Government that was set up, (even by
themselves) and did all the fore-recited Evils.

I know (fays he) the fame Accufations are laid
by fome in Ignorance or Malice, againft many that
are guilty of no fuch Things, and therefore fome
will be offended at me, and lay I imitate fuch Re-
proaches: But fhall none be Reprov'd, because
fome are Slander'd? Shall Hypocrites be free from:
Conviction and Condemnation, because Wicked
Men call the Godly Hypocrites? Woe to the Man
that hath not a faithful Reprover; but a Thoufand
Woes will be to him that hath Reproof. And Woe
to them that had rather Sin were credited and kept
in Honour, than their Party Difhonour'd: And Woe
to the Land where the Reputation of Men doth keep
Sin in Reputation. The Scripture it felf will not fpare
a Noah, a Lot, a Davuid, an Hezekiah, a Jofiah, a Pe-
ter; but will open and shame their Sin to all Gene-
rations: And yet alas! the Hearts of many, that it is
to be hop'd are truly Religious, will rise againft him
that fhall yet tell them of the Misdoings of those of
their Opinion, and call them to Repentance. The
poor Church of Chrift, the sober, found, Religious
Part, are like Chrift that was Crucify'd between two
Malesactors; the Profane and Formal Persecutors
on one Hand, and the Fanatick Dividing Sectaries
" on
on the other Hand, have in all Ages been grinding
the Spiritual Seed, as the Corn is ground between
the Milestones: And tho' their Sins have ruin'd them-

selves and us, and silenc'd so many hundred Mini-

sters, and scatter'd the Flocks, and made us the Ha-
tred and Scorn of the ungodly World, and a By-

word, and Desolation in the Earth, yet there are
few of them that lament their Sin, but justify them-
selves and their Misdoings, and the Penitent Male-
factor is unknown to us. And seeing Pottery must
know what they have done, to the Shame of our
Land, and of our sacred Profession, let them know
thus much more also, to their own Shame, that all
the Calamities which have befallen us by our Divisi-

ions, were long foreseen by many; and they were
told and warn'd of them Year after Year. They
were told, that a House divided against itself could
not stand, and that the Course they took would bring
them to Shame, and turn a hopeful Reformation into a
Scorn, and make the Land of their Nativity a Place of
Calamity and Woe; but the Warning signify'd nothing
to them; but these Ductile Professors blindly fol-

low'd a few self-conceited Teachers to this Misery,
and no Warning or Means could ever stop them.

A few Dissenting Members of the Westminster Sy-

nod began all this, and carried it far on. That
good Man Mr. Jeremiah Burroughs join'd himself
to them in Name; but as he never practis'd their
Church-gathering Way, so at last he was contented
to have united, upon the Terms which were offer'd
them, and wrote an excellent Book of Heart Divi-
sions. Afterwards they increas'd, and others join'd
themselves to them, who partly by Stiffness and part-
ly by Policy, increas'd our Flames, and kept o-

pen our Wounds, as if there had been none but they
Considerable in the World: And having an Army
and City Agents, fit to second them, effectually hin-
dred all Remedy, till they had dash'd all into Pieces
as a broken Glass. O what may not Pride do, and
what Miscarriages will not fall: Principles and Fa-

tion hide! One would have tho' that if their Op-

nions had been certainly True, and their Church Order
good; yet the Interest of Christ, and the Souls of
Men, and of greater Truths, should have been so

regarded
regarded by the Dividers in England, as that the Safety of all these should have been preferr'd, and not all ruin'd, rather than their Way should want its Carnal Aim and Liberty: And that they should not tear the Garment of Christ all to Pieces, rather than it should want their Lace.

Many new Sects also sprang up in these Times, whose Doctrines were almost the same, tho' they put on different Names and Shapes.

Sir Henry Vane had a set of Disciples, who first sprang under him in New-England, when he was Governor there. But their Notions were then raw and undigested, and their Party quickly confounded by God's Providence, as appears from Mr. Tho. Weld's Account. One Mrs. Dyer, a Chief Person of the Sect, did first bring forth a Monster, which had the Parts of almost all Sorts of Living Creatures; some Parts like Man; but most ugly and misplac'd; and some like Beasts, Birds, and Fishes, having Horns, Fins and Claws: And at the Birth of it the Bed shook, and the Women were forc'd to leave the Room. Mrs. Hutchinson, the chief Woman among them; and their Teacher, (to whose Exercises a Congregation of them us'd to assemble) brought forth about 30 Misshapen Births at once; and being banish'd into another Plantation, was kill'd there by the Indians, Sir Henry Vane being Governor, and found to be the Life of their Cause, was fain to steal away by Night, and take Shiping for England, before his Year of Government was at an End. Coming over into England, he prov'd an Instrument of greater Calamity to a sinful People. Being chosen a Parliament Man, he was very Active at first for bringing Delinquents to Punishment. He was the Principal Man that drove on the Parliament with that Vehemence against the King. Being of ready Parts, great Subtilty, and unwearied Industry, he labour'd, and not without Success, to win others in Parliament, City, and Country to his Way. When the Earl of Strafford was accus'd, he got a Paper out of his Father's Cabinet, (who was Secretary of State) which was the chief Means of his Condemnation. To most of the Changes that follow'd, he was that within the House, that Cromwell was without. His great Zeal to inflame the War, and to cherish the Sectaries, and especially
especially in the Army, made him above all Men to be valued by that Party.

His Unhappiness lay in this, That his Doctrines were so cloudily form'd and express'd, that few could understand them; and therefore he had but few true Disciples. The Lord Brook was slain before he had brought him to Maturity. Mr. Sterry is that to have been of his Mind, being his Intimate; but he was famous for his Obscurity in Preaching. Sir Benj. Rudiard us'd to lay of him, That he was too high for this World, and too low for the next. Mr. Sprigg is the Chief of his open Disciples, and he is too well known by a Book of his Sermons. Sir Harry's Obscurity was by some imputed to his not Understanding himself, but by others to Design; because he was able enough to speak plain, when he pleas'd. The two Things in which he had most Success, and spake most plainly, were his Earnest Plea for Universal Liberty of Conscience, and against the Magistrates intermedling with Religion, and his Teaching his Followers to revile the Ministry, calling them ordinarily Black Coats, Priests, and other Names which favour'd of Reproach. When Cromwell had serv'd himself by him as his surest Friend as long as he could, and gone as far with him as their Way lay together, (Vane being for a F austick Democracy, and Cromwell for Monarchy) at last there was no Remedy, but they must part; and he cast him off with Dismain. Vane thus laid by, wrote his Book call'd, The Retir'd Man's Meditations; wherein the best Part of his Opinions are so express'd, as will make but few Men his Disciples. His Healing Question is written more plainly. When Cromwell was dead, he got Sir Arthur Hallerigge to be his close Adherent on Civil Accounts, and got the Nump set up again, and a Council of State, and got the Power much into his own Hands. When in the height of his Power, he set upon the Forming a New Common-Wealth, and with some of his Adherents drew up the Model, which was for Popular Government; but so that Men of his Con-
liaments and Piety made a Scorn, and all the while scarce any one doubted but he was the Principal Spring of all. Therefore writing against the Papists, and coming to Vindicate the Reform’d Religion against them, when they impute to the Protestants the Blood of the King, he prov’d, That the Protestants, and particularly the Presbyterians, abhorr’d it, and suffer’d greatly for opposing it; and that it was the Act of Cromwel’s Army and the Sectaries, among which he nam’d the Vanists as one Sort; and he shew’d that the Fryars and Jesuites were their Deceivers, and under several Vizors were dispers’d amongst them. And Mr. Nye having told him, That he was long in Italy, he said, It was considerable how much of his Doctrine he bro’t from thence: Whereas it prov’d, That he was only in France and Switzerland, upon the Borders of Italy. Upon this Sir Harry being exceedingly provok’d, threaten’d him much, and spoke against him in the House: And one Stubbs, (that had been whip’d in the Convocation House at Oxford) wrote a bitter Book in his Defence, and from a Vanist he afterwards turn’d a Conformist, and afterwards a Physicin, and was drown’d in a small Puddle or Brook, as he was riding near the Bath. Mr. Baxter’s Writing against him was a Means to leffen his Reputation, and make Men take him for what Cromwel (who better knew him) call’d him, viz. a Fugler. And he wished therefore he had taken the same Method much sooner. But the whole Land rang of his Anger, and Mr. Baxter’s Danger, and all expected his present Ruin by him. But to shew him that he was not about Recanting, (as his Agents would have persuade’d him) he wrote also against his Healing Question, in a Preface before his Holy Common-wealth. And the speedy turn of Affairs did up his Hands from executing his Wrath upon him.

When King Charles came in, he was question’d with others by the Parliament, but seem’d to have his Life secur’d. But being bro’t to the Bar, he spake so boldly in justifying the Parliament’s Cause, and what he had done, that it exasperated the King, and made him resolve upon his Death. When he came to Tower-Hill to die, and would have spoke to the People, he began so resolutely, as caus’d the Officers to sound the Trumpets and beat the Drums, so hinder him from
No Man could die with greater Appearance of a Gallant Resolution, and Fearlessness than he did, tho' before suppos'd a Timorous Man. Infomuch, that the Manner of his Death procur'd him more Applause than all the Actions of his Life. And when he was dead, his intended Speech was printed, and afterwards his Opinions more plainly express'd by his Friends than himself.

Another Sect that then rose up were the Seekers. They taught, That the Scriptures were uncertain; That present Miracles were necessary to Faith; That our Ministry is null, and without Authority; and our Worship and Ordinances unnecessary or vain. The true Church, Ministry, Scripture, and Ordinances being lost, for which they were seeking. The Papists hatch't and actuated this Sect. Some of them were real Papists, and others Infidels. However, they clos'd with the Vanities, and shelter'd themselves under them, as if they had been the very same.

Another Sect were call'd Ranters. They made it their Business, as the former, to set up the Light of Nature, under the Name of Christ in Men, and to dishonour and cry down the Church, Scriptures, Ministry, Worship and Ordinances; and call'd Men to hearken to Christ within them. But withal, they conjoin'd a cursed Doctrine of Libertinism, which bro't them to abominable Filthines of Life. They taught, as the Familists, That God regardeth not the Actions of the outward Man, but of the Heart: And to the Pure, all Things are Pure, even Things forbidden. And so as allow'd by God, they spake most hideous Words of Blasphemy, and many of them committed Whoredoms commonly: Infomuch, That a Matron of great Note for Sobriety, being perverted by these People, turn'd so shamef's a Whore, that she was Carried in the Streets of London. There could never Sect arise in the World, that was a louder Warning to Professors of Religion, to be humble, fearful and watchful. Never could the World be told more loudly, Whither the Spiritual Pride of ungrounded Novices in Religion tendeth, and whither they may be carried in the Stream of Sects and Factions. Often would they vent the most horrid Oaths, Curfes and Blasphemy, as the Effect of Knowledge, in a Fanatick Strain, which they would father upon the Spirit.
Spirit of God. But the horrid Villanics of this Sect, did not onl{ speedily extinguish it, but also did as much as any Thing ever did to disgrace all Churches, and to restore the Credit of the Ministry, and of sober Christians. So that the Devil and the Jesuites quickly found that this Way serv’d not their Turn, and therefore they suddenly took another, and turn’d themselves into

Quakers, who were but the Ranter revers’d: Turn’d from horrid Profaneness and Blasphemy, to a Life of extreme Austerity. Their Doctrines were mostly the same with the Ranter. They make the Light which every Man hath within him a sufficient Rule; and consequently the Scripture and Ministry are set light by. They speak much for the Dwelling and Working of the Spirit in us, but little of Justification, Pardon of Sin, and Reconciliation with God thro’ Jesus Christ. They pretend their Dependance on the Spirit’s Conduct against set Times of Prayer, and against Sacraments, Scripture and Ministry. They will not have the Scriptures call’d the Word of God. Their Principal Zeal lieth in railing at Ministers as Hirings, Deceivers and False Prophets, and in refusing to Swear before a Magistrate, &c. At first they us’d to fall into Trembling; and sometimes Vomiting in their Meetings, and pretended to be violently act’d by the Spirit: But now that is ceased, they only meet, and he that pretendeth to be moved by the Spirit, Speaketh; and sometimes they say nothing; but sit an Hour or more in Silence, and then depart. One while several of them went Naked thro’ many chief Towns and Cities of the Land, as a Prophetical Act. Some of them having famish’d and drown’d themselves in Melancholy, others have undertaken by the Power of the Spirit to raise them; as Susan Piercy did at Claines near Worcester, where they took a Man out of his Grave, who had so made himself away, and commanded him to Arise and Live; but to their Shame. Their chief Leader James Nayler, act’d the Part of Christ at Bristol, according to much of the History of the Gospel, and was long laid in Bridewel for it, and had his Tongue bor’d as a Blasphemer by the Parliament. Many Francisco Fryers, and other Papists have been prov’d to be disguis’d Speakers in their Assemblies. But William Penn, their Modern Leader, hap
hath undertaken the Reforming the Sect, and set up a kind of Ministry among them.

The Behmenists are another Sect, whose Opinions were much like the former; they being for the Sufficiency of the Light of Nature, and a Dependence on Revelations, &c. but they were fewer in Number, and of much greater Meekness than the rest. Their Doctrine is to be seen in JacobBehmen’s Books, by one that hath nothing else to do, but to bestow a great deal of Time to know, that his bombast Words do signify nothing more, than before was easily known by Common and Familiar Terms. Dr. Pordage and his Family were of this Sect, who liv’d together in Community, and pretended to hold visible and sensible Communion with Angels, whom they sometimes saw and sometimes smelt. And they profess’d to wait for such a Coming Down of the Holy Ghost upon them, as should send them out as his Missionaries, to unite and reconcile, and heal the Churches; and do Wonders in the World.

Another Sectmaster was Dr. Gibbon, who had taken a great deal of Pains to beat out a Scheme of Theology, with which he went about the Country to make several. This Scheme of his he recommended as containing the only Terms and Method to resolve all Doubts whatever in Divinity, and unite all Christians thro’ the World. His Frame was the Contrivance of a Strong Head Piece, and was Secretly, and Cunningly fitted to usher in a Socinian Popery, or a Mixture of Popery, and half Socinianism. There were many more Sectmakers: As Dr. Gell, well known by a Printed Volume in Folio: And one Mr. Parker, who got an Interest in the Earl of Pembroke, and wrote a Book against the Assemblies Confession, in which he taketh up most of the Papist Doctrines, and riseth up against them with Papal Pride and Contempt, but owneth not the Pope himself, but headeth his Body of Doctrine with the Spirit, as the Papists do with the Pope. Many of these tho’ they own’d not themselves to be Papists, did yet with subtle Diligence promote most of the Papal Cause, and get in with the Religious Sort, either upon Pretence of Austerity, Mortification, Angelical Communion, or clearer Light. Those amongst the Cromwellians that he suspected for Papists, were some that began as Strangers among the
Common Soldiers, and by degrees rose up to some Inferior Office, and were most Converfant with the Common Soldiers; but none of the Superior Officers seem’d such, tho’ seduced by them. The Socinians also, in these Times, made some Increase by the means of one Mr. Biddle, some time Schoolmaster in Gloucester, who wrote against the Godhead of the Holy Ghost, and afterwards of Christ. His Followers inclin’d much to their Deism, and Infidelity.

To return to Mr. Baxter. It was his Endeavour to keep his People in Kederminter as free from any Concern in the Publick Changes as was possible. He kept them from taking the Covenant, as fearing it might be a Snare to their Consciences: Nay, he prevented its being much taken in the County, by his keeping the Ministers from offering it to their People; except in the City of Worcester, where he had no great Interest. And yet where Persons took it, he could not see how they could have a Dispensation as to the Obligation of it. He could never judge it seemly for one Believing a God, to play fast and loose with a dreadful Oath, as if the Bonds of National and Personal Vows were as easily shak’d off as Sampson’s Cords. When the Engagement came out, he Spake and Preach’d against it, and dissuaded Men from taking it. When he first heard of it, being in Company with some Gentlemen of Worcester’s, he presently wrote down above 20 Queries against it, intending as many more almost against the Obligation, as those were about the Sense and Circumstances. One that was present got the Copy of them, and shortly after they were publish’d in a Book of Mr. Henry Hall’s as his own; who was the same Person that was long Imprison’d for writing against Cromwell. Some Episcopal Divines who wrote for it, thus explain’d it. By the Common-wealth, they would mean the fort of Common-wealth that then was in being. Etablish’d, they would take as meant only de Jure, and not de Facto, and by without a King, &c. they meant, altho’ there were no King for a time: So that they thus explain’d it; I will be true to the Government of England, tho’ at the present the King and the House of Lords are put out of the Exercise of their Power. Mr. Baxter endeavour’d to convince People, that this was mere Juggling and jesting with Matters too great to be jested with: And that
that as it might be easily known that the Impofer had another Sense, so it was also evident, that the Words in their own obvious usual Sense among Men, were the Promise or Engagement of a Subject as such to a Form of Government, pretended to be establish'd; and that the Subject's Allegiance or Fidelity to his Rulers, could not be acknowledg'd and given in plainer words: And that by such Interpretations and Stretchings of Conscience, any Treausable Oath or Promise might be taken; and that no Bonds of Society could signify much with such Interpreters.

He had not been long return'd to Kedermifter after his Dif- his leaving the Army, before there was a mighty Con-pute with teft between him and Mr. Tombs. He was his Neigh- Mr. Tombs. bour at Bowdley, which was not above 2 Miles distant; and denying Infant Baptifm, and having written a Book or two against it, he was not a little desirous of propagating his Opinion, and promoting the Success of his Writings; and he thro't Mr. Baxter his Chiefest Hinder- er, tho' he never meddled with the Point. Whereupon he constantly attended on his weekly Lecture at Kedermifter, waiting for an Opportunity to fall upon that Controversy in his Conference with him. But he so studiously avoided it, that he knew not how to be- begin. At length, he urg'd him to give him his Judgment of his Writings, which he really tho't unanswerable. Mr. Baxter freely told him, That they did not fa- tify him to be of his mind; but went no farther with him. Upon this, he forbore attending any longer upon his Lecture, and unavoidably drew him into a Con- troversy with him, tho' he did all he could to shun it. There came to him 5 or 6 of his Chief Profelytes, as if they were yet unresolv'd, and desired him to give them in Writing the Arguments which satisfy'd him for Infant Baptifm. He ask'd them, Whether they came not by Mr. Tombs's Direction? Which they confess'd. He ask'd them, Whether they had read the Books of Mr. Cobbet, Mr. Marshal, Mr. Church, and Mr. Blake, for Infant-Baptifm? And they told him No. He defi- red them to read the Books that were already written, before they call'd for more, and then to come to him again, and tell him what they had to say against them. This they would by no means do, but told him, They must have something of his Writing upon that Subject: And that
that if he refus'd, and they turn'd against Infant-Baptism, they would lay the blame upon him. He ask'd them, Were they would continue unresolov'd, till Mr. Tombs and he had done the Writings, which might be some Years; as it had been, since Mr. Blake and he had been engag'd on that Subject, without having bro't the Controversy to an Issue. But no Reasoning would serve their turn, they must have his written Arguments. At last he bid them tell Mr. Tombs, That if they must needs contend, 'twere best to do it in the shortest and most satisfactory way, which he said would be by spending one whole Day, in a Dispute at his own Church, where he would attend him, that his People might not remain unsatisfy'd, till they saw which had the last Word: And that afterwards they might consider of Writing. Mr. Tombs accepting the Motion, Mr. Baxter went to Bewdly, and held a Dispute in his Church there, upon a Day agreed on, from Nine a Clock in the Morning, 'till Five at Night, in a crowded Congregation. The whole time was spent in managing one Argument, From Infants Right to Church-Membership, to their Right to Baptism. This Dispute satisfy'd all the People of Kedermister, and the Country round, who came in to hear it, and Mr. Tombs's own Townsmen, except about 20 whom he had perverted, who gather'd into his Church, which never, as he could learn, encreas'd to above Two and Twenty.

When the Army was going against K. Charles the Second, and the Scots, he wrote Letters to several of the Soldiers to tell them of their Sin, and desired 'em at last to begin to know themselves. Telling them, That it seem'd strange that they who had so much boasted of Love to all the Godly, and pleaded for tender dealing with them, and condemn'd those who persecuted them, or restrain'd their Liberty, should at last be ready to imbrow their Hands in the Blood of those People, the Piety of many of whom they could not deny. At the same time the Rump made an Order, That all Ministers should keep their Days of Humiliation, to Fast and Pray for their Success in Scotland, and their Days of Thanksgiving for their Victories there, upon pain of Sequestration. Mr. Baxter and his Neighbours hereupon expected to be turn'd out. But tho' there was a general Noncompliance in those Parts, all except one escap'd. For his Part, instead of Praying and Preaching for them, when any of the Committee or Soldiers were
were his Hearers, he labour'd to help them to understand, what a Crime it was to force Men to pray for the Success of those who were violating their Covenant, and going in such a Cause to kill their Brethren: And what it was to force Men to give God Thanks for all their Bloodshed, and to make God's Ministers and Ordinances vile, and serviceable to such Crimes, by forcing Men to run to God upon such Errands of Blood and Ruin: And what it was to be such Hypocrites as to persecute and cast out those that Preach the Gospel, while they pretended the Advancement of the Gospel, and the Liberty of tender Consciences. His own Hearers were satisfy'd with his Doctrine, but the Committee Men look'd lower, but let him alone. And the Soldiers said he was so like to Love, that he would never be quiet till he was shorter by the Head. Yet none of them meddled with him farther than by the Tongue, nor was he by any of them in all those Times forbidden to Preach one Sermon, excepting only that when once the High-Sheriff had spoken to him to Preach at the Assizes, he afterwards sent him Word, as from the Committee, to forbear: Saying, that by Mr. Moor's Means, (the Independent Preacher at the College at Worcester) the Committee told him, That they desired he might forbear Preaching before the Judges, because he Preach'd against the State. But afterward they excus'd it, as done meerly in Kindness to him, to prevent his running himself into Danger and Trouble.

When Cromwel had got the Ascendant, sober People were divided about their Conduct towards him. He had bro't Things to that Pafs, that there was no Prospect of any Thing but Destruction, if he was not taken for Governour. He made more Use of the wild-headed Sectaries, than barely to Fight for him. They at last serv'd him as much by their Heresies, their Enmity to Learning and the Ministry, and their Pernicious Demands, which tended to Confusion, as they had done before by their Valour in the Field. Herein lay much of his Art, that he could conjure up at Pleasure some terrible Apparition of Agitators, Levellers, or such like, who as they affrighted the King from Hampton-Court, so were they afterwards as useful in affrighting the People to fly to him for Refuge, that
the Hand that wounded them, might heal them. At length he was as forward as any in exclaiming against the Giddiness of these unruly Men, and he pleaded earnestly for Order and Government, and would needs become the Patron of the Ministry, yet so as to secure all others of their Liberty. Some that saw his Designs cry'd out, We will rather all Perish, and see both Tythes and Universities overthrown, than we will any way submit to such deceitful Usurpations. Others said, It is the Providence of God, who ever be the Instrument, which bro't us into this Necessity, which we are unable to prevent. And being in it, we are not bound to choose our own Destruction. Necessity therefore requires us to accept of any one to Rule us, that is like to deliver us. But the Generality of the Ministers went the middle Way, and their Conscience thus represented the State of their Duty at that Time.

We acknowledge, that God Almighty hath over-ruled in all these great Mutations, and hath permitted the Perfidiousness of Men, and their Success. And the Common Good being the End of all just Government, we may not do any Thing against it, much less to the Destruction of it, under Pretence of resisting an Usurper, or of restoring the Rightful Governor: if the Universities be overthrown, the Fabrick demolish'd, the Lands alienated, the Ministry put down, the Tythes sold or given to the People, to engage them all to be against any Means which tend to a Recovery, what ever we contribute to it, we do against the King and Kingdom, and do but cut his Throat in Kindness. For we pull down the House that he may be Master of it, and destroy the Common-wealth that he may be Head of it: And we strengthen his Enemies by our imprudent Passions. But yet we must neither do nor approve of Evil, for any Good End, nor forbear in our Places reasonably to reprehend it. Therefore, it is unlawful for us to Confect to any Governor but the King, or take an Engagement, or Oath of Allegiance to them: But it is not unlawful to submit to them, by living quietly in our Places, and to make use of the Courts of Justice establish'd by Law, yea, and to demand Protection even from an Usurper. For his stepping into the Rulers Place, and usurping the Government, obligeth him to do all the Parts of the Governor's
nour's Office, while he is there; and warranteth us to demand it, and accept of it from him: But it doth not at all oblige us to Obey him or Consent to his Usurpation: Even as we may demand Justice of a General of Rebels, or a Captain of Thieves; or of Pirates that shall surprize the Ship that we are in, but we are not bound to consent to his Government, or formally Obey him; but on the contrary, to disown his Villany, and do all that we can against his Tyranny, which tendeth not to the Hurt of the Society: So here, it is our Duty to keep the State of Things as entire as we can, 'till God be pleas'd to restore the King, that he may find it a Whole, and not a ruin'd irreparable State.

Agreeable hereto was Mr. Baxter's Practise, who seasonably and moderately, by Preaching and Printing, condemn'd the Usurpation, and the Deceit which was the Means to bring it to pafs. He did in open Conference declare Cromwel, and his Adherents, to be Guilty of Treason and Rebellion, aggravated with Perfidiousnefs and Hypocrifry. But yet he did not think it his Duty to Rave against them in the Pulpit, or to make his Inventions so unseasonably or imprudently, as might irritate him to Mifchief. And the rather because as he seem'd to keep up his Approbation of a Godly Life in the General, and of all that was Good, except that which the Intereff of his Sinful Caufe engag'd him to be against; so he perceiv'd it was his Design to do good in the main, and to promote the Gospel, and the Intereff of Godlines, more than any had done before him, except in those Particulars which his own Intereff was against. And it was the Principal Means that after he was once got into the Saddle he trusted to for his Establishment, even by doing Good: That the People might love him, or at least be willing to have his Government for that Good, who were against it as it was an Usurpation.

He once Preach'd before Cromwel, after he was Protector, by Means of my Lord Brogbill, and the Earl of Warwick, when he was in Town, upon the Occasion which we shall hear of in the next Chapter. He knew not which Way to provoke him better to his Duty, than by Preaching on 1 Cor. i. 10. against the Divisions and Diftractions of the Church; shewing how Mifchievous a Thing it was for Politicians to maintain such Divisions for
for their own Ends, that they might fifh in Troubled Waters, and keep the Church by its Divisions in a State of Weakness, leaft it should be able to offend them. A while after, Cromwe11 sent to speak with him; and when he came, he had only three of his chief Men with him. He began a long and tedious Speech to him, of God's Providence in the Change of the Government, and how God had own'd it, and what great Things had been done at Home and Abroad, in the Peace with Spain and Holland, &c. When he had continu'd speaking thus about an Hour, Mr. Baxter told him, It was too great Condescension to acquaint him so fully with all these Matters which were above him: But that the Honest People of the Land took their Antient Monarchy to be a Blessing, and not an Evil, and humbly crav'd his Patience that he might ask him, How they had forfeited that Blessing, and unto whom the Forfeiture was made? Upon that Question he was awaken'd into some Passion, and told him, There was no Forfeiture, but God had chang'd it, as pleas'd him: And then he let fly at the Parliament which thwarted him, and especially by Name at four or five Members which were Mr. Baxter's Chief Acquaintance, whom he presum'd to defend against the Protector's Passion. And thus were four or five Hours spent, tho' to little Purpose.

A few Days after, he sent for him again, to hear his Judgment about Liberty of Confeience, which he pretend-ed to be most Zealous for; and almost all the Privy-Council were present. After he had made another long and tedious Speech, he told him a little of his Judgment: And when two that were present had spun out a great deal more Time in Speaking it, so that four or five Hours were spent, he told him, That if he would be at the labour to read it, he could tell him more of his Mind in Writing in two Sheets, than in that way of Speaking in many Days; and that he had a Paper on that Subject by him, written for a Friend, which if he would peruse, and allow for the Change of the Person, he would fully know his Sense. He afterwards sent him the Paper, but question'd whether he ever read it. For this was manifest to such as had any Conversation with him, that what he learn'd must be from himself; he being more dispos'd to Speak many Hours than to Hear one; and little heeding what another said, when he himself had once spoken.
CHAP. VII.

His General Usefulness in the whole County, while he remain'd in Worcester-shire: His Publick Service by his Pacificatory Endeavours, and other ways.

In the time of the Civil War, and afterwards, the Controversies about Church-Government were in most Mens mouths, and made a great Noise; being hotly agitated by Statesmen and Divines, by Word and Writings; which made Mr. Baxter think it necessary to set himself to the most serious Study of those Points; the result of which was his Settlement in this Judgment: That of the four Contending Parties, the Erastians, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Independent, each had some peculiar Truths which the other overlook'd, or took little notice of, and each their proper Mistakes, which gave Advantage to their Adversaries; tho' all of them had so much Truth in common among them, as would have made these Kingdoms happy, had it been unanimously and soberly reduc'd to Practice, by prudent and charitable Men.

The Erastians he tho' asserted more fully than others the Magistrates Power in Matters of Religion; that all Coercive Power is only in their hands; and that no such Power belongeth to the Pastors or People of the Church. He could not but approve their Holding the Pastoral Power to be only Persuasive, tho' Authoritative and by Divine Appointment: And that Pastors were Officers of God's Institution, who were not only to persuade by Sermons or General Speeches, but by Particular Oversight of their particular Flocks; and could as the Ground of their Persuasions produce God's Commission or Command for what they said and did; But that as Pastors they had no secular or forcing Power; And that unless the Magistrate authorized them as his Officers, they could not touch Mens Bodies or Estates, but had to do with the Conscience only.
The Episcopal Party seem'd to him thus far to have Reason on their side, that there was a Superiority in the Primitive Church over fix'd Bishops or Pastors, maintain'd by the Apostles and Evangelists, and other general unfix'd Church Officers: Tho' he tho't it a Question, Whether they were proper Governours, or only over-rul'd them by the Eminence of their Gifts, and Privileledge of Infallibility? And as to fixed Bishops of particular Churches, Superior in Degree to Presbyters, tho' there is nothing favouring them in Scripture, yet the Reception of them in all the Churches was so early and so general, that he was free to admit them, and resolv'd never to oppose.

As for the Presbyterians, he could not but approve of their main Principle: For he found that the Office of Preaching Presbyters was allow'd by all: And that this Office did subserviently to Christ partake of the Prophetical, the Priestly, and the Governing Power, he tho't Self-evident. It appear'd to him, both from Scripture, Antiquity, and the Perswasive Nature of Church-Government, that all Presbyters were Church-Governours as well as Church Teachers; and that the Association of Pastors and Churches for Agreement, and their Synods in Cases of Necessity are a plain Duty; and ordinary Stated Synods very Convenient. And he found that they who were of this Denomination in the Land were Men of eminent Learning, Sobriety and Piety; and the Ministers among them contributed much to the keeping up Religion in the Land.

As for the Independents, he found most of them Zealous, and many of them learned, discreet, and pious; capable of being very Serviceable in the Church. Searching Scripture and Antiquity, he found that in the beginning a Govern'd Church, and a Stated Worshipping Church, were all one: That Churches were at first no bigger than our Parishes now: That they were Societies of Christians united for Personal Communion, and not only for Communion by Meetings of Officers and Delegates in Synods, as many Churches in Association be. Also he saw a Commendable Care of serious Holiness and Discipline in most of the Independent Churches. And found that some Episcopal Men (Bp. Uher for one, as he had it from himself) held, That every Bishop was Independent as to Synods, and Synods not so much for Government as for Concord.
Other Controversies also in Religion were very hotly Agitated, and in all he was willing to keep himself and others from Extremes. As for the Anabaptists, (tho' he had written much against them) he found many of them sober, godly People, not differing but in the Point of Infant-Baptism. And as to that, consulting Antiquity, he observ'd, That tho' Infant-Baptism was held Lawful by the Church, yet some, with Tertullian, and Nazianzen, tho' it most convenient to make no hast; and the rest left the time of Baptism to every one's Liberty, and forced none to be Baptiz'd. So that not only Constantine, Theodosius, and such as were Converted at Years of Discretion, but Augustine also, and many Children of Christian Parents had their Baptism long deferred. Nothing more free than Baptism in the Primitive Times. To some 'twas administered in Infancy, to some at ripe Age; and to some a little before their Death. All the Penalty of a Delay, was the being still numbered with Catechumens or Expectants.

In the Differences between the Arminians and Anti-Arminians, he soon perceiv'd it hard to find a Man that discern'd the true State of the several Controversies: And that when unreveal'd Points are laid aside, and the Controversies about Words justly separated from those about Things; the Differences about Things which remain'd, were fewer and smaller than most of the Contenders would believe. Nay, he found the Doctrinal Differences with the Papists very much darkened, and seldom well stated. In the Points of Merit, Justification, Assurance of Salvation, Perseverance, Grace, Free-Will, &c. Misunderstanding was common, and just Distinction and Explication very rare. Upon the whole, he fix'd in this Conclusion: That he that would procure the Welfare of the Church, must do his best to promote all the Truth and Good which was held by every Party, and to leave out all their Errors and their Evil; and not take up all that any Party had espous'd as their own. And indeed there was not a Party in which there was not something he dislik'd as Erroneous and Evil.

Three Things he dislik'd in the Papists. Their Making too light of the Power of the Ministry and Church, and of Excommunication: Their Making the Articles of the Holy Catholick Church, and the Communion
of Saints, too insignificant, by making Church Communion more common to the Impenitent than Christ would have it: And their Injuring their Brethren in charging them with claiming, as from God, a Coercive Power over Mens Bodies or Purposes, which is what is disclaim'd by all Temperate Christians, who pretend not to any Power of Force, but only to apply God's Word unto Mens Consciences. There were many Things which he utterly dislik'd in the Diocesan Party. Their extinguishing the true Discipline of Christ, which their Principles and Church State seem to make unpracticable and impossible; while one Bishop, with his Consistory, had the sole Government of a Thousand or many Hundred Churches, even over many Thous- 

ands whose Faces they were never like to see; without setting up any Parochial Government under them: Their turning Parochial Churches into Christian Oratories and Schools, while Pastors have only a Power of Teaching and Worshipping, and not of Governing: Their Altering the Ancient Species of Presbyters and Bishops: Their Exercise of Church Government in a Secular way; and their vexing honest Christians, who esteem'd their Ceremonies unlawful, and silencing able godly Preachers, that durst not Subscribe and Swear Obe-
dience to them, &c. In the Presbyterian way, he dislik'd the Order of Lay-Elders, who had no Ordination, nor Power to Preach, nor to Administer Sacraments. Some of them were for binding the Magistrate to Con- 

fiscate or Imprison Men, meerly because they were Excommunicate: and so forcing People to keep in the Church against their Wills, for fear of being undone in the World: Whereas he was fully satisfy'd, That a Man whose Conscience cannot feel a just Excommunication, unless it be back'd with Confiscation and Imprisonment, is no fitter to be a Member of a Christian Church in the Commu-
nion of Saints, than a Corps is to be a Member of a Cor-

poration.

Some of them he found as much too much against Liberty as others were too much for it, and that they seem'd to think by Votes and Number to do that which Love and Reason should have done. And when the Independents said, A Worshipping Church, and a Govern'd Church, is and must be all one, and the Pres-

byterians said, They may be all one, tho' it be not necessary; yet in their Practice they would have so settled it, that they
they should no where be all one, but 10 or 12 Worshipping Churches should have made one Govern’d Church. Now tho’ 10 or 12 Churches may be better manag’d than a Thousand or many Hundred; and tho’ it were better for the Pastor of each Church to have the Government of his own Flock, in Conjunction with the Presbytery or Synod, than not at all, and so this were vastly preferable to the Diocesan Frame; yet it seem’d to prepare the way for it. In the way of the Independents, he dislik’d their making too light of Ordination; their having also among them the Office of Lay-Eldership; and their being stricter about the Qualifications of Church Members, than Scripture, Reason, or the Practice of the Universal Church would allow. For if once you go beyond the Evidence of a serious sober Profession, as a credible and sufficient Sign of a Title, you will never know where to rest; but the Churches Opinion will be both Rule and Judge, and Men will be let in or kept out, according to the various Latitude of Opinions or Charity, in the several Officers or Members of Churches. He discern’d a great Tendency in this way of theirs, to Divisions and Subdivisions, and the nourishing of Heresies and Sects: And could not at all approve of their making the People, by majority of Votes, to be Church-Governours in Excommunications, Absolutions, &c. which Christ hath made Acts of Office; and letting them govern their Governours, and themselves. He also dislik’d their too much exploding Synods, their over-rigidity against the Admission of Christians of other Churches, and their making a Minifter to be as no Minifter to any but his own Flock. In many of which Things, the Moderation of a Synod of New-England found out a much better Temper than their Brethren here could light upon. And as for the Anabaptists, he knew that they injuriously excluded the Infants of the Faithful from solemn Entrance into the Covenant and Church of God; and as sinfully made their Opinion a Ground of their Separation from the Churches and Communion of their Brethren; and that among them grew up the Weeds of many Errors; and that Divisions, Subdivisions, Reproach of Ministers, Faction, Pride, and Scandalous Practises were somented in their way.

I 2 Having
Having made these Remarks, he for some Years
flood still as a Looker-on, and contented himself to
with and pray for Peace, dropping only now and then
a Word towards it in his Practical Writings: But at
length the Sense of his Duty engag'd him to do his ut-
most, in a way of Endeavour, to bring all these con-
tending Parties to a Concordant Practice of so much
as they were all agreed in; to set all that together
which was True and Good amongst them all, and to
promote that as far as he was able, rejecting the reft;
and to further the reviving Christian Charity, which Fa-
tion and Disputes had lamentably extinguisht. And
tho' he had no Prospect herein of any great Success,
he yet resolv'd to do his best, and leave the Success to God.
He wrote several Letters about these matters to Mr. An-
thony Burgess, Mr. Richard Vines, and Mr. Gateker, and
motion'd the setting up some Regular Discipline by A-
greement among the London Ministers, which would
make it more generally taking than coming from a pri-
ivate Corner, but was put off with various Excuses.
But his own Circumstances forc'd him to seek for some
certain Regular Method of Discipline, &c. among his
own People; and he withal apprehended, that if seve-
ral Ministers could accord together in one way, the
People would much more easily submit, than to the way
of any Minister that was Singular. As for his own Peo-
ple, they were honest, humble and tractable, engag'd
in no Party, and haters of Schism, which they per-
ceiv'd tended to the ruin of Religion. The Ministers
in the Country round him were Pious, Serious, Hum-
ble Men, that were also disengag'd; which was a great
Advantage in his Design. He open'd his Mind to them
in a Meeting which he procur'd, after a Lecture at Wor-
cester. They all approv'd of his Motion, and it was
their common desire, that he would draw up the Form
of an Agreement, that should contain only So much
Church Order and Discipline, as the Episcopal Presbyterian
and Independant are agreed in, as belonging to the Pastors
of each Particular Church. For it was intended that no-
thing should be inserted that any one should need dis-
own: It not being the aim to dispute each other into
a nearer Agreement in Opinions, but first to agree in
the Practice of what was own'd by all. Accordingly he
Order and drew up some Articles for common Content, in order
to
Chap. VII. Mr. Richard Baxter.

to the reducing the Churches to some Order, the satisfying Ministers in Administering the Sacraments, and stopping the more Religious from Separation, and that without contradicting the Judgment of either of the 3 Parties mention'd. After several Meetings to consider and examine them, and the altering some particular Passages, they were unanimously agreed to, by the Ministers of Worcestershire, and several in the Neighbourhood; who associated for mutual Help and Concord in their Work: Their Names were as follows.

Mr. Andrew Tristram, Minister of Bridgnorth. Mr. Tho. Baldwin of Chadley. Mr. Tho. Baldwin of Clent. Mr. Joseph Baker of Worcester. Mr. Henry Oastland of Bewdley. Mr. William Spicer of Stone. Mr. Richard Sergeant, last Minister of Stone. Mr. Wilsby of Womborne. Mr. John Reigned of Wolverhampton. Mr. Joseph Recke of Rowley. Mr. Richard Wolley of Sallward. Mr. Giles Wolley. Mr. Humphrey Waldern of Broome. Mr. Edward Bowchier of Church-hill. Mr. Ambrose Sparry of Martley. Mr. William Kimberley of Ridmarley. Mr. Benjamin Baxter of Upton upon Severn. Mr. Dowley of Stoke. Mr. Stephen Baxter. Mr. Thomas Bromwick of Kersey. Mr. J. Nott of Sheriffhales. Mr. George Hopkins of Evesham, Mr. John Spilsbury of Bromsgrove, And Mr. Juice of Worcester. All of them Worthy Men, Eminent for Piety, and Moderation, and Ministerial Abilities. Having all agreed in this Association, they proposed publickly to their People so much as required their Consent and Practice, and gave every Family a Copy in Print, and a sufficient time to consider and understand it, and then put it in Execution. Mr. Baxter published the whole, with the Reasons and Explanation of the several Particulars, in a Book called Christian Concord.—In their Association they agreed upon a Monthly Meeting at certain Market-Towns, for Conference about such Cases of Discipline as requir'd Consultation and Consent: And they were constantly kept up at Evesham and Kidderminster. At Kidderminster there was once a Month a Meeting of 3 Justices of the Peace, who liv'd with them, and 3 or 4 Ministers, (for so many they had in the Parish) and 3 or 4 Deacons, and 20 of the Antient and Godly Men of the Congregation, who pretended to no Office as Lay-Elders, but only met as Trustees of the whole Church,
Church, and were chosen Annually for that Purpose. At this Meeting they admonish'd those who remain'd Impenitent in any Scandalous Sin, after more Private Admonition before two or three; they with all possible Tenderness persuaded them to repent, and labour'd to convince them of their Sin and Danger; and prayed with them if they consented. If they could not be prevail'd with to repent, they requir'd them to meet before all the Ministers at the other Monthly Meeting, which was always the next Day after this Parochial Meeting. There the Admonitions and Exhortations were renew'd, and some Ministers of other Parishes labour'd to set it Home, that the Offender might not think it was only the Opinion of the Minister of the Place, and that he did it out of Ill-Will or Partiality. If the Offender yielded penitently to confess his Sin, and promise Amendment, (more or less publickly according to the Nature of the Scandal) they then joyn'd in Prayer for his true Repentance and Forgiveness, and exhorted him farther to his Duty for the Future. But if he still continu'd obstinately Impenitent, by the Consent of all, he was by the Paifor of the Place to be publickly admonish'd, and pray'd for by that Church, usually three severally Days together: And if still he remain'd Impenitent, the Church was requir'd to avoid him, as a Person unfit for their Communion. And the like Method was follow'd by all the Associated Ministers and Churches.—— At the same Time the Ministers of Cumberland and Westmoreland fell also upon the same Course, and took much the same Method for the Exercise of Church Discipline; and corresponded with the Ministers of Worcestershire about it: And so also did some other Counties.

In these Meetings of the Worcestershire Ministers, they studied how to have the Lectures they set up among them extend to every Place in the County that had need. For when the Parliament purg'd the Ministry, they cast out those who were most Insufficient and Scandalous, as gros Drunkards, and such like; and also some few Civill Men that had been against them in the War, or set up Bowing to Altars, with the like Innovations: But they had left in, near half the Ministers that were not good eno' to do much Service, nor bad eno' to be cast out as utterly intolerable. There remain'd
main'd a Company of weak Preachers, that had no great Skill in Divinity, nor Zeal for Godliness; but preach'd weakly that which was true, and liv'd in no gross notorious Sin. These Men not being cast out, their People greatly needed Help; for their dark sleepy Preaching did but little good. 'Twas therefore resolv'd, That some of the abler Ministers should often voluntarily help them. Mr. Baxter procur'd the 30 l. that was collected at the Yearly Feast of the Londoners of that Country, for the Support of such a Lecture for one Year, and to the Design was cover'd under the Name of The Londoners Lecture; which took off the Offence. They chose four worthy Men, Mr. Andrew Tristram, Mr. Henry Oakland, Mr. Thomas Baldwin, and Mr. Jof. Treble; who undertook to go each Man his Day once a Month, which was every Lord's Day between the four, and to preach at those Places which had most need, twice on the Lord's-Day; but to avoid all Ill Consequences and Offence, they were sometimes to go to abler Men's Congregations, and where ever they came to say somewhat to draw the People, to the Honour and special Regard of their own Pastors; that how weak soever they were, they might see the Design was not to draw away the Hearts of the People from them, but to strengthen their Hands, and help them in their Work. This Lecture did a great deal of Good; and tho' the Londoners gave their Assistance but one Year, yet having once set it on Foot, they continu'd it voluntarily, Mr. Baxter being as forward as any; and they held on 'till they were silenced, and had the Church Doors shut upon them.

But it was not eno' to such a Man as Mr. Baxter to be useful in the Particular County he liv'd in; he was earnest in seeking, and careful in improving, all Opportunities of General Service. In the Time of the Rump or Common-wealth, the Anabaptists, Seekers, &c. flew so high against Tithes and the Ministry, that it was much fear'd they would have prevail'd at last. Here-upon he drew up a Petition for the Ministry, and got many Thousand Hands to it in Worcestershire, on which Account it was printed with the Title of that County's Petition. It was presented by Mr. Thomas Foley, and Col. John Bridges, and a kind promising Answer was given to it, which seem'd to lead to some good Resolutions. The Sectaries greatly rag'd against the Petition, and
and one wrote a vehement Invective against it, which Mr. Baxter answer'd in a Paper call'd, The Defence of the Worcestershire Petition, a Copy of which he gave to each Parliament Man at the Door: But within a Day or two after they were dissolv'd.

The Debate about Fundamentals.

In the Instrument whereby Oliver was made Protector, it was declar'd, That all should have Liberty for the free Exercise of their Religion, who profess'd Faith in God by Jesus Christ. This Instrument being examin'd in Parliament, when they came to those Words, some honest Members affirm'd, That if they spoke dere, and not denomine Faith in God by Jesus Christ, could contain no less than the Fundamentals of Religion. So that it was purpos'd, That all should have a due Measure of Liberty, who profess'd the Fundamentals. Hereupon the Committee appointed to that Business, were requir'd to nominate certain Divines, to draw up in terminis the Fundamentals of Religion, to be as a Test in this Toleration. The Committee being about fourteen, nam'd everyone his Man. The Lord Broghill (afterwards Earl of Orrery, and Lord-President of Munster,) nam'd Arch-Bishop Usher; who refusing the Service, he nominated Mr. Baxter in his Stead; upon which, he was sent for up to London, and drawn into a difficult Piece of Service, in which tho' he could easily foresee he should be hamper'd by the Narrowness of some, and the Shyness of others, he yet freely engag'd. The other Persons employ'd, were Mr. Marshall, Mr. Reyner, Dr. Cheynel, Dr. Goodwin, Dr. Owen, Mr. Nye, Mr. Sydach Symfon, Mr. Vines, Mr. Minton, and Mr. Symphon. And he found they had begun, and drawn up some few of the Propositions, which they call'd Fundamentals before his Arrival. For his own Part, he apprehended, that in flattering a Nice Question as that, What are your Fundamentals? Great Care ought to be taken to distinguish between the Sense or Matter, and the Words: That the Sense only is primarily and properly Fundamental, and the Words no farther than as they are needful to express that Sense. In Reality therefore he took no more to be Essential or Fundamental in Religion, but what is contain'd in our Baptismal Covenant, I believe in God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and give up my self in Covenant to him, renouncing the Flesh, the World, and the Devil. And as to Words, he took no particular

\text{Words}
Words in the World to be Essentials of our Religion; otherwise, no Man could be fav'd without the Language which those Words belong to. And as to Publick Professions upon Admittance to Communion, he thought much might very well suffice: In general, I do believe all that is contain'd in the Sacred Canonical Scriptures, and particularly I believe all explicitly contain'd in the Antient Creeds, and I desire all that is contain'd in the Lord's Prayer, and I resolve upon Obedience to the Ten Commandments, and what ever else I can learn of the Will of God. And for all other Points, he judged it eno' to preserve both Truth and Peace, that Men promise not to preach against them, or contradict them, tho' they do not subscribe them. And therefore he propos'd the Offering to the Parliament, the Creed, Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, as the Essentials or the Fundamentals of Christianity, containing all that is necessary to Salvation. When they objected, That this might be subscrib'd by a Papist or Socinian; his Answer was, That it was so much the better, and the fitter to be the Matter of Concord: But that if they were afraid of Communion with Papists and Socinians, it should not be avoided by making a New Rule or Test of Faith which they will not subscribe to, or by forcing others to subscribe to more than they can do, but by calling them to Account, when ever in Preaching or Writing, they contradict or abuse the Truth to which they have subscrib'd. They resolve however to hold on in the Way they had begun, and so all that he had left to do, was to use his Endeavours to prevent their multiplying Fundamentals needlessly. At length this Proposition was bro't in among others under the Head of the Scriptures, That no Man could know God to Salvation by any other Means. This he asserted was neither Fundamental nor Truth, for that Faith may be wrought by the Teaching of another, without ever knowing that there is a Scripture. He argued the Point, and afterwards gave them his Reasons in Writing: And if he did no other Service among them, at least prevented the running many Things so high as might otherwise have been expected. When after many long Debates, they had printed Twenty of their Propositions for the Parliament, that was dissolv'd, and so all came to nothing.

Truth
Truth and Peace were the Matter of this Good Man's Pursuit all his Days. He stuck at no Pains that might contribute to either. He resolv'd to take fitting Opportunities of dealing with all the several Parties into which the Nation was unhappily divided, hoping that at least he might help to pave the Way for the Success of others, when the happy Juncture should arrive, tho' his Endeavours should prove fruitless and abortive. Mr. Vines extolling the Judgment and Learning of Dr. Ralph Browning, Bishop of Exeter, and advising him to choose him as the fittest Man to treat with for Concord with the Diocesan Party, he wrote to him, and sent him some Terms of Concord. He return'd him a very kind Letter, professing his Willingness to prosecute that Work, and sending a particular Answer to his Proposals, granted the main Matters which he desired, and which would have united all Parties, if yielded to when the King came in. For he granted, with Bishop Usher, that every Presbyter is and must be a Governor, as well as a Teacher of his own Flock; and that subordinate Assemblies, like Rural Deanrics, might be set up in every Market Town, or in certain limited Divisions. And some good Agreement with the Episcopal Party, might have been even then hop'd for, had not Oliver, when he had the Government in his Hands, put in among the Scandalous Ministers, who were thereto be ejected all thro' the Nation, all those who took Part with the King against the Parliament: With which they were so exasperated, as to lay aside all Tho'ts of Agreement.

Mr. Martin Johnson, a Neighbouring Minister at Woburn, (afterwards Minister of Spalding in Lincolnshire,) who tho' high in his Principles, was yet a Lover of all honest peaceable Men, and constantly at the Meetings, Lectures, and Disputations at Kederminter, wrote to Mr. Baxter about the Necessity of Episcopal Ordination. He in Answer to him maintain'd, That there was no absolute Necessity, That a Man might be a true Minister who was ordain'd by Presbyters; and that in Cases of Necessity, it was a Duty to take Ordination from them. This he oppos'd with Modesty and Judgment for a Time, till at last being convin'd, he yielded the Cause.
I'll here subjoyn a short Abstract of the Arguments and Replies.

Mr. Johnson gave Four Reasons why he was for being earnest in pleading for an Uninterrupted Succession in the Ministry, which Reasons he urg'd as Arguments to prove it.

1. He urg'd the Seriousness of our Divines in their Endeavours to prove, That our Bishops in the Days of King Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth were Ordain'd by Bishops, against the Calumnies of Sanders, Kellison, Chalmney, and others, who warmly asserted an Interruption in the Succession. The Pains of our Divines in this Respect, he thot' might have been spar'd, if a clear Succession be not needful.

Mr. Baxter in Answer told him, 'That he tho' it much more safe, in a Case of this Nature, first to consider the Fact, and prove that there hath been such a Succession, before the Necessity of it is asserted. However, since he took the other Way, he would follow. This Argument, he told him from the Reformers, when scannd, would amount to this;

That what ever they tho' necessary to be prov'd against the Papists, was really so: But besides that there is no Consequence in that, where there is an acknowledg'd Fallibility; it is withal observable, that the English Bishops might have other Ends in endeavouring to clear the Succession, besides Compliance with a suppos'd Necessity: They might design the confuting their Adversary on his own Grounds; or they might aim at shewing, that tho' the Necessity of a clear Succession were granted, yet they need not grant the Nullity of their Calling. Nay, 'tis evident in Fact, that tho' such high Men as Mountague and Laud, did joyn with the Papists in pleading for the Necessity of a distinct Succession, yet this was not the Way of the True Primitive Fathers of the Church of England, who argu'd upon the Succession against the Papists only ad Hominem, as we say, for their more effequent Conviction: And therefore took so much Pains to confute the Fable of the Naggs-Head Ordination, that they might prove the Papists Slanderers. And 'tis observable, that such high Men
as those mention'd, were nigh upon the Matter as zealous against Queen Elizabeth's Episcopal Protestants as against the Papists themselves.

2. Mr Johnson's Second Argument was to this Purpose. Without a clear Succession, we that are now Ministers cannot be said to have our Authority from Christ, for we must have it from him either mediatly or immediately. To assert an immediate Derivation of Authority from Christ, is extravagant. If we have it mediatly from Christ, we must have it by the Mediation of some Person, who at length had it immediately from him. This cannot be, if the Succession be interrupted. If it be said, the Authority is convey'd from Christ, by the Mediation of the written Word, he answers, 'tis no fit Medium for the conveying such Authority in our Days: And that for this Reason, because it meddles not with any Particular Persons of our Times. For the written Word neither Names any Particular Persons, nor lays down any incommunicable Adjunct that might distinguish them, nor gives any such general Description which may be personally and particularly ascrib'd to any of them. Were there any such general Description, that could give Authority, it must be in Words to this Purpose; They that are thus and thus qualify'd, may be Ministers of the Word: Whereas the Scripture only says, They that Preach the Word shall be thus and thus qualify'd; but supposes the Persons so qualify'd to come by their Authority some other Way. For Authority he conceive'd to be far different, from either Abilities to undergo an Employment, or a willing Mind to undertake it, or Conveniency of Habitation for the Discharge of it, or the Desire of any Persons inviting a Man to it. A Man may have all these, and yet want Authority. Tho' all these should concur in the Case of a Gentleman, yet is he not a Justice of Peace, 'till his Name be in the Commission from the Supream Magistrate, and he hath taken his Oath as a Stipulation to him on his Part, for his faithful Discharge in it: So neither doth a Man, by the Concurrence of all these Circumstances, become an Authoriz'd Minister, 'till Jesus Christ, the Supreme Governor of his Church, shall by the Bishops, as his Deputies, put his Name into the Commission; and take reciprocal Security from him for his faithful Discharge of his Duty.
To this Mr. Baxter reply'd, 'That a Constitution may be from Christ medially, either in respect to a mediating Person, or to some mediating Sign only:

And the mediating Person may be either the total subordinate Cause, having himself receiv'd the Power from God, and being as from himself to convey it unto Man; or he may be but the Accidental Cause; or his Action may be only conditionally requisite. Immediately, in the absolute Sense, with the Exclusion of all Mediating Persons and Signs, no Man ever had any Right communicated, or Duty impos'd by God, unless perhaps the immediate Impr佛山市, or supernatural Revelation of the Holy Ghost to some Prophet or Apostle, might be said to do it. God is so absolutely the Fountain of all Power, that no Man can either have or give any Power but derivatively from him, and by his Commission; and the general Way of Man's giving it, must be by the signification of God's Will; and so far as that can be sufficiently discover'd, there needs no more to the Conveyance of Power. Men mediate three Ways in the Nomination of the Person. When they have a Governing Authority over others, they convey efficiently to inferior Officers the Power that belongs to their Places. This Way of mediating is not always, if at all, necessary or possible in the Church. The Papists own their Pope is authoriz'd, without this Way of Efficiency; for none have a Papal Power to convey to him. And it was the old Doctrine of the Church, (in St. Cyprian's Time) That all Bishops were equal, and had no Power one over another, but all had their Power directly from Christ. A Second Way is, when Men that are of equal Authority have the Nomination of the Person. In such a Case there can be no proper Efficiency; for they who are the Ordainers, have no particular Government over those whom they ordain, or the Churches to whom they ordain them. Their Action is only a necessary Prerequisite. The Third Way of Mediating is by the mere Election of Inferiors. As to the written Word, that, in Case of a failing of Ordainers is a sufficient Mediate Instrument; Abilities, Willingness, and Opportunity (which are necessary to qualify) concurring. The Consti-
Constitution of Magistrates, in Case of a failure of
Ministers, is a farther Medium, distinct from Scrip-
ture. When Ministers fail, Magistrates are the Judges;
if both fail, the People have the Judgment of Discre-
tion without any Governing Power: Their Judgment
of Discretion hath a sufficient Discovery of God's Ef-
ficient Constitution, in the Law of God, in the Per-
sons Abilities, Willingness, and Opportunity, and the
Willingness of the People.

The Word of God hath not left us at such un-
certainty in the Point, as this Sort of Arguing would
seem to intimate. For we find God hath there de-
termin'd that there shall be Ministers: He hath also
determin'd the Nature of their Work and Power,
the Object about which, and the End to which, it is
to be employ'd. The Persons are describ'd from their
necessary Qualifications, in the Books of Timothy and
Titus. And all that is now left to be done, is but to
judge and determine of the particular Person who
is most capable; and so far to be the Medium of his
receiving the Power. This Judging and Determina-
tion must be by Signs, from the Persons Qualificat-
ions agreeing to the Rule. And God hath made Eccle-
siastical Officers the Ordinary Authoritative Judges of this
Question, Who is the Qualify'd Person? So that 'tis
not only the Sense of the Word of God in the Matter,
That they that Preach shall be thus and thus qualify'd,
but Men thus and thus qualify'd, shall be appointed to
Preach the Word. And the Obligation in this Respect
remains in Force, tho' the Way of their Ordination
may cease: And in such a Case the Magistrate's Desig-
nation, or People's Election, upon the discerning the
Qualifications, is a sufficient Nomination of the Per-
son; upon which Nomination the Word of God con-
veys the Power to him.

God hath no where oblig'd himself in Scripture to
give all Churches the Opportunity of Regular Mi-
nisterial Ordination: Nay in Fact, in many Places
there hath been a Moral or Natural Impossibility
of it; as in the Roman Church, where there's no
Ordination to be had, but upon sinful Terms, by
wicked Oaths or Professions: Or in some remote
Parts of the World, where there are no Ministers.
But suppose such a Case had never been, 'tis yet pos-
hible
fible for there to be such a Case, where a Regular Ordination should be impracticable; and therefore it cannot be an indispensible Duty. Again, the End why I am oblig'd to seek Ordination rather from an Ecclesiastical Officer than from a Magistrate, &c. is because God hath appointed him for Order sake, as one that ought to be the fittest to do it, and prevent Intrusions and Abuses. Now where the Regular Ordainers prove insufficient or wicked; this End fails. Thus it was in the Time of the Arrian Defection; and thus, 'tis at this Day in the Church of Rome. God gives no Men Power to destroy the Church, but to preserve and propagate it. And therefore when Men will not ordain to the Preservation, but to the apparent Destruction of the Church, we are not oblig'd to receive their Ordination.

That it was never the Will of God that there should be no Ministry at all, longer than Men might be regularly ordain'd, he prov'd by several Reafons. Because the Office of the Ministry is of standing Necessity to the very Being of a Political Church, whereas Ecclesiastical Authoritative Ordination is but necessary to the Well-being of it. And therefore the failing of the Latter, causeth not a failing of the Former. God hath oft suffer'd his Church to fall into Disorders and Distempers, when yet he hath preserv'd its Being. Withal, God hath not inseparably ty'd a necessary certain End, to one only mutable uncertain Mean. The Office of the Ministry, is the necessary certain End of Regular Ecclesiastical Ordination; and that is a mutable uncertain Mean. Again, God hath not put it into the Power of Bishops, or other Ordainers, to destroy his Church for ever, as they might do, if the Ministry were inseparably annex'd to their Authoritative Ordination. Easily might they do it upon that Supposition; for that it is in the Power of their Wills, whether they will ordain any other to succeed them; and if they should not, the Succession is interrupted, and the Office must fail. It's vain to say, This is not to be suppos'd, when there is no Promise or Certainty of the contrary: And when 'tis so evident that Ordainers may turn Heretical, and refuse to ordain any but what will be so too; which
which was the Case in the Time of the Arrians. And as for those few that do not turn Hereticks, they may clog their Ordinations with such Impositions and Engagements, as that Persons fearing God may justly refuse to submit to them. They may so manage Matters, as that the Conscientious must not be ordain'd by them; and consequently they have Power to destroy the Church: Which if it were affirm'd but of the Churches in one Nation, is not true. Again, God hath made it indifferably necessary to his People to the World's End, to assemble in solemn Congregations for Publick Worship: This cannot be without a Ministry; and therefore this must be had, the Authoritative Ecclesiastical Ordination fail. Such a Failure can never absolve a Country or People from God's Publick Worship; without which Christianity would soon dwindle away. Again, the Law of Nature, and the express unchangeable Written Word agreeing with it, require Men to do the Office of Ministers, who have a Fitness for it, where there is an undeniable Necessity of their Help; and such a supposed Failure can't give a Dispensation. That there is a Duty in such a Case of Necessity, even on Persons unordain'd, appears hence, in that the Office of the Ministry comprehends the greatest Works of Mercy to Men's Souls, and which are most for the Glory of God, of which when there is Ability, Opportunity and Necessity, to be sure Obligation cannot be wanting. In a Place that is infected, where better Help is not at Hand, a Man of tolerable Skill is bound to give Advice, tho he be not a Physician. In an unexpected Assault of an Enemy in the Camp, if the Commanders are asleep or absent, the most experienced Soldiers may supply their Place: In such Cases, Salus Populi Suprema lex, the Common Safety, as the highest Law, universally prevails; and there is the same Reason why Salus Ecclesiæ should be Suprema lex; why the Safety of the Church should be the highest Law, without sticking at Formalities, when the All is at Stake. Our Lord hath taught us, that Ceremonials and meer Positives do give Way to Natural Morals and Substantials; and that when two Duties come together, and cannot both be perform'd, the Greater must be chosen.
Circumcision, that was so strictly enjoyn'd, was dispens'd with for forty Years together in the Wilderness: How much more under the Gospel would God have Externals and Modals stoop to the Substance? Again, there is a great Parity between Secular and Ecclesiastical Power. If an Interruption of the Succession in the ordinary Conveyance of Civil Power, leave a Nation without any true Power or Authority, then most Common-wealths, this of England in particular, (where the Line of Succession hath been so oft interrupted) had been long ago dissolv'd: But this is a Conclusion evidently Destructive of all Civil Government. Now there is not a greater necessity of an uninterrupted Succession in the Conveyance of Ecclesiastical Power, than there is as to that which is Secular: And therefore Mr. Baxter put Mr. John son upon applying what he said of a Minister's receiving his Ecclesiastical Power mediately or immediately; and if mediately, how by Scripture Mediation, which meddles not with particular Persons; to King Charles the First's Receipt of his Civil Power or Authority in this Nation; which he thought would help him to discover how little Strength there was in his Argument. Again, want of Authoritative Ecclesiastical Ordination, in Case of Necessity, will no more null the Actions of Church Governors now, than undeniable Usurpation did null the Ministerial Actions of the Priests before Christ's Death. And if their Actions are not null, their Ordinations are not null. That the Priests in our Saviour's Time came not in in God's Way, is well known, and universally own'd: And that their Actions were not null, as to others, appears by Christ's teaching Men to submit to them. Now 'tis hard to give a Reason why there should not be as great a Necessity of an Uninterrupted Succession then, as now. Nay, the Necessity was then on many Accounts greater, because the Priesthood was fix'd in a Family, &c. Again, when God doth his People to Duty, he is ready to give them the Blessing, which is its End, if they obey. Now God obliges many to submit to the Ministerial Actions of some that are irregularly Ordain'd, nay, even of Usurpers: And hath not obliged the People narrowly to pry into a Ministers Call, to whom they belong, as to his just Ordina-
Ordination, if they find him fit for, and faithful in, the Ministerial Work. Nay, the People cannot know or judge of the Matter of a clear Succession. For if they know their Ministers were Ordain'd, how can they tell how it was as to those that ordain'd them, or as to many other Links of that Chain that must at last derive their Power from Christ himself by Personal Succession. Again, if the Administrations even of Usurpers were null, (and so the Ordination of such) then innocent Persons and Churches would suffer, may be ruin'd, merely thro' other Men's Faults. If the Lord-Deputy of Ireland, or the Vice-Roy of Naples were dead, and one should to counterfeit the King's Hand and Seal, as that the Nobles and People could not discern it, and should annex this to a Grant for the Place, and shew it to the People, and claim the Power by it; if this Man continue the Exercise of this Power for a Year, before the King displace him, or the Deceit be discover'd, all his Actions must be valid as to the Benefit of the Common-wealth, tho' they are Treasonable to himself: And he conveys Power from the King to Inferior Officers, who yet never receiv'd any himself. And so 'tis in the Case of Ministers. Again the Ordination of the Magistrates serv'd the Turn in Case of a Failure in the Regular Way, before Christ's Time, and therefore it may do so still. Thus Solomon put out Abiathar, and put in Zedek into the High Priesthood: And the Power of Magistrates in Church Matters was no Ceremony, or Temporary Thing. Once more, when any Officers of the Temple were discover'd to have no just Title, and thereupon were put out, yet none of their Actions, while they were in Place, were censur'd null. This appears from Ezra 2. 62. Nehem. 7. 64. 65. and 13. 29, 30. and if so, their Ordination was not null: Nor can it be, upon a like Supposition, in our Times.

Further; The Individual Person to be the Subject of the Ministerial Power, may be determin'd of ordinarily (or sometimes at least) by the People's Election, and then be presented to the Ministers for Ordination; if so, then may the very same Person, being determin'd of by the People, be presented to God immediately for his Ordination, in Case there
be no Ordainers to be had. We see the People had
a Vote at first in the Choice of Church Officers, Acts
6. 3. If they were to choose Deacons so and so quali
ify'd, and then present them to the Apostles, then were
they competent Discerners of the Qualifications.
And in the Case of Ministers, several Councils
have decreed Ordinations invalid, without the People's
Election; yea, if they were but affrighted, and over
aw'd, and did not act freely. The Scripture is suf
cient for the whole of the Affair of setting Ministers,
except the Nomination of the Individual: Now in
Case there be no Ordainer, a right qualify'd Man cho
sen only by the People, is justly nominated as the
Individual, and the Word of God gives Authority to
that Individual Person, so nominated or determin'd
of. For when ever two Parties are made Con-Cafes,
as here, Ministers as Ordainers, and People as Choosers
or are to concur in Determinations, when one Party
faileth, the Power and Duty is solely in the other.
Again, if the Word so far describes the Persons to
receive the Power, as that a Bishop can nominate the
Persons by the help of that Description, then others
also may nominate them by the Help of that Descrip
tion. For others may be able to see what a Bishop
can see, and in Case of Necessity at least may do it.
The Word meddles with none of the Individuals,
which the Bishops determine of, and yet conveys the
Power when the Bishop hath determin'd of the Per
son to receive it. And 'tis the like, when in Case of
Necessity the Person to receive the Power is another
Way determin'd of. The Law of God is to be con
ceived of in this Form: I do Authorize the Persons
that shall be justly determin'd of, according to this De
scription. And because Ministerial Determinations
are the ordinary regular Way with the Peoples Con
sent, it is g. d. Ordinarily I do Authorize the Persons,
whom Ecclesiastical Power shall determin'd of, according
to this Description. So that it is God, by his Law,
that gives the Power. Again; If the People may,
by their Judgment of Discretion, discern whether
a Bishop have ordain'd them one agreeable to the
Scripture Description, they may also discern whether
a Man be agreeable to it, tho' unordain'd. If not;
then must they receive an Heretick or Infidel with

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out Tryal, if Ordain'd their Bishop; which is not
true, for they are bound to reject such a one. If they
are not to Est with such a one, much less are they
to take him for their Minifter or Bishop. Again; the
Cafe may be so plain who the Person is that God
would have, as that there may be no room for Con tro-
versy about it. As when a Person hath all the visible
Qualifications of Abilities, Piety, and a Righteous
Conversation; a Will to the Work; Opportunity for
it, by Liberty from Secular Power, and Vacancy
from other Engagements, &c. When the People's
Hearts are mov'd towards him; and there is no Com-
petitor, or not so many but all may be chosen: When
all these concur, there is no Controversy who should
be the Man. But then where these Things do concur,
Persons must seek an orderly Admission where it is
possible, and not be their own Judges of their Fit-
ness, where there are other Judges of God's Ap-
pointment. But if they are wanting, or so dispo's'd
as that they'll approve of none, but upon Terms of
their own devising, a Formality or Point of Order is
not to be preferr'd before the saving of Men's Souls,
and the Publick Good and Safety of the Church.
Again; If in Case of the want of a Lawful Magistrate,
the People may determine of an Individual Person,
whom God shall Authorize, tho' the Scripture name
no Individual of this Age, then they may do so
also with regard to the Ministry. If this ben't al-
low'd as to Secular Government, we should scarce
have any Magistrates in the World but by violent In-
trusion, which is far worse than Popular Electiun.
Now the Scripture meddles no more with Individuals
for Magistracy than for Ministry.

Mr. Johnson at first View complain'd, That he could
not see that Mr. Baxter, by this Reply, had answer'd his
Second Argument, wherein lay the Strength of his Cause;
but upon more mature Consideration, he acknow-
ledg'd to him, That he had suggested that which enabled
him to answer it himself, and given him full Satisfac tion.
For that he had convince'd him, that tho' the Succession of
Ordination might be interrupted, yet we may draw our
Authority from Christ by the Mediation of the written
Word, or indeed by the very Law of Nature, which obli-
ges
ges all Men to do what Good they can when they have Opportunity, and there is a Necessity of their Help. And that therefore he did not doubt but a Man might have a sufficient Discovery of the Will of Christ calling him out to Duty and by Consequence giving him sufficient Authority for that Work, tho' he might want the Regular Entrance into it.

3. Mr. Johnson's Third Argument was taken from the Encouragement it would give to the Invaders and Intruders upon the Ministerial Office, to own that a clear Succession was not necessary.

To this Mr. Baxter reply'd: 'That whatever Encouragement such Persons might take, there was no just Encouragement given them. The best Things, as God's Mercifullnesf, Christ's Satisfaction, the Preaching of Free Grace, &c. may be Occasions of encouraging Men in Sin, but are not therefore to be disown'd. Because a clear Succession is not necessary, it doth not presently follow, that Intruders are to be embrac'd; for they despise or neglect God's Order. If God bid them go and work in his Vineyard, but for Order's sake go in at this Door, he that will not go in at this Door is a Disobedient Servant, and not to be own'd till he reform. But if God himself do nail up this Door, there needs no express Dispensation for not going in at it. And it no Way follows, that because Necessity may be pleaded where 'tis not real, it may not be therefore pleaded where it is so. Tho' many Men may be guided by Fancy, and run before they are sent, yet other Ways must be found to stop them, besides a Supposition, the Consequences whereof are so fatal. But what ever Liberty any take without a Warrant, that Man must have a very hard Heart that would leave such a Nation as this, much more all the World, to the apparent Danger of Everlasting Damnation, and God's publick Worship to be utterly cast out, if it should be prov'd, That the Succession of Legitimate Ordination is interrupted.

4. Mr. Johnson's Fourth Argument was taken from the Necessity of Imposition of Hands in Ordination, which
Imposition of Hands could not be had by him that should come immediately into the Ministry, after a supposed interruption in the Succession.

To this Mr. Baxter reply'd: 'That he did not take Imposition of Hands to be absolutely essential to Ordination. He mentions a Bishop of Worcester in his Time, to Lame of the Gout that he could not move his Hand to a Man's Head; and yet never heard a Nullity suspected in his Ordination. He says, That Imposition of Hands is required, and a proper Means, necessary not to the Being, but to the Well-being of Ordination. He asks him, If because the Holy Ghost hath reveal'd it to be the Will of Christ, that a Bishop have Faithful Children, and keep them in Subjection with all Gravity, it therefore follows that it is Essential to a Bishop to have Children? How interrupted must this make the Succession! Or because 'tis the Will of Christ, a Christian should not speak an Idle Word, doth it therefore follow, that he that speaks an Idle Word is not a Christian? Things must not be carried too far. There may be Necessity of Ordination without Imposition of Hands. A Man cast into remote Parts of the World, and there plainly called to the Office of the Ministry, if he must Travel over Land and Sea for Ordination, his Life may be gone, or most of it spent, while he is seeking Authority to use it for his Master. If a few only of the Ordainers were left in a Country, or in many Nations, and those Imprison'd, or forced to hide themselves, they might ordain by an Instrument under their Hands, when they could not do it by Imposition of Hands. But besides, it is very easy to suppose how Ordination by Imposition of Hands may be kept up, tho' an Episcopal Succession should be interrupted. And withal, the Necessity of Imposition of Hands in Ordination, is much less clear than the Necessity of Ordination itself, canvassed under the Second Argument. Upon the Whole he told him, his main Strength lay here; That Christ or his Apostles have mentioned no other Way of conveying Ministerial Power but by Ordination and Imposition of Hands, and therefore there is no other Way, and this is necessary to the Being of the Office. Now we may as strongly argue for
for any Mode or Convenient Circumstance so re-
quire'd or us'd. As Christ or his Aposltes mention no
Way of Ordination, but with Prayer conjunct, or but with
Imposition of Hands on the bare Head, or but in the Sy-
riack, Hebrew, Greek or Latin Tongues, or but on a Man
that is Vigilant, Sober and of good Behaviour: And there-
fore there is no other Way; but this is of absolute Neces-
sity to the Being of the Office. But as this is no good
Arguing, no more is the other. It is as bad as if one
had thus argu'd with the Israelites in the Wilder-
ness; God hath mention'd no other Way of Cove-
nant Engagement, or Church Entrance, but by Cir-
cumcision; and therefore there is no other, but this
is necessary to a Church State and an Interest in the
Covenant. No Divines but acknowledge some Cases
must be judg'd, and some Laws interpreted, which yet is but according to the True Sense of
the Law, as Christ taught the Pharisees in the Case of
David, the Priests, and his Disciples rubbing the Ears
of Corn.

As it seems Matthias and the other Aposltes were
ordain'd without Imposition of Hands, so Gregory
Thaumaturgus was ordain'd by Phadimus, both against
his Will, and when he was distant three Days Jour-
ney. Gregory Nyffen mentions it, in his Orat. de Vit.
Thaumat; and tells us, That when Gregory avoided the
Hands of the Bishop, be by Prayer and solemn Words sets
him apart, he aslent to the Priesthood. Nyffen speaks
of it as true Ordination, and the Form us'd shews
that it was Constituting him in Office as Bishop of
Nesebar.

And it really was an Authoritative Consecration
to God as a Bishop, and a Constituting him over
that Church by Prayer, and solemn Words of Con-
secration.

Their Debate ran upon many other Particulars, less
momentous than these, which are therefore omitted.

At another Time, he was dealing with the Anabap-
His treat-
tists in order to Peace, and that upon this Occasion, ing with
Mr. Lamb and Mr. Allen, two very sober Men, were the Ana-
Pasters of an Anabaptist separated Church in London, baptis-
Mr. Lamb's Wife, who was a good understanding Wo-
man, wrote Mr. Bixter Word, That her Husband was
under
under some Disturbance in his Mind, not with any Reference to Infant-Baptism, but about Separation upon the Account of it; and that a Letter from him upon that Subject would be very Seasonable. Hereupon Mr. Baxter wrote to him; and pro'd by several Arguments, 'That tho' he should continue in his Opinion about Infant-Baptism, yet he ought not to make it a Reason of denying Communion with his Brethren of another Mind.' His Arguments so wrought upon him, as to satisfy him. Afterwards, he propounded the same Considerations to Mr. Allen, who was also satisfy'd: And thereupon they with joyn't Content dissolved their Church, and were very zealous for the Reduction of their Brethren of the Anabaptists Way, and to that End they had a Meeting with divers of the most moderate Pastors of the Re-baptiz'd Churches: Mr. Baxter sent them Terms on which they might have Peace and Communion with their Brethren; and they consulted about these, and were in a likely Way of Agreement, had not the Broils of the Army, and the Confusion attending the pulling down of Richard Cromwell prevented it.

He treated also with Mr. Philip Nye about an Agreement with the Independents: Two Things Mr. Nye demanded as Necessary Concessions in Case of an Union. 'That they might have Liberty to take Church Members out of other Parishes: And that they might have all Church Power within themselves in their several Congregations.' Both which were comply'd with in Mr. Baxter's Proposals in a Measure. According to which, they were to be Members of constant Associations, and meet in Synods, tho' not as Subject to their Government, yet in order to Concord: And before they took Members from other Churches, it was to be debated in these Assemblies, Whether there was sufficient Cause for a Removal. But the greatest Difference was upon the Point of Ordination. For whereas 'twas offer'd, 'That in Case any of their Pastors remov'd or dy'd, if the succeeding Pastor were ordain'd, either by any remaining Pastor of that Church, or by any Pastors of other Churches, their own or others, they should be own'd as Pastors:' It was requir'd they should be acknowledg'd as Pastors, tho' never ordain'd by any Pastor of their own Church, or any other, which put a Stop to the Proceeding. A little before
King Charles's Return, some Papers pass'd between him with the and Dr. Hammond, about an Agreement with the Episcopal Party, which went thro' the Hands of Sir Ralph Clare. He propos'd, in order to a Brotherly Agreement, That private Christians might have Liberty to manage the Concerns of Religion as they pleas'd, in their Family, without Molestation; Profaneness might be universally Discountenanced and Punish'd; That great Care might be taken as to the Abilities and Piety of the Pastors of the Church; That no Pastors be forc'd on the Flocks without their Consent; That the Ministers be urg'd to Personal Catechizations; That there be an open Profession of Faith and Holiness, upon the passing out of the State of Infant into that of Adult Church Members; That Symbolical Mystical Ceremonies be not forc'd upon Persons against their Consciences, or a Form of Prayer to impos'd, as to restrain a Freedom of Praying according to the Variety of Circumstances and Occasions; That the Pastors of each Parish Church have Liberty to hear Accusations of Heresy or Scandal, publickly to admonish Offenders upon Occasion, and call them to Repentance, to absolve the Penitent and reject the Impenitent: That the Neighbouring Pastors associating for Union and Communion, may hold Monthly Synods in every Market Town, having a stated President; that all Pastors be here Responsible for their Conduct, and the more weighty Affairs of Particular Churches here decided: That every Quarter there be a Synod of all the Pastors of each County, with a stated President; to receive Appeals, without destroying the Power of particular Pastors, or lesser Synods, and that no President ordain, deprive, suspend, or excommunicate, without the Consent of the Synod: That National Councils consist of the Presidents of both the Diocesan and Inferior Synods; or else of the Diocesan, and two out of each County, freely chosen by the major Vote of all the Pastors: That no Subscription be requir'd of the Pastors, but to the Holy Scripture, and the Ancient Creeds, and to the necessary Articles of Faith and Practice express'd in Scripture Terms, and to the Renunciation of all Heresies contrary thereto: That no Pastor be displaced unless for Insufficiency, Negligence or Scandal, committed within two Years before the Accusation.
that Persons Excommunicate might not be punished
upon that Account with Corporal Punishments, un-
less it be by Disfranchising.—Dr. Hammond, in his
Reply, cau all the Alterations or Abatements upon
King and Parliament, without any particular Prom-
ises of Endeavours to accomplish them: Tho′ his Death,
which was just upon the King′s coming in, was a
Great and General Loss; it being highly probable that
his Piety, and Wisdom, and Interest, might have had a
considerable Influence for the better, had it pleas′d God
to spare his Life.

Besides all these, and a great many more Endeav-
ours of his for Peace among Protestants, he was of-
ten engag′d against the Papists. He first wrote three
Disputations against them: One to prove the Protes-
tant Religion safe; another to shew their Religion un-
safe; and a Third to prove, that they overthrew the
Faith, by the ill Resolution of their Faith. He next wrote
A Winding-Sheet for Popery, containing a Summary of
Moderate and Effectual Reasons against their Reli-
gion. And afterwards publish′d his Key for Catholick, to
open the Juggling of the Jeluites; and satisfy all that
are but truly willing to understand, whether the Cause
of the Roman or Reformed Churches be of God. Besides
which, he managed some particular Debates with
several Romanists, as Dr. Johnson, alias Terret, and
others. And let but all this be added to his Labori-
ous Diligence among his own particular Flock: And
his many Practical Writings that he publish′d, and
it will amaze any Man to conceive, how one of so
much Weakness, who was constantly follow′d with
divers Infirmities, should be capable of so much Ser-
vice: But an Heart full of Love to God, and flam-
ing with Zeal for his Honour, carried him thro′ all,
and made him for Vigour and Activity the Wonder
of his Age.
CHAP. VIII.

The Transactions in Order to the Healing past’d Breaches, after King Charles his Restauration: The Savoy Conference; and its fruitless Issue.

When the King was receiv’d with the general Acclamations of his People, the Expectations of Men were various, according to their several Interests and Inducements. Some plain and moderate Episcopal Men tho’t of Reconciliation and Union with the Presbyterians. The more Politick Part of them knew that all their Ancient Power, and Honour, and Revenues would be restor’d to them, and none suffer’d to share with them, but such as were entirely of their Mind and Way. But many of the Presbyterians were in great Hopes of Favour*. To cherish which Hopes, Mr. Calamy, Dr. Reignolds, Mr. Ash, Dr. Spurflow, Dr. Wallis, Dr. Bates, Dr. Manton, Presbyterian Mr. Cafe, Mr. Baxter, &c. to the Number of Ten or dozen Ministers of them were made the King’s Chaplains in Ordinary: Tho’ none of them ever Preach’d, except Mr. Calamy, Dr. Reignolds, Mr. Baxter, Dr. Spurflow, and Mr. Woodbridge, each once a piece. By this Means they had easy access to his Majesty, and intending to improve it to the Common Good, waited upon him with my Lord Mancheister, recommending to his serious Consideration, the Union of his Subjects in Religious Matters, which if he would please to interpose, he had now a most Happy Juncture for effecting; and begging that only Things necessary might be the Terms.

* Besides Particular Promises from Men in Power, they had an Assurance from King Charles himself, in his Declaration from Breda, to all his Loving Subjects, April 4. 1660. in which were these Words: We do declare a Liberty to tender Consciences, and that no Man shall be disquieted, or call’d in Queftion, for Differences of Opinion, which do not disturb the Peace of the Kingdom.
Terms of Union; that the true Exercise of Church Discipline might be allow'd; and that the faithful Ministers that would Exercise it might not be cast out, nor unworthy Men obtruded on the People. The King declared himself highly pleas'd with their inclinations to Agreement, and resolv'd to do his Part towards the promoting of it: But told them, 'That this Agreement could not be expected to be compas'd by bringing one Party over to the other, but by abating something on both Sides, and meeting in the Midway. That if it were not effect'd it should be long of themselves, and not of him: Nay, That he was resolv'd to compas Union, and that he would draw the two distant Parties together, himself, &c. And thereupon he desir'd them, To offer him some Proposals in order to an Agreement about Church Government, which being the main Difference, if it could be amicably adjusted, there would be little Danger of differing in other Things. And withal, he desir'd them to set down the most that they could yield to. They told him, They were but few, and had no Commission from their Brethren to express their Minds; and therefore begg'd leave to acquaint their Brethren in the Country, that they might know their Sense. The King said, That would be too long, and make too much Noise, and therefore he had rather have the Proposals from them, who might take such as were in the City with them as they tho't good. Hereupon they declar'd, That they could not pretend to speak for, or oblige others; and that therefore what they did, must signify but the Minds of so many Men as were present. The King told them, It should be so taken; and that he intended not to call an Assembly of the other Party, but would bring a few, such as he tho't meet: And that if he tho't good to advise with a few on each Side, for his own Satisfaction, none had Cause to be offended at it. They also begg'd of the King, That at the same Time that they offer'd their Concessions to his Majesty, the Brethren on the other Side might also bring in theirs, containing the utmost that they could abate and yield on their Side, in order to Concord; that so when both were seen and compar'd together, a Judgment might be the better
better formed, as to the Probability of Success. And
the King promised them it should be so.

After this, the Ministers met from Day to Day at
Sion College, to Consult openly with any of their
Brethren that would join with them; that none might
say they were excluded. Many of the City Ministers
came to them; and many Country Ministers, who
were then in Town, joined also with them; as Dr.
Worth, (afterwards a Bishop in Ireland) Mr. Fulwood,
afterwards Arch-Deacon of Totnes and others; but
Mr. Matthew Newcomen was the most constant. In about
three Weeks Time, they agreed to a Paper of Proposals,
(which was drawn up for the most Part by Mr. Calamy,
Dr. Reigndals and Dr. Worth) in which, "after an Hum-
ble Address to His Majesty, and four Preliminary
"Requests, viz. That serious Godliness might be Counte-
nanced; a Learned and Pious Minister in each Parish, King, about
"encouraged; that a Personal Publick owning the Baptistical Church Go-
"Covenant might precede an admission to the Lord's Table; vernon.
"and that the Lord's Day might be strictly sanctified:
"they offer to allow of the True Ancient Primitive Pre-
sidency in the Church with a due Mixture of Presby-
ters, in order to the avoiding the Corruptions, Par-
tiality, Tyranny and other Evils, which are incident
to the Adminstration of a single Person. The Things
"which they principally blam'd in the English Frame,
"were the great Extent of the Bishops Diocess, their de-
"puting Commissaries, Chancellors, and Officials to A& in
"their stead; their assuming the sole Power of Ordination
"and Jurisdiction; and acting so arbitrarily in Visita-
tion Articles; bringing in New Ceremonies, and
"suspending Ministers at Pleasure: And for reform-
ing these Evils they proposed, that Bishop-Uphers Re-
duction of Episcopacy unto the Form of Synodical Go-
"vernment received in the Ancient Church, should be
"the Ground-Work of an Accommodation; and that
"Suffragans should be chosen by the respective Sy-
"nods; the Associations be of a moderate Extent, the
"Ministers be under no Oaths, or Promises of Obe-
dience to their Bishops, as being Responsible for
"any Transgression of the Law; and that the Bishops
"Govern not by Will and Pleasure, but according
to Rules, Canons and Constitutions that should be
"Ratify'd and Establish'd by Act of Parliament."
As to the Liturgy, they own'd the Lawfulness of a prescribed Form of Publick Worship; but defir'd, that some Learned and Pious, and Moderate Divines of both sorts, might be employ'd either to Compile a New Liturgy, or to Reform the Old, adding some other Varying Forms in Scripture Phrase, to be us'd at the Ministers Choice.—As to the Ceremonies they Humbly Represented, that the Worship of God was perfect without them; that God hath Declar'd himself in Matters of Worship a Jealous God; that the Reform'd Churches Abroad, most of them rejected the Ceremonies that were retain'd here; that here in England, they had ever since the Reformation been Matter of Contention and Dispute; that they had occasion'd the slenc-
ing of many Pious and Useful Ministers; and given rise to many Separations from the Church: That they were at best but indifferent, and in their own Nature Mutable; and therefore they begg'd, that Kneeling at the Sacrament might not be imposed, and that the Surplice, and the Cross in Baptism, and the Bowing at the Name of Jesus rather than Christ or Emanuel might be abolish'd; and that Care might be taken to prevent future Innovations contrary to Law; that so the Publick Worship might be free, not only from Blame but Suspicion.

Quickly after the King's Return, many Hundreds of worthy Ministers were displac'd, and cast out of their Charges, because they were in Sequestrations where others had been cast out by the Parliament. The Ministers waiting upon his Majesty with their Proposals, signifi'd their full Satisfaction that all such should be Cast out, as were in any Benefice belonging formerly to one that was not grossly In-sufficient or Debauch'd; but hum-bly Begg'd, that all who had suc-
cceeded scandalous Persons, might hold their Places. They further desir'd, that the Broad-Seal might be revok'd which had been granted
to several, for those Livings that had been formerly An. 1660.
requestred, where the Old Incumbrants were since Dead; by which Grants many worthy Possessors were ejected, tho' there were none before that could pretend any Right: And that his Majesty would be pleas'd to Publish his Pleasure that no Oath or Subscriptions, nor no Renunciation of Orders might be requis'd of any, till it was seen what was the Issue of the desired Agreement. The King treated them very Respectfully, and renew'd his Professions of his earnest desires of an Accommodation of the Differences, told them he was well pleas'd that they were for a Liturgy, and yielded to the Essence of Episcopacy, and promis'd them that the Places where the Old Incumbrants were Dead, should according to their Desire, be confirm'd to the Possessors.

Whereas it had been promis'd them by his Majesty, that they should meet with some Divines of the other side, and see their Proposals, it much disappointed them to find none of them appear. But, they were fearful of giving Disgust, by Expostulating or Complaining. After some time of waiting for the Condescensions and Compliances of the Episcopal Divines in Order to Peace, they at length receiv'd a biting Answer: by way of Reflection on the Proposals they had made to his Majesty. In this their Answer, they Declare as to their Preliminary Requests, "That they don't perceive any farther Security can be given, than is provided by the Laws of the Realm already establish'd. As for private Religious Liberty that they are free to it, so a Gap be not open'd to Sectarys for private Conventicles, for the Consequences of which none can be responsible to the State: That they are for a Godly Minifter in each Parish, but know not what is meant by his residing in his Cure, nor how far that Word may be extended, nor what farther Provision can be made for

* These Gentlemen it seems were of Arch-Bishop Whitgift's Mind, who in a Letter to Queen Elizabeth, tells her the Church must fall, if the Bill against Pluralities (then brought into the House of Commons) should take Place. See Fullers Church History, Book 9. Pag. 191.
An. 1660. "for it. As for Confirmation, and the keeping Scandalous Persons from Communion, they tho't the Church had sufficiently provided: And as for the Observation of the Lord's Day, they declare the Laws of the Land were stricter than the Laws of any Foreign Reformed Church whatsoever. As to Church Government, they declare for the former Hierarchy without any Alteration; and invidiously infinite. That their Reflections on the Consequences of a single Person's Administration in the Church was as applicable to the Civil State. The Extent of Dioceses, they declare suitable eno' to the Bishop's Office: And the Administration of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction by Chancellours, &c. Regular in the main. Bp. Usher's Reduction, they reject as Inconsistent with Two other of his Discourses, and as being at best but a Heap of private Conceptions. The Liturgy they applaud as unexceptionable, and think it can't be said to be too Rigorously impos'd, when Ministers are not deny'd the Exercise of their Gifts in Praying before and after Sermon. Which sort of Praying, they declare however, is but the continuance of a Custom of no great Authority, and grown into Common Use by Sufferance only, without any other Foundation in the Laws and Canons. The revising the Liturgy nevertheless they yield to, if His Majesty thinks fit. As for the Ceremonies, they could not part with one; not being able to think that the Satisfaction of some private Persons, was to be laid in the Ballance against the Publick Peace, and Uniformity of the Church. Nay, were any Abatements made, they are satisfy'd, unquiet Spirits would but be thereby encourag'd to make farther Demands.

Bishop Usher's Model of Government being the Scheme which the Presbyterian Ministers now presented to the King, I shall here annex a Copy of it, that every one may know what it was particularly that the Bishops refus'd.
The Reduction of Episcopacy unto the Form of Synodical Government received in the Ancient Church, propos'd in the Year 1641, as an Expedient for the Prevention of those Troubles which afterwards did arise, about the Matter of Church Government.

Episcopal and Presbyterian Government conjoin'd.

By the Order of the Church of England, all Presbyters are charg'd to (a) Minister the Doctrine and Sacraments and the Discipline of Christ as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Realm hath receiv'd during the same. And that we might the better understand Priests, what the Lord had commanded therein, the Exhortation of St. Paul to the Elders (b) of the Church of Ephesus, is appointed to be read unto them at the time of their Ordination: Take heed unto yourselves, and to all the Flock among whom the Holy Ghost hath made you Overseers to * rule the Congregation of God, which he hath purchased with his Blood.

Of the many Elders, who in common thus Rul'd the Church of Ephesus, there was one President whom our Saviour in his Epistle to the Church, in a peculiar manner, filleth the (c) Angel of the Church of Ephesus. And Ignatius, in another Epistle written about 2. i. twelve Years after to the same Church, calleth the Bishop thereof. But which Bishop and the Presbytery of that Church, what an Harmonious Content there was in the ordering the Church Government, the same Ignatius doth fully there declare. By the Presbytery (with St. Paul (d) ) understanding the Company (d) 1 Tim. of the rest of the Presbytery or Elders, who then had a 4. 14. Hand, not only in the Delivery of the Doctrine and Sacraments, but also in the Administration of the Discipline of Christ. For farther Proof whereof, we have that known Testimony of Tertullian in his general

* τοιμασίν, so taken Mat. 2. 6. and Rev. 12. 5. and 19. 15.
The LIFE of Chap. VIII.

(e) Ibidem rational Apology for Christians. In (e) the Church are us'd Exhortations, Christifements, and Divine Censures; for Judgment is given with great Advice, as among those who are certain they are in the Sight of God, and it is the Chiefest foretelling of the Judgment which is to come, if any Man hath so offended that he be banish'd from the Communion of Prayer, and of the Assembly, and of all Holy Fellowship.

(f) Nee from whose Hands they us'd to receive the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

The Presidents that bear Rule therein, are certain approved Elders who have obtain'd this Honour, not by Reward, but by good Report. Who were no other (as he himself elsewhere intimateth) than those

(g) Dandi place Summus (g) Sacerdos for distinction fake) the rest of the Dispenfers of the Word and Sacraments were joynd in the common Government of the Church. And therefore, in Matters of Ecclesiastical Judicature, Cornelius Bifhop of Rome us'd the receiv'd Form of (b) gathering together the Presbytery.

Of what Persons that did confift, Cyprian sufficiently declareth, when he with'd him to read his Letters to (f) the flourishing Clergy that there did reside, or us'd his Rule with him.

Chier, le-
corn Presidents, Cyprian. Ep. 55. ad Cornel.
The Presence of the Clergy being thought to be requisite in Matters of Episcopal Audience, that in the 4th Council of Carthage it was concluded (k), that the Bishop might hear no Man's Cause without the Presence of the Clergy, which we find also to be inferred in the Canons of Egbert (l), who was Arch-bishop of York in the Saxon Times, and afterwards into the Body of the (m) Canon Law itself.

True it is, that in our Church this kind of Presbyterian Government hath been long diffus'd,—yet seeing it still professeth that every Pastor hath a Right to Rule the Church (from whence the name of Rector also was given at first to him) and to administer the Discipline of Christ, as well as to dispense the Doctrine and Sacraments, and the Restraint of the Exercise of that Right proceedeth only from the Custom now receiv'd in this Realm: No Man can doubt, but by another Law of the Land, this Hindrance may be well remov'd. And how easily this Ancient Form of Government by the united Suffrages of the Clergy might be reviv'd again, and with what little show of Alteration the Synodical Conventions of the Pastors of every Parish might be accorded with the Presidency of the Bishops of each Diocese and Province, the Indifferent Reader may quickly perceive by the perusal of the ensuing Propositions.

I.

In every Parish the Rector, or the Incumbent Pastor, the Paroch together with the Church-Warden and Sides-men, may chial Go
every Week take notice of such as live Scandalously in that Congregation; who are to receive such several Ammonitions and Reproofs, as the Quality of their Offence shall deserve; and if by this means they cannot be reclaim'd, they may be presented unto the next Monthly Synod, and in the mean time be debar'd by the Pastor from access unto the Lord's Table.
Whereas by a Statute in the 26, of Hen. 8. (reviv'd in the 1st of Q. Eliz.) Suffragans are appointed to be erected in Twenty six several Places of this Kingdom, the number of them might very well be conform'd unto the number of the several Rural Deanries, into which every Diocess is subdivided; which being done, the Suffragan (supplying the place of those who in the Ancient Church were call'd chorepiscopi) might every Month assemble a Synod of all the Rectors, or Incumbent Pastors, within the Precinct, and according to the major part of their Voices conclude all Matters that should be bro't into Debate before them. To this Synod the Rector and Church-Wardens might present such Impenitent Persons, as by Admonition and Suspension from the Sacrament would not be reform'd; who, if they would still remain Contumacious and Incorrigible, the Sentence of Excommunication might be decreed against them by the Synod, and accordingly be Executed in the Parish where they liv'd. Hitherto also all things that concern'd the Parochial Ministers might be referr'd, whether they did touch their Doctrine or their Conversation: As also the Censure of all New Opinions, Heresies and Schisms, which did arise within that Circuit, with Liberty of Appeal if need so require unto the Diocesan Synod.

The Diocesan Synod might be held once or twice in the Year, as it should be tho' most convenient; there-in all the Suffragans, and the rest of the Rectors or Incumbent Pastors, or a certain Select Number out of every Deanry within that Diocese might meet; with whole consent, or the major part of them, all things might be concluded by the Bishop or * Superintendant, (call him which you will) or in his Absence by one of the Suffragans, whom he should depute in his stead to be Moderator of

* 'Emendavit, i.e. Superintendantes, unde & nomen Episcopi tractum est. Hieron. Epist. 85. ad Evagrium.
of that Assembly. Here all Matters of greater Moment might be taken into Consideration, and the Orders of the Monthly Synods revis’d, and (if need be) reform’d. And if here also any Matter of Difficulty could not receive a full Determination, it might be refer’d to the next Provincial or National Synod.

IV.

The Provincial Synod might consist of all the Bishops and Suffragans, and such of the Clergy as should be elected out of every Diocess within the Province. The Primate of either Province, might be the Moderator of this Meeting, (or in his room some one of the Bishops appointed by him) and all Matters be order’d therein by common Consent, as in the former Assemblies. This Synod might be held every third Year, and if the Parliament do then sit, both the Primates and Provincial Synods of the Land might join together, and make up a National Council; wherein all Appeals from Inferior Synods might be receiv’d, all their Acts examined, and all Ecclesiastical Constitutions which concern the State of the Church of the whole Nation establisht’d.

Shortly after, instead of the Diocessans Concessions, the Ministers were told, that the King would put all that he tho’t meet to grant them into the Form of a Declaration, and they should see it before it was Publish’d, and have Liberty to give Notice of what they dislik’d, as not Consistent with the desir’d Concord: And a Copy of the said Declaration was accordingly sent them by the Lord Chancellor. Having perus’d it, they drew up a Petition to the King, and join’d with it some Remarks on the Declaration: But being deliver’d to the Lord Chancellor, he drop’d it, and never call’d them to Present it to the King; but desired the Particulars of what Alterations they would insist on. They deliver’d him a Breviate of the Particulars as he desir’d, which he took time to Consider of. And after all, a Day was appointed for his Majesty to Peruse the Declaration as the Lord Chancellor had drawn it up, and to allow what he lik’d, and alter the rest, upon the hearing of both sides. At the time appointed, the King came to the Lord Chancellor’s, with the Dukes of...
The L I F E of Chap. VIII.

At 1560. Albemarle and Ormond; the E. of Manchester, the E. of Anglesea, and Lord Hollis, &c. and Dr. Selden Bishop of London, Dr. Morley Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Hinchman Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Cusins Bishop of Durham, Dr. Gaudent Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Hacket, Dr. Barwick, and Dr. Gunning, &c. on one side: On the other Part stood Dr. Reynolds, Mr. Calamy, Mr. Aske, Dr. Wallis, Dr. Manton, Dr. Spurstow, Mr. Baxter, and some others. The Business of the Day was not to Dispute, but as the Lord Chancellor read over the Declaration, each Party was to speak to what they disliked, and the King to Determine how it should be as he liked himself. There were various altercations about Prebacy and Coordination, and the Particulars of the Declaration; and when the whole was Perus'd, the Lord Chancellor drew out another Paper, intimating that the King had also been Petition'd by the Independents and Anabaptists for Liberty, and therefore he Read an Additional Part of the Declaration, to this purpose, that others also be permitted to Meet for Religious Worship, so be it, they do it not to the disturbance of the Peace; and that no Justice of Peace or Officer disturb them. This being design'd to secure Liberty to the Papists, there was a general silence upon the Reading it. The Bishops thought it a nice Point, and therefore said nothing: The Presbyterians were afraid to speak against it, least all the Sects and Parties should look upon them as the Causers of their Sufferings; and they should be represented as grossly Partial, in desiring Liberty themselves, while they would have no others have it with them. At length, Mr. Baxter fearing their silence might be misinterpreted, Spoke to this purpose. That Dr. Gunning a little before speaking against Sects, had nam'd the Papists and Socinians: That for their Parts, they did not desire Favour to themselves alone; and rigorous Severity against none: But as they Humbly thank'd his Majesty for his declar'd Indulgence to themselves, so they distinguish'd the tolerable Parties from the intolerable: For the former, they humbly craw'd just Lenity and Favour: But for the latter, such as the two forts mentioned, for their Parts, they could not make their Toleration their Request. To which his Majesty said, that there were Laws sufficient against the Papists: And Mr. Baxter reply'd, that they understood the Question to be, whether those Laws should be executed or not; upon which the Matter
was drop'd. But before the breaking up of the Meet-
ing, the King, having Determin'd what he would have
stand in the Declaration as to the Sense of it, nam'd four
Divines to Determine of any Words in the Alterations,
if there were any Difference; viz. Bp. Morley, Bp. Hinch-
man, Dr. Reigneds and Mr. Calamy: And if they disa-
greed, the Earl of Anglesea, and the Lord Hollis were to
decide them. And at length it came out so amended,
with such a Pafforal perfwasive Power of Governing
left to the Ministers with the Rural Deans, as that it
was fitt'd to be an Instrument of Concord and Peace,
if fettled by a Law; and so the Division might have been
heal'd, upon the Alteration of the Liturgy, as the De-
claration promis'd. Several of the Ministers were offer'd
Preferments: Mr. Calamy had the Bishop of Coventry
and Litchfield offer'd him, Dr. Reigneds the Bishoprick
of Norwich, and Mr. Baxter that of Hereford. Dr. Min-
ton was offer'd the Deanery of Rochester, Dr. Bates the
Deanry of Coventry and Litchfield, and Mr. Edward Bowles
the Deanry of York; but all refus'd, on the Account
of the uncertainty of the Continuance of the Terms in
the Declaration, except Dr. Reigneds, who declar'd
when he accepted the Bishoprick of Norwich, that he did
it upon the Terms laid down in the Declaration, and
not as Epifcopacy stood before in England; and that he
would no longer hold or exercife it, than he could do
it on those Terms.

In the Declaration which was dated October 25, 1660.
The King thus Expreffes himfelf, "When we were in
Holland, we were attended by many Grave and Learn-
ed Miniflers from hence, who were look'd upon as the
moft Able and Principal Affertors of Presbyterian Opin-
ions, with whom we had as much Conference, as the
multitude of Affairs which were then upon us, would
permit us to have: And to our great Satisfaction and
Comfort, found them Perfons full of Affection to us, of
Zeal for the Peace of the Church and State, and neither
Enemies (as they have been given out to be) of Epifcopa-
cy or Liturgy; but modestly to defire such Alterations in
either, as without making Foundations, might beft allay
the present Diftempers, which the indisposition of times,
and the tendernefs of some Mens Confiences had con-
tracted. For the better doing whereof, we intended upon
our first arrival in these Kingdoms to call a Synod of Di-

And in the mean Time publish'd in our Declaration from Breda a Liberty to tender Consciences. We need not profess the high Esteem and Affection we have for the Church of England, as it is establish'd by Law. Nor do we think that Reverence in the least Degree diminish'd by our Condescensions, not Peremptorily to insist upon some Particulars of Ceremony, which however introduc'd by the Piety, Devotion, and Order of former Times, may not be so agreeable to the present; but may even lessen that Piety and Devotion for the Improvement whereof they might be first introduc'd, and consequently may well be dispens'd with. And we have not the least doubt, but the present Bishops will think the present Concessions now made by us, to allay the present Distempers, very just and reasonable, and will very cheerfully Conform themselves thereunto. Of these Concessions, this was the Substance: 'The King declar'd his Resolution to promote the Power of Godliness, to encourage the Exercises of Religion both in Publick and in Private, to take Care that the Lord's Day should be applied to Holy Exercises, without unnecessary Divertisements; and that insufficient, negligent, and scandalous Ministers, should not be permitted in the Church. That no Bishops should ordain, or Exercise any Part of Jurisdiction, which appertains to the Censures of the Church, without the Advice and Assistance of the Presbyters, and neither do, nor impose any Thing, but what was according to the known Laws of the Land; that Chancellors, Commissaries, and Officials should be excluded from Acts of Jurisdiction, the Power of the Pastors in their several Congregations restor'd, and a Liberty granted to all the Ministers to assemble Monthly, for the Exercise of the Pastoral Persuasive Power, to the promoting of Knowledge and Godliness in their Flocks. That the Ministers should be freed from the Subscription requir'd by the Canon, and the Oath of Canonical Obedience, and receive Ordination, Institution and Induction, and exercise their Function, and enjoy the Profits of their Livings, without being oblig'd to it: And that the Use of the Ceremonies should be dispens'd with, where they were scrupul'd.' These Concessions were so highly pleasing, that an Address of Thanks was drawn up, and sign'd
by many of the Ministers in and about London; which An. 1660.
Address was Graciously receiv'd.
But after all, this Declaration had no Effect, save only a Years suspension of the Law that afterwards took Place. At a Distance in the Country some Men were so violent, that they indicted Ministers at the Assizes and Sessions, notwithstanding the Declaration, taking it for no Suspension of the Law. But upon Application to the King and the Lord Chancellor on their Behalf, they were generally deliver'd. But as to the Matter of Church Government, none of the Concessions in the Declaration, were put in Execution.

However it being promis'd in the Declaration, That The Conferences of this Kind, may be seen in the Conformist's Fourth Plea for the Nonconformists.

* Many Particular Instances

the Liturgy should be review'd and reform'd, and New vers at the Terms drawn up in Scripture Phrase, suited to the several Savoy.
Parts of Worship, that Men might use which of them they pleas'd, a Commission was at length granted to certain Persons nominated, to meet for that Purpose. The Commissioners on one Side, were the Arch-bishop of York, the Bishops of London, Durham, Rochester, Chichester, Sarum, Worcester, Lincoln, Peterborough, Chester, Carlisle, and Exeter; and on the other Side, Dr. Reynolds now Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Tuckny, Dr. Conant, Dr. Spurgeon, Dr. Wallis, Dr. Manton, Mr. Calamy, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Cafe, Mr. Clark, Mr. Newcomen: The Assistants on one Side were Dr. Earles, Dr. Heylin, Dr. Hacket, Dr. Barwick, Dr. Gunning, Dr. Piersen, Dr. Pierce, Dr. Sparrow, and Mr. Thorndike; and on the other Side, Dr. Horton, Dr. Jacob, Dr. Bates, Mr. Rawlinson, Mr. Cooper, Dr. Lightfoot, Dr. Collins, Mr. Woodbridge, and Dr. Drake.
The Savoy, and the Bishop of London's Lodgings there was appointed as the Place of Meeting. When they were met there, the Bishop of London told the Ministers, That they, and not the Bishops, had been Seekers of the Conference, being desirous of Alterations in the Liturgy: And that, therefore, there was nothing to be done 'till they had bro't in all that they had to say against it in Writing, and all the Additional Forms and Alterations which they desir'd. The Ministers moved for an Amicable Conference, according to the Commission, as thinking it more likely to contribute to Dispatch, and to the
the answering the Great End: Whereas, Writing would be a tedious endless Business, and prevent that Familiarity and Acquaintance with each others Minds, which might facilitate Concord. But the Bishop of London absolutely insinfted upon it, That nothing should be done till all Exceptions, Alterations and Additions, were bro't in at once. And after some Debate, it was agreed, That they should bring all their Exceptions at one Time, and all their Additions at another Time. Exceptions were accordingly drawn up by Dr. Reignolds, Dr. Wallis, Mr. Calamy, Mr. Newcomen, Dr. Bates, Mr. Clerk, Dr. Jacobib &c. and in some Time offer'd to the Bishops.

In this Paper they propos'd, ' That the Prayers and Materials of the Liturgy might have nothing in them doubtful, or question'd amongst Pious, Learn'd, and Orthodox Persons. [* That as the Reformers at first so compos'd the Liturgy, as might be most likely to win upon the Papifts, end draw them into their Church Communion by varying as little as well they could from the Romish Forms before in use; so it might, according to the same Rule of Prudence, be then so compos'd, as to gain upon the Judgments and Affection of all those, who in the Substantials of the Protestant Religion are of the same Persuasion.] That the Repetitions and Responsals of Clerk and People might be omitted. That the Petitions of the Litany might be cast into One Solemn Prayer, to be offer'd up by the Minifter, and not so as that the Precatory Part should be uttered only by the People. That there be nothing in the Liturgy countenancing the Observation of Lent as a Religious Fett. That the Religious Observation of Saints Days and Vigils be omitted. That the Liturgy be not so compos'd, as totally to exclude the Gift of Prayer in any Part of Publick Worship. That the New Translation of the Scriptures be us'd instead of the old Version, which in many Places is justly exceptionable. That

* It is not unworthy Observation, that this Material Proposition is wholly omitted by our late Historian, in the Third Volume of the Complete History of England, in Fol. pag. 235. tho' it as much deserv'd to be taken Notice of, as the others. I'll leave the Reader to guess at the Reason why that should be pass'd by, when what went before and follows, is particularly recited. This is more likely to have been a design'd than an accidental Thing.
Apocryphal Lessons might be omitted. That the Minis-
ter be not requir'd to Rehearfe the Liturgy at the
Communion Table. That the Word Priest and Curate
throughout the Book be turn'd into that of Minister,
and Sunday into Lord's Day. That Obsolete Words
be chang'd into Words generally receiv'd, and better
understood. That no Portions of the Old Testament
or of the Book of the Acts, be stil'd or read as Epi-
ftles. That the Phrase which supposes all in Commu-
nion to be Regenerated (while due Care is not taken
about the Exercise of Discipline) might be Reform-
ed; And that the Petitions in the Prayers might have
a more orderly Connexion, and the Forms be of a
more competent length, which would be more to Edi-
sication, and tend to gain the Reverence of the
People. That the Liturgy might be so contriv'd, as
to comprehend the Sum of all fuch Sins as are ordi-
arily to be confess'd in Prayer by the Church, and
of such Petitions and Thanksgivings as are ordinarily
to be put up to God; and the Catechism annex'd,
might summarily comprehend all fuch Doctrines as
are necessary to be believe'd, and these explicitely set
down. That Ceremonies not necessary in them-
selves, and that had for above an Hundred Years,
caus'd sad Divisions and been the Fountain of mani-
fold Evils, might not be impos'd by the Liturgy, but
left at Liberty. After which General Proposals, a
great many particular Exceptions were added as to the
everal Parts of the Liturgy, and Passages in it; of
which thefe that follow are the Chief. — As to the
Morning and Evening Prayer, they excepted against
that Part of the Rubrick, which speaking of Orna-
ments to be us'd in the Church, left room to bring back
the Cope, Albe, and other Vestments: Against the
leaving out the Doxology at the End of the Lord's
Prayer, the frequent Repetition of Glory be to the Fa-
ther, &c. the singing of the Lessons, Epiftles, and Go-
spels; and against the using of the Benedicite, rather
than a Psalm or Scripture Hymn. — In the Litany they
excepted against the Expression deadly Sin, and mov'd it
might be chang'd into heinous or grievous: Against the
Expression sudden Death, which they mov'd to
be chang'd into dying suddenly and unpreparedly: And
against praying for all that travail by Land and
Water,
The Life of Chap. VIII.

An. 1660. Water, &c. so universally, which they desir'd to have put indefinitely, those that Travel, &c. In the Collect for Christmas-Day, they excepted against the Word this Day, us'd two or three Days successively; and they excepted against several Expressions in divers other Collects for Festival Times. In the Order for the Administration of the Lord's Supper, they excepted against the Time assign'd for giving Notice to the Minister, as too short, when confin'd to over Night or in the Morning, as to Persons who design'd to Communicate. They excepted against the Rubrick about the Ministers keeping unqualified Persons from the Lord's Table, as not sufficiently clear and strong: As to the rehearsing the Ten Commandments there, they excepted against leaving out the Preface to them; against the Way of reading the Fourth Commandment; against Kneeling at the reading of this, more than other Parts of Scripture; and against the short intermix'd Prayers of the People, when the Minister's concluding with one suitable Prayer would be much better. As to the Exhortations, they excepted against some of them, as unseasonable to be read at the Communion. And whereas 'tis said, 'tis requisite that no Man should come but with a full trust, they excepted against it, as tending to discourage Persons under Trouble of Mind. They excepted against the Prayer at the Consecration, as not sufficiently explicite and distinct, the breaking the Bread not being so much as mention'd; and against requiring the Minister to deliver the Bread and Wine into every particular Communicant's Hand with distinct Words to each; and against the obliging all to Kneel; and every Parishioner to receive three Times in the Year. As to Baptism; they objected against being oblig'd to Baptize the Children of all Comers; against the shortness of the Warning mention'd when a Child was to be baptiz'd; against covenanting Sureties, to the overlooking of Parents in whose Right the Child is baptiz'd; against confining Baptism to the Font; against that Expression in the first Prayer, of sanctifying Jordan and all Waters, by Christ's Baptism: Against the promising and answering of Sureties in the Name of the Infant; against the Expression in the second Prayer of receiving Remission.
Remission of Sins by Spiritual Regeneration; against An. 1660.

that Expression in the Prayer after Baptism, which insinuates as if every Child that is baptiz'd, was regenerated by God's Holy Spirit; and against the Crofs. In the Catechism, they excepted against the mentioning God-fathers and God-mothers as giving the Name; against the intimation of Regeneration as universally attending Baptism; against rehearsing the Commandments any otherwise than according to the New Translotion; against the mentioning two Sacraments only as generally necessary to Salvation, when there are Two only: Against seeming to found Baptism upon Actual Faith and Repentance, and that especially as perform'd by the Promife of the Sureties; and against the omitting a particular Explication of Faith, Repentance, the two Covenants, Justification, Sanctification, Adoption, and Regeneration. Against the Rubrick afferting the certain undoubted Salvation of baptiz'd Infants, without Exception. Against the flight Use of Confirmation. Against the Supposition in the Prayer, that all that come to be Confirm'd, have the Spirit of Christ, and the Forgivenes of all their Sins. Against the founding Confirmation upon Apostolical Practice, in the Prayer after Impofition of Hands: and against making the Receipt of Confirmation absolutely necessary to the Holy Communion. In Matrimony, they excepted against the necessary Use of the Ring; against that Expression, with my Body I thee worship, &c. In the Order for the Visitation of the Sick, they excepted against the Form for Abfolution, as not sufficiently Declarative and Conditional; and against injoining the Minister to give the Sacrament to every sick Person that desires it. In the Office of Burial, they excepted against the Ministers being oblig'd to meet the Corps; against the common Use of that Expression of God's taking to himself the Souls of all that are offer'd to Burial, which is not true of Persons living and dying in open and notorious Sins. Against giving God hearty Thanks for delivering all that are offer'd to Burial, out of the Miseries of this sinful World, &c. which may harden the Wicked, and is inconsistent with the largest Rational Charity: And against hoping that those rest in God, who have not by
The drawing up of the Additions or New Forms was undertaken by Mr. Baxter alone, who still'd it, The Reformed Liturgy, which when read by the Ministers was generally approv'd of. And that the World may judge what sort of Forms they were, which the Ministers desir'd to have Liberty to use instead of the Forms that were in Use before, or instead of some of them where they scrupled any Part of the Service-Book, this Reformed Liturgy is here added at the Close of this Volume at large, as it was then drawn up. *

During

in Folio, p. 235: here passes this Censure. When the drawing up the Additions or New Supplements to be made to the Liturgy, was by his Brethren committed to him alone; he drew up an absolute Form of his own, and stil'd it the Reformed Liturgy; as if he had the Modesty to think that the Old Liturgy compiled by a Number of very Learned Confessors and Martyrs, must now give Place to a New Form, composed by a single Man, and he by Education much inferior to many of his Brethren. But had this Gentleman been so just, as to have read the Reasons which Mr. Baxter gave, for his doing that which he represents as so assuming, he'd have seen little Occasion for his Reflection. For the Design of this Liturgy was not to justify the Old one, where Persons were satisfied with it, but to relieve such as durst not use the Old one as it was, by helping them to Forms taken out of the Word of God. Or suppose we, that the Old Liturgy had in the Opinion of many fallen short of this New one: others are at a Loss to discover why this should appear so preposterous, unless it be unaccountable for Persons to prefer a Liturgy entirely Scriptural, to one that is made up of Human Phrases, and some of them justly enough exceptionable. It must be own'd that the Old Liturgy was fram'd by Sunday Confessors and Martyrs, and upon that Account it deserves respect: And it was a great Step for them to caft so many Corruptions out of the Publick Service as they did, at that Time, when this Liturgy was drawn out of the several Forms that were in Use in this Kingdom before. But it was but a Pursuit of their Design, to render the Publick Service yet more Scriptural: And had they risen from the Dead, there's good Reason to believe that they would generally have approved of it, and been so far from looking upon it as a detrailling from them, that they would have applauded it as a good Superstructure upon their Foundations. Suppose then be that drew up this Reformed Liturgy was by Education much inferior to many of his Brethren, it neither follows from whence, that he must really be so far inferior to them in useful Knowledge and valuable Abilities, as this Author would seem to intimate; nor can it justly be there argued that his Performance was contemptible, nor that there was any want of Modesty neither, when his Brethren put him upon the Undertaking. And besides, they giving their Approbation when they perceived it, and joying in the presenting it, made it in Effect their own, as suf-

efficiently
During this Interval, the Convocation was chosen, An. 1661, which was Politickly defend'd 'till now. Had it been call'd when the King came in, the Inferiour Clergy would have been against the Diocesan. But afterwards many Hundreds were turn'd out, that the old sequestred Ministers, how meanly soever qualify'd, might come in. And the Opinion of Reordination being set on foot, all those Ministers, who for Twenty Years together, while Bishops were laid aside, had been ordain'd without Diocesans, were in many Countries denied any Voices in the Election of Clerks for the Convocation. By which Means, and a great many Ministers Scruples, who tho't it unlawful to have any Thing to do in choosing such a kind of Assembly, the Diocesan Party wholly carry'd it in the Choice. The Election was in London, May 2. 1661. Mr. Calamy and Mr. Baxter were chosen by a Majority of three Voices. But the Bishop of London, having the Power of choosing two out of four, or four out of six, that are chosen by the Ministers in a certain Circuit, was so kind as to excuse them by pitching on others: And so the City of London had no Clerk in the Convocation. May the 4th, the Paper of Exceptions was given in at a Meeting with the Bishops, May the 7th, there was a Meeting at Sion-Colledge of the Ministers of London.

* The Author of the Conformists Plea for the Nonconformists, says, great Pains and Care were used to frame this Convocation to the Mind of the High Prelatical Party; keeping some out, and getting others in, by very undue Proceedings. Part 1. Pag. 37.

ſciently appears from the Preface prefix'd: And some of them (it is well known) had Academical Education, and great Applause in the World too, and yet tho't not Mr. Baxter at all their Inferior. Nay some Persons that were not very likely to be prejudic'd in Mr. Baxter's Favour, have tho't this Performance of his, to be the best of the kind that they ever saw.

† Dr. Allen of Huntingdonshire, Clerk in this Convocation, earnestly laboured with Dr. Sheldon then Bishop of London, (afterwards Arch-Bishop) that they might so Reform the Liturgy, as that no sober Man might make Exception: But was wish'd to forbear; for that what should be, was concluded on, or resolv'd. — See Conformists Plea for the Nonconformists, Part 1. pag. 31. So very Nice and Exact were the high Party, that they would not yield so much as to forbear the Lessons of the Apocrypha: Infomuch, that after a long tug at the Convocation-House about that Matter, a good Dollor came out at last with great Joy, that they had carried it for Bell and the Dragon.
An. 1661. London, for the Choice of a President and Assistants for the next Year. Some of the Presbyterians upon a pretinth Scruple abventing themselves, the Diocefan Party carried it, and got the Possession and Rule of the Colledge. May the 8th, the New Parliament and Convocation sat down, being constituted of Men fitted and devoted to the Diocefan Interest. May the 21th, by Order of Parliament, the National Vow and Covenant was burnt in the Street, by the Hands of the Common Hangman.  

* Some time after an Act passed for Confirming and Restoring of Ministers; by which it was enacted, That every Ecclesiastical Person or Minister, being ordained by any Ecclesiastical Persons, before the 25th Day of December last preceding, being of the Age of 24 Years, and having not renounced his Ordination, who had been formerly since the Year of our Lord 1642, nominated to, or placed in, and in actual Possession, and taking the Profits of any Ecclesiastical Benefice, Rectory, Parsonage, Vicaridge, Church, Chapelle, Cure, or other Ecclesiastical Promotion with Cure of Souls, within this Realm of England, &c. which hath been made void either by Death, voluntary Resignation, or Surrender, or other Avoidance to the Patron, or any other Person pretending to have Title to accept of Resignations, since the said 1st Day of January, and before the said 25th of December last preceding, and was on the said 25th Day of December in Possession, and received the Profits thereof, being in the Gift, Donation, Presentation, Collation or Nomination of the King’s Majesty, or of his Royal Father, in Right of the Crown, or by Reason of Wardship or any other Title, or of any Archbishop, Bishop, Dean and Chapter, Prebendary, Arch-deacon, Body-Politic or Corporate; should be, and was thereby declared, adjudged, and enabled, to have been, be, continue, the real and lawful, Incumbent, Parson, Rector, Vicar, and Possessor of the said Ecclesiastical Benefices, Livings and Promotions respectively, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, as if he or they had been nominated, presented, collated, admitted, instituted and indeluted thereunto, or plac’d therein in due Form of Law, and had read and subscribed the Articles according to the Statute in that Case made and provided; and notwithstanding any other Matter or Thing by him or them done, or omitted to be done.  

Sometime after, the same Year an Act also past, for the well Governing and Regulating Corporations, in which among other Things it was enacted, That none should be in Office in any Corporation, that should not within a Year before his Election, have taken the Sacrament according to the Rites of the Church of England.

A Petition was by the Common Consent of the Ministers drawn up, to be presented to the Bishops at the same Time with the Reformed Liturgy; which were both presented accordingly. In this Petition they, with great Humility and Earnestness, begg’d their A-
bating their Impositions in Order to the Peace of the An. 1551 Church; and very pathetically urg'd many moving Arguments to induce them to a Compliance; and in the End they address themselves to them in these Words. 

Grant us but the Freedom which Christ and his Apo- 

files left unto the Churches: Use necessary Things as 

certain, and unnecessary Things as unnecessary; 

and charitably bear with the Infirmities of the Weak, 

and the Tolerable while they live peaceably, and then 

you will know when you have done, and for the In- 

tolerable, we beg not your Toleration, &c.

The Bishops after some Delay, sent them a Paper of Reasonings against their Exceptions, without any Abatements or Alterations at all, that are worth the naming. An Answer to which was also drawn up.

At last, the Commission being near upon expiring, and there being but ten Days left, the Ministers sent to the Bishops to desire some Personal Conference upon the Subject Matter of the Papers; which was yielded to: And at the Meeting the Answer to their last Paper was deliver'd them. And the Ministers earnestly press'd them to spend the little Time that was remaining, in such pacifying Conference as tended to the Ends mention'd in the King's Declaration and Commission: And told them, That such Disputes as they by their Treatment had engag'd them in, were not the Thing desir'd; or what most conduc'd to those Ends. There is some Reason to think, that the Generality of the Bishops and Doctors who were present at these Meetings, did not read the Reform'd Liturgy, or, The Reply of the Ministers to their Reasons against the Exceptions they had given in. For they were hastily put up, and carried away without particular Perusal, unless in private; which may be doubted of as to most of them, (except their particular Answerers) because that when in the last Disputation, Mr. Baxter drew out the short Preface to their Reply, (which was written by Mr. Calamy, to enumerate in the Beginning before their Eyes, many of the grossest Corruptions which they stiffly defended, and refus'd to reform) the Company seem'd ashamed and was silent, by which he perceived they had not read it. Nay, the Chief of them confess'd, when they bid him read that Preface, that they knew of no such Thing. So that it seems, before they knew what was in them, they
they resolv'd to reject the Papers of the Ministers, right or wrong, and to deliver them up to their Contradictors. When they came to Debates, the Ministers desir'd the Bishops to give their Animadversions on the Additions and Alterations of the Liturgy. And that they would declare what they allow'd or disallow'd in them, that they might have the Use of them, according to the Words in the King's Declaration and Commission. But they would not by any Importunity be prevail'd with to debate that Matter, or give their Opinions about those Papers. Being reject'd there, it was mov'd, That they would go over the Particulars except'd against, and declare how much they could abate, and what Alterations they could yield to. But they declar'd, They had nothing to say upon that Head, till a Necessity of an Alteration in the General was prov'd, which it had not as yet been: They would yield to all that was prov'd Necessary, but look'd upon none as Necessary. The Ministers urg'd them again and again with the Words of the King's Declaration and Commission. They told them the Ends express'd were, 'For the Removal of all Exceptions, and Occasions of Exceptions, and Differences from among our good Subjects; and for giving Satisfaction to tender Consciences, and the restoring and continuance of Peace and Unity in the Churches: And that the Means were, To make such reasonable and necessary Alterations and Amendments, as shall be agreed upon to be Needful and Expedient for the giving Satisfaction to tender Consciences, &c.' Which suppoles that some Alterations must be made. The Bishops insist'd on two Words, Necessary Alterations, and such as should be agreed on. The Ministers told them, The Word Necessary refer'd to the Ends express'd; the satisfying tender Consciences, &c. and was join'd with Expedient: And that it was strange, that when the King had so long and publickly determin'd of the End, and call'd them to Consult of the Means they should at last presume to Contradict him, and determine the End itself unnecessary, and consequently no Means necessary: And that therefore all their Meetings had been but trifling. And that when they were call'd to agree on such necessary Means, if they would take Advantage of the Word, to agree on nothing, that so all Endeavours might be frustrated for want of their Agree-
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ment, God and the World would judge between them, Ap. 1661, who it was that frustrated the King's Commission, and the Hopes of a divided Bleeding Church. They reply'd, they must prove Alterations necessary: The Ministers answered, they were necessary to Peace and Unity, which without them would not be attain'd. Which they would by no Means yield.

This was to draw on a Dispute, before the End of which, the Time of the Commission was like to expire; they told the Bishops, that that Method could not possibly tend to any Accommodation; and that to keep off from Personal Conference, till within a few Days of the Expiration of the Commission, and then to resolve to do nothing but wrangle out the Time in a Dispute, as if they were between Jeff and Earnest in the Schools, was too Visibly in the Sight of all the World, to defeat the King's Commission, and the Expectations of many Thousands, who long'd for Unity and Peace. But nothing else would be yielded to, and so a Dispute was agreed on, to argue the Necessity, or no Necessity of altering the Liturgy.

After this was agreed on, many Hours were spent in settling the Order of the Disputation. The Ministers offered to oppose one half of the Time, if they would do it the other half of the Time, that so the Disputation might be on equal Terms: They refused it; and an-

swer'd, that it belong'd to them only to Argue, who were the Accusers, and not at all to them who were on the Defence. The Ministers reply'd, that they were the Defenders against their Impositions: For thus was the Case; They commanded them to do such and such Things, or else they should be excommunicated, silence'd, imprison'd and undone: Against this they defended themselves, by calling upon them to shew their Author-

ity from God, for such Impositions. They call'd up-

on them therefore, to prove that God had authoriz'd them to any such Thing; and told them, That if they rather refuse'd they gave up their Cause*. At last, (after two wonder'd at, be-

cause in his warm Preface before his Sermons, which was written in 1657: (but five Years before this Conference) he thus sums up the Controversy, between the Imposers and the Refusers of Ceremonies. This, says he, is the plain Case in short, The Bishops require Obedience to the Laws Ecclesiastical: These Men refuse to give it, to began the Quarell at first; and upon the same

M 2

(after
Days Debate about the Matter) Dr. Piersfon alone undertook that he would dispute on their Side, when the Ministers had discharged the Opponents Province; which was accepted. Three of a Party were chosen on each Side to manage the Dispute. The Bishops chose, Dr. Piersfon, Dr. Gunning, and Dr. Sparrow; the Ministers chose, Dr. Bates, Dr. Jacob, and Mr. Baxter: And they met to dispute accordingly. But there were so many Speakers, and so many Interruptions, and so many little personal Branges, that it was to very little Purpose.

At length Bishop Cofin produces a Paper as from a Considerable Person, containing a Method to end the Controversie. The main Thing in this Paper, was, Sinful Impositions in the Church.

a Motion to put the Complainers upon Distinguishing between the Things they charg'd as sinful, and those which they oppos'd as inexpedient only. The three Disputants on the Ministers Side, were desir'd to draw up an Answer to it against the next Morning; and they did so, and deliver'd it, but it was in their own Names only. Eight Things they in this their Reply charg'd as flatly Sinful, and contrary to the Word of God, That no Minister be admitted to baptize without the prescribed Use of the transient Image of the Cross; That no Minister be permitted to Read or Pray, or Exercise the other Parts of his Office, that dare not wear a Surplice. That none be admitted to Communion in the Lord's Supper, that dare not receive it Kneeling; and that all Ministers be enjoined to deny it to such. That Ministers be forc'd to Pronounce all baptiz'd Infants Regenerate by the Holy Ghost, whether Children of Christians or not. That Ministers be forc'd to deliver the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ, unto the Unfit both in Health and Sickness, and that with Personal Application, putting it into their Hands; And that such are forc'd to receive it, tho' against their own Wills.
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Wills, in the Conscience of their Impenitency: That Ministers be forc'd to absolve the Unfit, and that in absolute Expressions: That they be forc'd to give Thanks for all whom they Bury, at Brethren whom God hath deliver'd and taken to himself: And that none may be a Preacher, that dare not subscribe, That there is nothing in the Common-Prayer Book, the Book of Ordination, and the Nine and Thirty Articles, that is contrary to the Word of God. And they undertook to prove as much.* After a great deal of wandering Discourse, they came at length to the Dispute, which was manag'd in Writing: The sole Argument handled was, The Sinfulness of enjoying Ministers to deny the Communion to all that dare not Kneel; and it was drawn out to a considerable Length.

very strange that these Men should undertake to mention Eight unlawful Things in the Liturgy, when they could not affirm any one of those Things to be in it fell unlawful, but argued altogether upon the unlawful Imposition of them, which they might as well have done by the same Argument in Eight Hundred of other indifferent and most innocent Matters; And he adds, it must be confess'd to be stranger still, that of the Eight sinful Things which they here enumerate, Two of them, the Fifth and the Sixth, are positively false in the Supposition of them: For by the Liturgy the Minister was not forc'd either to administer the Sacrament, or the Abolution to unfit Persons. Had this Gentleman consider'd that the unwarrantableness of keeping such Impositions in the Church was the Thing that Mr. B—— and his Brethren offered to prove, in opposition to those who were zealous for retaining them, and how little in this Case depends upon the simple unlawfulness of the Things imposed (abstraining from all Circumstances in a Metaphysical Sense) the strangeness of their Proceeding would have disappeared. For tho' the same Argument would have done in Eight Hundred indifferent Things (had there been so many so imposed,) yet it does not follow but that it would be good and valid in the Eight Things mentioned, in which they say they should be bound up by the Ecclesiastical Constitution, (if they really must have been so confirm'd,) while they could not discover their Compliance to be lawful. And tho' this Author declares that the Fifth and Sixth Things mention'd were positively false in the Supposition of them, yet he must allow it to appear strange to others, he should mention this with so much Assurance, when he himself cannot be insensible that there has all along been a Party in the Church, that have represent'd Ministers as under an Obligation to administer the Sacrament, and Abolution, to all that desire either, without Distinction, and that this Party has not waited Power to run down those, whose Apprehensions have herein been different from theirs.

* Our late Historian, in the Complete History of England, Par. 3. P. 235 says, it seems.
The most remarkable Things in this Dispute were these Two.

First, The warm Debate there was among them as to the Sense of that noted Text, *Rom. 14. 1, 2, 3. Him that is weak in the Faith receive you, but not to doubtful Disputations. For One believeth, that he may eat all Things: Another, who is Weak, eateth Herbs. Let not him that eateth, despise him that eateth not; And let not him which eateth not, judge him that eateth, for God hath receiv'd him*.

The Debate about this Text was thus occasion'd: The Presbyterian Disputants had argu'd against the enjoyning Ministers to deny the Communion to all that dare not receive it Kneeling as a sinful Imposition, in that it was an enjoyning them to deny the Communion to such as the Holy Ghost had required them to receive to it: He having required them to receive to it such as were weak in the Faith, who are charg'd with no greater Fault than erroneously refusing Things Lawful as unlawful. And for this they urg'd this Text. The Bishops Disputants replied, 'There was a Difference between Things so Lawful as that they may be done, and Things Lawful that are require'd by a Lawful Power, for both may be call'd such. The others still urg'd that Text; pleading, That tho' the Apostle spake there of Things Lawful, and not commanded, yet being himself a Church Governour he commanded them not; nay, requir'd even Church Governours, as well as others, to receive the Diffenters and forbear them, and not make such Things the Matter of their Cenfure or Contempt. They answer'd, That that Text was not to the Purpose, both because it speaks of Things Lawful and not Commanded, whereas the Debate was about Things Lawful and also Commanded; and, withal, because the receiving them there mention'd, is not to be understood of immediately receiving them to the Holy Communion. The Presbyterian Disputants answer'd, 'That tho' it was true the Text spake about Things Lawful and not Commanded, yet when they were debating the Lawfulness of a particular Command, viz.
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(viz. The enduring Ministers to deny the Communion to A.D. 1651.
such as durst not receive it Kneeling) it was very pro-
perly urg'd; because the Text forbids any such Com-
mands of Things Lawful, as are not consistent with
receiving and forbearing. And they added, That that
Text must necessarily take in receiving Persons to the
Holy Communion, because it requires the receiving
Men to that Church Communion in the general, and
without exception, of which the Communion in the Holy
Sacrament is a most eminent Part. Nay, they further
urged the Point closely thus. The Text speaks indeed of
Things Lawful, as such, abstracting from Command;
But of Things which materially were partly not Com-
manded, and partly Commanded. It was not Com-
manded to Eat or not Eat the Meats in Question, to
keep the Days or not keep them: In these they went
against no Law. But to be Weak in the Faith, and
erroneously to take Things Lawful to be Unlawful,
and Things Indifferent to be Necessary, and to offend
a Brother by the Use of Liberty on the other Side,
were against the Commands of God. But as for the
Things about which there was to be a Forbearance,
the Text intimates, that they ought not to be com-
manded by any under a Penalty that is not consistent
with that Forbearance; for that no Governours have any
Warrant to reject such as are only weak in the Faith:
they ought to receive them, and to farther their Re-
ception; and cannot do any Thing towards their Re-
jection upon the Account of any such Weakness with-
out flat Sin, without breaking the Laws of God,
who hath requir'd that such Persons, should not be
rejected on the Account of Things in themselves In-
different. For the Things spoken of by the Apostle,
were not only not Commanded, but forbidden to be
Commanded, any farther than may stand with the
Reception and Indulgence mentioned. And they bro't the Matter close to the Cafe before them thus. They of whom St. Paul speaks were to be receiv'd and
forborn, altho' they finn'd in their Weakness, in refu-
ting that as sinful which was not so. So tho' it should
be own'd that it were unwarrantable to refuse Kneel-
ing as flatly sinful, yet were the Scrupulous to be re-
ceiv'd and forborn. And that the rather, because they
that refuse Kneeling, at worst, break but the Com-
mand
mand of Man; whereas they of whom St. Paul speaks broke the Commands of God, and yet were to be forborn: And then, That the Text was to be understood of Church Communion, they prov'd from the Circumstances of the Words, from Parallel Texts, and from the Testimonies of the most celebrated Expositors, Hammond and Grotius.

Secondly, In the other Part of the Dispute, when the Episcopal Divines were the Opponents, they bro't an Argument of which this was the Major Proposition: That Command, which commandeth only an Act in itself lawful, is not Sinful. This Mr. Baxter denied. The Opponents back'd it with another Syllogism, of which this was the Major: That Command, which commandeth an Act in itself lawful, and no other Act or Circumstance unlawful, is not Sinful. This also Mr. Baxter denied; giving this double Reason: Both because that may be accidentally a Sin which is not so in it self, and may be unlawfully commanded, tho' that Accident be not in the Command: And also because it may be commanded under an unjust Penalty. The Opponents therefore urg'd farther thus: 'That Command which commandeth an Act in itself lawful, and no other Act whereby any unjust Penalty's enjoyn'd, nor any Circumstance whence directly, or per Accident, any Sin is Consequent, which the Commander ought to provide against it is not Sinful.' Mr. Baxter still persist'd in his Denial, and gave this Reason: Because the first Act commanded may be accidentally Unlawful, and be commanded by an unjust Penalty, tho' no other Act or Circumstance be such. The Opponents therefore once more advance'd this Proposition: 'That Command which commandeth an Act in itself lawful, and no other Act whereby any unjust Penalty's enjoyn'd, nor any Circumstance whence directly, or per Accident, any Sin is Consequent, which the Commander ought to provide against, hath in it all Things requisite to the Lawfulness of a Command, and particularly cannot be guilty of commanding an Act per Accident unlawful, nor of commanding an Act under an unjust Penalty.' Which Proposition also he denied for the foregoing Reasons: Intimating that such a Command hath not necessarily all Things in it requisite to the
the Lawfulness of a Command; because tho' no other Act An. 1661 be commanded whereby an unjust Penalty is enjoyn'd, yet still the first Act may be commanded, under an unjust Penalty: And tho' no other Act or Circumstance be commanded, that is a Sin per Accidens, yet the first itself commanded may be a Sin per Accidens. It may be sinful privatively, by omission of something necessary, some Mode or Circumstance. It may sinfully restrain, tho' it sinfully command not. It may be sinful in Modis; commanding that universally, or indefinitely, particularly, or singularly, that should be otherwise; tho' in the Circumstances (properly so call'd) of the Act, nothing were commanded that is sinful. It may thro' culpable Ignorance be apply'd to undue Subjects, who are not Circumstances. As if a People that have the Plague be commanded to keep Publick Assemblies for Worship, the Lawgiver being culpably ignorant that they had the Plague, &c. This repeated Denial put them so hard to it, that they could proceed no farther. And being stop'd in Arguing, they have since made it up in unhandsome Reflections. Bishop Morley particularly in Print affirmed, That this Assertion of Mr. Baxter's was not only False, but Destructive of all Authority, Humane and Divine, as not only denying all Power to the Church of making Canons Ecclesiastical for the better Ordering and Governing the Church, but also taking away all Legislative Power from the King and Parliament, and even from God himself. For that no Act can be so good of itself, but it may prove by accident a Sin: And if to Command such an Act may be a Sin, then every Command must be a Sin. And if to Command be a Sin, then God can command nothing, because he cannot Sin: And Kings, Parliaments and Churches ought not to command any Thing, because they ought not to Sin.

Upon this the whole Nation almost was fill'd with Tragical Exclamations against the abominable Assertion of one of the Disputants at the Savoy*. As if, because

* He that would see a distinct Account of this Matter, may read Mr. Baxter's Letter to his Beloved People of Kederminter, of the Causes of his being forbidden by the Bishop of Worcester to Preach within his Diocese; with the Bishop's Letter in Answer to it: and some short Animadversions upon the Bishop's Letter. Printed in 1652.
An. 1661. cause 'twas asserted that Things not evil of themselves,
may have Accidents so evil as may make it a Sin to him
that shall command them, it should therefore follow
that nothing may be commanded for fear of those evil
Accidents, in Cases where the Commander cannot be
chargeable with any Hand in them. Whereas 'tis a
Truth easily defensible; That whenever the Command-
ing or Forbidding of a Thing Indifferent is like to occasion
more hurt than good, and this may be foreseen, the Com-
manding or Forbidding it is a Sin*.

He wants Eye-sight that cannot discern that there
may be several Accidents, that may make the Imposition
even of a Lawful Thing Sinful. For to take on-
ly the Instance that was under the Consideration of
these Disputants: Suppose it ever so Lawful of it self
to Kneel in Receiving the Lord's Supper, if it be im-
pos'd by a Penalty that is incomparably beyond the Pro-
portion of the Offence, that Penalty is an Accident
of the Command, and maketh it by Accident Sinful in
the Commander.

And thus ended the Dispute at the Savoy, and all
Endeavours for Reconciliation upon the Warrant of
the King's Commission. But it may not be amiss to
add some Remarks upon the Temper and Carriage of
the Commissioners.

† Our late Historian (See Complete Hi-
story of England, Vol. 3. p. 236.) when he mentions the End of this Fruitless Conference, says, That
the Presbyterian Divines depended too much on the Encouragement they
had receiv'd from the King, and his Chief Ministers; and on the Assur-
ances given them by some of the leading Members of Parliament; in
which he is very likely to be in the Right: But when he adds, they were
mistaken in the Merits of their Cause, he triumphs before a Victory; un-
less he had made a suitabie Reply to their Petition for Peace, which was the
only Cause they espous'd or pleaded for.
Bishop Sheldon* of London, (afterwards Arch-Bishop of Canterbury) did not appear often, and engag'd not at all in the Disputation, and yet was well known to have a Principal Hand in disposing of all such Affairs. He died An. 1677.

Arch-Bishop Frewen of York was a peaceable Man, came not often to the Meeting among them, and spake only at the first opening of the Commifion, and then declar'd openly his unacquaintednes with what was design'd, and therefore refer'd himself to Bishop Sheldon, as fully instructed by the King. He died An. 1664.

Bishop Morley † of Worcester, afterwards of Winchester,

* Two Passages concerning him deserve a Remark. The first is related by Dr. Bates in his Funeral Sermon for Mr. Baxter; 'tis this: When the Lord Chamberlain Manchester told the King, while the Act of Uniformity was under debate, That he was afraid the Terms of it were so rigid that many of the Minifters would not comply with it; he reply'd, I am afraid they will. Nay, 'tis credibly reported he should say, Now we know their Minds, we'll make them all Knaves if they Conform. Whether his Temper was afterwards any Thing cooler, let others judge. It looks a little that Way, that when his Nephew, Sir Joseph Sheldon, who was Lord-Mayor of London in 1676, defired his Advice about his Conduct in the Year of his Mayoralty, he should make him no other Answer than this: Consider, Cousin, that as I am Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, so you are Lord-Mayor of London.

† The Spirit of this Prelate may be easily judg'd of by any one that will be at the Pains to read his Warm and Passionate Invective against Mr. Baxter, and his Account to his People of Kedermint, of the Cause of his Ejecution: In which Invective, among many other Things, he with the utmost Warmth afferts, That Monarchy cannot confit without Epiftopy: That he, as Bishop of Worcester, was sole and immediate Pastor of all the People in his Diocefs: And that he who the lawfully ordain'd should preach to any Congregation without the Bishops License, came not in by the Door, and therefore was a Thief and a Robber, &c. But that he might afterwards, upon seeing the small Success of the Rigours us'd, grow somewhat more temperate, I have some Reason to believe, from a particular Passage convey'd to me in such a Way, as that I have no doubt of the Truth of it; which was this: Being consulted by the Mayor of a Country Corporation, whose Zeal was far beyond either his Wisdom or his Charity, what Method he should take, effectually to root out the Fanaticks in the Year of his Mayoralty; the Bishop now grown old, first preach'd Friendliness to him, by ordering him a Glass of Canary, as oft as he started his QUESTION in Company; and next admonish'd him when alone, To let those People live quietly, in many of whom he was satisfy'd there was the true fear of God; and who were not likely to be gain'd by Rigour and Severity.
An. 1661. Sir, was a frequent Attendant and the chief Speaker of all the Bishops, always delivering his Mind with great Earnestness and Zeal, and often interrupting those of the other Side in their Discourse. He was a Prime Manager of the whole Affair; and unwilling to yield to any Thing that might look like Moderation. He was the longest Liver of any. He died An. 1684.

Bishop Cosins of Durham met constantly among them, and was for Two Things very remarkable.

First, for his being so excellently vers'd in the Canons, Councils and Fathers, which he appear'd to remember very readily, when there was Occasion for Citations. And

Secondly for his Openness. For as he was of a Rufliefl Wit and Carriage, so he would endure more Freedom of Discourse, and was more Affable and Familiar than the rest of the Bishops*.

*Dr. Bittes in his Funeral Sermon for Mr. Bristo, That in the Conference at Worcester House about the King's Declaration, when the Ministers desired that the Bishops should exercise their Church Power with the Counsel and Consent of Presbyters, this Bishop Cosins presently reply'd, If Your Majesty grant this, You will Unbishops Your Bishops,—But remarkable is a Passage in his last Will and Testament, printed both in English and Latin with his Funeral Sermon and Life. It deserves transcribing from page 126. I take it to be my Duty, and of all my Brethren, especially the Bishops and Ministers of the Church of God, to do our utmost Endeavours, according to the Measure of Grace which is given to every one of us, that at last an End may be put to the Differences of Religion, or at least they may be lessen'd, &c.

Bishop Hinchman, then of Salisbury, afterwards of London, had also a good Insight into Fathers and Councils: He spoke calmly and slowly, and not very often, but was as high in his Principles and Resolutions as any of them: And he with Bishop Sheldon and Bishop Morley, manag'd all Things.

† Mr. Pierce, in Bp Sanderfon † of Lincoln was there now and then, but his first spoke not often. His great Learning and Worth are known P. 35.

says, That he was severe, and troubled long with a sharp Disease, which might exasperate his Mind: And that he had a Roll of Ministers under his Anger Eye, design'd for Discipline; but when he drew nigh to his latter End, he commanded that Roll to be burnt, and said he would die in Peace.
by his Labours: *Viz.* His *Prelectiones de Obligatione Consceintia, and De Juramento*; and his Sermons. He was very Old at the Time of this Savoy Conference, and partly thro' Age, and partly thro' the remaining Exasperation on the account of his Sufferings, was a little Peevish. Afterwards at his Death, he made it his Request, That the Ejected Ministers might be us'd again: But his Request was rejected by them that had outwitted him, as being too late. Bishop Gauden was never absent, and often sided with the Ministers, and tho' he had a bitter Pen, he was the only Moderator of all the Bishops, except Bishop Reignolds. He meddled not in any Dispute or Point of Learning, but had a calm, fluent, rhetorical Tongue, and if all had been of his Mind, there had been an Accommodation effected. But when by many Days Conference in the Beginning, the Ministers had got some moderating Concessions from him, (and from Bishop Cosins by his Means) the rest came in the End, and broke them all. Bishop Lucy of St. David's, spake once or twice a few Words calmly, and so did Bishop Nicholson of Gloucester, and Bishop Griffyths of St. Asaph, tho' no Commissioners. Bishop King of Chichester did not appear; nor Bishop Warner of Rochester, except once or twice, and that without speaking. Bishop Laney* of Peterborough was sometimes there, but did not speak much. Once, however, he spake too much. For Mr. Baxter charging the Episcopal Impositions as Sinful, was accus'd of uncharitableness and Boldness, in that he thereby charg'd all the Churches of Christ with Sin. Mr. Baxter affered, That there were many reformed Churches free from such Impositions; but if there were not, he thot it no Arrogance or Uncharitableness to charge all the Church and World with Sin. For that in many Things we offend all: And Freedom from Sin, is the Privilege of the Church Triumphant. Bishop Laney hereupon cry'd out, That justify'd Persons have

* Mr. Pierce, *in his first Plea, pag. 35. says,* That this Bishop Laney was very Moderate in his Government. In his Prime Visitation before Bartholomew-Day, he in his Chamber told of some his Clergy what he came about; and as tho' he could wipe his Hands, said, *I'v tfo & 7iul0* Not I, but the Law. And he could (to use his own Phrase to a Scrupulous Person) look thro' his Fingers, and suffer a worthy Nonconformist to Preach publickly very near him, for some Tears together, after his Remove to another Bishoprick.
The Life of Chap. VIII.

An. 1661. have no Sin, and are no Sinners; because Justification taketh it away. The Arguing of which, left him in no small Confusion.

Bishop Walton of Chester, (the Publisher of the Polyglot Bible) was there now and then, but spake but seldom. Bishop Stern of Carlisle, afterwards Arch-Bishop of York, was of a most sober, honest, mortify'd Aspect, but wanted Charity. For when Mr. Baxter was enticring the Bishops not to cast out so many in the Nation, as scrupled a Ceremony which they confess'd Indifferent, he turn'd to the rest, and noted him for saying in the Nation: He will not say in the Kingdom, faith he, left he own a King. Mr. Baxter made him no other Reply but this: That half the Charity which became so Grave a Bishop, might have suffic'd to have help'd him to a better Explication of the word Nation, as commonly us'd by Monarchical Writers. And that their Case was sad, if after the taking the Oaths, and being Honour'd by the King with such Testimonies as they had had, they must when treating for Accommodation stand expos'd to such invidious Reflections as Traytors, without the least Ground. So that he declares he was never more deceiv'd by a Man's Face in his Life.

Bp. Regnolds * spake much the first Day, for bringing the rest to Abatements and Moderation; and afterwards he sate with the rest of the Bishops, and spake now and then a qualifying and softning Word. He was a considerable Man, and of great Integrity; but thro' Mildness, and excess of timorous Reverence to great Men, altogether unfit to contend with them. He Dy'd An. 1676.

* Mr. Pierce in his first Plea, pag. 35. say, That Bp. Regnolds carry'd the wounds of the church in his Heart and Bowels to his Grave with him; as is well known to many that knew him.

* Mr. Dr. Earle *, who was afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, Mr. Baxter remembers not to have seen him there.

ibid. gives him this Character: That he was a Man could do Good against Evil, Forgive much, and of a Charitable Heart; and who Dy'd to the no great Sorrow of them, who reckon'd his Death was Just; for Labouring with all his Might against the Oxford 5 Mile Act, quickly after it.
Mr. Thordike spake once a few Passionate Words, An. 1661. confuting the Opinion which the Ministers had receiv'd of him from his first Writings, and confirming that which his second and last Writings had given them of him. Dr. Heylin and Dr. Barwick did not appear. Dr. Hacket (afterwards Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield) said little. Neither did Dr. Sparrow (afterwards Bishop of Norwich) say much: But what he did speak was with Spirit enough for the Imposing and Dividing Cause.

Dr. Pierson (afterwards Bishop of Chester) disputed accurately, soberly, and calmly, and procur'd himself a great deal of Respect from the Ministers; and a Perswation, That if he had been Independent he would have been for Peace: And that if all had been in his Power, it would have gone well. He was the Strength and Honour of the Bishops Cause; but Mr. Baxter tho't it dubious, whether he heartily maintain'd it.

Dr. Gunning (afterwards Bishop of Ely) was their forwardest and greatest Speaker. He stuck at nothing. When Dr. Bates urg'd it upon him, that on the same Reasons as they impos'd the Cross and Surplice, they might bring in Holy Water, and Lights, and abun-dance of such Ceremonies of Rome, which we have cast out: He answer'd Yes; and so I think we ought to have more and not fewer, if we do well. He seem'd a Man of greater Study and Industry than any of them; was well read in Fathers and Councils, and of a ready Tongue: But so vehement for high imposing Principles, and Church Pomp, and so very eager and fervent in his Discourse, that he often over-run himself. As for the Commissioners on the other Side, their Character may be seen in the other Volume.

At the Clofe of the last Day it was agreed between them, that nothing should be given in on either Side to the King, ascharg'd on the other Side, but what should be deliver'd in Writing: And that the Account they should on each Side give should be this; that they were all agreed upon the Ends, the Churches Welfare, Unity and Peace, and his Majesty's Happiness and Contentment; but after all their Debates were dis-agreed of the Means; and this was the End of the Assem-bly and Commission.
The Dispute being ended, all the Ministers that were Commissioners met by themselves, and resolv'd to draw up an Account of their Endeavours, and Present it to His Majesty, with a Petition for his promis'd help for those Alterations and Abatements, which they could not procure of the Bishops. They first apply'd themselves to the Lord Chancellor, and crav'd his Favour to procure the King's Declaration yet to be pass'd into an Act, and his Advice how they should proceed. He consented to their giving his Majesty an Account of their Proceedings in an Address, and when they had drawn it up, Perus'd it; and after some Alterations it was Presented to his Majesty, by Bp. Reignolds, Dr. Bates, Dr. Manton, and Mr. Baxter, Mr. Calamy being at this time indispos'd.—In this Address, after a Particular Account of their Proceedings, they thus express'd themselves. — 'And tho' we seem to have laboured in Vain, we shall yet lay this Work of Reconciliation and Peace at the Feet of your Majesty, Beseeching you to Prosecute such a Blessed Resolution till it attain Success. We must needs Believe that when your Majesty took our Consent to a Liturgy, to be a Foundation that would infer our Concord, you meant not that we should have no Concord but by Consenting to this Liturgy, without any considerable Alteration. And when you Comforted us with your Resolution to draw us together, by yielding on both Sides what we could, you meant not that we should be the Boar, and they the Bank that must not fir. And when your Majesty Commanded us by Letters Patents to Treat about the needful Alterations, we rest assured that it was not your Sense, that tender Conveniences were to be forc'd to Practice all which they judg'd Unlawful, and not have so much as a Ceremony abated them: Or that our Treaty was only to Convert either Part to the Opinion of the others; and that all our Hopes of Concord or Liberty consisted only in Disputing the Bishops into Nonconformity, or coming in every Ceremony to their Minds.—As your Majesty under God, is the Protection whereunto your People fly, and as the same Necessities still remain, which drew forth your Gracious Declaration, we most humbly and earnestly Beseech your Majesty, that the Benefits of the said Declaration may be continued
Additions may be made to the Liturgy, that are therein Expresse—We shall wait in Hope, that so great a Calamity of your People, as would follow the lots of so many Able Faithful Ministers as rigorous Impositions would cast out, shall never be Recorded in the History of your Reign: But that these Impediments of Concord being forborn, Your Kingdoms may flourish in plenty and Peace, &c.

But all their entreaties avail'd nothing to ward off one of the greatest Calamities from a sinful land and People. They sought Peace with the utmost Earnestness, but were generally entertain'd with Reproach. They were all Branded as rigid Presbyterians, tho' they never put up one Petition for Presbytery, but pleaded for Primitive Episcopacy. They were represented in the Common Talk of those who tho't it their Interest to be their Adversaries, as the most feditious People in the World, unworthy to be us'd like Men, or to enjoy any Liberty. They could not go Abroad, but they met with daily Reproaches and false Stories rais'd upon them. 'Twas the constant Cry that they were Plotting, or setting the People against the Government. For there were a Multitude of Students at that time who gap'd for Preferment, and many Gentlemen that aim'd at rising in the World, who quickly found out what was most pleasing to those whose Favour they must rise by, and so set themselves Industry to Reviling, Calumniating, and Cruelty against all those whom the perceived to be Odious. And he that can but Convince a World y Generation of any Thing that is the ready way to their Preferment, shall be sure to have it closely follow'd, and thro'ly done with all their might!

Many Worthy Ministers, and sober Gentlemen and others, were imprison'd in Divers Counties throughout the Land, under a pretence of Plotting, in the latter part of this Year*. In November, one Mr. Ambrose would pass a Right Judgment concerning the All of Uniformity, ought sedately to consider, both the Scandalous Arts that were us'd for obtaining it, and the bitter Fruits and Consequences which i. produc'd. Of the latter, we shall hear enough in the sequel of this History; But the former are not commonly known or minded. And therefore I'll add some few Hints that are well
The LIFE of Chap. VIII.

An. 1651. Sparry (a Sober Learned Minister that had never own'd the Parliaments Cause or Wars, and was in his Judgment for Moderate Episcopacy) had a wicked Neighbour whom he reproved for Adultery, who bearing him a Grudge, that he had now a time to be reveng'd. He (or his Confederates for him) fram'd a Letter, as from a Nameless Person, directed to Mr. Sparry, That he and Captain Yarrington should be ready with Money and Arms did in 1631, publish a full Discovery of the first Presbyterian Sham Plot: in which Discovery he declares he related nothing but what he could prove by Letters, and many living Witnesses; and his Account was never publickly contradicted.—— He says, That many, both of the Clergy and Laity, disliking the King's Declaration concerning Ecclesiastical Affairs, resolved to run Things to the utmost height: And that some of the Leading Church-Men were heard to say, They would have an Act so fram'd as would reach every Presbyterian in the Kingdom: And that if they shot any of them would so stretch their Consciences as to be comprehended by it, they would inferet yet other Conditions and Subscriptions, so as that they should have no benefit by it. To pave the way for it, they contrived a Presbyterian Plot, which was laid in about 36 several Counties. As to Worcestershire, he gives a like Account with Mr. Baxter, only with the Addition of many Particulars. He says, Several Letters were drawn up and deliver'd by Sir John P—— to one Rich. N—— his Neighbour, to convey them to the Isle of Martley, who with one Churh, brings them again to Sir John P—— from whom they came, making Affidavit, That he found the Packet in a Scotch Pallet under a Hedge. In this Packet, when it was open'd, there were found several Letters, discovering a Conspiracy to raise a Rebellion. There were several Letters to the Captain; one from Mr. Baxter at Kildeminster, intimating, That he had prov'd a considerable Body of Men well arm'd, which should be ready against the time appointed. And another from Mr. Sparry, intimating, He had order'd him 500l lodg'd in a Friend's hand, &c. Upon this, the Militia of the County was rais'd immediately, and the City of Worcester fill'd with them the very Night after the Packet was open'd. The next Morning the Captain was seiz'd by a Troop of Horse, and brut Prisoner to Worcester; and so also were Mr. Sparry, Mr. Osland, Mr. Moor, and Mr. Brian, Ministers, together with some Scores of others. They were all kept close Prisoners for 10 Days; by which time the Trained Bands being weary, most of them were discharg'd paying their Fees. But the Captain, Mr. Sparry, and the two Oslands, were still kept close Prisoners in the George-Inn. The Dignitaries of the Cathedral taking care, when the Trained Bands retired, to raise 60 Foot Soldiers (who had double Pay, and were called the Clergy-Band) to secure these Criminals. And besides the Sentinels upon each of the Prisoners, they had a Court of Guard at the Town-Hall of Worcester. There they perform'd one remarkable Act of Chivalry: A Poor Man coming out of the
at the Time appointed, and that they should acquaint Country
M. Olstand and Mr. Baxter with it. This Letter to enquire
he pretended a Man left behind him under a Hedge, after th
who sat down and pull'd out many Letters, and put
all up again except this, and went away. He carry
the Letter to Sir John Perington, (who was one
that hotly follow'd such Work) who sent Mr. Sprung
Mr. Olstand, and Captain Tarrington to Prison. Mr. Of-
of the Soldiers, he told him that Mr. Olstandard a Traitor and a Re-
bel, &c. The Poor Man stood up for his Minister, and vindicated him;
whereupon he was with great Zeal carried to the Court of Guard. He
that then precipitated there, (who was no mean Man than an Appar-
tor) commanded the Old Man to be ty'd Neck and Heels, charg'd
him with having a Hand in the Presbyterian Plot, and threatn'd him
with sever Ulrage if he would not confes. The Old Man bore his
Wrath with great Patience, and give him not a Word in Anwser: Upon
which the Man in Authority was so enrag'd, that he put Lighted Matches
between his Fingers, and burnt them to the very Bone, to make him
confes. The Man was aliv while the Captain wrote his Narrative, re-
Names him, and says, That Multitudes were Witnesses of the Fact, of
whom he appeal'd. At length Mrs. Tarrington discovering the Sham
Intrigue, by the Acknowledgement which the Person employ'd by Sir J. P.
to carry the Packet to Col. of Martley, made to his Brother, the give
Notice of it to her Husband in his Confinement, who immediately in the
Actions against those that imprison'd him. Being at last discharg'd, he
comes up to London, and prevail'd with the Lord of Brisol to acquaint
the King, how his Ministers imposed upon him such Sham Plots, &c.
Upon this the Deputy-Lieutenants were ordered to appear at the Coun-
Board. They endeavour'd to clear themselves, and deliv'd to consult those
in the County. But afterwards Sir J. B. (who was one of them )
Arrests the Captain for High-Treason. He was again releas'd upon the
Earl of Brisol's procuring the King's Privy- Seal: And going down into
the Country he prosecutes his Protectors. But within Six Months, Per-
tons were Sworn to Swear against him, That he had spoken Treason-
ble Words against the King and Government. For this he was try'd at the
Assizes at Worcester before Judge Twifden, and upon 7 full Hearing was
frently Acquitted by the Jury. And one of the Witnesses (whom he
names) afterwards confes'd he had 5/ given him for being an Evi-
dence.

This figned Plot was on foot in Oxfordshire, at the same Time. A
Stranger came one Evening to Mr. Matthew Martin, the Town-Clerk,
with a Letter, and when he had deliver'd it withdraw. As soon as he
had open'd and consider'd it, he presently carried it to the Mayor. The
Letter ran thus. Mr. Martin I pray you warn all these Men to be in their

N 2

land
Arms on land was supposed therefore to have been bro't in, be-
cause he had offended Sir Ralph Clare, in being a-
gainst his Election as Burgess in Parliament for the
Town of Bemdey, where, he liv'd. Many upon this
Occasion, especially Mr. Sparre, lay long in Prison:
And when the Forgery and Injury was detected,
they had much Difficulty in obtaining a Release.
Tho' Mr. Baxter was nam'd there, yet he was then
will come
to Oxford Two Hundred Men all in their Arms; you know who doth Com-
mand them. Dr. Greenwood hath sent to Mr Combs the Barber, to get his
Party of Scholars ready that Night. And I have sent to Mr. Hickman to
get his Men ready at the same Time, And Dr. Cowin has sent to Mr. Cor-
nish to get his Men ready at the same Time. And I have sent to Dr. Con-
naugh to get his Men ready. And all the Scholars are to meet in Dr. Ro-
ger's Garden. I pray send the Blanderbusses thither, for I intend to be there
myself. And Ipray give the Bearer hereof 5 l. out of the Stock: And I pray
remember me to the Six Men unnam'd. Five Counties are to rise that Night
without fail. I need write no more to you. The Word is, God is the
Word, and pray tell them all so.
In this Letter there was a great Lift of Names included. The Mayor of Oxford presently dispatched a Meff-
enger with a Letter to the Lord Faulkland then Lord Lieutenant of the
County: And sent another Letter with the like Account to the Recorder of Oxford, one of their Members in Parliament, &c. The next Day
two of the Deputy-Lieutenants sent for Mr. Martin, and threatened at first
to commit him: But upon second Thoughts dismission him. And that
very Night many of the Militia came into the Town, and kept Guard
for two Days in the City. So that had not Mr. Martin taken so prudent
a Method, had he tarried a Night, the Letter might have been found a-
bout him, and Oxford had quickly been as full or fuller of Plotters and
Prisoners than he could. At the same Time Mr. Andrew Parsons
was used with great Severity, and Try'd for preaching Treason in Shrop-
shire, and bro't in Guilty: But by so violent a wresting of Words, that
all the World cried out Shame; and the Lord Newport interpolating, pro-
cur'd the King's Pardon for him. See Conformity's Fourth Plea for the New-
port p. 30. &c. There was something of a-like Sham Plot in Leicesters-
shire and Yorkshire, Ibid. p. 39, 40. The Great Design aim'd at by all
these Methods, was to oppress the Parliament, that it was absolutely
necessary to make a Severe Act against such a resile't Sort of Men, who not
convented with the King's Pardon, were always Plotting to disturb the
Government. And they reached their End. Their Plots and Stirs in se-
veral Counties of the Land, were in October and November 1661. And
on the 26th of November the King appearing in the House after an Ad-
journment, made a Speech wherein are these Words. —— I am sorry
to find that the General Temper and Affection of the Nation are not so well
in London, and had been so for some Time, by which he escap'd; And yet where Men were taken up and imprison'd in distant Counties, it was said to be for Baxter's Plot.

God Almighty upon us all, and after so great Indulgence and Condescensions from me towards all Interests; there are many wicked Instruments still as Alive as ever, who labour Night and Day to disturb the Publick Peace, and to make People jealous of each other: It may be worthy your Care and Vigilance to provide proper Remedies for Diseasess of that Kind: And if you find new Diseasess, you must find new Remedies, &c. When the House of Commons after this Speech came to their Debates, up stands Sir J. P. one of the Knights for Worcestershire, and with open Mouth informs them of a Dangerous Presbyterian Plot on foot; and that many of the Chief Conspirators were now in Prison at Worcestershire. The like Information was given by some Members who serv'd for Oxfordshire, Herefordshire, Staffordshire, and other Places. Nay this was the General Cry; this all the Pamphlets printed at that Time ran upon. And 'twas in this very Session that this Bill of Uniformity pass'd the House. And that the General Cry occasion'd by these Sham Plots much promoted it, will easily be being judged by any one, that will but be at the Pains to peruse Tarrington's Narrative, to which the Reader is refer'd for Satisfaction.

CHAP. IX.

The Eff of Uniformity; and Reflections upon it: And the Exercing and Silencing of many worthy Persons by it.

Orwithstanding all their Discouragements Mr. Clamy and some other Ministers, still made use of what Interest they had in Men of Note and Figure, to get the Parliament to pass the King's Declaration into a Law; and sometimes the Lord Chancellor and others gave them some Hope: But when it came to the Tryal they were disappointed; it was rejected*. And to the Declaration did not only die Ministers that were unsatisfied with the Old Conformity, that if it had been observ'd, it had prevented the doleful Division that succeeded afterward. But when there was a Motion made in the House of Commons that it might pass into an Act, it was opposed by one of the Secretaries of State, which was reckon'd a sufficient Indication of the King's Displeasure to it.
before it came to Execution, but all Attempts for Un-
ion and Peace were at an End. Nay, a rigorous
Act was bro't in for Uniformity, clogg'd on Design
to make the Weight of Conformity heavier than e-
ever. Reasoning, Petitions and Entreaties back'd with
ever so many weighty Considerations, were disregar-
ded as vain Things. It seem'd to be accounted the
One Thing Necessary by those who had gotten the
Reins in their Hands; a Thing so necessary that no
Reason must be heard against it, that those call'd
Presbyterians* must be forc'd to do
that which they accounted pub-
lick Perjury, or be cast out of
Trust and Office, both in Church
and Common-wealth. While this
Act was depending, the Ministers
still interposing as they had Op-
portunity, had peremptory Pro-
mises given them by some in great
Places, that the King would grant
that by Way of Indulgence, which
had been denied them in the Way they most desired it;
and that Care should be taken before the Act pass'd,
that the King should have Power referred to him, to
dispense with it as to such as deserved well of him at
his Restoration, or whom he pleas'd. But at length the
Act pass'd the House†, and all
their great Friends left them in the
Lurch. And when afterwards
they, upon the utmost Encourage-
ment from Men in Power, had
drawn up a Petition to prevent to
his Majesty for Indulgence, they were grievously
threatened with incurring a Pramunire by so bold an
Attempt, tho' they had worded their Petition so Caute-
iously that it extended not to the Papists. This Rigo-
rous Act‡, when it pass'd, gave
all the Ministers, who could not
conform, no longer Time than 'till
Bartholomew Day, August the 24th
1662, when they were all cast
out. When the Day came, it bro't
much Gladness to some, and Sor-
row to others, and occasion'd many,
and
and those very different Reflections. Among the rest, An. 1651. there was a Remark made by a Man of Note, which I cannot pass by: _Had all the Ministers_ (said he) _Conform'd, People would have that there was nothing in Religion; and that it was only a Thing to be talk'd of in the Pulpit, and serve a State Design; while the Ministers turn'd and Chang'd any Way with the State: But these Men giving up their Livings, and exposing themselves and Families to outward Evils, rather than they would conform to Things impol'd, not agreeable (as they apprehend'd) to the Gospel they preach'd, have convinc'd Men, there is a Reality in Religion, and given a Check to Atheism. This Act of Uniformity which made such an Alteration in all Parts of the Land, by ejecting so many valuable and useful Persons, (of whom a more particular and distinct Account is now given in a separate Volume) was past in an Heat, but its Effects have been lasting. Personal Piques too much influenced several of the most zealous Promoters of it: But Posterity, when Passion and Prejudice come once to be worn out, the 2d vol. will rue the Consequence. Some have applauded it as of the Heroical: But it was a Prologue to a Tragedy, that Complete has not yet reach'd its final Period. Others have attempted to vindicate it*: But it would be hard to do.

Speaking of the Act for Uniformity, says, it was found necessary for the Peace and Safety of the State, as well as for the Good and Glory of the Church. As for the Peace and Safety of the State, How did these Ministers endanger it? Many of them had suffer'd for the King, and contributed all that in them lay to his Reinstaluation: They generally received him with great joy, and centre'd in him; and wanted but Liberty of Conscience, to make them, and all that they could influence as cheerful and dutiful Subjects as any in the Land. Had it not been for such shame Plots, as that of Captain Yarrington mention'd before, there had been no threat of Danger, to the Publick Peace or Safety; such an Awe and Restraint as he speaks of, could not have appear'd upon any Account Expedient. But it's hard when Men set their Wits on Work to make Neceffities, that they may have something of an Excuse to bear hard on others whom they bear ill-will unto, to answer those Neceffities. And as for the Church if this was for its Good, I know not what would have been to its Damage; if this were for its Glory, it would be hard to say what would have been a Disgrace to it. To his Judgment, I'll oppose that of Mr. Pierce (which is not the least to be regarded for his not being a Dignitary) who says, I think that common Christianity hath suffer'd much by their Silencing and Disparagement. Preface to the Conformist's Plea for the Nonconformist, Part 1.
it upon Scriptural Principles. Having Reason to reckon my self a Considerable Sufferer by it, tho' not then born, I hope I may without Offence, drop a Tear, upon the Remembrance of the Funerals of so many Worthies in our Israel, who were buried at once in a common Grave.

They were not a poor inconsiderable Handful, a few Scores only of acceptable and useful Ministers, who were by this Act cast out of the Church, but many Hundreds. They did not throw themselves out of Service, but were forcibly ejected. They begg'd for Continuance with all imaginable Earnestness, and urg'd unanswerable Arguments in their Petition for Peace, but were repuls'd. They were not cast out because not needed to carry on the Work of the Gospel in the Land: For there were, and still are among us many desolate Quarters, that are over-run with Ignorance and Profaneness: And there was more to be done in Order to general Instruction, Excitation and Reformation, than all their joint Labours would have fully sufficed for; and yet they were ejected. This was an Action without a Precedent; the like to which the Reformed Church, nay the Christian World never saw before.

In the Ancient Adrian Persecutions many Scores of faithful Orthodox Publishers of the Everlasting Gospel were Slain and Banish'd: In this Case Two Thousand at once had their Months stopp'd even whilst they were alive, and were doom'd to Silence in their own Native Country, and that by their Brethren, tho' their Labours were call'd for, and earnestly desir'd. 'Twas heretofore reckon'd a most horrid Thing, and drew Tragical Exclamations from succeeding Historians, that between Three and Four Score Bishops should be sent at once into the Isle of Sardina by the African Councils: And so it really was, because they were hereby banish'd from their Flocks, which was an affecting Thing, notwithstanding they had the Liberty of their Tongues and Pens still left them: But in this Case Thirty Times as many were separated from their loving and beloved Flocks, and that by those with whom they jointl'd in Professing the same Orthodox Faith; and tho' they were suffer'd to remain in the Land where they were born and bred, they were yet turn'd
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... and laid aside as useless Persons. I have read of Two Hundred Ministers who Anno 1549, were banished by Ferdinand King of Bohemia; and of great Havock made among the Ministers of Germany a few Years after by the Imperial Interim: But both put together fell far short of this Celebrated Act, not only as to the Number of Persons concerned, but also as to the succeeding Hardships which the Ministers fell under. For in both these Cases they had Liberty to preach the Gospel elsewhere. But here was one Clog added to another, that the Embarassment might be the greater: So that the silenced Ministers had no room left for any Sort of Usefulness any where, but were buried alive. There was a Gap made in this our Land, upon the Settlement of the Protestant Religion, in the room of the Papal Superstition: But it was nothing comparable to that which was made among us upon the resettling of Diocesan Episcopacy. Formerly there were Eighty Rectors of Churches, Fifty Prebendaries, Fifteen Masters of Colleges, Twelve Archdeacons, Twelve Deans, and Six Abbots and Abbesses ejected: But how much better were they spar’d, than Two Thousand preaching Ministers, who were unwearied in their Endeavours to spread Knowledge, Faith and Holiness? The Tenderness us’d towards thos of the former Sort, to remove all Grounds of Scruple or Disquiet, that they might be tempred into the National Establishment, is evident and obvious: But I need not ask whether the poor Nonconformists met with the like Treatment. Upon the obstinate Refusal of the Former to comply, they were ejected, and the Safety of the State required it, because they own’d a Foreign Head. But the latter were cast out by Men of the same Faith, merely because they differ’d in Things own’d to be Extra-essential, and destitute of any Intrinsic Goodness. After all, the former were treated with great Lenity and Mildness, as long as they liv’d quietly, and aim’d no higher than the Private Liberty of their Sentiment and Way: But were the Nonconformists worthy of any such Favour? or rather were they not oppress’d to the utmost, on Purpose that they might be driven to make an Interest for such a Toleration, as should open a Door to the common Enemy?
I know it has been pleaded that the Puritanical Party set the Pattern, by bearing so hard on the Sequestr'd Ministers in the Parliament Times. But whatever that Pattern was, we must go farther backward for the Original; and yet neither would I thence pretend to justify any rigorous Methods, which Christianity does neither require nor allow. But certainly they who so much exclaim'd against them, should better have known the Heart of a Stranger, than to have imitated, much less out done them, in Ejecting a Number so very far Superior; without any Allowance towards their Support out of the Livings whence they were ejected, when as the Parliament allotted a Fifth Part to those who were sequestr'd, whatever were the Cause; Yea, tho' it were Insufficiency or Scandal. Many Things were done in the Parliament-Times, which those who were Agents in them, liv'd afterwards long enough to see Reason to wish undone: but yet when Matters were at the utmost Heighth, many Episcopal Persons kept their Places; Things in their own Nature indifferent, and acknowledged to be such, were not Grounds of silencing and driving into Corners; nor were the stiffest of the high Church Party, (Gunning and others of his stamp) denied their Liberty, provided that if any Person or Persons whatsoever, should at any Time or Times afterwards, use the Book of Common Prayer, or cause it to be used, in any Church, Chappel, or Publick Place of Worship, or in any private Place or Family; that every Person so offending, should for the first Offence forfeit and pay the Sum of 5l. of Lawful English Money; for his second Offence the Sum of 10l.; and for the Third Offence should suffer one whole Year's Imprisonment, without Bail or Mainprize. Every Minister that did not use the Directory, was for every Time that he did offend, to forfeit the Sum of 40s. And any that should Preach, Write, or Print, or cause to be Written or Printed, any Thing in the Derogation or Depraving of the said Book, should forfeit for every such Offence, such a Sum of Money, as should at the Time of his Conviction be thought fit to be imposed upon him, by those before whom he was try'd; Provided it was not less than 5l. and not exceeding the Sum of 50l. And all such Fines were ordered to go to the Use of the Poor. This Ordinance is I confess an Evidence, of what is too plain to be denied, that all Parties when they have been uppermost, have been too apt to bear hard on those that have been under them. But it deserves a Remark, that even by this Ordinance as severe as it was, no Encouragement
others, would by many who liv’d in those Times have been reckon’d highly favourable, if compared with what they actually met with. And whereas some have urged the Treatment of the Episcopal Party in Scotland, after King William’s happy Access to the Throne, in a Way of Vindication of their Carriage to those of the opposite Stamp after King Charles’s Restauration, it is left to any Persons to judge, whether there be any Thing Parallel in the Two Cales, if it be but consider’d that notwithstanding Presbytery is the Government esta-
lish’d by Law in Scotland, as much as Episcopacy is in England, yet upon their late Settlement, the Episcopal Ministers there (excepting such as were notoriously Scandalous, or had Livings from which Presbyterian Mi-

nisters who were then Living had been ejected) were allow’d the Enjoyment of their Places during Life, up on no harder a Condition than that of taking the Oaths to the Civil Government. And many such are continu’d in their Livings there without Molettation, to this very Day.

But to Return; had these ejected Ministers, who were so hardly dealt with, been either universally or generally, Enemies of all Order and Regularity, it had been much more tolerable: When as there was so far from any just Ground for such an Insinuation, that a Regular Disciplin was what they pleaded for, and moderate Episcopacy was what most of them would have freely submitted to. Whosoever have charg’d them as fond of Anarchy and Confusion, knew not the Men or their Communication, Arch-Bishop Usher’s Platform (before exhibited, Pag. 145.) they would have rejoic’d in; with a due Indulgence to those of their Bre-

thren, whose Latitude was not so great as theirs. Had they however been loose in their Morals, or scandalous in their Lives, their Treatment it must be own’d might have been fairly justify’d: But so far were they from thar, that they were as Exemplary for strictness as any in the Land. Had they been meanly qualify’d for the Minis-
terial Work, the Church might have much the better spar’d them: But instead of that, we may safely de-
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The their greatest Enemies to produce in any Age or Country, Two Thousand Men better qualified for Publick Ministerial Work, and more diligent and laborious in it, more accepted and more useful, than these very Persons who were Cloath'd with so much Contempt. Few Ages has produced more Eminent, Useful, Successful, Preachers, than Mr. Baxter of Kidderminster, Mr. Bowles of York, Mr. Newcom of Manchester, Mr. Reymier of Lincoln, Mr. Ekanah Bates, Mr. Hiscon of Breadal, Mr. Angier of Denton, Mr. Hughes of Plymouth, Mr. Ben of Dorchester, Dr. Manton of London, Mr. Allen of Taunton, with many others. But perhaps they were intolerably Humoursome. This I know hath been said by some. But why should it be imagin'd, that for Humoursake they should Sacrifice their all, part with their Livelihood, and expose themselves and their Families to Want and Beggary? Was not a comfortable Life as desirable to them as to others? Can it be suppos'd, they were so Blind as not to be able to see where their own Interest lay, which is too powerful a Charm for the most to be able to make Resistance? Were they not as capable of Preferments as their Neighbours? And why then should they baulk them, and rather embrace Poverty and Disgrace, and expose themselves to Hardships and Severities, Things that could not in themselves appear Eligible to any Man? Can any Account be given of this, if Conscience did not sway them? And should they not then have been consider'd?

Or suppose, that some in so great a Number were weak, and of but mean Endowments, there yet were others of considerable Parts and Learning: Witness Dr. Bates, Dr. Owen, Mr. Corbet, Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. Charnock, Mr. Fairfax, Mr. Pool, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Truman, and many others. If some had been too rigorous and severe in former Times, there were others who had all along manag'd themselves with great Temper and Lenity; as Dr. Gilpin, Dr. Grew, Mr. Fairclough, Father and Sons, Mr. Watren, Mr. Ventris of Canterbury, Mr. Philip Henry, and many others. And tho' some it must be own'd, were against the Royal Family, there yet were others who suffer'd for adhering to it; as the Lancashire Ministers who were many of them Ejected for refusing and writing against the Engagement.
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A Word that must necessarily have a peculiar Force, when it could have so strange an Influence! But certainly, 'tis an odd Method to go about to make all of one Mind, and Mode, and Way, by rending, dividing, and tearing Ministers and People! Its but an old sort of Uniformity, that hinders Unity, by turning the Church into a Party! What was the Aim of all, but to settle Impositions: Which in all Ages have been greedily swallow'd by Men of looser Principles, while they have been snares to the most Conscientious; who will look carefully about them, and are not for wriggling themselves either in or out by Distinctions and Evaluons, (which yet they were as able to have fram'd as their Neighbours) but would do all in Simplicity and Godly Sincerity, without Equivocations or Reserves. Thereby endeavouring to maintain and spread a Principle of Honesty in the World.

The Publick Settlement not being clos'd with, a general Clamour was rais'd against these good Men, whose Defire it was to serve God faithfully, and live quietly by their Neighbours, as if they were not to suffer'd to live upon the Earth. What was their Crime? Surely nothing that God had declar'd to be Sin; nothing but what was made a Crime by the Law of the State; and would therefore cease to be such at any Time, when that Law was remov'd: Nothing but what might have been safely tolerated, without Damage or Danger to Church or Commonwealth, as appears by the Event since a Legal Indulgence hath been granted them. But if refusing to Conform to such Impositions as did not appear to be within the Compas of the Commision of the Impofers was really Criminal, it could not be so in a very high Degree: And wherefore then was the Punishment so great? Would it be Wisdom in the Government to threaten all thole that would not eat Rye-bread, all that would not Conform to any Common Fashion, with being Impofion'd or Bani'd? Should Mens Brains be knock'd out to kill a Flie on their Fore-head? Is this agreeable to the Rules of Proportion? Is it equitable, that for such Things as however Faulty they may be, may yet leave a Man a good Christian, and one of the best of Subjects, he should be treated as if he had forfeited the Priviledges of his Birth, and his Interest in the Rights of Christiani-
ty, mny, and Humanity too? But instead of yielding their Practice to be at all Criminal, it appear'd to them to be their Duty. They thought witnessing against Humane Usurpations in Divine Things was a piece of necessary Fidelity to God. They apprehended the Law of God oblig'd them to preserve the Purity of Christian Worship. Suppose they were mistaken in the Particular Application of this General Principle, did they therefore deserve to be punish'd, as if they had raz'd and deny'd the most Fundamental Articles of Faith? Was Poverty and Contempt, Confiscation and Imprisonment, Rigour and Severity, the fittest, or likeliest Means for their Conviction, or not rather a Snare to betray them to Act against their Conscience? Did the Christian Doctrine obtain in the World by those Ways and Methods which were pitch't on for the fixing and settling of Uniformity? Was it agreeable to Christian Charity to make the Terms ftrait on Purpose that they might be scrupul'd, and then blame Men for their Non-compliance? Or to call them out of the Church, and then Excommunicate them for their Absence? Was it good Policy in a New Settlement after Confusion, to disoblige and exasperate a Body of as sober Persons as any in the Land, who are really its Strength, in order to the gratifying the looser Sort, whose Principles and Practices weaken the Bands of Government, and open a gap for Confusion? Or was it the most likely Way to keep out Popery, to weaken the Hands of a Number of its hearty conscientious Adversaries, and Sacrifice them to the Rage of the Emiffaries of Rome, who therefore set themselves most against them, because they had no hopes of ever inducing them to any Thing that should look like an Advance towards the Roman See, or a Revolt to a Foreign Jurisdiction; to which some of their Brethren appear'd much more inclinable? Again; did the Actors in this Affair do as they would be done by? Did they not bitterly complain in the Time of the Interregnum of the Severity of their Treatment; and that when they could not but be conscious to themselves of much greater Severity on their Part towards their Brethren formerly, in the High Commission Court, &c. when they had the Power in their Hands? It is but like for like, was a Plea in the Mouth of all forward Persons? But was not the Score paid before-hand by the Rigor of King
King Charles the First's Reign (to look no farther back) in Ecclesiastical Matters? And is it a becoming Thing, to have so many useful Persons avowedly sacrific'd to Re-enge? Is this Passion so riveted, as to be become He-
reditary? Does it run in the Blood, and descend with the Patrimony, as a necessary Attendant of that clear and uninterrupted Ecclesiastical Succession, that is, by some so much Celebrated? It cannot indeed be deny'd, but that all Parties among us when they have had the Ascendant, have born too hard upon those who lay at their Mercy: And it is much to be lamented. But is such Here-
ditary Revenge as Hannibal's, who was sworn at the Altar never to be Reconcil'd. a Thing agreeable to Chris-
tian Principles, or becoming any Embassadors of the Prince of Peace?

But I cannot yet leave these Confeffors. I move it to the Reader to view the List of them, observing what manner of Men they were, who were the Triumphs and Spoils of Uniformity. They were Men that would have been highly esteem'd and honour'd in the Primitive Church, for which they who bore so hard upon them profefs so great a Veneration. They were Men of great Faith and Trust in God, and by their Integrity silenc'd many that apprehended Religion a Fancy. They re-
joic'd in the Usefulness of their Brethren, while they themselves were Discountenanc'd. They Pray'd heart-
ily for their Civil Governours, and all in Authority, while treated as Seditious Persons, and unworthy of any Favour. They were own'd of God in all their Trou-
bles, carry'd through a great many Difficulties, gain'd upon many of their Enemies by their Patience and Quiet-
ness, and at last were taken under the Protection of the Government.

The Generality of them were Ejected in the most
useful Part of their Lives, when they were fittest for Service: between the Age of Thirty and Fifty. In their Private Ministrations they did good to the Souls of ma-
ny; this (Blessed be God) is too evident to be deny'd: How much good then might they have done, if they had but been kept within the Publick National Esta-
blishment? And to whom must the Land ascribe the los-
of their valuable Labours, but to the eager Espoufers of Rites and Ceremonies? What was the Issue of the heat of these Zealots? Did they gain their Point, and
fix Uniformity? Or did they not rather run Things to that heighth, that Prophaneness had at length over-run us, and All that was dear and valuable to us was in Danger, when bare-face'd Popery ascended the Throne, trampling at once on our Religion and Liberties? And was it not then freely own'd, that Papists in Disguise had along blow'd the Coals, and done the hottest Part of the Service? Can this ever be forgot? Who can brag or boast of their Gain in the Strife for Uniformity? Were the busy Informers blow'd and advance'd? Or were they not generally infamous? And did not many of them come to a Tragical End? Or will it be found that they who were hercelf when in Commission of the Peace, in persecuting the Poor Dissenters, have prosper'd most in their Families and Estates? Or is the Memory of those StateMen who were most Active in this Service, most grateful to true hearted Englishmen? Doth the Providence of God in this Respect deserve no Remarks?

Did God disown these Worthies, when the great Ones cast them off? Let any Persons observe and judge. They and their Families were supply'd, by an invisible Hand. A noted Man among them, (who himself had a good Estate) reckon'd up as many who were Ejected within a few Miles round him, as with their Wives and Children made up above a Hundred, who were all turn'd out to the wide World, and Liv'd upon Providence: Concerning whom he observ'd, that though they were oft in straits, yet they were not forsaken. Nay the same Person (when he had been Young, and then was Old) observ'd, that tho' many of the Ejected Ministers were brought very Low, had many Children, were greatly harass'd by Persecution, and their Friends generally Poor, and unable to Support them, yet in all his Acquaintance he never knew, nor could remember to have heard of any Nonconformist Minister that was in Prison for Debt. Providence was instead of Livings to those, who left their Livings for the sake of their Consciences. They were driven first out of their Free-holds, and afterwards from all Corporations, on Purpose that they might be separated from their kind Neigh-bours. Cautions were entred against them, in all ways of Lively-hood they were capable of; and yet they Liv'd comfortably, and maintain'd their Families credibly;
many of them bred up their Sons to the Ministry, in which they are now useful; and they Dy'd at last in Peace, and were laid in their Graves with Honour.

Did Nonconformity Die with them? Would to God it had, provided the Causes of it had been remov'd, by a Cordial Comprehension: Would to God it had, if there were nothing in it but Humour and Fancy, and Prejudice, as some will have it. But as long as it is bottom'd upon such Stable Principles, as the succeeding Chapter will give an Account of; as long as such a Model remains among us, as makes more necessary to enter into the Church, than is requisite to come within the Gates of Heaven, it must be expected that Nonconformity will continue. And if there be some who through Dissatisfacction, cannot fall in with the National Establishment, and will continue Nonconformists, they must have some to Minifter to them in Holy Things. And if they have not some to Officiate as Minifters among them that have a Learned Education, and take Pains to Acquire the necessary Qualifications in order to it, they will be likely to chofe some that are not so well qualified, from among themselves for that Purpose. And if those among the Diflenters whom God hath inclin'd to the Ministry, and qualified for it, should have turn'd to other Employments, the Diflenters would have been worse provided, and the Common Interest of Religion would have suffer'd in the Issue. And tho' we, who come after those who were Ejected in the Ministry, have our Call and Authority call'd into Question by some, yet if we can approve ourselves to God, we need not be uneafe. If we, who rise up in the Room of those who in fo noble a Manner adher'd to that Old Puritanical Principle (which was indeed that of the first Reformers) of the Necessity of a farther Reformation in the Church, in order to the more General and Effectual reaching of the great Ends of Christianity; if we (I fay) who rise up in the Room of those who ventur'd All that was dear to them in bearing their Testimony to this Principle, rather than they would do violence to their Confiences; do but imitate their Faith and Patience, Piety and Purity; do but partake of the fame Divine Spirit whereby they were Acted; and have but the fame Presence of God with us; to Guide and Affift us, to Prosper and Succeed us, and to Comfort and Support
port us, we may be fearless of the Issue; we need not envy any their Preferments, we may be satisfied of the Goodness of our Cause; we need not fear our being able to approve ourselves to God, Our Sovereign, our Parliament, the Christian World, and our own Consciences, and to all Impartial Judges.

CHAP. X.

The Grounds of the NONCONFORMITY of the Ministers who were Ejected. Their Vindication of themselves, and such as adher'd to them.

It is not to be supposed that Two Thousand Men, pick them where you will, should be all of a Mind. Among the excluded Ministers there was a diversity of Sentiments. Some could have gone much farther than others in Compliance with Authority: But as the Terms of Conformity were settled, they durst not yield, some upon one Account, others upon another, and several upon many Reasons at once, fearing they should thereby have offended God. Many Eyes were upon them; their Refusal was Publick; the Gap made by their Ejection wide and great; and the Consequences very considerable. The Censures which were afterwards pass'd upon them were harsh and severe; and at length it became Modish to run them all down, as a Pack of unreasonable and humourfome Complainants. Posterity must and will Judge in the Case, when Plaintiffs and Defendants are all in their Graves. For their Help and Assistance, I have here drawn up the Plea, of those who were the Sufferers, which compar'd with the Arguments and Replies of the Aggressours, may help in passing an impartial Judgment. I desire only it may be observ'd, that the following Abstract, contains the Reasons of those who were the most Moderate, and least fond of Separation.

The Things impos'd upon them, if they would keep their Livings or Lecturehips, or any Post of Service.
vice in the Established Church were these Five. They must be Re-ordain'd, if not Episcopally Ordain'd before. They must declare their unsign'd Affent and Consent to all, and every Thing contain'd and prescribe in and by the Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England; together with the Psalter, and the Form or Manner of Making, Ordaining and Consecrating of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, &c. to which was superadded an equivalent Subscription. They must take the Oath of Canonical Obedience, and swear Subjection to their Ordinary, according to the Canons of the Church. They must Abjure the solemn League and Covenant. And they must also Abjure the taking Arms upon any Pretence whatsoever, against the King, or any Commissionated by Him. These Things were all straitly enjoind, without any Thing to qualify or soften them, or room for a Dispensation. So that if any Man scrupled but one Point, and could have compl'ed in all the rest, he was as certainly Ejected, as if he had scrupled all. And all of them were indeed scrupled by many, who weighing them maturely, could not regard them (as Circumstances stood) as Things indifferent, or barely inconvenient; but refused them as flatly sinful, according to the best Light they could gain by their utmost Enquiries. I'll view them distinctly, in the Order in which I have mention'd them.*

* I should have then this my barest hearing the Reasons that had been given by others, had been no sign of my Approbation of all that I rehearse; notwithstanding that I am one of those who dare not Conform: But it seems it has been taken otherwise by those that have Written against this Chapter. And how justly, let the World Judge.

1. They must be Re-ordain'd, if not Episcopally Ordain'd before. This was plain in the Act of Uniformity, by which it was Enacted; 'That from and after the Feast of St. Bartholomew 1662, no Incumbent, in Possession of any Parsonage, Vicarage, or Benefice, that was not in Holy Orders by Episcopal Ordination, should enjoy the same, but be ipso facto, depriv'd; his Ecclesiastical Promotions being void as if he were naturally Dead, &c.' Room indeed was left for receiving Episcopal Orders (if till then wanting) between the Time in which the Act pass'd, and Bartholomew
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lomev Day, August the 24th. But tho' there could have been a Compliance in all other Respects, if Episcopal Ordination were then found wanting, they were by the Act, ipso facto Ejected. This affected the far greatest Part of those who came into the Ministry, after that Diocesans were put down in England by the Power of the Parliament. For they were Ordain'd by an Assembly of Senior Pastors, who were then in Possession of that Power: And tho' after due Examination as to their Qualifications, they were solemnly set apart to the Sacred Ministry by Fastig, and Prayer, and Imposition of Hands, and had the Blessing of Heaven for many Years attending their sacred Ministrations; they must yet now be doom'd to Silence, unless Re-ordain'd by Diocesans.

This was what they could not submit to, because it would in their Apprehension, be a nullifying their past'd Ordination. This seem'd not to them a light Matter, but very Momentous: In as much as the Peace of their own Consciences, the Credit of the Reform'd Churches Abroad, and the good and welfare of the People among whom they had labour'd, were all very nearly concern'd in it. Their Consciences would not allow them to play with Holy Things; in pretending to be mov'd by the Holy Ghost, to take upon them the Office of a Deacon, when they knew themselves already fix'd sufficiently in the higher Office of Presbyters. It appear'd to them a taking Gods Name in Vain, solemnly to Pray to him for what they were assur'd they had already; and to seem to be first invested with a sacred Authority, which they had receiv'd long before. Neither durst they pour such Contempt upon the Reform'd Churches Abroad, as their Submission in this Particular would in their esteem have carry'd in it: By disowning them and their Ministers, who had no other Ordination, than such as that which they had before receiv'd. And withal they durst not invalidate their own past Ministrations, to the raising of endless Scruples in such as had been under their Ministry. It was indeed urg'd by some for their Satisfaction, that the require'd Episcopal Ordination was not intended to invalidate their past Ministrations, but to qualify them for Service in the National, Establish'd English Church: That the Ordinances they had before adm
nifred were allow'd to stand Good; for that they to whom they had apply'd the Seal of the Covenant in Baptism, were not requir'd to be Rebaptiz'd. And that the prescribed Ceremony, by Imposition of Episcopal Hands, might be regarded rather as a Recognition of their Ministerial Authority, and Investiture in it under the National Establishment, than a Re-ordination. To which they easily answer'd; that as for the forbearing to Rebaptize such as they had Baptiz'd before, it was no more than they would have done, where Children had in Extremity been Baptiz'd by meer Laymen, nay, by any Dreaming Midwife, and therefore this was far from any Security with Reference to the Validity of their foregoing Actions as Ministers, which referr'd to other Ordinances as well as that of Baptism. And as to the other Insinuation, that their Submission in this Particular might rather be regarded as a Recognition of their Ministerial Authority than a Re-ordination, they answer'd it look'd like double Dealing: Inasmuch as the signifying so much in express Words was so peremptorily refus'd; the same Form must be us'd in their Case, as if they were then to be first entred into the Ministry, without the least Variation; and their being then Ordain'd in the same Manner, as if to be first entred into the Ministerial Office, was requir'd by those, who upon all Occasions declar'd the being twice Ordain'd flatly unwarrantable. Whereupon they press'd them with this Argument: Either they were true Ministers before in their Esteem or not. If not, how could they venture upon a Recognition? And acknowledge their Antecedent Right, by confirming it with an additional Formality? If they did own them for Ministers before, why should they be for Ordaining them in the same Manner as they would have done if they had been no Ministers, and so contradict their own profess'd Principle of the unwarrantableness of a double Ordination. But in some Cases, to put the Matter beyond all Dispute, an express Renunciation of the foregoing Ordination by Presbyters was requir'd, before Episcopal Ordination could be had. To make it appear, this is no groundless Assertion, I have annex'd A formal Renunciation, that was requir'd in the Diocess of Chester, before Episcopal Orders could be ob-
obtain'd. And 'tis reasonable to believe that this one Bishop had not a different Sense from the rest, tho' he acted more openly, while others were more upon the reserve. Being therefore Convinced that the requiring them to be Episcopally Ordain'd, who had been in a regular way Ordain'd by Presbyters before, tended (and indeed was by the generality Design'd) to nullifie their past'd Orders, and invalidate their Consequent Ministrations, and at the same Time to reflect on Foreign Churches, who have no Episcopall Orders, as defequity of valid Gospel Ministrations, the lyffe, who first wrote against this Grand Reason; because Episcopal Ordination is the Regular, Orderly Ordination in the Church of Christ; and the departing from it tends to the Overthrow of all Order. And he Asserts that Persou's are wholly unqualified to Act as Ministers without it, &c. In return to him, I in Def. of Mod. Nonc. Part 1. p. 54. &c. Plead that he takes that for granted in this Cause which is the main Thing in Question: And declare that his Way of Reasoning the left affects, because 'tis like the Reasoning of the Papists against the Protestants; it reflects on many of the Suffering Witnesses of Christ, who have stood up in Defence of the Truth and Purity of the Gospel, and on most of the Reformed Churches now in being; it lays more stress upon a Nicety than on the main Subsidence; and is such that it would not be born with, if retorted. After which, I from Scripture and Reason, justifie Presbyterian Ordination, and shew the Insufficiency of what is usually alledge'd from the Fathers, to invalidate it, to make Re-ordination needful. Mr. Hoadly on the other Side, in his Defence of Episcopal Ordination, argues thus. He says that Bishops have the Sole Power: They have had it in Possession for 1550 Years, they have all the Right that Prescription can give. But it does not follow, they have a Scriptural Right to any such Exclusive Power: And meer Possession therefore of never so long a Continuance, gives no Right properly so call'd. He adds, That there's no Instance in the New Testament of Ordination performed by Presbyters, or without some Church Officers Superiour to them: But though there were in the beginning, when Ordination was manage'd by the Presbytery, some Church Officers concern'd who were Superiour to Presbyters, yet is there no hint in the

* Ego A B pretensas meas Ordinationis Literas ad quibusdam Presbyteris eum obtentas, pamm penitus renuncio, & dimitro pro
vanis; Humiliter Supplican quatenus Rev. in Christo Patre & Do-
umin, Dominus Georgius Per-

missione Divinit. Centr. Episc: me
ad Sacrum Diagonatus Ordinem
justa Novem & vites Ecclesi.
Anglicane, dignaretur admittere.

Tenth Chapter, was at first for laying aside the Consideration of this Re-ordination: Def. of Min. Conf. p. 4. But upon Second Thos added an Appen-
dix to prove it Lawful, from Scripture Practice, and the Reason of the Thing. Which Prefcript I answer'd, Def. of Mod. Nonc. Part 1. p. 36. Mr. Hoadly also declares for Re-ordination, Reason of Conf. p. 6. &c. He gives this Grand Reason; because Episcopal Ordination is the Regular, Orderly Ordination in the Church of Christ; and the departing from it tends to the Overthrow of all Order. And he Asserts that Persou's are wholly unqualified to Act as Ministers without it, &c. In return to him, I in Def. of Mod. Nonc. Part 1. p. 54. &c. Plead that he takes that for granted in this Cause which is the main Thing in Question: And declare that his Way of Reasoning the left affects, because 'tis like the Reasoning of the Papists against the Protestants; it reflects on many of the Suffering Witnesses of Christ, who have stood up in Defence of the Truth and Purity of the Gospel, and on most of the Reformed Churches now in being; it lays more stress upon a Nicety than on the main Subsistence; and is such that it would not be born with, if retorted. After which, I from Scripture and Reason, justifie Presbyterian Ordination, and shew the Insufficiency of what is usually alledge'd from the Fathers, to invalidate it, to make Re-ordination needful. Mr. Hoadly on the other Side, in his Defence of Episcopal Ordination, argues thus. He says that Bishops have the Sole Power: They have had it in Possession for 1550 Years, they have all the Right that Prescription can give. But it does not follow, they have a Scriptural Right to any such Exclusive Power: And meer Possession therefore of never so long a Continuance, gives no Right properly so call'd. He adds, That there's no Instance in the New Testament of Ordination performed by Presbyters, or without some Church Officers Superiour to them: But though there were in the beginning, when Ordination was manage'd by the Presbytery, some Church Officers concern'd who were Superiour to Presbyters, yet is there no hint in the

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New Testament of the necessity of the Continuance of such Superior Officers in
the Church. He farther adds, That all St. Paul's Rales for Ordination
are directed to Superior Church Officers. But it is more follows from
thence, that in after Ages none but Superior Officers might Lawfully Ordain,
than it does, that none but such, might Lawfully Administer the Lords Sup-
per, or perform any other Part of the Ministerial Office, because the Minifi-
erial Commission was given to such directly. He goes on, and says, That the
Apostles fétled Bishops in the Churches of Christ, and left the Power of
Ordaining Presbyters in their Hands, which is prov'd by the Testimony
of Writers in that and the following Ages, which Testimony is as Uni-
verfal and Unanionous as can reasonably be expected or defird. All
that can be clearly prov'd, is, That the Apostles and their Assistants fettled Con-
gregational Bishops. This is shown by the Learned Blondel at large: And
were lately by the Ingenious Author of the Constitution and Discipline of
the Primitive Church, Chap. 2, & 3. And if they did not settle such as
our Modern Bishops, they could not leave the Power of the Ordination in such
Hands, to the Exclusion of others. And the last Link in his Chain is this,
That this Evidence ought the rather to be accounted sufficient upon the
Head of Epifcopacy, because 'tis generally own'd such, upon the Head of
the Scriptures of the New Testament, which cannot be prov'd to have
been extant from the Days of the Apostles, and to have been Written by
the Apostles, or by Persons approv'd of by them, by any other Evidence.
I Reply, That the Testimony given by the Ancients with Reference to such
Epifcopacy as our Debate runs upon, and with Reference to the Writings of
the New Testament, is very different, as to Earliness, and Unanionous, and
Univerfality, and Collateral Evidence. The Testimony they give to the Scrip-
tures is a bare Matter of Fact, the credibility of which depends upon their
Integrity: But the Testimony any of them give to the Apofiolical Institution of
Epifcopacy, relates to a Matter of Fact with their Judgment, the Credibility
of which depends on the Proof they produce. They generally resolve their
Proof into Scripture; but as long as we can't find it there, we are rather to
follow our own judgment than theirs: and that especially when some among
them plainly represent it as a meer prudential Institution, design'd to prevent
Difions and Schifms. Whereas, if we refufe to credit their Report as to
the Writers of the New Testament, we refufe the best Evidence of the Kind,
that the Matter will bear. —Mr. Hoadly afterwards takes a great deal of
pains to Strengthen and Support the Testimony from the Fathers upon this
Head, in Opposition to my Objections; And I have a particular Reply by me,
which had long since seen the Light, but that I was unwilling to divert
him from his better Employment. But having weigh'd all that he has said,
I am still to seek for Proof, that Diocesan Epifcopacy, or the Conformation of
Ordination to Superior Bishops, to the Exclusion of Presbyters, was of Apo-
siolical Institution. And if not, then Presbyters may warrantably Ordain, as
well as Preach and Adminifter Sacraments: and qualified Persons Ordain'd
by such have no Occafion to be Re-Ordain'd.

II. They
II. "They were requir'd to Declare their Unfeigned Affent and Consent to all, and every Thing contain'd and prescrib'd in and by the Book, Intitled, The Book of Common Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, together with the Psalter or Psalms of David; and the Form or Manner of making, or ordaining, and consecrating of Bishops, Priests and Deacons. And they must also (and that ex Animo). Subscribe these Words: That the Book of Common Prayer, containeth in it nothing contrary to the Word of God; for Peace, and that it may lawfully be us'd: And that they themselves would use the Form in the said Books prescrib'd in Publick Prayer, and Administration of the Sacraments, and no other.

The Act of Uniformity requir'd that this Declaration should be publiquely made by Word of Mouth by all that would keep their Places, on some Lords Day before August the 24th 1662. And by all that afterwards were presented to any Ecclesiastical Benefice, within Two Months after they were in Actual Possession of it. And the Subscription was as peremptorily requir'd, as the Declaration. But they could not herein concur for Two Grand Reasons.

1. Because very few of them could see the Book, to all Things in which they were to declare their Affent and Consent, before the Time limited by the Act was expir'd. For the Common Prayer Book with the Alterations and Amendments, (for so they are call'd how defervedly I inquire not) made by the Convocation, did not come out of the Presfs till a few Days before the 24th of August. So that of the Seven Thousand Ministers in England who kept their Livings, few except those who were in or near London, could possibly have a sight of the Book with its Alterations, till after they had declar'd their Affent and Consent to
*Mr. Ol. it*. This was what honest Mr. Steel, and many other
life in his of the Nonconformists' warmly complain'd of in their
Def. of parting Sermons, when they took their Farewel of their
Min. Conf. People at the Time of their Ejection. And whatever
p. 5, 6, it might seem then, when Persons were to a manifest
hear, at a Distance it appears such a Hardship, a that
it is rather to be wondered, that so many could Act in
so weighty a Matter, upon an implicit Faith, than that
such a Number should in such Circumstances stand out.

But, they are
not, 'twas a Hardship most certainly, wherever this was the Case. To take it
off, he reports from an aged Minister in their Part, that he and his Neighbours
sent to London, and had the Amendments and Alterations copied out: And
adds, that it is to be hoped, that the charge here brought is groundless: a ain't
so many Thousand Ministers, &c. To this, my Return Def. of Mod. Non-
conf. Part 2. p. 100, 101, is this, that perhaps that might be a peculiar Fa-
vour, because I have it under the Hand of another worthy ejected Minister
(who is since dead) that this was true in Fact; and that several Ministers
even in London, never read it before they gave their assent and Consent; and
that in Middlesex, few Parishes had the Book, till a Week, Fortnight, Three
Weeks or a Month after. But as for written Copies of the Amendments, they
were so liable to Abuse and Mistakes, that 'tis dubious how far they might be
safely depended on. And being he is so willing to suppose there might be a
Mistake, I'll give him him one of his own church for a Confirming Witness;
viz. the worthy Author of the Conformists Plea for the Nonconformists,
who, Plea 2. p. 55, says, that a Divine of Tears and Learning in the Dioces
of Lincoln, gave this for one Reason in his Farewel Sermon, that he was to
be silent'd by Law, for not subscribing and assenting to, a Book which he had
not seen: And he adds, that it was the Case of many more in that Dioces: 
And that Mr. B. of W. in the County of L. was ejected by Sir Edward
Lake, altho' he gave that Reason, that the Book was not brought him before
the 24th of August, nor before he was declar'd depriv'd by the Commisary.

2. When they had Opportunity to peruse the Book, they met with several Things there, which after the strictest Search they could make, appeared to them not agreeable to the Word of God: For them under this
Apprehension (which it was not in their Power to alter) to have gone to declare their Satisfaction that there was nothing contrary to the Word of God, and nothing but what they could both Assent to (as true) and Con-
sent to, (as good and to be us'd) and to have subscrib'd this with their Hands, had been doing Violence to their
Consciences, and attempting at once to impose upon

God and Man.
They could not but observe the Comprehensiveness of the requir'd Declaration: There must be not only Consent but Assent too; and that not only to all in General; but to every Thing in Particular contain'd in and prescrib'd by the Book of Common Prayer. Words could scarce be devis'd by the Wit of Man, more full; and more significant, whereby they might testifie their highest Jus-
tification and Commendation of every Point and Syl-
lable, every Rite and Ceremony, every Matter and Thing contain'd in the whole Book, and in every Page and Line of it. A Man might almost be tempt-
ed to imagine that the Framers of this impos'd Declar-
 ration and Subscription, had had this Book of Common Prayer dropping down among them immediately from Heaven, and that they look'd upon it as nothing else but a continu'd Oracle from First to Last: And that loose Sheet, they were of the Mind of the famous Dr. Swadlin, Page i., who speaking of the Publick Service very roundly Af-
ers *, That there was not a Tittle of it, but it was by

† A Letter from a Mi-
nister to a Person of

Quality, show-
ing some Rea-
sons for his

Noncon-

formity. A

† Mr. Ollyffe Def. of Min. Conf. p. 13, 14, seems not a little displeas'd at my here mentioning Dr. Swadlin, who, he says, is represent'd by Mr. Wood as in a Manner distracted: And seems to wonder that I should speak of Pers-
ons Idolizing the Common Prayer Book. Mr. Hoadly also expresseth himself with some Heat, he owns it in so many Words, Reason of Conf. p. 33, that I should cite this Passage of the Common Prayer Book's being dictated by the Holy Ghost: And both of them also touch upon it afterwards. If it may therefore be to their Satisfaction, I have found better Authority to the same Purpose. For when the Liturgy was first fram'd in the Days of Edward VI. it was by the King sent to the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, who upon Perusal of the Book, declar'd in their Act of Thanks, that it was done:by Aid of the Holy Ghost. An. 2. Edw. VI. 1. And as much as these Gentlemen contain poor Dr. Swadlin, yet I hope they'll own Bishop Sanderfon to have been a great Man. Now Bishop Walton in the Account of his Life, that is prefix'd to his Sermons, with a great deal of Gravity assures us, that he told him that the Holy Ghost seemed to assist the Composers of the Common Prayer. There was one Abbot, who wrote of Church-Forsakers, who try'd up the Liturgy of the Church of England to that height, as not to be asham'd to say that the Wit of Men and Angels could not mend it, and that it is a sufficient Discharge of the Ministers Duty but to read it. And Mr. Pierce (Conformists first Plea for the Nonconformists, p. 20.) says, That he has known some that tho't no Worship Divine, without the Common Prayer. For my Part I cannot help counting this an idolizing of the Common Prayer.
not only pleas'd to assert this, but he th'o't fit to prove it too. His Argument is so admirable for its Peculiarity, that I cannot forbear transcribing it. Of all Offices in that Book, he fastens on that of *Matrimony*, and particularly on the first Prayer in that Office; which be-

This Prayer was dictated by the Holy Ghost to the

Composers of the Common Prayers, or made by those Composers without the Dictate of the Holy Ghost: But not by them without his Dictate; therefore by his Dictate to them, if by them, without him, then they would have made it according to Hu-

mane Reason, and so have said, Bless them, O Lord, as thou didst bless Abraham and Sarah; or as thou didst bless Jacob and Rachel; and they had humane Reason for it. For Abraham was God's first Friend, Jacob was God's great Favourite. But says the Holy Ghost, not so, nor so: But let it be, bless them as Isaac and Rebecca. And there is no Humane Reason for this, but a Divine Reason there is, and that is this: Abraham had his Hagar in Sarah's Time, and his Keturah afterwards. Jacob had his Leah, his Zilpah, and his Bil-

bah; But Isaac had none but his Rebecca. And therefore says the Holy Ghost, let it not be, bless them as Abraham and Sarah, bless them as Jacob and Rachel: For then People may be apt to think they may have many Wives at once, if not some Concubines: But But let it be, bless them as thou didst bless Isaac and Rebecca. Let them know, one Man should have but one Wife, especially at one Time. A little after, he adds, certainly therefore, blessed are they which die in maintaining that Service-Book, which can without Contradiction, Father the Ceremonies of it upon the Holy Ghost. This it must be own'd is plain Dealing. But the poor Nonconformists had not that Spirit of discerning, which such clear sighted Gentlemen were favoured with. If they must have Forms of Prayer, they desir'd they might be according to Humane Reason, and not father'd upon the Holy Ghost without better Pre-

rence to Inspiration. Their seeing some make a plain Idol of the Common Prayer Book, rendred them the lefs fond of it. Such a Declaration as was required of them con-
concerning it, was in their Apprehension as much as could be desir'd or don, concerning the Book of God, the Bible it self. Yea they question'd, Whether many a sober Man might not have scrupled to declare so much concerning any Copy of the Bible now Extant in the World, there being hardly any one to be found, but what may have such Faults and Slips, as may make an unfeigned Affent and Consent to every Tittle, a Matter of rational Scruple*. But as for the Book of

Assent and Consent are Law Terms, and may be taken either absolutely or comparatively; and intimates that it is enough, if being persuaded of the Lawfulness of the Things enjoined, they unfeignedly Assent and Consent thereto, and judge it much better and more eligible to use it, than by Refusal to lose the Legal Opportunity of exercising their Ministry. He says, the Assent and Consent is only to be understood of all Things enjoined to be used and practis'd. Mr Hoadley also says much the same; Reason of Cont. p. 36 &c. declaring that Assent and Consent is to be confir'd to the Use of what is contained and prescribed in the Book, and p. 39, he says, that it is absolutely determined by the very Parliament that made the Act, that it was meant so. And the Nature, Manner, and Form of all Law Deeds and Public Declarations, he says, require this Way of Interpretation, and condemn the other; Whereas on the Contrary, I have given as good Evidence as need to be desired in 2d Def. of Mod. Nonc. p. 119, that the Legislators have given their Sense to the same Purpose with the ejected Ministers in this Case. The Lords and Commons agreed that to understand the Declaration of Assent and Consent only as to the Use of what was prescribed, was not enough to answer the Law. For from the very Journal of the Lords, I have given a true Account of the State of the Case thus:

On July the 18th, 1663. A Bill was sent up from the Commons to the Lords, intituled, An Act for Relief of such Persons as by Sickness or other Impediment, are disabled from subscribing the Declaration in the Act of Uniformity, and Explanation of Part of the said Act. At the Second Reading in the House of Lords it was committed. Some Alterations and Amendments were made by the Committee, and a Clause added of this Tenor: And be it enacted and declared by the Authority aforesaid, That the Declaration and Subscription of Assent and Consent in the said Act mention'd, shall be understood only as to the Practice and Obedience to the said Act, and not otherwise. This Additional Clause was agreed to by a Majority: But Twelve Lords protest't against it, as destructive to the Church of England as now establish'd. When the Bill was sent back to the Commons, they sett it a Conference, which was yielded to by the Lords. The Commons vehemently declared against the Amendments and Alterations of the Lords, and the Additional Clause; and it was openly declar'd by one of the Managers on the Part of the

* Mr. Oliver in his Def. of Min. Conf. p. 20. &c. says, That
Commons, Common Prayer, &c. They found such Marks of Humane Infirmity, in the Frame and Contexture, and the particular Offices of it, that they durst not make the Subscription and Declaration requir'd, till they could receive Satisfaction, with Reference to sundry Exceptions they had to bring in, which appear'd to them of great Weight and Consequence.

Nothing need be desir'd more plainly and fully to give the Sense of the Legislators in the Case, than this of which Mr. Baxter had given an Hint before. This I think might have been allow'd to determine this Part of the Controversy. But Mr. Ollyffe 2d Def. of Min. Conf. p. 106. will suppose that I had it from some Ancient Gentleman, and that it makes not so much to my Purpose as I represent: And Mr. Hoadly in Def. of the Reason of Conf. p. 1 says, he has heard the Truth of my Account much confess'd. In the mean Time I quoted the Journal of the Lords for my Vouchers, and refer'd them and others to what Satisfaction: And it is no difficult Thing for any Gentleman to get a Sight of it. If any one will be at the Pains to take a View of that, and still remains dubious as to the Sense and Intention of the Legislators, I shall wonder at it, and despair that arguing will answer any End. The Lords aim'd at declaring, that a bare Use was intended, that as Number might be that Way sa'd; and the Matter had been clear on that Side had the Commons concurred: But they refusing to allow of bare Use as sufficient, and drawing over a Majority of the Lords, in Effect determin'd, that they who put that Sense upon the Declaration of Assent and Consent, that it was to the bare Use and no more, leaving Persons still room for disapproving any Thing contain'd or prescribed in the Common Prayer Book, wretchedly misinterpret it, and assume to themselves a Power of interpreting contrary to the Legislators themselves.

1. The Subscription and Declaration requir'd, they found would take in the Doctrine of Real Baptismal Regeneration, and certain Salvation, Consequent thereupon. And that whether the Persons baptiz'd, were qualify'd Subjects of Baptism, yea or not. It would be an Approbation of the Rubrick at the End of the Publick Office for Baptism, where 'tis said, It is certain by God's Word, that Children which are baptiz'd, dying before they commit actual Sin, are undoubtedly sav'd. It would have been well if they had quoted the Place; for the Dissenting Ministers freely confess'd their Ignorance, that they knew of no such Word in Scripture.
It would also be an Agreement, to use constantly after
Baptism that Thanksgiving: We yield thee hearty
Thanks, most merciful Father, that it hath pleased thee
to Regenerate this Infant with thy Holy Spirit. Now
when they should be obliged to baptize all Comers,
without a Liberty of refusing the Children of Infidels,
or the most Scandalous Sinners, (provided they had
but Scantours) to bless God precently as soon as the
Office was over, for Regenerating them by his Spirit;
and lay it down as undoubtedly certain that they were
saw'd if they died, this was what their Light would
not suffice for; and therefore till then 'twas their un-
doubted Duty to avoid Concurrence. For who can so
much as question whether or no it would have been a
Sin in them, to bless God with Confidence for what
they did not believe was real; and to lay that down as
undoubtedly certain from Scripture, of which they saw
not there the least Foundation. They found the Chil-
dren of the wickedest Parents (of Whores and Adul-
terers living openly in all notorious Sin, and wholly
without God in the World) baptiz'd without Scruple;
and many of them died soon after Baptism: Now how
could they pretend to be sure by the Word of God, and
past all doubt that all such went to Heaven, when God
so positively declar'd in the Second Commandment,
that he would punish the Iniquities of the Fathers upon the
Children, unto the Third and Fourth Generation?* This at
least might make the Matter dubious to them. Sup-
pole a Christian King should conquer a Country of
Pagans, or Mahometans, or Jews, or compel all
* Mr. Hoadly in-
stanuates, as

duc'd this Text for the Damnation of Infants: Reason. of Conf. p. 46, and
often harps upon it afterwards: Whereas I really had it not in my Tho'ts,
and I believe the same as to the ejected Minister from whom I took it. For
my Part I'm not for positively damning, without good warrant; and least of
all should I be for being severe towards Infants: But yet sending all Infants
undoubtedly to Heaven that are baptiz'd is certainly too lax: God's visiting
the Sins of the Fathers upon the children, is not here produc'd as an Argument
that he dooms Infants to Hell for the Sins of their Parents; but as a Proof,
that it becomes us to be more wary than to talk of undoubted Salvation, in
the Case of all baptiz'd: for that where God visits for Sin, (he'll take
care to do it consistently with his Justice) there may not be that Evidence of
Salvation, as can in any tolerable Sense be called undoubted.
their Infants forthwith to be Baptiz'd, and some of them immediately expire, at least before the Commission of actual Sin, is the Salvation of all such sure, and past all doubt, and this to be made out, and cleared by the Word of God? Is it in the Power of Man to make Infants sure and certain of Salvation? It is in the Power of Man to kill a poor Infant, and to choose his time for doing it. Many Whores murder their Babes before Baptism, and they might as well do it immediately after, and so assuredly (upon this Hypothesis) send them to Heaven, whither they shall never come themselves, without bitter and sorrowful Repentance. And so might the aforesaid King and Conqueror, (after he by Baptism had given them their sure and unquestionable Passport for Paradise) even in Charity and Kindness immediately cut the poor Infants off, and so without any farther hazard, give them Possession of eternal Bliss. But our Ministers could not tell how to apprehend that any Mortals had such Power over Souls, as this would amount to.

* The It hath been pleaded by some in this Case to mollifie Bishops and the Objection, that the ascertaining of a Baptismal Regeneration, was what was mainly intended; * and that met in the Jerusalem Chamber, in 1641, were for leaving out the Words undoubtedly sav'd, out of the last Rubrick of the Office for Confirmation, from whence it was remov'd into the Office for Baptism in the New Common Prayer-Book. And Mr. Baxter tells us, (see his Life in Fol. p. 428.) that when in the Publick Debate with the Bishops, he instanc'd in one of his Parishioners that was a Profess'd Infidel, and yet said he would come and make the Common Profession for his Child for Custom's sake; even Dr. Sanderson Bishop of Lincoln, answer'd (and none of the Bishops contradicted) that if there were Godfathers it had a sufficient Title, and Bishop Morley and others confirmed it. Now these Godfathers (says Mr. Baxter) being not Adopters, nor Owners, we cannot see it certain in God's Word, that all those are sav'd whom they present to Baptism; no, nor whom Ungodly and Hypocritical Christians present. For how can the Covenant save the Child, as the Child of a Believer, which farth not the Parent as a Believer himself? And several Gentlemen even in the House of Commons, who were of the Church Party, declar'd that they could not have subscirib'd this Rubrick, as to the certain and undoubted Salvation of Baptized Infants; and Sir Lancelot Lake, Knight of the Shire for Middlesex, son to one of the Secretaries of King Charles the First, who had had Bishop Andrews and Bishop Lake for his Godfathers was one of them. But Mr. Olyffe, says, (Def. of Min. Conf. p. 26. &c.) that this Rubrick is no Part of what is prescrib'd for Use; and yet thinks to mollifie the Matter by here-
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herein they had the Concurrence of many of the most affecting, celebrated, Reformed Divines, and of many even of Baptism, our own most admired Writers; to which they had this obvious reply: That the Thanksgiving after Baptism, Mr. Headly al-

carries the Matter farther than the Sign, and seems to fo, Reason-
denote the Thing signify'd, as actually given to each baptiz'd Person. Besides the Sense of the Church in this 

Point is sufficiently clear'd by the Office for Confirmation, in which the Bishop who officiates, in his first Ad-
dress to God, expresses himself thus. Almighty and c- 

Unoffended 

verliving God; who hast vouchsafed to Regenerate these thy and constant 

Servants by Water, and the Holy Ghost, and hast given to: But unto them Forgivens of all their Sins, &c. This laid pleas'd that, with Reference to all Comers, (as to which 'tis well Baptism 

known there is very little Care) gives ground to all concerned to think themselves sufficiently Regenerated already, and to apprehend that the Church doth not think their aiming at any farther Regeneration needful, when once they are baptiz'd and confirm'd. This was a Thing that appear'd to our Ministers of such dange-

rous Consequence, that they durst not concur in it or 

any Way approve it, for fear of Contributing to the 

to put them out of this State, they shall be saved. And to the Objection taken from the admitting all Comers, he answers, that he knows not that Baptism may not be denied to the Children of Atheists, Jews, and Infidels: For the Office supposes a Christian Country, and Christian Parents, &c. My Return, Deff. of Mod. None. Part. 2. p. 134, &c. is this: That take the Rubrick at the End of the Office for Baptism, the Thanksgiving in the Office immediately after Baptism, and the Office of Confirmation, as referring to Baptism preceeding; all together, and they discover that Laxness upon the Head of Baptism, as a Regenerating Ordinance, as may prove a Temptation to many, to think that Ordinance a sufficient Passport for Heaven; and that the bare receiving it, is an abundant Evidence that Persons are the Children of God, as much as they need desire to be so. And for my Part I must confess, I think that the ejected Ministers are to be commended rather than blam'd, for refusing to en-
courage such a Tho' it, as if Children are therefore undoubtedly fav'd, because baptiz'd, and that the Case of all Children is alike, if but baptiz'd: and for, being desirous to make a Difference, between the Application of the outward 

Sign, and the reaching the Blessings signified: And for being afraid of encour-

aging this Notion, that real Regeneration is a needle's Eye thing in the Case of baptiz'd Persons. He that would see more of this Matter, may consult, Deff. of 

of Conf. p. 34. and Deff. of Mod. None. P. 3. p. 317, 384, &c.

hardening
hardening of a Multitude of vain, loose, careless, secure Creatures in a fatal Mistake about the Safety of their State; neither could they see how they could An-

2. This Assent, Consent, and Subscription, was among other Things to the Use of Godfathers and Godmothers in Baptism, to the Exclusion of Parents.*

Mr. Olf—Misc. D— among other Things to the Use of Godfathers and Godmothers in Baptism, to the Exclusion of Parents.

Conf. p. 153. Mr. Hoadly, Reason of Conf. p. 52, &c. says, That Parents are excluded or justly out by the Use of Godfathers; and says, That their Right is secured, and their Benefit consulted thro' the Whole. And tho' he owns the too common Carelessness of Godfathers, yet want allow that the Assent and Consent required, at all encourages it. And he applies the Case taken by some to prevent Abuses, of which he declares his own Abhorrence. Mr. Hoadly, Reason of Conf. p. 52, &c. says, That Parents are to provide the Sponsors, and that the devoting their Children by them to God, is as much their own Act and Deed, as if they had no Sponsors at all and that the greatest Abuse of an Institution, is not a sufficient Argument against that Institution it self. He can't see how the Method of the Church tends to the propagating this Ordinance. And tho' he bewails the little Regard many Godfathers have to the serious Part of their Office, he yet hopes there are some so sensible of their Obligations, that they omit no Opportunity of doing their Duty, &c. In return, I say, Def. of Mod. None Part 2. p. 150, &c. That the Grievance here is, That Godfathers and Godmothers according to the Method of the Church, are taken in as Parties in the Federal Stipulation between God and the Baptism, which Parents must not be admitted to, tho' it is their proper Work. If Parents may not be allowed this (which is notorious) then they are excluded. And where the Right to devote or bind lies in the Parent, he cannot transfer it. And when Substitutes are pitched on to bind the Children of others to be the Lords, tho' they have no Right to bind them, and they Covenant for them, and the Children as they grow up are taught that they are bound by their Promises; and this Promise and Form of theirs in their Name, is in the Office represented, as that on which their Interest in the Blessings of the Covenant is suspended, I can't see that this Affair stands upon a right Bottom. A Divine Institution is not to be set aside when abused; but its otherwise as to a purely Humane Institution, especially when it is in it self liable to just Objections, as this is, which has been justly complained of by many (both in the Church and out of it) as a great Occasion of the general Prophanation of this Ordinance. And therefore while these Gentlemen bewail the little Regard many Godfathers have to the serious Part of their Office, (which as far as it goes is well) I beg leave (in Conjunction with the ejected Ministers) to bewail the This
This they esteem’d sinful, not only because it justifies the Parents Right to devote their Children to God in Baptism, which is the Thing upon which the Administration of that Ordinance to Infants was primarily founded, but also because it op’ned a wide Door to the Profaning of one of the most awful Solemnities of our Holy Religion. In as much as Godfathers and Godmothers are neither required to be chosen with due Care and Caution; (and in the Case of many Persons, ’tis really impossible to procure any serious Undertakers;) nor are they tied to bring the Children of Christians only, nor only such as were in the Church or Pleasure, without taking any further care about them. Withal these Godfathers and Godmothers permeate the Child, as believing in Christ, and renouncing Sin; and that without any Authority for it, either from any Natural Right, or Positive Law. And the Ordinance of Baptism will seem to be put upon that insufficient Bottom, by any one who sedately compares the Office for that Purpose, with the Church Catechism. For the Promise of the Godfathers and Godmothers, in the Child’s Name, is in which is both represented as the Foundation of Baptismal Dedication, and the Ground of the Claim of the Blessings and Bounties thence arising. Now our Ministers sensibly found that this would not bear Scanning. In the Church Way this Ordinance is so manage’d, as if the Godfathers Faith were Beneficial to the Child, and not the Parents: When as God requires no Faith or Repentance of Infants, but only that they be the Seed of Penitent Believers, and devoted to him as such; this also was an Offence to many. And then they found that it will be Godfathers and Godmothers were generally bro’t to themselves, they would be very likely they should much credit the Institution. The Questions also in the Baptismal Office are justly exceptionable. Muretus says, That the Custom of interrogating Infants is so absurd that it cannot be defended. And the Learned Spanheim says, that this mimical Profession of the Sponsor, which is ascrib’d to the Infant, will scarce be found to have taken Place before the Eighth and Ninth Age, when Superstition prevailed. These Interrogatories should be refer’d for grown Persons, who have no Need of Sponsors, which the Church officiously provides for them. He that would see more of this Matter, may consult Mr. Olyffe’s 2d Def. of Min. Conf. p. 141. Mr. Hoadly’s Def. of the Reason of Cont. p. 49. And my Def. of Mod. None. Part. 3. p. 318, &c. 387.
The Font, to avoid a great Untruth, and make themselves obnoxious to Lying and Perjury in the Face of God and the Church. For Experience theweth, that what Appearance ever there is of Solemnty at the Engaging in such a Promise, yet they never (or very rarely) perform it. Some of them never see the Child more, after the Christening Day, nor ever enquire more after it. Yea, tho' they solemnly Engage on the Behalf of the Infant, yet they hold themselves really bound to nothing, but look upon all as mere Ceremony and Complement. Suppose a Parent should afterwards Challenge his Gofips, and say; you promis'd when you stood Sureties for my Child at the Font, to call upon him to mind his Duty, to hear Sermons, &c. and to see him well instructed in the Rudiments and Principles of Religion; but you have not done it, and thro' your Neglect, he does not hear Sermons, he is not Catechiz'd, he does not renounce the Works of the Devil, but is in the High-way to Ruin; notwithstanding your Engagement: What would be the Answer of these Persons to the Parents of the Child, but this? Should we look after him or you? Whole Child is he, yours or ours? He is your own proper Charge, notwithstanding standing at the Font; he is committed to your Trust, and therefore if he do otherwise than well for lack of your Care, the blame will be yours, and his Blood will be upon your Head as the only Criminals. And indeed hardly any Thing can be more Obvious to Observation than this, that the blame is not laid up-on Godfathers and Godmothers if Children be not well Disciplin'd and Educated, neither do they blame themselves, or shew any Conscience in this Matter, altho' 'tis evident, that if they perform not their Covenants to the utmost of their Power, they break their Faith. On which Accounts, they durst not by any Means Consent to Encourage so Corrupt a Custom*.

3. This Assent, Consent, and Subscription, would have been oblig'd the Ministers to have denied the Ordinance of 

Baptism to such as had not Sponsors, although they had a real Right to that Ordinance, and to be thereby 

solemnly recogniz'd as born Members of the visible Church. So, 

some have herein question'd the Reality of the Obliga-

tion; but as far as appears, upon very weak Grounds. For 

Promissed to exclude all 

that have not Sponsors; and that there is no such Word in the Book which he has subscribed to: And asks me, If I do not know that there is a Form in the Book for Baptism without Godfathers? And adds, that this Form is to be used, when there shall be any great Cause and Necessity; and the Minister is left sole Judge of this Cause and Necessity; and that if Persons immoveably scruple Godfathers this is a great Cause or Necessity; and that he and his Neighbours know no Obligation Dr. F. was by Law under, to be so stiff as my Margin represents him. If this will hold, I should be glad; but I doubt it won't, and have given my Reason why, Def. of Mod. Nonconf. P. 2 p. 172, &c. What 

beast Mr. Raftrick said to Bishop White of Peterborough in his Visitation, 

deserves Mr. Ollyffe's Consideration. I have observed, said he, That when 

such as your Lordship comes to enquire into the Præfide of some of us, you examine it by the Letter of Conformity, understood and expounded in the most strict and rigid Sense that can be: You urge upon us our Promises and 

Subscriptions, and you aggravate the least Omission to the Height: So 

that we are incair'd in this Cage; first courted in by plausible Con-

structions, and then rack'd and serv'd, and squeeze'd at no Rate, &c. 

See his Letter to me, at the End of Def. of Mod. Nonconf Part 3. p. 28. 

May Mr. Ollyffe never have Reason for a like complaint say I.

Mr. Houldy takes this 3d, and the 4th, and 5th Head together; and jointly 

considers the denying Baptism to such as had not Sponsors, and to such as would not submit to use the Sign of the Cross, and denying the Communion to such as would not receive it Kneeling, as Terms of Conmunion, and Impostions, Reason of Cont. p. 55. &c. And he affords, 1. That Bishops have Authority to prescribe these Things which are so grievously complain'd of. They have this Authority he says, as they are oblig'd to provide for the Preservation of Order, 

and as it results from the Nature of all Societies, that the Governors should have a Power of ordering what seems to them most for the Beauty and Advan-

tage of them. He intimates the ejected Ministers would have join'd with 

the Bishops in imposing and prescribing some Things, about Time Place and Li-

turgy; and says, that the Bishops have Authority to prescribe in the one Cafe 

as well as the other, and hence forms an Argument that he seems to think un-

answerable. He adds, p. 78, that the Governors of the Church in requiring 

such Things as those mentioned, have ordered nothing, but what if all would seriously comply with, is certainly for the good of the church, and therefore have done their Duty, and cannot be charg'd with Sin: And that the disproportion-

nableness of the Penalty does not make the Command unlawful for that then 

the Governors of the Church could injoin nothing at all. And if any suffer 

in these Cases, 'tis not to be charg'd on the Commands which are design'd to be
the Canon subscrib'd, obliges in express Words to use the Form preferib'd, and no other: And the Rubrick Declares there shall be for every Male Child to be Baptiz'd, two Godfathers and one Godmother; and for every Female, one Godfather and two Godmothers. Confe-

who don't comply. He pleads also for the retaining such Impositions when once fixed, because the Prejudices and Scruples against them are unreasonable and groundless, and strike at all Ecclesiastical Authority; and because the parting with these Things, if they did not part also with other Things, would signify nothing. 2. He afferts that St. Paul says nothing against this in Rom. 14. ver. 82, &c. And 3. He also afferts that Mr. Baxter's practise, and the Practise of the Independents has been for, and not against, such Impositions, as are the Foundations of the heaviest Charge against the Church, p. 96, &c. But as for this Plead of his for the Episcopal Power, and the Impositions proceeding from it, there distinctly answer'd it in the Introduction to the 2d Part of my Defence, from § 30. to §. 40. What he says upon Rom. 14. is consider'd in the same Introduction, §. 40, 41, &c. And the Practise of Mr. Baxter and the Independents, is also consider'd, § 42. And in the Close of that Introduction I make this fair Offer: Let it: but be clearly prov'd from Scripture, that our Saviour has given a Commission to any to fix General Regulations in his Worship, besides necessary, or at most expedient Circumstances: Let the Bounds of this Commission be plainly fix'd and limited, so as that it may be known when 'tis used regularly, and when exceded: Let the Persons to whom this Commission is given, be describ'd in their necessary Qualifications: And let it be shewn distinctly, what those Ecclesiastical Regulations are that are to be obey'd, and what Obedience is due to them; and let it be prov'd that such Obedience is a Duty, and let the Proof of it be direct rather than Consequential; or if an Argument is drawn from the Consequences of the Refusal of Obedience on one Side, let the opposite Argument from the Consequences of yielding such an Obedience be weigh'd also on the other Side: And since this Obligation is Real, must arise from the Will of God; let that be evidenced in a Degree of Plainness, that may bear some Proportion to the Degree of Positiveness with which it is asser'd: Let but such Things as these be clear'd, it will be found we are open to Conviction. But it could not be accepted: I am told, that were all the Thins I mention capable of a plain Demonstration as true as any in the Mathematics, it would be a very great Absurdity to put so important a Cause upon this Office, because so few of those whose Concern it is, are capable of understanding such a Demonstration of many of these Points, Def. of Epistle Ordinat. p. 82. Whereas it was not Mathematical Demonstration, that was desired, but such Proof as the Nature of the Things will bear, and such Proof as may be expected in Matters of this Nature; and such as is accommodated to the Capacities of those concern'd: And till this be given, I for one, must be excused, if my Notes of Ecclesiastical Power and Authori-

quentely.
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quently all that would Officiate in the Establish'd Church, must by verbal Declaration and Subscription, bind themselves * to deny Baptism to all Children of Godly Parents, that have not Godfathers and Godmothers, it must be even tho' the Parent be ready to do his own Part, Pro-
fessing his Faith, Dedicating his Child to God, and promisng a Religious Education.

but how far they could justify it, would be a pretty close Enquiry. I re-
member in Mr. Henry's Life, there is a Passage, which deserves noting upon this Occasion. One of the Parishioners of Dr. F. of Whitchurch, defired him to give Way that his Child might be baptized by another without the Crofts, and Godfathers, if he would not do it himself. He refused both; and by a Letter returned this Answer: For my Part (faith he) I freely profess my Tho'ts that the strict urging of Indifferent Ceremonies, hath done more Harm than Good: And possibly had all Men been left to their Li-

ternity therein, there might have been much more Unity, and not much leas Uniformity. But what Power have I to dispence with my self, being now under the Obligation of a Law and an Oath? And he concludes, I am much grieved at the unhappy Condition of my self and other Mi-

Such an Agreement our Minifters apprehended sinful. They durft not caufelessly deprive Souls of vi-

fible Christianity, much leas Damn them for want of an Humane, unnecessary, if not Corrupt Invention. They durft not make a Covenant to Rob Christ and the Church of Visible Members for nothing; and confign those over to the Un-covenanted Mercy of God, whom he (they well knew) was ready to ac-
cept for his: And to Concur in setting the Will and Advice of Man against Christ, who said, Forbid them not; and was angry with those, who forbad them to come to him. And it seem'd to them very odd that the same Persons should be so forward to deny Bap-
tism to poor Infants for want of a Formality, when yet they apprehended it would give them a certain Assuranc of Salvation, as hath been hinted before. One of them thus express'd himself upon this Matter.

P 4. Shall
Shall a Minister dare to withhold so much good from, and endeavour so much evil to the Souls of poor Infants in denying them their Christendom, meerly upon the Account of some Accessories, and scrupled Accidents invented and impos'd by Man, and not at all of the Essence of Baptism itself? Besides the impiety and irreligion of such a Process, the Minifter (according to his own Faith) would be most Cruel and Unmerciful in so doing, and deserve'd if possible, to be unchristened himself again, and turn'd among Caribals, as one more deeply dipt and Baptiz'd in their barbarous inhumanity than any of themselves: And yet if he be a true Son of the Church, and punctually observe his prescribed Rule, he must not Baptize any Infant without Godfathers and Godmothers, whether it be fay'd or damn'd. This was what our Fathers could not Swallow or Digest.

4. This Affent, Consent, and Subscription, would oblige to sign the Infants in the Administration of Baptism with the Transient sign of the Cross, and to deny Divine who Baptism to the Children of such as refuse it.

† The Bi- in the
1 reform chamber in 1641. observ'd that in the Ancient Liturgies, no Cross was sign'd upon the Party Baptiz'd, but where Oil was us'd: And therefore conseiv'd that Oil being now omitted, so may alfo that which was Consist'd with it, the Sign of the Cross. But Mr. Hollyfe, Def. of Min. Con. p. 44. says, that there is another Office of Baptism in the Liturgy, which the Minifter is authorize'd for great and necessary Causes to use, in which this Sign is not preferibl'd. And as for the use of the Sign of the Crofs, he says it is not in, but after Baptism; and he indicates the use of it. And among the Addenda, he says, that grown Persons may be Baptiz'd without precedent to submit to the use of it; and if when the Baptism is fini'd, the Baptiz'd Person shall refuse the Sign of the Crofs, the Minifter cannot help it. Mr. Hoadly als. Reaon of Cont. p. 57, 58. says, they must be very injudicious Persons indeed, that can imagine that the Church supposes any Grace is wrought by the Sign of the Crofs or the use of it, and therefore he's no need of regarding them. That Baptism is sufficient without one Prayer; and yet this is no Objection against the Use of Prayers in that Solemnity, nor is it strange against the Use of the Sign of the Crofs. And as for the signing the Infant with it, he says, 'tis not a Sign of any Spiritual Grace, or pretended to be ordained by Chrift, or us'd as a Means whereby we receive any Grace, or a pledge to assure us of it. And he declares that he does not think it a sufficient Reason for the total neglect of this Sign, that we may Witness our Enrolle and Betrayal of the Purity of the Papists herein. To this I have
As for the using the sign of the Cross in Baptism, answer'd: some were much more against it than others: But the Det. of the generality of the Silent'd Ministers regarded it as a Sacrament superadded to that which our Blessed Lord had instituted. For there is an outward visible Sign; A Transient Image of a Cross, made by one that after as a Minister of Christ, and receiv'd in the Forehead by the Baptized. The Thing Signify'd is both the work of Redemption purchasing Grace, and the Grace given as the fruit of that Purchase. Can. 30. Thus Expresses it:

'Tis the Holy Ghost by the mouth of the Apostle did honour the name of the Cross so far, that under it he comprehended not only Christ Crucify'd, but the force, effects, and merits of his Death and Passion, with all the Comforts, Fruits, and Promises which we receive or expect thereby. The Church of England hath retain'd still the sign of it in Baptism, following therein the Primitive and Apostolical Churches, and accounting it a lawful outward Ceremony, and honourable Badge, whereby the Infant is DEDICATED to the Service of him that died on the Cross, as by the Words of the Common Prayer Book may appear.

Which Words are these: We receive this Child into the Congregation of Christ's Flock, and do sign after Baptism, if it excludes the Children of such as are dissatisfied. The Cross as us'd in the Church of England, is a Sign of the Merits of Christ, a dedicating Sign, intended to incite, and therefore may be justly scrupled. It was so by the Elected Ministers, because it encourages so many to ascribe Vertue merely to the Sign of it, attending upon Baptism: And the more so, because they found so many Men of Learning and Eminence run that Way, as well as the more Vulgar and Injudicious. 'Tis an evident Weakness to lay stress upon this Sign, when Learned Men cannot to this Day agree in the true and proper Form of the Cross. And to deny Baptism to Infants, because their Parents scruple it, is an unpeakeable hardship, and not to be justified. He that would see more about this, may consult Mr. Ollyffe's Second Det. of Min. Conf. p. 172. Mr. Hoadly's Def. of the Reason of Conf. p. 59. and my Def. of Mod. Conc. Part. 3. p. 327, & 393. After all, for my Part I am of Bishop Taylor's Mind; that a Symbolical Rite of Humane Invention, to signifie what it does not effect, and then introduc'd into the Solemn Worship of God, is so like those, vain Imaginations and Representments forbidden in the Second Commandment, that the very Suspicion is more against Edification than their Use can pretend to. Duft. Dubit. B. 3. Ch. 4. p. 681.
him with sign of the Cross, in token that he shall not
be ashamed to confess the Faith of Christ Crucified,
and manfully to fight under his Banner against Sin, the
World and the Devil, and to continue Christ's faith-
ful Soldier and Servant to his Lives End, Amen.' So
that the Thing signify'd, is Christ Crucified, with the
Benefits of his Cross. And the Image of the Cross is
appointed to work this Grace, by way of exciting Sig-
nification: And it is Expressly made Man's Covenant-
ing Sign, by which he bindeth himself to Fidelity; en-
gaging, That he will not be ashamed to confess the Faith of
Christ Crucified, &c. All Covenant Duty that is re-
quired on Man's Part is hereby promis'd: And the Can-
on declares it is a Dedicating Sign. So that it seemeth
a Sacrament of Mans, added to that of Christ. And
tho' it be a Bond only on Man's part, and have nothing
in it of an Assurance on God's Part, which is what hath
been often reply'd; yet taken so, it seems no small Re-
flexion. For it looks as if Baptism as Christ had ap-
pointed it, were esteem'd a Bond not sufficiently firm
and strong, and therefore needed some Addition where-
by Men might be tied the faster to him, and bound the
more firmly to their Duty. Our Fathers who knew
any Thing of this kind would be refered by an earthly
Prince, could not understand upon what just
Grounds we might presume to make more bold with
the great Law-giver in the Christian Church. And
tho' in the Form of Words us'd, the Sign of the Cross
is said to be in Token he shall not be ashamed to confess
the Faith of Christ Crucified, yet the Generality are
apt to understand it, as if it had been said, that in
Vertue and Power of this Sign, the Person Baptiz'd
should not be ashamed to confess the Faith of Christ
Crucify'd, but should fight manfully under Christ's Ban-
ner against Sin, the World, and the Devil. Now
they durst not concur in giving even an Occasion,
(knowingly) of such a Misunderstanding to the Vulgar
and Injudicious.

Tho' Christians in the Primitive Times might make
use of the Sign of the Cross, yet the very same Reason
which might put them upon that Use with a Reference
to the Heathens, should in the Judgment of the Silenc'd
Ministers, have mov'd us now wholly to diffuse it, with
Reference to the Papists. Professors then Sign'd them-
selves
selves with the Sign of the Cross, to distinguish themselves from the Pagan, who scorn'd the Cross, with every Sign and Token of it: And with Parity of Reason they thought we should now forbear so doing, to distinguish our Selves from the Idolatrous Papists; who superstitiously Adore the Cross, foolishly signing themselves with it upon every Occasion, thinking themselves no good Catholicks without so doing, and putting no little Hope and Confidence in it to Free and Protect them from all Evil, and to furnish and invest them with all Good. Now that they might Witness their Dislike and Detestation of the Vanity of the Papists herein, they could not uneignly Assent and Consent to the retaining of this Sign.

But their Offence at it was much the more heighten'd, in that the Use or Neglect of it was not left to the Ministers Discretion, but wherefoever it was refus'd, Baptism was to be deny'd. For the Subscription that was page 116. requir'd, expressly oblig'd to use no other Form (therefore His Defence of the Plea for Peace, page 39. The Letter from a Minister to a Person of Quality, page 75. His Plea for Peace, for Peace, to contradict one of his Fundamental Laws. Baptize, shewing faith Christ, all that are made Disciples; all that Re-fome Rea-

page 4. Trough-

page 153. Eleutherii (i.e. Hickmanii) Apologia pro E-

page 102. Aliop's Mischief of
5. This Assent, Consent and Subscription, would oblige them to reject all such from Communion, as would not receive it Kneeling.

*It was a Rule in the Common Prayer Book, that the Canon forbids Ministers upon Pain of Suspendi-
on to give the Sacrament to any that do not Kneel, which Canon explains the meaning of the Rubrick in the Liturgy, and intimates that, Give it to them Kneeling, is equivalent to, give it only to such. It was indeed Affirmed by the Disputants on the Church-side at the Savoy, that the Liturgy only required it should be given Kneeling, but did not forbid the giving it to others: But it was generally Contradicted by the other Commissioners, and particularly those who were upon the Secret. And indeed this would be to set the Liturgy, and the Canons at Variance; whereas they are really all of a Piece.*
Thus to exclude all that should refuse Kneeling at the Communion, was what they could not consent to: Because it was a making new terms of Church Communion; a contradicting Christ's appointed terms, which require all Christians to receive each other in love and Concord, and not to doubt 

* See the

Arument

upon this Matter before produced in this Narrative; p. 166.

Thus to exclude all that should refuse Kneeling at the Communion, was what they could not consent to: Because it was a making new terms of Church Communion; a contradicting Christ's appointed terms, which require all Christians to receive each other in love and Concord, and not to doubt of dividing engines. Even those of them who could not charge Kneeling as sinful, and who could themselves have complied with it, were yet afraid of excluding others upon such an account as that, by reason it was far from being a necessary matter. And withal, persons might have very good reason to be backward to yield to the altering of that posture that was us'd by our Saviour in the administration; and to be shy of seeming to symbolize with idolaters, in using that posture which is well known to be us'd by the papists with an intention of adoration, as to the elements; which tho' disclaimed by the Church of England, is yet apt to be misinterpreted. Suppose a man should upon searching Church-History, find that the posture of kneeling at the communion was never required in the Church, till the doctrine of transubstantiation was established; this alone (tho' he should have nothing farther to allege) might be a valid reason for his being shy of that posture: But for ministers to enter into such combination, as to be oblig'd to tell such a man when offering himself to communion; truly sir, while you are under this scruple, tho' I may pity you for your weakness, yet I can't own you for a Christian, this they shook hard: And the more so, in that equal care was not taken to keep off from the communion, persons evidently unqualify'd, and unworthy, either thro' ignorance, or immorality; unless by such a method as was likely to do more hurt than good.

This of being bound to reject from the communion such as durst not receive it kneeling, was the only point canvass'd in the savoy conference. The ministers afferte'd this to be sinful: And they not only afferte'd it, but advance'd in proof of it such reasons as these. Because it would be an obliging them to deny people the communion, on the account of their not daring to go against the practice of the apostles, and the universal church for
The Life of

for many Hundred Years after them; and the Canons of the most venerable Councils. Because it would be an obliging them to deny the Communion, to such as the Holy Ghost had requir'd them to receive to it. Because it was an imposing on the Church, Things antecedently unnecessary, upon the highest Penalty; viz. excluding from Communion. Because it was a crossing that great Rule of Charity, I will have Mercy, and not Sacrifice. And a using that Power to Destruction, which was given to be used to Edification.] [He that defires to see these Reasons pursued and drawn out, may Consult Mr. Baxter's Life in Folio, Page 346, 347. and 360, 361.] * * * *

6. This Assent, Consent, and Subscription, would be an Allowance and Approbation of that Assertion, Ollyffe, in that Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, are Three Distinct his Def. of Orders in the Church by Divine Appointment*. For Min. Conf. p. 58, 59, &c. owns that the Assent, Consent, and Subscription does allow this, as to the Three Distinct Orders; but says, that the Objection against it dwindles into a strife about Words: For that Bishop and Presbyter may be the same Order in one respect, and different Orders in another respect. Mr. Houdly in his Reaion of Conf. p. 165. &c. seems to think, That the Assent, Consent, and Subscription, does not oblige to agree to this; or if it does, he says, the Objections against it are hard and unreasonable. For that this Assertion implies no more than that it is a plain Truth, that there have been the Three Orders in the Church, from the Time of the Apostles, which has been generally acknowledged, and that by Mr. Baxter among others. My Reply, Def of Mod. None. Part 2. p. 209. &c. is this, that if Bishops and Presbyters All by the same Commission in the several Parts of Ministration and Jurisdiction, (of which I think there is good Evidence, and such as I never yet could see disproved) then they cannot be distinct Orders, by Divine Appointment, or from the Days of the Apostles, which with me is all one. And if Preaching Deacons, (which are the Deacons of the Church of England) were unknown in the Apostles Days, (which admits of ease Proof) neither then can there be Three Distinct Orders from their Time. And take it at best, its hard, where the Thing depending is a Matter of Faith, to put a Man upon declaring or acknowledging that that is Evident to all diligent Readers, which has been contested by as diligent and impartial searchers into
in the Book of Ordination, which was as much to be Antiquity, Affented and Contended to, as the Common Prayer Book itself, it is asserted, That it is evident to all Men diligently Reading the Holy Scriptures and ancient Authors, have afforded that from the Apostles Time, there have been these OR- DERS, in Christ's Church, Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, as for Mr. as several OFFICES. And indeed the whole Book of Ordination is bottom'd upon that Supposition as its Foundation.

yet I cannot find that he ever acknowledged Three Distinct Orders from the Apostles Time. But let it once be fairly prov'd, that Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, had from the Time of the Apostles, those distinct Powers which are now assign'd them by the Church of England, and if any afterwards cavil about the Term that should be given them, and whether they shall be call'd Three Orders, Officers or Degrees, they would be needful to Litigious. See more of this Matter, in Mr. Ollyffe's Second Def. of Min. Conf. p. 106. Mr. Hoadly's Def. of the Reason of Conf. p. 66; and my Def. of Mod. Nonc. p. 3. p. 332, & 196. I shall only add a Passage out of Caesar, whose Judgment and Sentiments may in this Case deserve some regard: 'Tis this: An Episcopatus inter Ordines ponendus sit, inter Theologos & Canonistas: non convenit: Convenit autem inter omnes, olim Apostolicorum ætate, inter Episcopos & Presbyteros: interea non habuiffe legatum. Georgii Caffandri Consultatio, Artis. 14.

Now many of the Ejected Ministers were Conscien to themselves, that they had diligently read the Holy Scriptures, and consulted Ancient Authors, and yet could not see Evidence of Three ORDERS and OFFICES: And therefore to have yielded to that Declaration and Subscription which would have imply'd the contrary, had been gross Prevarication. They also thought they had good Reason to believe, that Calvin, Beza, and many more of the first Reformers; and that such Men as Blondel, Salmassius, Robert Parker, Gesnom Bucer, Calderwood, Cartwright, John Reynolds, Ames, Ainsworth, and many more such eminent Protestants, who had quite different Apprehensions of this Matter, had diligently read the Scriptures and the Ancients, as well as their Neighbours. Neither could they see any Reason to be confident, that such Men as Selden, Stillingfleet (at that time when he wrote his Irenicum) Bishop Edward Reynolds, and many others, who tho' the Scripture instituted no Particular Forms of
of Government, had been altogether unconversant either with Scriptures or Fathers. Nor did they think it necessary to run down such a Man as Arch-Bishop Usher as a Novice in either, tho' he often professed it his Sense, that Bishops, are not a different Order, but a different Degree in the same Order.

Nay, they found that even the Church of England was formerly of another Mind, as may be seen in the Canons of Ælfrick to Bishop Wulfine*, which conclude that there were but Seven Ecclesiastical Orders, and that the Bishop and Presbyters are not Two, but One. And Bishop Stillingfleet prov'd as they tho't by sufficient Evidence, that Arch-Bishop Cranmer, and other Reformers of the Church of England were of that Mind; and held that there was no Difference in Order between a Bishop and Presbyter, but only in Degree. With what Conscience then could they have yielded to such a Subscription and Declaration, as would represent it as their Sense, that Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, were Three Distinct Orders all along in the Church, while they tho't they had good Reason to apprehend the contrary, and good Company in that Apprehension.


Baxter's Plea for Peace, page 194.

Besides these, there were other Things, which tho' by some possibly less regarded than the former, were yet such as, they could not Assent and Consent to, without having Reason and Conscience fly in their Face.

1. They could not Consent to Pronounce all Sav'd, that are Bury'd except the Unbaptiz'd, Excommunicate,
and Self-Murthers. The Words in that Office for

the Burial of the Dead are these: For as much as it hath pleased Almighty God of his great Mercy, to take unto him— in his Presence, the Soul of our dear Brother here departed: and afterwards; We give thee hearty Thanks for that it hath pleased thee to deliver this our Brother out of the Miseries of this sinful World. And again; That we may rest in Him, as our Hope is, this our Brother doth. This they could by no Means approve of. For tho' they own'd themselves bound to judge according to the utmost Bounds of this Office, Charity concerning all, yea, even those with whom they treat for the would not change Souls, nor be in their Condition after Burial of Death for Ten Thousand Worlds, yet positively and the Dead, peremptorily without all Limitation or Discrimination, suppose the to say and avouch concerning every one whom they Bury'd, That God in great Mercy has taken his Soul; viz.

by Death out of the Body: And taken it to himself; this was beyond their Faith, and they found nothing like it in the Gospel, which speaks altogether in another Language to and of impenitent Sinners. It is past Mr. Oliphant.

Contradiction, that Thoufands are cut off by Death in his Def. in the midst of their Sins, of Drunkennels, Whoring, of Min.

Conf. p. 63. &c. says, that the silenced Ministers were not put to that which they were so afraid of; nor was he neither. He pleads that this Office may be safely used at the Graves of some; but says that confessing to use the Book, doth not oblige to use this Office at the Graves of all. And tho' there is a Canon that threatens Suspension to Ministers who refuse to Bury any but the Excommunicate, yet he intimates, that where a Minister scruples using this Office, he need but take his Horse and ride out of Town, and can be in no great danger upon that Account: Or else he may leave out what is liable to be misconstrued, &c. Mr. Hoadly, Reaion of Conf. p. 142, &c. says, he would trouble himself or us with searching out some possible found Sence, in which some of the Passages in this Burial Office that are excepted against might be understood: He frankly owns that in such Cases as those that are mention'd, of Men cut off in the midst of Notorious Sins, as Drunkennetis, Adultery, Murder, &c. this Office is wholly improper. Only he pleads for God's taking to himself, the Soul of a departed Brother, in the Common Way: And is still for hoping beyond what others can see Reason for: But after all, does not think that a Minister is oblig'd to use these Expressions excepted against, in such Cases as those mentioned: or is likely to suffer the least inconvenience for omitting them. And he affords, that the omitting of these Sentences in such Cases, is not contrary to the design of the Church in prescrib'g this Form, but more agreeable to it, than the using them.
When I Swearing, &c. without any sign of Repentance from afterwards mention'd a can it be said, That God took away such Persons out of this remarkable World by Death, in Mercy, in great Mercy? In as much as at the same Instant, they were taken away from all Possibility of Future Repentance and Amendment of Life. They tho't in such Cases it might rather be fear'd, That God took them away in Wrath; provok'd by the long Abuse of his Patience, and their own Impenitency. Yet nevertheless the Priest must not only say, that God took away all such Persons, in Mercy, in great Mercy, but also positively affirm, that God took them to himself; i. e. into Heaven. Whereas the Scripture faith expressly, that neither Adulterers, nor Fornicators, nor Drunkards shall ever go to Heaven: Yet hereby must they have oblig'd themselves, in perfect Opposition, when they Bury'd any known Adulterer, Fornicator, or Drunkard; to declare and avouch that his Soul was assuredly gone thither. They could not see how Charity would excuse dangerous Errors and Falshood. By this Means they saw they should be necessitated to Pronounce many Sav'd at the Grave, whom in their Pulpits and what he had afferted; The Archbishop ask'd him which Parts of the Common Prayer he meant; And he mention'd this Burial Office; upon which that Archbishop own'd to him, that he was so little satisfied with that Office himself, that for that very Reason he had never taken a Cure of Souls; Mr. Ollyffe pass'd it by as a Private Story; and Mr. Hoadly says, that he finds the Truth of much question'd; and therefore to give them Satisfaction, I shall now tell them that I have it under the Hand of Mr. Stancliffe, who wrote that Passage (among many other Things of his own Knowledge) in the Margin of p. 519. of my Abridgement, and afterwards was so kind as to send me his Book for my own Use. And I suppose none that knew him, and knew his Freedom with Dr. Tillotson, will demur upon crediting the Relation. He that would see more upon this Objection, may Consult, my Def. of Mod. None. Part 2. p. 219. &c. Mr. Ollyffe's Second Def. of Min. Conf. p. 202. Mr. Hoadly's Def. of the Reason of Conf. p. 80. And my Def. of Mod. None. Part 3 p. 323, & p. 403.

I shall only add, that the Bishops and Divines who met at the Bishop of Lincoln's in Westminster, in 1641, about Alterations, were for changing the Burial in this Office, in sure and certain Hope of the Resurrection to Eternal Life, and putting it thus; knowing assuredly that the Dead shall rise again.
Writings they shou’d themselves oblig’d to Condemn. They should hereby be in danger of speaking falsely for God: misrepresenting his Word, and hardening the ungodly and profligate in their Hope of coming off Safe at Last, altho’ they perjured in their dissolute and licentious Course. Now they must notDamn a known Adulterer, Fornicatour, and Drunkard, while he was Living, and yet have him when he was Dead. Nor yet again could they commit his Body to the Ground, in a sure and certain Hope of the Resurrection unto Eternal Life. Which Words must necessarily be spoken with Reference to the Person then Interred, inasmuch as they are the Continuation of the foregoing Declaration: viz. God’s taking his Soul to himself. Besides it follows (which puts it out of Doubt) in the last Collect or Prayer, That when we shall depart this Life, we may rest in him, (viz. Christ) as our Hope is this our Brother’s Death. Now they tho’t it were easy to fore-see sundry Cases, in which they would be so far from having any sure and certain Hope of a Happy Resurrection, unto Eternal Life and Salvation, that there would rather be a sure and certain fear of a doleful Resurrection unto Eternal Death and Damnation. And withal, it seem’d to them to be but a wild and fancifull sort of Charity in these Men, that they should have such hopes as to Persons Dying under such gross Sins, as Murder or Adultery, Rebellion or Blasphemy without Repentance, while yet many of their Consciences were too tender to allow the Office to Difpenfers, because they were hopelefs Schismaticks.


2. They could not Consent to a false Rule for finding our Easter Day. In the Common Prayer Book. Mr. Olliffe in his Def. of Min. Conf. p. 70, 71. asks why they mayn’t consent to use a good Rule that generally holds good, because in a Revolution of scores of Years it has been found to have some Exceptions? Mr. Hurdly’s Reason of Conf. p. 122. says, that supposing this Rule false, a Man might with a sale Con-"
own. The there is a Rule for finding out the moveable Feasts and Holidays. Easter Day (on which the rest depend) is always the first Sunday after the first Full Moon, which happens next after the One and Twentieth Day of March: And if the Full Moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after. The frequent falsity of this Rule, common Almanacks which agree with the Table. Only we (he says) judge of the Moon by the Common Almanacks, which are there set down according to the Reformation of our Kalendar; and the Rule speaks of the Moons as they are to be found in our own Kalendar, according to the Account in Use before that Reformation. Hereupon, I, in my Def. of Mod. None. Conf. Part 2. p. 241, added some Particular Remarks of a Worthy Friend, who is reckned to have a good Mathematical Head, by all that know him, to shew that our Brethren had no such great Cause of Triumph upon this Head. But Mr. Hoadly it seems will have nothing to do with him, till he learns more Manners (not to say Religion) than to ridicule and insult the Common Prayer Book, and more Wit than to meddle with what he understands nothing of.

Mr. Hoadly himself, (nay even as Great a Man as Dr. Wallis,) has since been charg'd with not rightly understanding this Matter, by one that professes with great Pains to have fully clear'd it. I de&d my Friend once more to consider the Matter, with the help of this new Light, and give me his Tho'ts, which he hath accordingly done; and with his leave I here offer them to the World.

That we may rightly judge whether the Rule in the Common Prayer Book, to find out Easter for ever, is fit to be Assented and consented to, as what will hold always (or indeed, at all) True, we must first know what is to be understood by EASTER-DAY. If a Yearly Memorial of our Lord's Resurrection, which he would have the Christian Church observe in all Ages and Places, we can't but vehemently suspect (if not firmly believe) there is no such Thing to be found by any Rule whatever, especially whilst we have a Weekly Memorial of it by Scriptural Authority, as we are well persuaded. We do indeed find the Word Easter, Acts 12. 4, put into the Text by our Translators, who were too plainly willing to favour the Thing; but even they have owned in the Margin, that according to the Greek (πάσχα, Pascha) it should have been, the Passover, and means no doubt, the plain downright Jewish Passover, which Herod would have clos'd and crown'd with the Martyrdom of Peter. We think 'tis but little in Favour of Easter-day and the other Moveable Feasts depending on it, or the first Ones which attend them, that St. Paul hath said to the Galatians, (Ch. 4. 9, 10, 11.) How turn ye again to the weak and beggarly Elements, whereunto ye desire again to be in Bondage? Ye observe Days, and Months and...
may be seen by consulting the Common Almanacks; "Times, and by comparing it with the Table that follows afterwards in the Common Prayer Book, to find out Easter "I am a Day for ever. So that here was a Book to be Assented

"bestow'd upon you Labour in Vain. Nor can we, yet pothibly come up to the Assurance express'd in a Synodal Epistle of the First Council of Nice (Lit. Constant. Eccles. & Epife. qui Concilio non inter fac-
run 2;) that whatever is decreed in the Sacred Councils of the Bishops is all to be taken for the Mind of God: We want a firmer Word for it, than any we have yet met with; and, as Protestants, we look on all Men to be fallible; and, with the Church of England hold, that even Councils may err, and have err. They can't see that the Canons ascrib'd to the Apostles are truly Canonical, or indeed Ge-

"ous; so that (according to the Seventh or Eighth of them) if any Bishop, or Presbyter, or Deacon keep the Sacred Paschal Day (Sac.
Fashe Diem) before the Vernal Equinox, with the Jews, he is to be depos'd. It does not appear that the Nicene Council had any such Ca-

"non lying before them.

"If it be said (as it seems to be agreed by all who defend the Rule for finding out Easter) that Easter-Day is, that which the Council of Nice has directed; it might perhaps bear a Question, whether the more Ancient and Original Pascha of the Christians were not a well design-
ed compliance with the Jews, who were so generally zealous of the Law; that is as far as Christianity could admit; it may be as to the use of Unleavened Bread, or the like.

"Ev'n the Apostle Paul says to the Disciples at Ephesus, (Acts 18. 21.) "I must by all means keep this Feast that cometh in Jerusalem. It may be other Christians who could reach it might do the like; and that at least the Christian Jews, who were scatter'd up and down amongst the Ger-

"niles would pay some regard to the Time of the Passover. And it may be question'd, whether, if there were to be a Christian Pascha (to it was ever call'd, by the fame Greek Name with the Jewish Passover) it should not have been still guided by the Time of the Jewish Passover, as founded upon God's own Appointment, Exod. 12. They who would keep a Yearly Memorial of our Saviour's Resurrection, could not do it more properly, than shortly after that Solemnity, which would naturally bring to remembrance his Crucifixion, WHEN CHRIST OUR PASSOVER was Sacrificed for us, (1 Cor. 5. 7.) It might not in-deed be so agreeable to keep the very Day of the Passover for that Pur-
pole, as the Quarto decimani, who had the Name from observing the Fourteenth Day of the First Month as their Easter, nor that they should be Feasting, when the greater Part of Christians were solemnly Fatt-
ing, as is intimated in the foremention'd Epistle: Yet they are not there cenfurd for counting the First Month after the Manner of the Jews, as it might be alter'd and made later by their Embolisms, or the

Q. 3 and
and Confented to, that was inconsistent with itself.

How could they Assent and Consent to all, and every

Being contained in this Book, when they found in it among other Things a Table and a Rule that clash'd,

"intercating of a Thirteenth Month (which they call'd Adar, q. d. another Adar) chiefly to bring up their Lunar Year to the Vernal Equinox, of which it must fall short about Eighteen Days in the first Twelve Moons, and about Twenty-two in the next, and therefore they added a Thirteenth Month to the Third Year, and after as occasion requir'd.

The Synodal Epistle does indeed intimate (but darkly) as if the Council reckon'd it scandalous, that the Jews had any Occasion to boast, that the Christians could not keep their Moveable Feasts without the Help of the Jewish Doctrine or Directions. It may be for some such Reason, and for an easier way of reckoning the Nicene Council might be for a First Month of their own, without being tied to that of the Jews, yet still were for guiding their Pascha, or Easter, by the Fourteenth Day of the First Month, but not without attending to the Vernal Equinox.

It does not indeed appear that the Council did by their Canons or any way direct any Thing farther about Easter-day, than that they judged it right the whole Christian World should observe one and the same Day: And reckon'd it very absurd that the Jewish Custom should be follow'd in keeping that Feast. They appear to have left the Fixing or Finding of it, to the Measures and Rules then used by the Roman Church, without intimating what they were. But it seems to have been presumed rather than proved, that the Council, or however the Roman Usage, fix'd Easter-day to be the next Sunday after the first Full Moon, which happens on, or next after the Vernal Equinox: but, if that Full Moon fall upon a Sunday, then the Sunday next following to be Easter-day.

Now instead of saying the First Full Moon that happens on, or next after the Vernal Equinox, the Rule in the Common Prayer Book to find Easter for ever, says, the first Full Moon that happens next after the One and twentieth Day of March. 'Tis true that at the Time of the First Council of Nice, it was all one to say, the Vernal Equinox, or the One and twentieth of March, on which it then fell. But if they either had, or intended the Vernal Equinox for all Time coming, our Rule cannot always show the Easter-day by them design'd: When as the Vernal Equinox falls now about the Ninth or Tenth of March: Nor can it be reasonably thought, but that the Council of Nice, design'd that Easter-day should attend the real Vernal Equinox; otherwise there should have been no mention of that, but only of the One and twentieth of March, which at that time only happen'd to be the Vernal Equinox, and would not
one determining this to be Easter Day, and another a-
the Rule be true, the Table is false. “Time to
If the Table be true, the Rule is false. And they tho’
that a grievous Case, that they must be turn’d out of their
Q. 4
that the Rule in our Common Prayer Book were fairly capable of the Sense
lately put upon it, as if it had been said, the Full Moon (on, or) next after the
One and twentieth of March, yet it would not show the true Easter-day,
or that whith the Church of England has profess’d to take for true;
since the Council of Nice is what it has pretended to follow.
But as to the Sense, which has been so lately put upon the Rule,
it appears altogether forc’d and taken up only to serve a Turn. For
let it be observ’d, That the Word [After] is three Times used in the
same Rule. Easter-day (on which the rest depend) is always the first Sun-
day after the first Full Moon, here ’tis intended after that Full Moon, toget-
ther with the Day on which it falls is over and ended: And so again in
the last Part of the Rule. And if the Full Moon happens upon a
Sunday, Easter-day is the Sunday after: that is, after the former Sunday
with its following Week-days are over and ended. But now where ’tis
said in the same Rule, the first Full Moon that happens next after the One
and twentieth Day of March. They would have the Sense to be After
the Beginning of the One and twentieth Day of March: A Construk-
tion very differing from, and indeed contrary to the foregoing and follow-
ing Usage of the same Word, and to the English Idiom, or rather to
the proper Way of speaking in whatever Language: Nor does it appear
that there is an Instance parallel to what they would here make. The
learned Dr. Wallis who has given a large Account of the Inclusive way of
reckoning in other Languages, does yet expressly observe, that it is not
so much in English, ’Tis true, that in our Version of the Bible,
to there are some literal Translations which could not so well be justify’d or
excus’d, if there were not sometimes a Doubt about the Sense, and that
it is so well known to be a Translation. But neither does it appear,
that the Rule under Consideration is translated, nor is there any Notice
given that the first [After] is to be understood otherwise than as is usual
in English. And let us put the Case, that the Moon comes to be Full the
first Moment of March the Twenty-first, can it fitly be said to be Full after
the Twenty-first, when ’tis not Full after any Part of it, for ’tis known to be
immediately, though not visibly decreasing after its Opposition to the
Sun: Or if we will have it called still a Full Moon to the End of
Twenty-four Hours, let us then suppose that the last Moment of its
Twenty-four Hours, falls in with the first Moment of March the
Twenty-first, shall it then be said, that a Full Moon happens upon March
the Twenty-first, and also upon the Day foregoing? What Confusion
would that make?

Upon
Baxter's Nonconformity Stated and Argued, page 81. His 
Plea for Peace, page 160. His 
Defence of the Plea for Peace, page 81. The Peaceable Design: 
Being a Modest Account of the 
Non-conformists Meetings, with 
some Reasons for their Nonconformity, Oct. 1675. page 26, 27.

3. They must Consent to read Apocryphal Lessons 
in the Publick Churches, which they could not A- 
agree to, because of such fabulous Legends of Tobit and 
his Dog; Bell and the Dragon; Judith and Baruch, &c. 
These they found were not only to be read wholly 
and entirely, Morning and Evening for Two Months to- 
gether, but all of them also under the Title and Noti-

Upon the Whole, If I could see that the Rule might be fairly so un-
derstood, as to reconcile it to the Table in the Common Prayer-Book 
for Forty Years and to the Common Almanacks, I would congratulate 
the Success of so many several Essays, and so much Pains bestowed. Nor have I the Leisure or Inclination to lay out half the Time 
or Labour to condemn the Rule, as perhaps four or five learned 
Men have severally done, one after another to clear it. But if it 
would well bear the Senté put upon it at last, I cannot yet think it 
would agree with the Council of Nice, as it is not only pretended 
but strongly pleaded. It might be added, that the Nineteen Years Cycle 
of the Moon, depended on for fixing of Easter, is known by the Learned 
not to be exact, but would sensibly fail in length of Time. What has 
been here said may serve I hope at least to excite Non-conformists in sup-
pporting the Rule for finding out Easter; and if either they have not suffi-
cient Skill, or use not the requisite Application to take it right; let it 
be considered, that this Point was always far from being, or being by 
them accounted their only or main Objection to Conformity.

Whether I may less displease in being less pleasant now than before 
with the Heptadecal Moon, I know not: But as that was confess'dly 
no Creature of God's, so neither did I then apprehend it to have been 
such an Ordinance, or Creature of Man as I might not make free with, 
but I now heartily beg Pardon for any Thing that might be, or seem in 
me unworthy in my former Paper. But I am afraid whether any 
Thing will be admitted to clear the poor Differents, till Providence 
lead their Cause; as I can't but think it will sometime do, to the Con- 
vičion of their unkind Brethren.
Mr. Richard Baxter.

on of Holy Scripture. For so in the whole Lump together they are filled in the Order, without any Note of Discrimination to make a Distinction between one and the other. In the mean while in the same Order (as appears by the Kalendar) some Books of the Sacred Canon are wholly left out, and never to be read; some of them within a very little; some of them but half to be read; and many of them Mutilated and Curtail'd as to several Chapters.

Min. Conf. p. 71, &c. won't grant that Ministers are ordered to read the Apocryphal Lessons, but will have it left to their Discretion: And says, that when the Minister begins or ends an Apocryphal Lesson, he may tell the People that it is Apocryphal, and so prevent all Abuse. Mr. Hoadly in Reason of Conf. p. 123, 124; cannot see that it is unlawful to read Books in the Church, in which there are many useful and excellent Things, as well as some few Relations suspected to be fabulous; and says, that if it may be done without Sin, 'twerre much better to read a great many useful Things, and amongst them a Fabulous Story once or twice in a Year, than to divide the Church under this pretence. And adds, that the Church has sufficiently distinguished between Apocryphal Books and Canonical Scripture: That some Canonical Chapters may be improper, and unintelligible, and many Apocryphal Lessons are of no Use, and more to Edification: And affirms, that we cannot prove any one was ever led by the Order about reading the Lessons, to equal the Apocryphal Books with the Canonical; and he never knew or heard of an Instance. My Reply may be seen, Def. of Mod. Nonconf. Part 2. p. 247. &c. in which among other Things, I give Mr. Hoadly an Instance of one in the surprising Storm of Wind in 1703, who being affected, was for reading a Chapter, and fix'd on one in the Apocrypha; and being reprov'd by a Grave Minister, (from whom I had the Passage) freely told him, that he took the Apocrypha to have been as truly the Holy Scripture, as any that was bound up in his Bible. And he that would see more on this Head, may besides that Reply of mine, consult Mr. Ollyffe's Second Def. of Min. Conf. p. 219. Mr. Hoadly's Def. of the Reason of Conf. p. 94. and my Def. of Mod. Nonc. Part 2. p. 335, &c. 408. All which put together, may I think, help any one to judge in this Matter.

I shall only add, that the Reading Apocryphal Lessons was contrary to the Ancient Council of Laodicea, Can. 59. which forbids their being read in the Church. The Words are these: Non oportet Libros in Ecclesiâ legere, qui sunt extra Canonem; sed folos Vac N. T. Canonicos Libros: And that the Reading Lessons of Canonical Scripture, instead of the Apocrypha, was one of the Amendments agreed to, by the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. Prideaux, Dr. Ward, Dr. Bronwrigg, Dr. Featly, Dr. Hacket, &c. when they met together by the Order of the Lords, at the Bishop of Lincoln's in Westminster, in 1541.

This
This was what they could not by any Means approve of. For tho' they could freely own there were many valuable Things in the Apocryphal Books with all their Faults, yet could they not have such a Degree of Respect for them as to think them fit to be read in Churches in the Room of the Holy Scriptures. They were here-in confirm'd by finding even the most celebrated Bishops and Doctors of the Church owning there were many Relations inferred in them, that were Falsc and Fictitious. And they were afraid of contributing to the misleading of a great many weak and ignorant People, (of which there are but too many in the Nation) to fancy them of equal Authority with the Holy Scriptures; of which there is therefore the more Danger; because in the Order of reading the Lessons, the Title of Holy Scripture, and Old Testament is given to the

* Baxter's Nonconformity Stated Apocrypha.*


4. They must Consent to the Mistranslation of the

† Mr. Pfalter †.

Olyffe, in his Def. of Min. Conf. p. 74, &c. says it is only a Mistranslated Pfalter they Consent to use at worfe, without consenting to the Mistranslation. But he does not know that he's oblig'd to use it. A Minifter he thinks is at Liberty to choose which Person he pleases: And he does not see why the Old Person may not be Lawfully us'd. Mr. Hoadly, Reaion of Conf. p. 152. says, that the Declaration of Assent and Consent touches this Translation no further, than to oblige to the Use of it in Publick Worship: And if a Translation, tho' faulty, may not be us'd in the Church, 'twould be says, be hard to shew a Translation that is Perfect, or one that has yet greater failings than what is here produ'd. My Reply, Def. of Mod. None. Part 2. p. 255, &c. was this, That when a Man Assents and Consents to the Use (to go no farther) of the Common Prayer Book, he seems to Assent and Consent to the Use of the Pfalter in the Common Prayer Book, which is also mention'd in the Title Page of it; and I can't see how he is afterwards at Liberty to exchange it for another Pfalter: That while the Minifters who were Ejected apprehended the last Translation of the Pfalter better, they might well be backward to bind themselves to Use a worfe: That it was a great hardship for them to be put upon owning that there was nothing in the Pfalter that was a Part of the Common Prayer Book,
The *Psalter* is particularly mention'd in the Verbal Declaration requir'd of every Incumbent. It must be Assented and Consented to, as having nothing in it contrary to the Word of God. To this they could not agree, because they found several Mistranslations in the Old Version of the *Psalms*; which was indeed more accommodated to the *Septuagint* than to the Original Hebrew. In *Ps. 105. 26*; Our *Psalter* reads the Words thus, and they were not obedient to his Word: Our Bible reads them, and they rebelled not against his Word. Thus therefore they Argu'd. One Particular contain'd in the Book of Common Prayer is the Translation of this Text. But if the Translation be true in the *Psalter*, it is false in the Bible: And if it be true in the Bible, it is false in the *Psalter*. How could they give their Assent, that they rebelled, and rebelled not? *Tis* the like in some other Cases. Now they could not approve of that *Psalter* as entirely agreeable to the Word of God, in which they found sundry plain Miftakes.

101. *And my Def. of Mod. Nonc. p. 338.*

I shall only add, that the Reading *Psalms* according to the New Translation, was another Thing agreed to, by the Archbishop of Armagh, and other Bishops and Doctors at the Dean of Westminster's in 1641.

5. They must Assent and Consent to St. Athanasius his Creed. In which Creed there is this Explication, which Faith except every one do keep whole and undefiled; without Doubt he shal perib Everlastingly. This to our Fathers seem'd very harsh. Tho' they approv'd of the Creed in general as heartily as their Brethren, and esteem'd it an excellent Explication of the Doctrine of the Trinity, yet could they not look upon themselves as so far call'd to Judge other Men, as to conclude, all certainly Damn'd for ever, that are not so well skill'd in that Mystery, as not to believe every Word there written. One of the Articles of this Creed is this; *The Holy Ghost is of the Father, and the Son.* In this Article the Greek Church hath differ'd from the Latin, and held that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father only. And it is by Consequence imply'd, that the Greek Church must be held undoubtedly Damned, which was an uncharitable Censure, in which they
*Mr. they durst not Concur*. Withal, some of the Ejected Olyffe in Ministers, (as well as many of those who Conform'd) his Def. of considering the goodness of God, &c. were of so large Min. Conf. and extensive a Charity, as to apprehend that whoever
p. 15, 16; ever walk'd sincerely up to his Light with a general
seems to Repentance so his unseen Errors were in a State of
Acceptance with God, by Virtue of the Covenant made
with fallen Adam, and Noah, &c. Now such, tho' it
unreasonable to be forc'd to renounce so much Candour
as this amounted to, till they saw more Reason alleg'd
than they could meet with, on the behalf of this Prin-
ciple; That whoever did not punctually believe the Ath-
ianan Creed must undoubtedly Perish †.

Order to
our being qualified for the Publick Exercise of our Ministry, according to the
Toleration Act, when I mention'd this Objection from the Athanasian Creed:
And he pities me upon that Account, p. 80: But I confess I can't see why
that should hinder my mentioning this Exception which it is well known they
very generally made and laid stresses upon. And Mr. Hoadly, Reason of Cont.
p. 134, says, that tho' there is nothing in the Athanasian Creed but what may
be said with a good Conscience, yet he don't see how the Publick Service would
suffer, were there no damnatory Sentence even read in it. Nay, he's of Opinion,
that the Doctrine of the Trinity would be better secure'd, and this very Ac-
count of it better receiv'd, without such Sentences than with them. In my Re-
ply, Def. of Mod. None. Part 2. p. 264, 265: I tell Mr. Ollyffe (which he
seems to have, known nothing of) that the Dissenting Ministers about the City,
in a Body gave in their Sense of the Articles when they subscrib'd them, and
among the rest of this Eighth Article; in the Gloss upon which the damnatory
Clauses of this Creed, are expressly excluded the Subscription, tho' (tis there added
in so many words) they are part of the Liturgy, Assented and Consent'd
so. This was Printed under the Title of, Richard Baxter's Sentent of the
Subscribed Articles of Religion; Printed for Benjamin Cax in Ludgate-
Street, 1689. in Quarto. And there was something of the same Nature
done in several Parts of the Country. We that have subscrib'd the Articles,
have in this respect only made it known to the World, that we believe this
Creed, but we have by no means declar'd our Belief that all those should ever-
lastingly Perish, or cannot be Sav'd, that are of another Belief as to some
Clauses in it. And I knew several, who did they discover any Reason to think
this would not hold, would Resign their Subscription to the Articles, as
publickly as ever they made it. He that desires to see more about this, may
consult Mr. Ollyffe's Second Def. of Min. Conf. p. 237. Mr. Hoadly's Def.
† The Peaceable Design, page 14, 15. Baxter's Non-conformity Stated and
Argued, p. 143. His Plea for Peace, page 191. Corbet's Remains,
page 154.

6. They
6. They must Affent and Consent to this Rubrick, at the End of the Office for Confirmation, that none shall be admitted unto the Holy Communion, until such Time as he be Confirmed, or be ready and desirous to be Confirmed.

Conf. p. 83; says, That Persons may be desirous to be confirm'd, who yet by some Things scrupled in the Office, may be hindered from being actually confirm'd; Mr. Hoodly, Reason of Conf. p. 124, says, This is a great Grievance indeed, that all admitted to the Communion should be oblig'd solemnly before the Bishop to own their Baptismal Covenant, and have his Prayers &c. But it seems to have been the aim of the Ecclesiastical Settlement, to have Persons kept from the Communion for their Scruples in this Case, which the ejected Ministers durst not concur in: And whoever made light of it, it was to them a great Grievance for Persons to be kept from the Communion, till a Bishop laid Hands on them, and certify'd them by that Sign of God's Favour, and Gracious Goodness towards them, which is the Expression used in the Office, to such as are confirm'd. They could not see how this could be justify'd. See more in my Def. of Mod. None p. 2. p. 264, &c. Mr. Ollyffe's 2d Def. of Min. Conf. p. 237. Mr. Hoodly's Def. of the Reason of Conf. p. 102. Def. of Mod. None. Part 3. pag. 338, and 441.

Now tho' many of the Ejected Ministers were very desirous to have Confirmation restored, and that it would be exceeding useful, if mang'd with a becoming Gravity and Seriousness, yet to deny Persons the Confirmation for refusing to be confirm'd in the Episcopal Way, was what they knew not how to justify. They found it was a Thing scrupled by many Persons: And were their Scruples just or unjust, while the same Persons were willing to own their Baptismal Covenant understandingly and seriously before the Church, and their own Pastors, and to know those that labour'd among them, and were over them in the Lord, and esteem them in Love for their Works sake, and to be at Peace amongst themselves, they durst not for their scrupling this Diocesan Ceremony, cast them from the Communion of the Church of Christ. And therefore they durst not declare their Approbation of the Order that requir'd it, nor Affent and Consent to it, nor Subscribe that it is not contrary to the Word of God.

Mr. Ollyffe's 2d Def. of Min. Confer.

Baxter's Confer.
These were the Reasons which they alledged, and printed, and published, for their refusing that Assent, Consent, and Subscription, to the Book of Common Prayer, and all, and every Thing therein contain'd, which was a Second Thing straitly require'd by the Act of Uniformity.

* Mr. Ol— III. They were also require'd to take the Oath of Ca-
ylyfe in his nonical Obedience, and swear Subjection to their Ordi-
Def.of Min., nary, according to the Canons of the Church *.

Conp. p. 86:

says, That this Notion of Swearing to the Canons, was first started by Mr. Bax-
ter in 89, and is not consistient with what he had advance'd elsewhere: And
would intimate that the Canonical Oath no more obliges to submit to
the Canons, than the Oath of Allegiance does; and charges the Notion
advance'd with many Abjurdities. Mr. Hoadly also, Reason of Conp. p. 135,
&c. is displeas'd with my insertions according to the Canons of the Church,
which Words are not in the Oath: and intimates that a Man may be ordain'd
in the Church of E. without taking the Oath of Canonical Obedience; (some
would have thank'd him, if he had told them where, and by what Bishop;) 
and says, that the Meaning of the Oath is no more than this: I swear that
I will yield such an Obedience as is due, according to the Laws of Christ's
Church, from an inferior Presbyter to his Bishop, provided he enjoin
nothing but what I apprehend in my Conscience to be lawful and honest. 
Which Oath (he says) supposes, that every Thing he commands may be un-
lawful; and can have no Reference to the Canons, but as they are the Matter
of a particular Bishop's Injunctions; and then leaves a Liberty of demurring
upon them; and can refer to none but future Commands: And therefore he
gives it as his Opinion, that the Objections here drawn from the Canons, are
no more Objections against taking this Oath, than against taking the Oath of
Allegiance. To which I reply, Def. of Mod. Conp. Part. 2. p. 274: That
the proper Meaning of the Word Canonical, is according to the Canons:
And therefore Canonical Obedience, must be Obedience according to the Canons.
When we swear Allegiance we bind ourselves to the Laws that provide for
the Defence and Support of the Person, Crown, and Dignity of our Prince, and
the Succession as settled: Other Laws we are oblig'd to under our Constitu-
tion, by Virtue of the Consent given by our Representatives in Parliament;
which I cannot find the Canons of 1603, have, to make them binding: But
they that swear to their Ordinary, are by that Swearing desir'd to be bound
to obey him Canonically; and the Canons are explain'd and inform'd by the Bi-
shops in their Vitiation Discourses, and they are the Standard by which they
try such as swear Obedience to them. These Canons are the Laws according
to which Obedience is due from an inferior Presbyter to his Bishop, in
that Part of Christ's Church which is called the Church of England: And
therefore I should think the Oath should have some regard to them. Bishops
are not here at Liberty to require what they please. They are as much oblig'd

In
In the Form of Making, Ordaining, and Confe- to the Ca-
creating Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, this Question non in
is required to be put to Priests and Deacons at the Time their higher
of their Ordination. Will you reverently Obev your Or-
the Charge and Government over you; following with a
glad Mind and Will their Godly Admonition, and submit-
ting your selves to their Godly Judgments? The Answer
therefore is; I will do so, the Lord being my Help. not only
An Oath also is adminiftered to the Ordained of this
Tenour; I A. B. Swear that I will yield True and Cano-
nical Obedience to the Bishop of N. and his Succes-
sors in all Lawful and Honest Things.

ficate as a Minifter in any Church, acts not fairly and honestly if he do
not firft fatisfy his Confeience about the Lawfulness of Obedience to
fuch Rules and Precriptions, as have been laid down and agreed upon by
the Governors of this Church, for the Regulating the Behaviour of all that
minifter in it, and resolve to obey them: But that as far as I can judge,
he Acts neither fairly nor honestly to fwear he'll obey his Ordinary, when his
Confeience is againft those Canons by which this Obedience is to be regulated.
And this I think, may receive not a little Light from the History of Cano-
nical Obedience, from its firft Entrance into the Church, down to the prefent
Time, which I have given, Def. of Mod. None. Part 2. p. 298, &c. In
Short: If Obedience to the Canons, when they become the Commands of a Par-
ticular Bishop is promised in this Oath (which is acknowledged) then the Oath
must be designed to give the Church Assurance, that Persons will obey the Can-
ons when they are call'd upon to do fo. And they that confeider the Canons may
do this if they please; but for my Part, I cannot wonder that the ejefted Mi-
nifters fhould be averse to it. They that would fee more of this Matter, may
consult, Mr. Ollyffe's 2d Def. of Min. Conf. p. 246. Mr. Hoadly's Def. of
the Real of Conf. p. 105. Def. of Mod. Conf. Part. 3. p. 349, and 411.

Herein they could not Comply, for the Reasons fol-
lowing.

1. Because as all Obedience hath an Essentail Rela-
tion to the Laws and Mandates of thofe whom Per-
s are bound to obey, fo the Canons of the Church,
settled in its feveral refpective Convocations, are the
fated Laws of the Ecclefaftical Government: And
therefore the Oath of Canonical Obedience, which
hath a Reference to thofe fated Laws or Canons of
the Church, appear'd to them, to carry in it a plain
Obligation to comply with them, and submit to them,
in their fated Practife, where they had not a Dispen-
fation.
fation. And tho' the Obedience, that is in this Case sworn, be limited to Things Lawful and Honest, yet is it evidently suppos'd and taken for granted, that the Canons which are in Force, do require no other than such Things, without leaving Persons at Liberty which Canons they'll obey, and which they'll refuse: Which was a Latitude which they had not found any Bishop in the Land free to allow to any of their Clergy. So that tho' in the Oath there be a Limitation in Words, yet they plainly saw it was only to be extended to Future Commands, while an Obligation to comply with the Things antecedently requir'd by the Canons as Lawful and Honest, was suppos'd and taken for granted: For certainly the Church Represenative in its several Convdations, could not by those who profes so great a Reverence for all its Dictates, be suppos'd to require of Min. Conf. p. 66.

1 confess I can't but think otherwise: Because it lays the Foundation of a Command to publish an Excommunication of the Breakers of the Canon, which a Minister may be requir'd by his Ordinary to publish, by Virtue of the Oath he has taken. And therefore this seems to me to be one of those Canons that concern an inferior Clergyman's own Behaviour and Conduct in his Office, tho' Mr. Hoadly declares him self of another Opinion. See more of this Matter; Def. of Mod. Nonc. Part 2. p. 328. Mr. Ollyffe's 2d Def. of Min. Conf. p. 284, &c. Def. of Mod. Nonc. Part 3. p. 355.

They
They could not bind themselves to conform to this Canon, because 'tis should be allow'd to be an Error, to bring such a Charge against the Book of Common Prayer, yet could they not see that it must therefore be an Error of that Magnitude and Wickedness, as to deserve Excommunication. If all, that have worse Errors than that can be supposed'd to be, must be presently excommunicated, the Church would remain but thin. Besides, they could not but esteem it a great Abuse of Excommunication, to have it thunder'd out against any Persons before they were heard to speak for themselves, or told of their Sin and call'd to Repentance. Excommunications of this Kind they durst not publish when commanded, for fear of offending Christ, and injuring his Servants: And therefore they durst not Promise or Swear that they would do it. And as for those who would throw the blame in such a Case upon the Command of Superiors, they appear'd to them to open a Door to the Execution of any Injustice or Villany in the World, supposing Authority should interpose with a Command *.

By the Fifth Canon, ' All those are to be ipso faes,' Excommunicated, &c. who affirm any of the Thirty Nine Articles agreed upon in Convocation in 1562, to be erroneous, or such as he might not with a safe Conscience subscribe to.†

Which Mr. Ollyffe says, they have no manner of Concern, Def. of Min. Conf. p 96. I reply, Def. of Mod. None. Part 2. p 316: That I cannot but reckon they have a great Concern in it, when they may be called on to publish Excommunications according to it: And I recommend it to Mr. Holdly's Notice, That this Canon is so far from being repeal'd, that its rather confirm'd by the Toleration Act.

They could not bind themselves to conform to this Canon, for the same Reasons as they scrupled Conformity to that foregoing. And withal, they found the Words of several of the Articles liable to Exception; and some of them of small Moment and dubious. They could not see the Warrant of that Authority acri'd to to the Church in the Twentieth Article. * They knew of no Charter Christ had given to the Church to bind Men up to more than himself hath done. Neither could they esteem every Thing that is true, an Article of the Creed, or

*Baxter's Nonconformity Stated and Argued, page 105, &c.

†This is another of those Canons with

*which Mr. Ollyffe says, they have no manner of Concern, Def. of Min. Conf. p 96. I reply, Def. of Mod. None. Part 2. p 316: That I cannot but reckon they have a great Concern in it, when they may be called on to publish Excommunications according to it: And I recommend it to Mr. Holdly's Notice, That this Canon is so far from being repeal'd, that its rather confirm'd by the Toleration Act.
or necessary to Church-Communion, so that all that
Dissent must be presently cast out. Besides, they found
Bishop Jeremy Taylour overthrowing the Ninth Article
about Original Sin; and Dr. Hammond refining upon
the Fourteenth Article, and denying the Seventeenth;
in which they had many Followers, who were all by
this Canon to be ipso facto Excommunicated. Which
was a Thing in which they durst not concur, as easily
foreseeing, that this would make the Articles an En-
gine of endless Strife and Divisjon.

By the Sixth Canon, 'All those are ipso facto to be
Excommunicated that should affirm that the Rites and
Ceremonies of the Church of England are Supersti-
tious, or such as being commanded by Lawful Author-
ity, Men who are zealously and godly Affected, may
not with a good Conscience approve and use them, or
as Occasion requires subscribe unto them *.

In this Canon the Church seemed to them to assume
to it self a moft Exorbitant Power, by laying so great
a Stress upon every one of its Ceremonies, as pre-
fently to Excommunicate Persons, that should but
represent any one of them as unwarrantable. Much
more, could not have been said as to the Ten Com-
mandments, or any Articles of the Creed. But be-
sides, the ejected Ministers did esteem the Things a-
bove mentioned to be unwarrantable, and therefore
could not agree to Excommunicate themselves, and
such as concur'd in the same Sentiments and Apprehen-

By the Seventh Canon, 'All those are ipso facto to
be Excommunicated, that should affirm that the Go-

government of the Church of England, by Arch-Bi-

shops, Bishops, Deans, Arch-Deacons, and the rest

that
that bear Office in the same, is Repugnant to the Word of God.\footnote{This Canon also declares they have no concern with, Def. of Min. Conf. p. 96. But for my part, I can't see how its repeal'd by the Act of Toleration, Def. of Mod. Nonc. Part. 2. p. 312. Or if it is repeal'd, I can't think it will be any thing the worse, either for Ministers or People in the Church, that it continue repeal'd, without ever being in force again.}

Tho' some of the Silenced Ministers could have gone farther than others in submitting to Dioecesan Episcopacy, yet take that Form of Government in the compass of it, according to this Canon, and they found it full of Corruption. The Pastoral Power, which was lodged by Christ in the Ministers of their respective Congregations, was overthrown; and the Power of the Keys put into improper Hands: And that Bishops should govern the Church by others, in a secular Manner, even by Lay-men, who do that in their Name which they know nothing of; could not in their Judgment be reconcile'd with the Word of God. And therefore they durst not bind themselves to Excommunicate all such, as should pass but such Censures upon the Frame of the Ecclesiastical Government, as it really deserv'd.\footnote{Idem, &c. By the Eighth Canon, \textit{All those are ipso facto to be bid page 112.} Excommunicated, who should affirm that the Form is repugnant to the Word of God.\footnote{This also is another Canon that Mr. Ollyffe declares he has no concern with, Def. of Min. Conf. p. 96. And I shall be very well pleased, if the Ecclesiastical Courts let him always alone, without calling upon him to publish any Excommunication that should convince him of his being concern'd with it.}'}

Tho' it should be suppos'd there were nothing amiss in this Book of Ordination, yet the Belief of its Innocency could not in the Esteem of the Silenced Ministers be justly deem'd a Matter of that Moment, as to be necessary to Salvation, or that Persons should be cast out of the Church for the want of it. They could not therefore take an Oath, whereby they should enter into a Combination of that Nature, as would make them liable to be charg'd with the unhappy Consequences.\footnote{Idem, Ibid, page 114, &c.}
By the Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Canons, * Such as separate themselves from the Communion of the Church of England, and such as own those separate Societies to be true Churches, are all to be Excommunicated, and only restored by the Arch-Bishop*. Mr. Olyffe declares he has no concern with, ibid. But if he had had a living in some Bishops Dioceses, in the latter end of King Charles the Second's reign, he'd have found he had a concern with them to his sorrow, unless he'd have published Excommunications against some as honest Men as any in his Parish.

Canons of this Kind they durst not swear Subscription to, because they tho't them very uncharitable. If a weak mistaken Christian may be a true Christian, tho' faulty; they could not see why a mistaken Congregation of Pious Persons, might not be a true Church, tho' faulty. Supposing it granted, That they who separated from the Church of England, and such as adher'd to them, really were in an Error, yet could they not see how their Errors could be looked upon as comparable to those of the Papists, who yet are so far favour'd by many of the Prelatical Party, that the Roman Church they belong to, is own'd to be a true Church. Neither can it with any Ground be affirm'd, that the Ignorance, Error or Corruption of such Separatists is half so great, as is discernable in the Moscovites, Greeks, Albagines, Coptics, Jacobites, Nestorians, and Armenians; who yet are commonly confess'd to be true Churches.

The greatness of the Errors of those that separate from the Church of England, cannot make them cease to be true Churches, when Churches much more Erroneous, are own'd to be true. Neither can their being gather'd and maintain'd without the Consent of the Ruler, presently incapacitate them from being true Churches: For he that would condemn them upon that Account meekly, must with the same Breath disown all the Churches of Christ, which were in the World for some Hundreds of Years; who were all in Common in that Condition. The Silenc'd Ministers tho't it very fit to leave those to themselves, who were so confin'd in their Charity; as thinking it their Duty to embrace all those as Brethren who feared God, and wrought...
Chap. X. Mr. Richard Baxter.

Righteousness; and to esteem all those as true Parts of the Church of Christ, among whom there was the true Christian Faith and Worship, how different soever their particular Sentiments or Modes might be, or what Failures soever might be amongst them, that were consistent with an honest, upright Heart and Life:*

By the Twenty Seventh Canon, "No Minister is willing to administer the Communion to any but to such as kneel, &c."†

To this they durst not swear Submission, for the Reasons mention'd before, under the Head of Assent: ‡ Id. Ibid. Page 117.

By the Twenty Eighth Canon, "Ministers are required to refuse Communicants coming from other Parishes:"

if the Minister find any Hardship in this, he must shew his Submission to the Bishop by Petitioning or Suffering, Def. of Min. Conf. p. 100. But methinks, it were better for him to avoid binding himself to such infringing Canons, Def. of Mod. Nonconf. Part 2. p. 315, 316.

To this they could not submit, because in some Cases the receiving of Communicants from other Parishes might be a Duty. As particularly, if the Incumbent of a neighbouring Parish were Vicious or Scandalous, or Divine Ordinances were so manag'd, as is inconsonent with the Edification of the Parishioners. For them in such Cases to have refused to receive Persons to Communion with them, would in their Apprehension have been grossly uncharitable ††.

By the Thirty Eighth Canon, "A Minister repenting of his Subscription, or afterwards omitting any of the prescribed Forms or Ceremonies, is first to be suspended

†† Id. Ibid.
This they apprehended might in many Cases be to Consent to cast a Man out of the Church, for being Conscientious: To which they were afraid to submit, lest they should contribute to the silencing some of those who as much deserv'd Encouragement, as any Persons whatsoever.

By the Fifty Seventh Canon, 'All that go for Baptism for their Children, or the Communion for themselves, from their own Parish, because the Minister is no Preacher, to another Parish that hath a Preaching Minister, are suspended, and after a Month to be Communicated'.

To this they could not submit, because they apprehended there was much more need of driving the People to preaching Ministers than from them. And tho' they did not esteem the Sacraments Null, when administered by ill qualified Ministers, yet they could not but look upon it as Sinful, either to harden an Ignorant and Scandalous Person, that had intruded into the Office of the Ministry in his Prophaneness, or to encourage People that need better, in being contented with such a Minister.

By the Fifty Eighth Canon, 'Every Minister saying the Publick Prayers, or ministring the Sacraments, or other Rites of the Church, was required to wear a decent and comely Surplice with Sleeves, to be provided at the Charge of the Parish, and that under Pain of Suspension.'
Chap. X. Mr. Richard Baxter. 247

The Surplice as a Symbolical Vestiment*, was what * Mr. Ol-
ythey found many Learned and Excellent Ministers had
in former Times been against: And it was so small a
Matter, of so little real Necessity or Use, and the
great Things to be Ey'd in the Exercise of a Gospel Mi-

nistry, depended so little upon it, that even those who
would rather have submitted to it, than have been de-
priv'd of the Publick Exercise of their Ministry, yet
durft not concur in the Suspension of others, who were
more Scrupulous of it than themselves, upon that Ac-
can't see
ount; as they must have done, if they had subjected
that the
themselves to this Canon†.

than a Distinctive Garment, 2d Def. of Min. Conf. p. 293. But Bishop
Taylor says, it signifies Purity and Truth. Others have said it signifies
Light, and others Alacrity, Integrity, and the Expectation of Glory, &c. Now
the Ministers that were ejected, knew of no Authority any have to threaten
Suspension upon a Failure in so small a Matter; and therefore could not here
join in, Def. of Mod. Nonc. P. 2. p. 320.
† Idem Ibid. 121.

By the Sixty Eighth Canon, Ministers are requir'd
to Baptize all Children without Exception, who are
' offer'd to them for that Purpose ‡.

‡ Mr. Ol-
iffe says,
They are
not obliged to Baptize all Comers, Def. of Min. Conf. p. 26. and p. 102.
He says, That there is no Difference between the Practice of Conformists now,
and the Nonconformists when they were in their Places; and that if this be
vigorously pursued, there must be a Submission; and that 'tis not to be won-
dered at, That a good Man should in some Cases be under a Necessity of suf-
fering, &c. 'Tis answered, the Canon is very express. And to go into the
Church, and swear to the Ordinary, and yet not regard this Canon, is not
fair. When the Nonconformists before were in Publick Churches, they were
at Liberty to refuse to Baptize the Children of those Parents, as were either
known not to be Christians, or to be grossly Scandalous; which is not left by
this Canon, as was own'd at the Savoy Conference, &c. Def. of Mod. Nonc.
p. 322, 323.

Tho' some of the Silenc'd Ministers were much
straiter in their Notions about the qualify'd Subjects of
Baptism than others, yet they were generally against
Submission to this Canon, because not convince'd that
the Children of all Comers, (as of Atheists suppose,
Infidels, Jews, Hereticks or Blasphemers; who might
upon Occasion, be offer'd as well as others) were so far
in the Covenant of Grace, as to have a right to a
Solemn Investiture in the Blessings of it. And till
they were convinced of this by clear Proof, they e-
seemed it too great a Domination over Men's Faith,
to command Obedience in this Point upon Pain of
Suspension. And they Apprehended swearing Obe-
dience herein, to be a contending in Effect, to the
Profaning of one of the most Sacred Institutions of our
Religion.

By the Seventy Second Canon, ' Ministers were de-
bar'd the Liberty of keeping private Fasts upon any
Occasion, or so much as being present at them, with-
our exposing themselves to Suspension the First Time,
" Excommunication the Second Time, and Deposition
" the Third Time".

The Silenc'd Ministers for their Part, could not but
esteem those to be unworthy of that Sacred and Ho-
 Honourable Function, who were not to be trusted to Fast
and Pray with their People, as Occasions might re-
quire, while the Law was open, to punish all Abuses.
And taking this to be a Part of their Office, they
could no more renounce it, than the Liberty of Preach-
ing the Gospel, when and where the Neceffities of
Souls require it.

By the 112th Canon. ' The Minister jointly with the
Parish Officers, is require'd every Year within Forty
Days after Easter, to exhibit to the Bishop or his
Chancellor, the Names and Surnames of all his Pa-
thoners, which being of the Age of Sixteen Years,
did not receive the Communion at Easter before.

*Mr. Ol-
** lyffe, Def. 4 the Third Time*.

** Mr. Ol-
* lyffe, Def. 4 the Third Time*. 

The Life of London, p. 103, 104. says, That the allowed Times of Fasting by Law and
Publick Authority do so frequently return, that there can be no possible need,
that a Minister should appoint any other: And that the Canon forbids Fasts
only for Seditious Ends and Purposes. I answer Bishop Grindal as well as
the Old Puritans were of another Mind. The seditious Meetings referred to
in the Canon were Grindal's Prophesyings: and such Sort of Meetings, none
that Love serious Religion should concur in disavouring, Def. of Mod. None.
Part 2. p. 324.
With this Canon, agrees the Rubrick which is inserted in the Common Prayer-Book, at the End of the Things, Def. Office for the Communion; which requires every Pa- of Min. Visitator to Communicate at the least Three Times in the Conf. p. Year, of which Easter to be one. And if they refuse after 205; But Presentation, they are to be excommunicated, and are liable to be confined in Goal till they die, by virtue of the Writ, de Excommunicato Capiendo.

A Promise, or take such an Oath, as if kept would draw them into Sin, when it may easily be foreseen, Def. of Mod. None. Part 2. p. 327, 328.

In this the Silenc’d Ministers durst nor concur, for fear of the Consequences. If indeed they could have had any Hopes of forcing their Parishioners by a Goal, out of Ignorance Unbelief, and Ungodliness, they’d have tho’t it a very charitable Work: But while the due and necessary Qualifications were wanting, they did not know but in the forcing them to the Sacrament, they might force them upon Sacrilege and Profaneness, to their Damnation and Ruin. Withal, they knew this to be a Course, whereby they should distress those Persons with Terror, who are Conscious of their Unfitness; or those Melancholy Christians who under Temptations, Tremble for fear of taking their own Damnation. In a Word, they were convinced this would fill the Church with such as ought rather to be kept away; occasion the casting of Holy Things to Dogs; prevent all possibility of Discipline, and be a Bar to that Purity, which is a great design of Christianity.

* Baxter's Nonconformity stated and argued, pag. 147. Corbet's Remains, page 150.

Omitting the rest, the Three last Canons, related to the Authority of Synods: And by them ‘all were to be Excommunicated, who should affirm that a Convocation summon’d by the King’s Authority, was not the true Church of England by Representation: Or that the Absent as well as Present, were not to be subject to the Decrees of such an Assembly, in Causes Ecclesiastical, when ratify’d by the King’s Authority: Or
that their Canons and Constitutions were despicable;

and the Bishop of Sarum in his late Reflections on a Book concerning the Rights of an English Convocation, page 10, justifies their Demurr as to these Canons in this Respect, when speaking of a Convocation, he hath this remarkable Concession: It cannot be called a true Representative of the Church, tho' it be now a Legal one. In the Lower House, there are in the Province of Canterbury, Twenty Deans or more who pretend to sit there; there are as many Bishops from Chapters, and Sixty Arch-Deacons, and about Thirty-eight Clerks chosen by the Clergy. So that the Deans and Chapters, who had their Authority at first by Papal Bulls, and have now their Exemptions and Jurisdictions continued to them only by a Provost, in the Statute of 25 Hen VIII. have more Interest in the Convocation than the whole Body of the Clergy. These are all made either by the King or by the Bishops. The Sixty Arch-Deacons, are all of the Bishop's Nomination, and their Authority is of late Date, and but a Humane Constitution. All this is besides the Interest that the Bishops have in making the Returns of two only out of all those who are chosen in the several Arch-Deaneries of their Dioceses; so that the Inferiour Clergy can in no Sort be said to be equally represented there. What Pleasure could some angry Zealots take in any Thing that might bear hard upon so great an Ornament of their Church, there are no unprejudiced Persons, but think his Lordship deserves much better Treatment, than Canon 139, if executed, would afford him.
but that they would very well bear Canvassing, † it † Either seem'd to them strangely and needlessly severe, that an Excommunication must presently be Thundred out a- herein in the right, or it hath been to very little Purpose, that we have had so many Writings (and many of them bulky too) lately publish'd upon this Matter, and that with Warmth and Eagerness. And really it seems to dis-interested Standers-by; prety remarkable, that after such Stiffness in affeeting the Churches Authority, as to Ecclesiastical Matters, it should at last remain a Controversy where this Authority is to be judg'd. 'Tis in the King, says Dr. Wake, as it was heretofore in the Christian Emperors, and indeed in all Christian Princes, till the Papal Usurpation. The same says Dr. Kennet. I beg your Pardon Gentlemen, Dr. A. that is a Method that would subvert the Fundamental Rights and Liberties of the Church and Clergy of England. It would bring in Slavery into the Church, which will quickly spread it self into the State too. A Convocation hath an inherent Right of framing Ecclesiastical Canons, as it is an Ecclesiastical Synod. Each Party hath considerable Abettors, and the latter Gentleman who undertook the Defence of the inherent Right of the Convocation, hath since received considerable Preferment, as a Reward for his Service. Hereupon the Lord Bishop of Sarum in his Reflections, page 7, 8; makes this obv-servable Remark. It has past (says he) generally among the Clergy, that Ecclesiastical Matters could only be judg'd by Persons deriving their Power immediately from God: And as the Clergy have their Commission from him, so it was a received Doctrine, that the King likewise had his Power from God; and that therefore, the Church was to be govern'd by the King and the Convocation: And the Book of Canons being ratified only by the Regal Authority, seems to give such Authority to this, that a Man ought to be mildly corrected, if it should prove to be a Mistake. It could never be that Parliament were Jure Divino; so it was a Consequence suitable to their Principles, who put our whole Ecclesiastical Constitution on the Bottom of a Divine Right, to shut this within the Hands of those who they believed act'd by a Divine Commission. I (says he) was never of this Mind. I always tho't that the King was no other Way Head of the Church, then as he was the Head of the State, with whom the Executive Power is lodged, and who is the Head of the Legislative, in Conjunction with the great Body of his Parliament. But this Author knows how much the Doctrine he advances was condemned, and by whom, not long ago: Therefore a little more Temper were but Decent, if he tho't it to find Fault with it. And a little before, speaking of Dr. A's Maxim, that the Supremacy is not singly in the King, but is lodged with the whole Legislature, he thinks fit to make this Declaration; I confess I was always of this Mind; but I remember among whom this passed, not long ago, for little less than Hereby. Now it's left to any one to judge, whether it is not odd and unaccountable, that we should have had so fierce a Controversy here in England, ever since the Reformation about the Ecclesiastical Authority, and that among them who have been serving it up to the utmost height and Rigour against their poor
Dissenting gainst them. And as to the Credit and Reputation of the Canons of any such Ecclesiastical Synods or Convocations, they could not help conceiving that that depended more on their Agreeableness to the Word of God, than on the Commendations given them by the Enactors and their Admirers. But that the Church to whom our Saviour had so often recommended Mildness and Gentleness, should be but a Word and a Blow, and come with the highest Censures where perhaps there might be only a mistake but no Malignity, this the Silenc'd Ministers esteem'd not only acting without a Warrant, but unsuitable to a true Christian Spirit, and therefore could not swear Submission.

this Ecclesiastical Authority here in England, as with the pretended Infallibility in the Roman Church? The Papists will have it that they have an Infallibility among them somewhere, but where to lodge it they cannot agree: Some will have it be in the Pope, others in a General Council, and others in both jointly. So these Gentlemen will have it, that there is a mighty Ecclesiastical Authority, (to declare Rites and Ceremonies, and settle and promote Uniformity, &c.) somewhere or other among them; but where to lodge it, they are not to this Day agreed. Some place it in the King, others in a Convocation, and others in the Three estates of the Realm, King, Lords and Commons, with or without a Convocation. And have not Sentiments in this respect as much wayd in our Church, with Times, Seasons and Circumstances, as they have in the Roman Church, about their Darling Infallibility? And is it not manifestly hard that Canons should remain in force, whereby those are to be Excommunicated, who are not clear about the Authority of a Convocation, when it's even at this Day acknowledg'd by Contenders on both sides, that the Rights and Powers of an English Convocation have been but little enquired into? Doth not that enquiry which hath been so warmly pursued, naturally lead to a farther enquiry into the true Nature, and Extent of that Ecclesiastical Authority, which our Blessed Lord the great Lawgiver of his Church hath lodg'd in any hands whatsoever besides his own? For might it not as easily be supposed much should have been taken upon Trust, and many mistakes committed, about the Nature and extent of such Power, as about the hands in which it is lodg'd? Could we but see as much Pains taken upon this head, as there has been upon the other, we could not but hope for a good Issue. Till then we think both our Fathers and we are very fairly justifiable in rejecting Submission to Canons, in judging which it is questionable whether the Actors did not over shoot their Authority. However, to use the Bishop of Sarum's Phrase, we cannot but think that a Man ought to be mildly Corrected, (not Excommunicated) for being Cautious and wary in Things of so dreadful a Nature, tho' it should appear, upon a particular Constraining of his Sentiments, that he was under a mistake.

Baxter's Nonconformity Stated and Argued. pag. 123
It hath been pleaded by many, that the Oath of Canonical Obedience, doth not oblige to approve of all that is in the Canons. To which they Answ'er'd, that in their Judgment, the case of a Minister, was much the same as that of a Justice of Peace.

Mr. Olyffe says the Case of a Minister, is not like that of a Justice of Peace. Def. of M'st. Conf. p. 107. Mr. Headly says the same, Reason of Conf. p. 156. But how far it is so, and how far not, may be distinctly seen in my Def. of Mod. None. Part 2. p. 353, &c.

* Tho' a Justice of Peace be not bound by his Oath to approve of every Law of the Land, yet he is bound to Execute all of them by his Place, when he is call'd to it. So also a Minister taking the Oath of Canonical Obedience, is bound to Execute the Canons, and particularly those Canons where Excommunication is denounced, when call'd upon by his Ordinary. It hath been farther pleaded, that many of these Canons are difus'd, and so Vacated; like many Laws of the Land that are grown out of use. To which, the Reply is easie: That many of the Canons before Mention'd and Objected against, cannot be so much as pretended to be difus'd; and many of them were much less difus'd at that time when the Ministers were Eject'd, than they have been at some times since. But still so long as there is neither any Publick Declaration given that might help to distinguish among those Canons, (which were all enacted by the same Authority) which were yet binding, and which Superannuated; nor a liberty of judging in the Case left to private Ministers, so long this Plea appears without any Force. For let any of them appear ever so much difus'd, if the Ordinary thinks fit to interpose with his Authority for the reviving them, the Oath obliges to Submission.

2. Another Capital Reason why they Scrupled at taking the Oath of Canonical Obedience, was because they found the Episcopal Government manage'd by Chancellors Courts, (which were kept in the Bishops name indeed, while they in the mean time were not suffer'd to act in them) where Lay-men Exercise the Church Keyes, by Decretive Excommunications and Absolutions. They found the Word Ordinary mention'd in the Oath, would admit of divers Senses. That it not only meant the Bishop of the Diocesfs, but the Judges in their Courts. This is the Sense given by Cousins in his Tables, and by all Civilians. And as for the other chief Ministers added
added in the Oath, to whom Subjection was to be Sworn, they saw not how less could be thereby meant, than all the Arch-Deacons, Officials, Commissaries and Surrogates, with the rest of the Attendants upon those Courts.

The Silenc'd Ministers durst not bind themselves by Oath to a Submission of this Nature, for fear of Concurring to overthrow the Pastoral Office*. They could not think the Administration of the Sacraments that Mini- proper and peculiar to Paltours, if the Keys were not fiers are not bound by Oath to these Courts. The Oath of Canonical Obedience has not the Word Ordinary in it. And he affirms that no part of the Pastoral Power is taken from the Ministers that Christ has given them, Def. of Min. Conf. p. 109. But if the Word Ordinary is not in the Oath, 'tis in the Ordination Promise, which comes much to one. It leaves a great ambiguity; and as Things stand is infiniring, for the King is Supream Ordinary. The Arch-bishop is the Ordinary of the whole Province that is under him. The Bishop is Ordinary in his Diocese: And yet under this Word are compriz'd all such to whom Ordinary Jurisdiction in Caues Ecclesiastical doth of Right belong, whether by Priviledge or by Custom. See Godolphi, Repert, Canon, p. 23.—Mr. Ollyffe adds, p. 113. That Ministers are not bound blindly to follow the Determination of the Courts in any Thing, especially not in Excommunications and Absolutions: And no Constitution can be so perfect, in which Conscientious Persons may not some time or other be expos'd to Sufferings. Mr. Hoadly says, Reason of Conf. p. 152, that he can't see how this touches the Matter before us. He does not think I can produce any Instances of Ministers that have suffer'd any Thing considerable for refusing Obedience. But after all, he declares it not fair, and that it looks not sincere, for Men first to offer themselves to the Ministry in the Church, which is in effect to profess that they are ready to Conform to such of the Canons as relate to their Behaviour, and are now in Force, and afterwards to act as they think fit, without regard to these Canons. To which let it be added, that the preventing any Thing of this kind, was one end of the Oath, (which is highly probable,) and I don't see that we need desire much more, in favour of our Nonconformity in this Respect. These Things I have distinctly consider'd, Def. of Mod. Nonc. Part 2. p. 342, &c. To which the Reader is refer'd: And he that would see more of this Matter, may consult, Mr. Ollyffe's Second Def. of Min. Conf. p. 297: Mr. Hoadly's Def. of the Reason of Conf. p. 133. And my Def. of Mod. Nonc. Part 3. p. 355. &c. & p. 417, 418. — For my own Part, I should think it a great hardship to oblige myself, To follow with a gild Mind and Will the godly Admonitions, and submit to the godly Judgments, of Courts manag'd by the Canon Law, which really have the Ecclesiastical Power in their Hands, according to our Constitution, while the Bishops have but the Name.
For the most proper Use of the Keys is in a way of Judging who is to be admitted to Sacramental Communion, and who debar'd it. If only delivering the Elements, and not judging to whom, be proper to the Pastor, then is he to see with other Men's Eyes. Now it was their fixed Apprehension, that in a matter of so great Moment and Consequence, it was their Duty to see with their own Eyes, and not Act blindfold. And that our Lord Jesus Christ had invested all that were Pastours, with that measure of Power which was Necessary in order to the securing the direct ends of their Office. Such Power its true might be abused, and therefore they were not (as some have charg'd them) against being Accountable in case of such an Abuse; But then they at the same time apprehended that an Appeal in such a Case, would be much more properly Lod'd with a Synod, (whose having a fixed President or Bishop would not have disgusted the Generality of them, especially if he were chosen by the Synod itself) or with a Meeting consisting partly of Ministers, and partly of Deputies from the Neighbouring Churches, than with a set of wrangling Lawyers, whose concern in such Matters they look'd upon as irrational as well as unscriptural; and whose Management of them was more likely to be Calculated for their own Profit, than the Credit of Religion, and the Purity of the Church.

As for the Provision made by the Rubrick before the Office for the Communion in the Common-Prayer Book, viz. That when a Minister keeps any Persons from the Sacrament, he should within Forty Days give an Account to the Ordinary, that he might proceed against them according to the Canons; they could not acquiesce in it, because dissatisfy'd as to the Grounds upon which these Ordinarys (whether they were mere Lay-men, simple Pre-

Jerusalem Chamber in 1641, represented this Rubrick (which the Gentlemen I have had to do with so much justifice) as needing clearing. And it certainly does so, if what is advance'd in the Case of Regale & Pontificate, p. 175. will hold, (as I don't see but it will) viz. That an Action lies against the Minister who shall refuse the Sacrament, to them who he knows, sees and hears in their Conversation and Principles, to be never so much unqualified.
byters, or Diocesans) appropriated the Cognizance of Matters of this Nature to themselves, which in the Judgment of common Sense was more proper for those that had the Opportunity of Personal Inspection, than for meer Strangers. They were also confirm'd in their dislike of this Method of Procedure, because of the Difficulty, Tedium, Vexation, and Expensive-ness of it; because of the number that must be accus'd if the Canons were follow'd; because of the great hindrance it would be to them in their Ministerial Work; and in a Word, because of the impossibility of keeping up any Real Discipline, in such a way. In which they were much Confirm'd by Observation and Experience*,†.

* Mr. Baxter declares that in the 25 Years Time that he liv'd under Bishops, he never knew one that was kept from the Sacrament except a Puritan, who scrumpted to take it Kneeling. 5 Disputat. of Church Government. Advert. p. 16.

† The Church Party themselves have not been insensible of Corruptions in this Respect. Among others, Bishop Burnet at the close of his excellent History of the Reformation, Notes that there was one Thing (we could heartily wish there were no more) yet wanting to complete the Reformation of this Church, which was the restoring a Primitive Discipline against Scandalous Persons, the Establishing the Government of the Church in Ecclesiastical Hands, and taking it out of Lay-hands, who have to long profan'd it, and have expos'd the Authority of the Church, and the Centuries of it, chiefly Excommunication, to the contempt of the Nation; by which the Reverence due to Holy Things, is in to great a Measure lost, and the dreadsfull of all Centuries, is now become the most Scornd and Degraded. Abridgement, pag. 269.

Neither is this the only great Defect which this Worthy Bishop has observ'd among us. For in his noble Discourse of the Pastoral Care, p. 95, 96, he hath taken notice of Pluralties and Non-Residence, as allow'd by an Act which pass'd in the Reign of Henry VIII. which he says has been the occasion of much Disorder and Scandal in this Church: Adding, that he had not been able to find, that any such Act ever pass'd, in any Kingdom or State in Christendom. And that the Council of Trent, had in these respects made Provisions against Abuses, which are still supported by Laws among us.

And as to the submitting to the Determinations and Injunctions of these Ordinaries, in which they had not by this Oath and Covenant so much as a Judgment of Discretion left them, they durst not engage, or bind themselves, for fear of approving Sacrilegious Prophaneness. For if it be so for meer Lay-men uncall'd and unqualify'd, to usurp the other Parts of the Pasto-
r al Office, particularly the Administration of the Sacrament, (as it is generally esteem'd) then they conceiv'd it must be so too, for them to usurp the Power of the Keys. And if the Bishops took it for Usurpation in Presbyters, to take upon them to exercise Power in this Case, as supposing it Proper and Peculiar to themselves, they could not fee, why they should not judge it much more so in Lay-men.

As for Excommunications and Absolutions they look'd upon them as very weighty Matters, and durst not agree to trifle in them. If the Bishops could trust their Consciences with their Chancellours, and leave them to pass Sentence in their Names, without ever hearing or trying the Causes depending; and suffer man, them to Excommunicate Persons for them, tho' they knew not on whom they pass'd that heavy Censure, of Glounnor why they did it, it was to themselves; as the Ministers could not understand it, so neither could they help it; and they were not responsible for it: But when they brought these Matters home to their own Door, and requir'd of them, that they also should trust their Consciences in the same Hands, they desir'd to be excus'd, till they were better satisfy'd in the Point. They could not yield to Receive and Publish their Excommunications blindly, least they should be chargeable with their Irregularities and Abuses; and be the Instruments of molesting, worrying, and ruining, as Religious forbids that any Church Man or Priest in Holy Orders, should be a Chancellor.

And this be represents as the occasion of all manner of Corruptions. Some have been deliver'd over to Satan for a Groat. This has made Excommunication contemptible. For 'tis hard to persuade weak Understandings that that can be of God, which has but one Punishment for all sorts of Crimes: Or that treats those as ill that frustrate a Ceremony, as the Committees of Whoredom or any other deadly Sin. Bishop Taylor in his Docto Dubitantium tells us, that for a trifling Cause to cut a Man off from the Communion of the Church, is to do as the Man in the Fable, who espying a Fly upon his Neighbours Forehead, went to beat it off with an Hatcher, and so strook out his Brains. And yet a grave Adviser, who sent me a Packet of Hints lately, put together with great Warmth and Zeal, here so far forgets his Character, as to tell me in so many Words, That the Queen and Parliament may Pass an Act if they please, that any Man that beshits himself shall be Excommunicated. Which methinks discovers little real respect either to Church or State, in one that pretends so much Zeal for both.

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Persons perhaps as any in their Parishes. Nor durst they Consent to Publish the Absolutions of notorious Debauchees, who have given (it may be) no other Proof of Repentance of their Crimes, besides Paying the Fees of the Court. These Things they well knew expos'd the Censures of the Church to Scandal and Contempt, and therefore they were unwilling to give an helping Hand.

And to take such an Oath as this of Canonical Obedience, and make such a Covenant, with a Reserve to themselves, afterwards to demur upon the Commands of the Ordinary, when agreeable to the standing Rules of the Ecclesiastical Administration; or make light of the Canons, which where design'd to be the standing Rules of their Obedience, before they were repeal'd and superseded; they could not look upon as any other than egregious Dissimulation: And therefore they thought much safer to wav[e] this Oath altogether, and keep themselves free from any such enframing Bond.

IV. They were also requir'd to Abjure the Solemn League and Covenant;† For the Act for Uniformity the Covenant was reckon'd a very great hardship by the generality of the Ministers who were Eject'd in 1662. This kept several from Conformity, who comply'd after 1682, when they were no longer oblig'd to it: And yet Mr. Ollyffe when he wrote against this Chapter, would lay aside all Consideration of it, Def of Min. Conf. p. 4. Nor does Mr. Hoadly think fit to say any Thing concerning it. I shall therefore add nothing farther concerning it, except a remarkable Passage which comes to me well Attested, which shows how easily Persons may be drawn in to do as their Neighbours, taking Things by the Great, without due Consideration. A certain Kentish Gentleman finding himself decline through Age, look'd over a considerable Collection of Papers he had by him, which he had been making for many Years, and divided them into two Heaps; intending the one for the Flames, and the other to be preserve'd for the use of Piety. Being thus employ'd, he was visit'd by the Minister of the Parish, who inquir'd the Reason of his thus dividing his Papers, which the Gentleman freely told him. It so fell out, that a Copy of the Solemn League and Covenant before it past the Two Houfes, presented itself among the rest to the Clergyman's View. The Clergyman demand'd the perusal of it, saying that he had never yet read the Covenant. The Gentleman told him that was very strange, since he had in express Terms renounced it, and declar'd to all the World that it oblig'd none that took it. Which was a Thing he was so little aware of, that the Gentleman was forc'd to fetch his Common Prayer Book, and turn him to the Declaration in the Act of Uniformity, for his Conviction.
oblig'd all Ecclesiasticks before the Feast of St. Bartho-

domew 1662, to Subscribe a Declaration in these Words.
I A. B. do Declare, that I do hold there lies no Obligation
upon me or any other Person from the Oath commonly call'd
the Solemn League and Covenant, to endeavour any Change
or Alteration of Government, either in Church or State;
And that the same was in itself an unlawful Oath; and
impos'd upon the Subjects of this Realm, against the known
Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom.

Tho' many of the Ministers who were Ejected had
not taken this Covenant, and more of them were all along
against the imposing it, yet would not their Consciences
allow them to yield to such a Renunciation as this, for
which a Parallel can hardly be found in any Age. They
were convinc'd, that although a Vow should be sinfully
impos'd and sinfully taken, it yet binds in a Matter that
is lawful and necessary; and they found this was the
Determination of the most celebrated Casuists. Part
of this Covenant they were convinc'd was both lawful
and necessary, and therefore they could not declare Per-
sons free from all Obligation by it, without violating
the Rights of Conscience. Every Man's endeavour-
ing in his proper Place and Sphere to alter Church-
Government, as far as he was convinc'd of its being
faulty, appear'd to them a Matter of Duty; and a
Thing to which that Covenant for far oblig'd all that
took it, as that all the Princes and Prelates in Christen-
dom, could not give a Dispensation in the Case. But
for every one in Holy Orders to determine for all in
Three Kingdoms that took the Covenant, that they
were no way oblig'd by it, they esteem'd an unpreli-
dented Inference of Assuming. They remembred that
King Charles himself had taken it in Scotland, with all
possible Appearance of Seriousness
and Solemnity *; and durst not
therefore hazard that Kings Soul by
concurring in fo Lax a Publick Ca-
suiatical Determination, as should
Confirm him in the belief, that he
was oblig'd to nothing by the Cove-
nant, as far as what it contain'd
was Lawful: Nor could they see how they should have
been able to answer it to God if they had. It was
pleaded, the Covenant was against the Laws of England:

* King Charles took the Cove-
nant Three several Times: At
the Confimation of the Treaty
on the other Side the Seas; at his
Landing in Scotland, and at the
Time of his Coronation there.
Be it so; yet they could not find it so much as pretended, it was against the Laws of Scotland: And therefore tho' it had been own'd, that it had not oblig'd Men here in England, yet they could not see what Warrant they had to determine, it should bound none in the Kingdom of Scotland. But in short, they durst not run the Hazard of tempting the King himself, and Thousands of his Subjects in the Three Kingdoms, to incur the Guilt of Perjury; or of hardning them under that Guilt; by declaring they were no way oblig'd by Covenanting, what could not be made appear to be unlawful. The Ministers would have been free, to have subscrib'd, that the Covenant bound no Man to be false to the Government they were under, or Rebellious against the King, or to endeavour to alter our Monarchy, or deprive the King of any of his just Rights and Prerogatives; they would have given their Hands, that they would never endeavour to change any Part of Church-Government which Christ had instituted for Continuance, or which had a tendency to contribute to Purity, Peace or Order; nay, they would have abjur'd all Attempts to introduce any sort of Change in the Ecclesiastical Settlement in a Tumultuous and Illegal Way: But further they durst not go, for fear of contributing to a National Guilt*. 

V. Besides the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, all in Holy Orders were by the Act of Uniformity oblig'd to Subscribe another Political Declaration or Acknowledgment of this Tenour; I A. B. do Declare, that it is not Lawful upon any Pretence whatsoever, to take Arms against the King; and that I do abhor that Traitorous Position of taking Arms by his Authority against his Person, or as P. 1. p. 19. against those that are Commissinonated by him†.

That that which all the Art, and Wit, and Interest, of some Men in great Place and Power in the House of Lords, could not make to pass, but was oppos'd with that clearness, and eagerness of Reason, and that Resolution, as if they were saving a Nation, by resisting the Tend, (he refers to the Year, 1675,) which could not pass into a Bill, must needs be hard to be imposed on Ministers.

Tho'
Tho' the Silenc'd Ministers were as Free as any for
the Oath of Allegiance, and ready to give the Govern-
ment any Assurance that could reasonably be desir'd of
a peaceable Subjection, yet they were not for Making,
and Subscribing this Declaration, for fear of contribu-
ting to the betraying the Liberties of their Country.
For being sensible, that it is was very possible for the
Law, and the Kings Commis'sion to be contrary to each
other, they esteem'd it the Dury of Englishmen as free
People, to adhere rather to the former than the latter;
but could not discern how the so doing could be reconcil'd
with this Declaration. They were told, that a
Writ being upon a Publick Occasion sued out, and
coming to the Sheriffs Hands; if any Persons should
oppose the Execution by the King's Personal Command
or Commis'sion, and the Sheriff should raise the Poffe
Comitatus upon them, he herein Acted by the Kings Au-
thority. For, by the Kings Authority is all one as by the
Law, or in the Name of the King, according to Law. See-
ing therefore the Sheriff of a County might Act aga-
inst Opposers in such a Case, notwithstanding their
Commis'sion, the Law bearing him out, they could
not see upon what Grounds the Position design'd to be
renounc'd by this Declaration, could be represented as
Traiterous, and to be abhor'd. They could not see
why a Nation should be so solicitous about Laws for
its Security, if a Chancellor who keeps the Kings
great Seal be above them all, and may by sealing
Commis'sions call them off at Pleasure. Withal, to ex-
clude all Exceptions, in such a Declaration as this, by
a Clause of that Nature, not on any pretence whatsoever,
seem'd to them to be a Destruction of Property, a sa-
crificing all that was dear and valuable to the Will of
the Prince, and the Lufts of his Courtiers, by disabling
Men to defend their Lives, Liberties, and Estates,
when Attack'd by such as pretended to be Commis'sion-
ted. It seem'd to them very harsh, that upon Supposi-
tion the Papists should either by Power or Surprize have
gotten the King at any Time into their Hands (as the
Duke of Guise once dealt with the French King) and
have prevail'd with him for fear of his Life, to grant
Commis'sions under his Hand and Seal defruftive to
the Church and State, that the Nation hereupon must
be inevitably ruin'd, and King and Kingdom lost

by
by such Commissions, which none should dare to oppose: This appear'd to them so gross that they could not swallow it. They were so weak as to esteem Self-Defence a Part of the Law of Nature; and to think that the Body of a Nation have by that Law a Self-defending Power against their notorious assaulting Foes: But it was their Comfort under this their Weakness, to have so good Companions, as the Noble Old Greeks and Romans, Philosophers, Orators and Historians; the Ancient Bishops of the Church, and Christian Clergy in the Primitive Times; the Popish Calumnious Writers, and the most celebrated Writers of Politicks whether Papists or Protestants; the most celebrated Modern Historians, Civilians, and Canonists; particularly such Men as Thucy, Gothen, Barclay, and Grotius; together with such eminent Persons even in the Church of England, as Bishop Bilson, Bishop Jeremy Taylor, and Mr. Hocker, herein concurring in the same Opinion with them; and they had more Modesty than at one dash to run down all these as deceived and in the wrong*. 

And in reality, after all the Clamours of their insulting Brethren, they were very well satisfy'd that they who were most forward for this Declaration, and most fierce and eager in running down and exposing those who scrupled it, would not keep to it, if at any Time they found Things were come to Extremity; as the Event verify'd. For after all the Noise that was made in all Parts of the Nation, of the Traiterousness of the Position, of taking Arms by the Kings Authority, against his Person, or those Commissioned by him; and of the unlawfulness of doing so in any Case whatsoever, a Time at length came upon the Landing of a certain Person call'd the Prince of Orange, when in Order to the securing Religion, Liberty, and Property, all Ranks and Qualities both of Clergy and Laity, finding room for a particular Exception (where they would before allow of no Case whatsoever) ventur'd to join with a For gn Prince whom they had call'd in to their Assistance, against the Person of their Sovereign King James, and those who were Commissioned by him. And as for the poor Ejected Ministers, who endur'd such hardships for refusing this Declaration, they came off with this Honourable Testimony from Impartial Spectators, which will be given them by Posterity, though

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though it should be grudg’d them by the Present Age, that by that Refual of theirs, they in their several Places and Stations help’d as much as in them lay, to Pave the Way for that Late Glorious Revolution, to which we owe all our Present Happinefs, and all our Future Hopes; while the Promoters of this Declaration and all that adier’d to it, could contribute nothing in the Case, without bidding Defiance to their moft darling Principle; the Principle which for Twenty Years together had made the Pulpits Ring, and the Prefs Groan.

It must be own’d that these Two Laft Points, of Renouncing the Covenant, and Subscribing the Political Declaration againft taking Arms in any Case whatsoever, have not for some time been insisted on, with fuch as enter the Ministry in the Eftablish’d Church. The former was fix’d by the Act but till 1682, and then it drop’d of Course. The Latter continu’d till our Late Revolution, and then (as it was high Time) was superseded.

For fuch Reasons as these, the Ministers who were Ejected, durft not comply with the Act of Uniformity, and fall in with the National Establishment. Hereupon they have been generally aspers’d, and blacken’d with all imaginable Freedom. But this must be acknowledg’d after all; that if they err’d in this Matter, it was for fear of erring; and therefore they deserv’d Respect rather than Reproach, because they act’d like Men of Integrity, according to the Light they had. Some of them were more influenc’d by fome of these Coniderations than others were; but all put together gave them abundant Satisfaction in quitting their Livings, when they found they could not keep them with the Peace and Safety of their Consciences. Tho’ in reality it is own’d by the beft Casuifts, that if but one Thing, which after Search and Enquiry they apprehended to be finful, had been made neceffary to their continuing in their Places, they had been bound to have left them. Here were a great many Things, which they saw not how they could yield to, without Sin: And therefore they forbore. There were none of them, but would have yielded to what would have been fufficient to have made them Ministers, in the Apo- files Days or after: But the Yoke now impos’d was fo heavy, that neither they nor their Fathers were...
able to bear it; and tho' their Fathers had been for many Years complaining, yet was it made heavier now, than ever it was before.

So that hence-forward the Church Doors were shut upon them with Contempt, and others fill'd their vacant Pulpits: And they were left to spend their Time in Solitude and Retirement, preparing themselves for another World, as being of no farther Use in this. They were much perswaded to lay down their Ministry, when they were deny'd the Liberty of exercising it publickly; but the Generality of them, could not be satisfy'd upon many Accounts. They fear'd the Guilt of perfidious breaking their Ordination-Vow, (1.) by which they oblig'd themselves to the diligent Performance of their Ministry. They were afraid of the Sin of Sacrilege in alienating Persons who were Consecrated to God. It had to them a very strange Appearance, that their Brethren should so much aggravate the Sacrilege of alienating consecrated Utensils and Lands, when they at the fame Time were so forward to alienate consecrated Persons, and discover'd such an Approbation of it: When as in their Apprehension the Lands and Goods, were but to serve the Persons, who were employ'd in the Divine Service. Many of their People claim'd the Continuance of their Relation and Ministry, and having given up themselves to their Conduct in Divine

(1) Mr. Hoadly in his Reason of Conf. Part 2. p. 1o, &c. says, he knows not what these Ministers expressly promised when they devoted themselves to the Service of God,

but nothing ought to be imply'd in such a Vow and Dedication, that is contrary to the Service of God, and inconsistent with the good of the Christian Church. And that therefore if their Ends might be better promoted, by forsaking the Ministry than continuing in it, they would neither have been perfidious nor sacrilegious if they deserted it, but rather if they continued in it. My Reply, in Def. of Mod. None. Part 3. page 6, &c. is this: That when Persons duly qualified do devote themselves to the Service of God in the Work of the Ministry, it is necessarily imply'd (whether it be express or no) that they engage to make that the Business of their Lives. And when they are thus engaged, though a change of Circumstances may occasion a variation in the manner of their exercising their Ministry, yet no change of Circumstances can make their continuing in the Ministry, (as far as they have a Natural and Moral Capacity, and real Opportunity) cease to be their Duty. Nor can I see how their acting in this Sacred Office, according to the Rule of the Word, can ever be contrary to the Service of God, or really inconsistent with the Good of the Christian Church.
Things, beg'd they would not defer them. (2.) They (2.) Mr. profess'd they could not trust their Souls to the Pafto-Hoadly's ral Guidance and Care, of a great many of those who Reafor, were place'd in the Churches in their stead; and de-Con. p. 2. clard, that if they should forfae them, they would Charge them with neglect of their Souls, whose Care they had undertaken. So that they feared the Sin of Unfaithfulness, Cruelty, and Unmercifulness, and incurring the Guilt of ruining Souls by stopping their own Mouths. The Magistrates Authority was indeed against them; but they found themselves under a fo-lemn Obligation to an higher Authority to fulfil their might be Ministry as they were able, when sought to for help; induced by for neglecting which, they could not discern how the Command of the Magistrate could furnish them with Affections a just Excuse. Should they have been commanded to forbear feeding their Children, or relieving the Poor, and distress'd, they should have fear'd being charg'd with Murdering them, if they dy'd thro' their Neglec- : And in like Manner they were apprehensive of

to Minister to them; but that he cannot see that it follows from thence, that therefore they ought. And he asks, if they never remov'd from the People who thus intreated them? He frames a long Speech for the silenced Minis- ters to their People, and says, they might have made such a Speech with a safe Conscience. But had he had the Care of the Souls of a Parish and been own'd by God, and done much good: Had he then been silenced by Authority for not complying with some Things as to which his Conscience after his utmost Enquiries remained diffatisfied: Had his Plate been for some Time unsupply'd; so that if he continued not his Ministry among them, they must have had no Ordinances, no Publick Worship amongst them; (which actually was the Case of Mr. Quick, and some others) and had the poor People whom he had been Pastor to, adjured him by all that was sacred, that if he had any Value for their Souls, he would continue his Ministry among them: I can hardly question, whether he would have comply'd with them: or should he have refusal'd, I know not how he could have answer'd for his so doing. But it by no Means however follows, That a Minister must necessarily think himself star'd down for Life in the Congregation to which he is once related as a Pastor, because he the prohibited by Authority, thinks himself oblig'd to continue his Labours among a People, that God has made him useful to, and to regard their Cries and Entreaties on that behalf, as long as they are either wholly defitute of a Minister, or have one sent to Officiate among them, who is notoriously unfit for that sacred Work, &c. Def. of Mod. Nonconf. 

their being in a Configurable with the Consequences of neglecting to promote the good of Souls in a Ministerial Way, should any perish and be left, whom he were able to have assisted and instructed. The Curse and Doom of the unprofitable Servant that hid his Talent, Mat. 25. much affected them; (3) and they could not bear the Thought of exposing themselves to a like Treatment. Withal, they found the Necessities of the People in most Parts of the Nation great, notwithstanding the legal Provision for them; many Ministers in the Publick Churches having more Souls to look after, than several would be sufficient for. (4) And at the

(3) Mr. Hoadly, Reason of Conf. P. 2. p. 24; says, He denies not but that many of them might have been very profitable Servants in the Ministry, had they continued in the Established Church; but he denies that they would have been condemned as unprofitable Servants, had they laid down the Publick Exercise of that Office, when they could not join with the Established Church: Because he thinks by doing so, they would have consulted the Peace of the Church, and the Honour of God, without putting themselves out of all Capacity of doing good to the Souls of Men. My Reply, Def. of Mod. Nonconf. p. 20, c. is this. If they would have been profitable in the Ministry had they conformed, it must be because they were well qualified for Service. If then for Peace sake they had remained unemployed, their Talent had remained unoccupied; and therefore, they had been unprofitable Servants in the truest Sense: And that there's no Comparison between the helping many Souls to Heaven that would have been consequent in one Case, and an Agreement in Forms and Ceremonies under the Nation of promoting the Peace of the Church; which was the only Thing followed in the other Case. In the mean Time, the Ministers that were ejected, begged for Peace, and refused nothing in order to it that they could do, without dishonouring God, and doing Violence to their Consciences: And as Things were managed, had they complied, and been altogether silent, they had been so far from consulting the true Peace of the Church, that they had encouraged Church Tyranny and Imposition, which when once given Way to, is hardly capable of any Bounds.

(4) In answer to this, Mr. Hoadly, Reason of Conf. P. 2. p. 25; says, That it is not sincere to allege in Vindication of their Publick Ministrations what they themselves knew was not the true Reason of their continuing them. And that such a Practice as theirs could not possibly be founded upon such a Reason as this. He by no Means owns any real Necessity for their Publick Ministrations: But says, this could not be the true Reason of their Practice, and therefore ought not to be alleged in justification of it. My Reply, Def. of Mod. Nonconf. P. 3. p. 27, c. is this. This having a Talent which they were bound to improve to the Honour of the Donor, and the Good of their Fellow-Servants, the Consideration of the Necessities of the People in most Parts of the Nation, helps to clear their Way: In as much as it presents them with an Opportunity of some Service, and room for being in some Measure useful, not-
same Time without being at all Cenforious, it was too evi-
dent to them, that sundry of them were insufficient
and unqualify’d. (5.) And making the best of Things,
they found that populous Cities, and the ignorant Parts
of the Country, needed more help, than the Parish Min-
isters did, or could afford them. They were withal af-
fected with many Passages of sacred Scripture; some of
which intimate the Duration of the Ministerial Office,
where there is once a Conveyance (6.), Mat. 5. 13, 14, &c. positions.
Mat. 28. 19, 20. Eph. 4. 10, &c. 1 Tim. 4. 15, 16. (5.) Mr.
Mat. 24. 45, 46, 48. And others of them plead for the
Necessity of Preaching, even when the Magistrate for-
bids. (7.) As Acts 4. 19. 5. 28. 1 Cor. 9. 14, 16. Acts
Reason. of
4. 29. 2 Tim. 4. 1, 2. 1 Tim. 6. 13, 14, &c. And they
found it was their Duty, to pray for the sending in of
 faithful Labourers, Mat. 9. 38. Luke 10. 2. And could
Ministers in the Established Church, and yet won’t allow this a sufficient Rea-
son for the People to join with separate Churches: Because still the Church has
made sufficient Provision for them. And he adds, That in the Places where
this Plea might be urg’d with the best Grace, ’tis odds whether the People get
any Thing by forsaking their Parish Minister, &c. I answer, That let the
standing Provision of the Church for the assailing Persons in their Way to Hea-
ven, be ever so good of the Kind, it yet does not follow either that an honest
Christian in 1662, was bound to prefer an ignorant careless Minister that was
sent as a Successor before his former Pastor, under whom he had found much of
God’s Presence; or that the Minister that had such a Successor was bound to
be silent upon his coming, though the People earnestly pressed for the con-
(6.) Mr. Hoadly, Reason. of Conf. P. 2. p. 48, says, That supposing
there once was a Conveyance of the Ministerial Office, yet there is nothing in
any of these Passages which intimates the Duration of it contended for: And
he examines them particularly for several Pages together. I reply, that it is
end to answer the End for which these Passages are produc’d, if they prove,
that the Ministerial Office is for Life, where the Ends of it are sec’rd; which
I endeavour to manifest and confirm by particular Reflections on the several
(7.) Mr. Hoadly, Reason. of Conf. P. 2. p. 60, &c. says, He knows
none that maintains that the mere Command of the Magistrate, is sufficient to
oblige a Minister to lay aside the Publick Exercise of his Office: But adds,
That there may be Considerations sufficient enough to induce a Minister to com-
ply with such a Command of the Magistrate; and that these Texts have
nothing in them against this. My Answer may be seen, Def. of Mod. Nonc.
P. 3. p. 49.
not but think the sending up of such a Request to God
a mocking of him, while such as they were, ceas'd to
labour, who had been call'd and qualify'd, own'd and

(8.) Mr. Baxter's

whole Matter, they after the narrowest search, appre-

hended it an indispensable Duty lying upon them as
Conf. P. 2. Men and Ministers, by the Obligation of God's Law of
p. 65, says, Charity, and by the binding Force of their own Vows
that their Self-Dedication to the Service of God in his
House, to do their best in the Exercise of all their Ta-

lents, Humane, Christian, and Ministerial, to seek
to save Peoples Souls; and therefore to preach or
teach and exhort them, in the Manner that appeared
to them most conducible thereunto. (9.) They could
not see whence either Civil Magistrates or Bishops had
any Power to Doom them to utter Silence, so long as
they could not prove upon them, either Apostacy, He-

refy, or Perfidiousness, or any Thing inconsistent with
the Publick Peace. And therefore persisting in that
Work which God: and the Necessities of Souls call'd
them to, they tho't Patience their Duty, as to all Suf-
ferings they might meet with: In which Respect they
endeavour'd to Arm themselves as strongly as was
possible*.

(9.) Mr. Hoadly, Real. of Conf. P. 2. p. 69. intimates, That these Ar-

guments won't hold for such as have been ordain'd to the Ministry among us,
for the Act of Uniformity. I answer, they were not produc'd for that
Purpose; and yet they have a Force in our Case too, as far as there is
an Agreement of Circumstances. See Def. of Mod. Noncont. P. 3.

Baxter's Nonconformity Stated and Argu'd, pag. 156. His Plea for

Pen. pag. 220. His Apology for the Nonconformist Ministers, in Quarto,
where the whole Matter is distinctly canvass'd. His Sacrilegious De-
sertion of the Holy Ministry rebuk'd, Octavo. And Allen's Call to Archip-

Thus
Thus determining to continue in their Ministry, Reasons of with Satisfaction they were in the Way of their Duty, they wanted not for Hearers and Adherents. for their Many Arguments and Insinuations indeed were us’d to divert the People from at all regarding these rejected Ministers: But their Esteem for them was too deeply riveted; and the Grounds of their Dissatisfaction too palpable, and the Care taken to remove the Grounds of their Objections too Superficial; for them to be much mov’d with their Assails. Many of the People had found Benefit by the Labours of these Ministers before they were ejected; and thereupon tho’ themselves oblig’d to stick to them. (1.) Finding them cast off without having any suitable Crime alleg’d against them, they tho’ it Inhumane and Barbarous to desert Reason of them. (2.) Nay, being (some of them) convinced of Conf. P. 2. p 81. says, That this Argument can be produc’d to little Purpose but to make up the Number, because few of the ejected Ministers confin’d themselves to the Places where they were ejected; and few of the Dissenting Laity make any Scruple of foraking a Pastor, on the Account of any little Difference or groundless Dissatisfaction, how suitable soever they have found his Gifts, &c. If this Argument were wholly wanting, he thinks there would not be a Dissenter the left in England. Whereas, I on the contrary, firmly believe that if this Argument had been wanting, there had been but few Dissenters. For it was the Benefit that the People apprehended (at least) they had receiv’d by their Attendance on the ejected Ministers, that engag’d them to adhere to them in 1662. And the same is the Reason at this Day, with those that act upon a Principle, in adhering to their Successors: Which is very consistent with their changing Pastors, upon a change of their Circumstances, Def. of Mod. Conf. P. 3. p. 72, &c.

(2.) Mr. Hoadly, Reason. of Conf. p. 86. says, That the Ejected would have had some Establishment, and some Terms and conditions impos’d, by which all that come into the Church should have been obliged, in which Case some would still have been ejected. And he queries, Whether they should have been ejected? barbarous that had deserted them? And intimates that there is not more Reason for the Charge now, than there would have been, had the Settlement been agreeable to the Ejected. He adds, That this Argument can signify little to our present Times, without laying a Foundation for constant Divisions from an Established Church, tho’ ever so perfect. I answer, They were against such an Establishment, as should have excluded any well qualified, useful and laborious Ministers from all Capacity of Publick Service. Had the Terms been such as few excepted against, but few would have been shut out by the Establishment: And had there been a Toleration for those few, all had been easy. Could they but have had what they earnestly begg’d for, viz. Unity in Things necessary, Liberty in Things indifferent, the
and Charity in all, none had been aggrieved. But it is yet to be proved, that any establishment is so perfect as that Society towards such as can't fall in with it, merely because they are dissatisfied, can be justified: Or that it is reasonable to condemn persons without any Proofs of Guilt, &c. Def. of Mod. Nonconc. p. 83.

(3.) Mr. Hoadly, Reaion. of Conf. P. 2. p. 93, &c. says, That Ministers and People might have continued in communion with the Church of England, without thinking it so perfect as to need no Amendments; and without forsaking the Cause they were engag'd in: That they did not attain to perfection or a greater Degree of it, in the separate Churches they erected: That to separate from a Church, in order to obtain a farther Reformation, is not reasonable or defensible: That the Method taken by them and their Successors, is not likely to make the Church of England one Degree more perfect than it is already: And that if this be a good Argument for a Separation, there will always be a Necessity for one; and that their own Amendments would not make the Church so perfect, but that this same Pretence for Reformation would remain.

These Suggestions I have distinctly consider'd and answer'd, Def. of Mod. Nonconformity, Part 3. p. 93, &c.

(4.) Mr. Hoadly, Reaion. of Conf. P. 2. p. 143, &c. says, That this Argument is fallacious; For if the People were not on other Accounts oblig'd to attend on their Ministrations, they could not be oblig'd to it merely to support and encourage them, nor would they have done it for that Reason only. I answer, Def. of Mod. Nonconc. P. 3. p. 148, 149, &c. It is supposed they had Reason to value their Labours, having profited by them, and that they were convinced of the Justice of the Cause they suffered for; and of their own Obligation to engage in the same Cause: And having evidenced this, in Conjunction with the Obligation of the Ministers to continue their Labours as Opportunity offers; it necessarily follows that all thus persuaded, were bound so far to support and encourage them, as to give them an Opportunity of exercising their Ministry, by attending cheerfully on their Labours; and to maintain them too, as they were able: And that the rather, because they and their Families were fought to be beguiled and starv'd by those in Power.

They
They could not see how the Presentation of a Patron and the Institution of a Bishop, could make it the absolute Duty of all in a Parish, presently to accept the Minister's Conduct in Holy Things. This may indeed be to that Legally entitle him to the Tythe and Maintenance, but necessary cannot make him a Pastor to any one without his own Consent. Parish Order they sh'd have its Advantages, and was to be preferred, when more weighty Reasons did not offer. But they could not see any Thing in it of an absolute Necessity. Neither could they reconcile the Supplication of such a Necessity, (tho' settled by the Law of the land) with the inviolable Rights of Humane Nature: Patronage, which leave a Man as much at his Liberty to choose a Pastor for his Soul, as a Physician for his Body, or a Lawyer for his Estate. (5.) And therefore as they tho't must be owned to have its Conveniences too. For as Ministers, or Bishops may Judge who is fit to be by them ordain'd and set into the Ministry, so may Magistrates and Patrons judge and choose who of these Ministers shall have the Publick Places, Maintenance and Countenance, and yet People still keep their right of choosing who shall be their Pastors. If the Patron offers an unfit Man, and the People refuse him, he may offer others. If they continue to disagree, the Matter is easily accommodated, by letting the Patron choose who shall have the Place and Tythes, and the People who shall be their Pastor. If they go to another Parish, the inconvenience is not great. If a Number of them join together in choosing a Pastor, living peaceably and quietly, there is no Harm in it. The Patron has his Right in presenting the Person that has the Publick Maintenance. The Parish Minister has his Right; for he hath what Publick Maintenance is legally fix'd to the Living, which is as much as the Bishop's Institution, and Patron's Presentation could entitle him to. And at the same Time also the People have their Right, which is paying the Tythe Legally due to the Parish Minister, to choose whom they will for their Pastor, without injuring Bishop, Patron, Parish Minister, or any one else.

(5.) Mr. Hoadly, Reason. of Conf. P. 2. p. 148. says, That this Right to choose their own Pastor, doth not according to ourselves so belong to the People, as that they may not lawfully recede from it upon some Considerations; may, as that they ought not in Duty to do it: That in Parishes where the People choose their own Ministers, there are the greatest Divisions and Quarrels, as unqualified Ministers as in other Places, and perhaps the greatest Number of Differences: That the Constitution can never be so ordered or so happily contriv'd, as that every particular Christian should be under the Ministry of the Person whom he would choose above all others: That Mr. Baxter had such a Sense of the Advantages of Parochial Communion, that he advised his People of Kederminter to attend upon their Parish Minister: and that supposing an unqualified Minister settled in a Parish, his Parishioners are not presently in so desperate a Condition as is represented: All which Suggestions I have distinctly consider'd and answer'd, in Def. of Mod. Nonconf. P. 3. p. 154, &c.
it would be hard for the Magistrate to say, you shall have this Physician or none; when perhaps another may better hit their particular Constitution: Or you shall have this Lawyer or none; when it may be they know another who was much fitter to have the Management of their Concerns: So did they also reckon it a straining the Point too high, for the Civil Magistrate, (and much more the Bishop) to say, you shall have this Man or none for your Pastor, when it was so very possible for them, to know another Minister, who might be unexceptionable, and much more suitable to them, in the several Respects in which a Minister's help was needful to them. This appear'd to them to be a contending with them for a Right which God * and Nature had given them; and therefore they were for seeing good Reason for it before they would Part with it†.

Many of them Apprehended that the Method of the National Establishment broke in upon Oeconometrical Government. The Master of a Family is an Emblem of a Prince in the State. Some Branches of his Power and Authority, are evidently Superior. The Parental Authority, is the greatest that Nature gives. We may suppose it to reach a great Way when we consider that it is design'd to supply the Place of Reason; whereas in the Exercise of a Prince's Authority, he is suppos'd to have Subjects, that use their Reason, and must be dealt with accordingly. Now in any Thing like an Impostion of a Pastor upon them, the Dissenting Laity Apprehended their Right as Parents, and Husbands, and Masters, &c. was invaded either by Prince or Bishop, that pretend to impose a Pastor, upon those who by God and Nature were put under their Care. Whose Interest and Power in my Family, and with Reference to my Wife and Children, can be suppos'd earlier and greater than mine? And who more concern'd in the Instruction they receive than I? Why then should I
let another impose a Pastor upon them, which more belongs to me certainly than to any one else, if they are not competent Judges for themselves: But if it become not even me, (and could not be justified) for me to tell my Wife or Children that are come to Years of Discretion, you shall have this Man for your Minister or none; you shall either Worship God here or nowhere; how can the Magistrate have such an Authority? How came the Bishop by it? If neither Prince nor Bishop may choose for my Children a Tutor, a Trade, a Physician, or Dier, or Cloathing, or impose Husbands or Wives on them without my Consent: How should either of them, come by a Right to impose a Minister upon them without my Will and Choice? Especially when his Management of Holy Things, is a Matter of such vast Importance, and wherein their Salvation and my Interest are so nearly concern'd? The insufficient Answers usually return'd to such Queries, confirm'd many of the Laiy in their Inclination to Nonconformity*.

* Mr. Hoadly,

Reason. of Conf. Part. 2. p. 164: says, That a few Observations which we won't deny to be true, will sufficiently answer these Queries: As for instance, That there is Sufficient Provision for the People in the Established Church; that the People have no Right to chuse whom they please for their Pastor, when their Necessities are provided for in an Established Way; that they may have the same Opinion about their Original Right to chuse their own Pastors, and yet most heartily conform to the Church of England; and that the Question between us, is not who has this Right, but in such a Constitution as ours, in which its generally settled in the Hands of a Patron, are the People to acquire in the Established Way, or separate from it to assert a Right, which cannot be asserted in this Method, without the Distruption of Charity, and the Subversion of Peace and Order: See my Reply, in Def. of Mod. None, P. 3. p. 176, &c.

The want of Discipline in the Church, was another (6.) Mr. considerable Plea they urg'd. (6.) And in this they but Hoadly,

Reason. of Conf. P. 2. p. 168; declares, he can't see the Consequence of this Argument. He can't see any need of a Separation, on the Account of the want of Discipline; or that Discipline can be promoted by its &c. I answer, That a Separation may contribute to Discipline among those that separate; and it may also necessitate those whom they separate from, to give way to it, if ever they would effect a Coalition; &c. Def. of Mod. Noncon P. 3. p. 174, &c.
follow'd the Old Puritans, and their pious Progenitors, who have in this respect been calling for greater Care and strictness, ever since the Reformation of the the Church and Land from Popery. Upon search they found that God had design'd the Church to be as it were the Porch of Heaven; A Society gather'd out of the World, sanctify'd to him, and to be more fully prepar'd for Glory. And therefore he would have none in it, but such as profess Faith and Love, and Holiness, and renounce a Fleshly and Sensual, Worldly and Profane Life: that the Pastors were to judge who were to be taken in, and who cast out; and all the Members in their Places bound to preserve their own Purity, and that of the Society which they belong to. The National Constitution appear'd to them to be calculated to another Design. The Ignorant, Ungodly Multitude are forc'd into Communion while palpably unfit: These become the Strength and major Part: And are opposite to this Discipline, because it would restrain and curb them, and tho' it could not better their Hearts, would yet oblige them in many Respects to amend their Carriage. The Ministers are incapable of doing any Thing towards it, the Power being wrested from them; which Power in its Execution is lodg'd in Hands that manage it Carelessly and Profanely; to the Screening of such as should be censor'd, and the censoring of such pious Persons as ought to be encourag'd*. This was what the Old Puritans groan'd under; and yet they were against a Separation, as long as there was any Hope of Amendment; but finding the Stiffness of the

* A late zealous Writer for Discipline in the Established Church, is forc'd to Acknowledge, [the Church of England's Wife for the Restoring of the Primitive Discipline consider'd, p. 271, 272.] That the subordinate Officers and Ministers in our Ecclesiastical Courts do at present, as all the World sees, manage but very ill the Power of the Church; converting it chiefly to their own Advantage, with little or no Regard to the Ends of Religion; inasmuch, that the Stiffness of Discipline is wholly abused, the Exercise of that which is, corrupted; the Proceedings against Offenders Partial and Dilatory: And if any Penances are enjoined, 'tis with almost no Respect to true Repentance, nor is much Consideration of that bad in the Relaxation of such Censures: So many Subterfuges and Excuses are also found almost in every Case, that the good Rules of Discipline seldom take Place.

Bishops
Bishops and their Adherents after King Charles's Restoration, in sticking to their Old Methods without any Alteration; nay, finding the same Disposition at the Beginning of King William and Queen Mary's Reign, when they were so urgently press'd to make good their Promises made under their foregoing Distresses and Fears; that they still applauded their Constitution as so complete and perfect, as that it needed no Amendments; they saw no Ground of Hope remaining that ever any such Thing as a Regular Discipline would willingly, and out of Choice be bro't in; nay, not tho' the better Sort of Governors in the Church, were for it. And therefore they apprehended themselves oblig'd publicly to bear their Testimony against that fatal Neglect: And that the rather, because they found that Neglect acknowledged even in the Common Prayer Book, notwithstanding there has been no Provision made of a suitable Remedy. For at the Beginning of the Communion, there is this Confession: *That in the Primitive Church there was a Godly Discipline; such Persons as were notorious Sinners being put to open Penance, and punished in this World, that their Souls might be saved in the Day of the Lord: And that others admonish'd by their Example, might be the more afraid to offend. And that in stead thereof, UNTIL THE SAID DISCIPLINE MAY BE RESTORED AGAIN, WHICH THING IS MUCH TO BE WISH'D*, its tho' good, the General Sentences of God's Cursing against Impenitent Sinners, should be read, &c. They apprehended there- (in a Tract before, that even the Common Prayer Book it self, fill'd the Church of England's With for the Restoring of Primitive Discipline, consider'd, &c. thus expresses himself, pag. 5. Wishes are indeed Marks of a good Intention, and an acceptable Zeal, where no more is possible to be done; but ever to wish, and make no Attempt towards the Thing wish'd for; if it be Zeal, is such, as is a Reproach to it self. 

T 2

inferring
ferting this Confession and With, was a plain Evidence that the first Compliers of the Common Prayer, intended a farther Progress; and a fuller Reformation than those who come after them would give way to: and that the Yearly Repetition of this Confession and With in the Publick Churches, was a Plain and Publick Condemning themselves for flopping short, and crying up that as Perfect, which they who were the first Managers of it, were so moderate as to own to have been Defective*.

Many of the Laity, were also afraid of Sinning, in Baptizing their Children with Godfathers and Godmothers. (7.) They were ready to Devote their Infants to God by Baptism in the way that he had appointed; and to promise to train them up in his Fear: But this would not do. Now they durst not put others upon Covenanting for their Children, with whom they had no Concern;
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or desire them (with an appearing Solemnity) to Promise, what they knew they meant not to Perform; or make Promises which their Children when they grew up would not be bound or obliged by: They thought their Children's Right to Baptism, depended upon their Interest in the Divine Covenant, and property in their Children; and thought the bringing in middle Persons, who were to be substituted in their Room, was a fixing the Ordinance upon a false Bottom. And whereas some (who were for putting on the appearance of Moderation) would tell them that they might if they insisted upon it, be allow'd to give up their own Children, they thought it could not fairly be reconcile'd with the Constitution, when they found it so positively declar'd by the whole Convocation in 1603, in their 29th Canon, that no Parent should be urg'd to be present, nor be admitted to answer as Godfather for his own Child. And therefore finding their Children so peremptorily excluded from Baptism, without an Humane Addition which they could not understand, and were uneasie under, they thought themselves at Liberty to make their Application to such Ministers to Baptize their Children, as were free to do it, without any such needless or dissatisfying Imposition.

Withal, many of them had Baptism refused their Children, unless they'd submit to the Sign of the Cross. This they esteem'd an unwarrantable Addition to Christ's Institution. They were afraid of Encouraging Church Corruptions by yielding to it. They knew no Right the Church had to make New Terms of Communion, or require their Submission to such an Humane Invention. And therefore they left those who would rather leave their Children without the Seal of the Covenant, than admit them to it, without such an unprofitable Ceremony: and adhere'd to those who were ready to admit their Infants into the Visible Church of Christ, upon his own Terms.

As for Kneeling at the Communion, some of the Laity question'd the Lawfulness of it: And while they did so, durst not yield to it, for fear of injuring their Consciences. And yet knowing it to be a great Sin to live in the total Neglect of that Holy Ordinance, they apprehended it their Duty to joyn in with those, of whom they might receive it in a Table Posture. Others not
apprehending Kneeling at this Ordinance a Thing in itself Unlawful, could (to reslifie as much, and to show their Charity to the establisht'd Church under all its Corruptions) sometimes yield to receive in that way, who yet could not be satisfy'd to do it constantly, least they should be chargeable with not bearing their Testimony against Terms of Communion of Humane Invention, which they esteem'd a great Duty.

And it also much Prejudic'd many Understanding Persons against the Church Party, to find Oaths made so light of, and to observe a greater Care to commonly laid upon their Ceremonies, than upon Knowledge or Faith, or real Holines. They found themselves wretchedly Hamper'd and Ensnar'd by Fetters of the Clergies making. (8.) If they were intrusted in any Corporations, they must for a long time be forc'd to swear that there was no Obligation at all, from the

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invincible Reason of Conf. Part 2, p. 76. But as light as he makes of it one while, and as safety as he is in his Appeal or Adjuration another while, p. 79: This influenc'd many, and some of them very considerate and understanding People too: And the Occasional Bill, has not a little reviv'd and heighten'd the Imposition, and indeed the Spirit of the Church ought to be consider'd in this Case. For when they that had the Ascendant, would require all to comply with their Humours and Fancies, to conform to such Impositions as were not warranted by Scriptures, to comply with some Things that they judg'd unlawful, or else they must be cast out of the Church. When such a Constitution as ours is must be settle'd, in opposition to all the Perswasions, Arguments, and引进'ts used by the Managers of the Conference at the Savoy: when such irregular Methods were use'd to settle this Constitution, and after it was once settle'd, fasten'd, and confirm'd; Methods altogether Unscriptural; Methods destructive of Christian Charity, and highly prejudicial to the Souls of Men; Methods directly tending to weaken the Protestant Interest, and much to diffuse Religion in General among us: when they that had the Management discover'd such a Spirit, I think they who were for making the Scripture their Standard, had the more Reason to with'and their Encroachments, (which were likely enough to improve in time) unless they would run the hazard of the entire loss of their Purity and Liberty too, and have a Hand in betraying both their civil and Religious Rights. D. of Mod. Nonconformity, Part 2, p. 102, 193: And I think I may very safely add, that this Argument has lost nothing of its Force, since the Clergy in the General, have in this Year been so uncorrected in their Endeavours to get an Act against Occasional Conformity; in the compassing which at last, they so much Triumph.
Oath call'd the Solemn League and Covenant, either on
them or any other: This seem'd to them a Proclaiming
of Perjury Lawful, as to that part of the Covenant
which was unquestionably Lawful; as the renouncing
of Schism, Popyery, Prophaneness, &c. They were
sadly peffer'd with the Corporation Act, the Vestry Act, the
Oxford Act, the Militia Act, (which were all Fram'd
by the ruling Clergy and their Patrons) whereby an
Oath was impos'd upon them not to endeavour any
Alteration of Government in the Church, to bind them
to left contented with what they could not but esteem
Corrupt: And they muft also swear an Abhorrence
of taking Arms against any Commissionated by the King,
which they knew not but in time they might be oblig'd
go, by his breaking the Original Contract with his Peo-
ple; which was afterwards actually found to be our
Cafe. Multiply'd Burdens of this Nature, made the
Clergy esteem'd rigid Taskmasters. And when there
was any Effort made for Relief, to hear it become the
common Cry, O the Church, the Church is in Danger;
as if the whole Tabernacle totter'd upon the touching of
the leaft Pin: And at the fame observing that they who
could not bate an Ace in the Ceremonial Part, were
yet ready enough many times to make considerable Ab-
batements, in those Things in which lies the main of
Real Religion; and that they who were fo fond of
their Constitution, had fo little Charity left for those
whose Sentiments differ'd from theirs; and were ready
to question the validity of their Ministry and Ordinan-
ces, nay and even the Possibility of their Salvation too,
if they question'd but the jud Divinurn of Bishops: Such
Observations as these made many of the Laity think,
that there was no small Danger of Encouraging them
in their Rigours, and assuming Pretensions, by an Ad-
herence and Submission to them.

Things being in the Posture, that hath been thus
briefly represented; the National Constitution being fo
contriv'd as to keep out many both Ministers and Peo-
ple, who were truly Conscientious upon such Accounts
as those mention'd; it was a very natural Question,
what muft they do? Without the Crofs, and Sponsors
there was no Baptism to be had; without Kneeling no
Communion: without Submitting in many Parishes to
unqualified Guides, there was no room left by the Law,
See this Branch of the Argument handled at large in Howe's Letter to a Perfectionist of Quality, who took office at Dean Stillingfleet's Sermon.

for Ministerial Instruction, and Pastoral help; and were the Things requir'd own'd to be in themselves Lawful, there was no falling wholly in with them, without Practical submitting to a pretended Authority of making New Terms of Communion, which was more than it could be made appear, our Blessed Lord had entrusted any Mortals with: How then must they Steer? Must they sit still, without any Ordinances at all? Or must they go against their Consciences that they might enjoy them? Must they be contented to be depriv'd of the necessary Means of Salvation? Must they live like Pagans till they got rid of their Scruples? That certainly would be unbecoming Christians; and unaccountable in such as know the worth of Souls, and the weight of Things Eternal. And if not, then they must take fisting Opportunities of Worshipping God according to their Consciences, in a freedom from infringing Impositions; being careful in the mean time to maintain Love and Charity, towards those from whom they differ'd. And this was the Course they accordingly took; having sometimes the Smiles, and sometimes the Frowns of the Government; being sometimes tolerated, and sometimes abridg'd; till at last the fruitlesness of Rigour and Severity being generally evident, they were taken under the Publick Protection, and had their Liberty allow'd them by the Three Estates of the Realm, King, Lords, and Commons.

In the mean while, among other Charges that were brought against them, none made more Noise than that of Schism. (1.) Both Ministers and People upon the Account of their separate Assemblies were cry'd out upon from Presb and Pulpit as dangerous Schismatics, and under that Notion bro't under a Popular Odium, and laden with unspakingable Reproach. A great Ditt was rais'd, with which the Eyes of many were too

(1.) Mr. Hoadly, Reaition of Conf. Part 2. p. 225, 226 says, it import's little to debate this Point of Schism. I am satisfied: But whenever we that are Dissenters are charg'd as Schismatics, it must necessarily be a main Point how the Word Schism is and in Scripture; because if the Sense of the Word which is there usual, be not applicable to us, we are not Schismatics in the Sense of Scripture. And then let Men give us that Name ever so long, or ever so fiercely, while we are not chargeable with that Uncharitableness which is the Scripture Badge of Schismatics, we may be as s. Def. of Mod. None. p. 204, 205.
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much affected, for them to discern distinctly the Merits of the Cause in Debate. This hath been an usual Method, and is no new Invention. A Member of their own, the Ingenious Mr. Hales of Eaton (who by a good Token has had a great many hard Words for his Pains) told them long ago, that Herefs and Schifm are Two Theological Scare-Crows, us’d by those that seek to uphold a Party in Religion, to terrify their Opposites. However they weigh’d the Matter, consider’d the Grounds of the Charge bro’t against them, found themselves Innocent, and made their Appeal to the Unprejudic’d and Impartial, in divers Apologesick Writings.

They pleaded that their Practice was not what the Scripture calls Schifm. As Schifm is there represented, Nonconformity lies not so much in variety of Opinions, or different forms of Practises, Modes or Forms, or different Places of Worship, as in a want of true Love and Charity. For as Herefs is oppos’d to the Faith, so is Schifm oppos’d to Love; and both Herefs and Schifm are distinguish’d by those Things to which each of them is oppos’d. This they evidenced by a distinct Consideration of the several Passages of Scripture, where Schifm is mention’d; which do all of them so evidently Point at Uncharitableness as the discriminating Badge of Schismatics, as gave them abundant Satisfaction they were Free from guilt in this Respect, tho’ separating of Communion, so long as they took Care not to violate that Love and Charity which ought to be among Christians. He that is Conversant with Scripture may easily observe, that there may be Schifm, or a Schismatical Spirit working in a Church, where there is no Local Separation; and there may be a Separation and yet no Schifm on the Part of them that Separate: Nay, that there can be no Schifm in Scripture-Account, where there is not an uncharitable Alienation of Christian Hearts from each other, because of their differing Apprehensions about lesser Things of Religion. This being the true Scripture Notion of Schifm, they tho’ it very evident, that some on each side in this Debate, may be under Guilt; but that all on neither side were fairly chargeable: Particularly, that all those who separate from the Church of England are not justly chargeable in this Respect, there being many among them, who tho’ they’ll freely give their Brethren of the Established Church the Preference in
many other Things, will yet yve with them, for a free, large, and extensive Charity.

Passing from the Scriptures to the Primitive Fathers, they found many of their Exclamations against the Sin of Schism very warm and severe; and perhaps it may be made appear that some of them, might lay more stress (in their Representation of the Thing they so heavily cenfur'd.) on the bare Separation, and less on an uncharitable Spirit and Temper, than we can discern in Scripture, which was their proper Standard, as well as ours: But be that as it will, the Poor Branded Offenders have not struck to own, that the heavy Censures of the Primitive Fathers, were better grounded than our Modern Invectives; and they give this Reason for it, which deferves to be consider'd; viz. Because the Church in those Times made no other Terms of Communion, than Christ had made to her Hands: Whereas 'tis now quite otherwise. And yet they found even as severe a Person as St. Cyprian*, delaring that a Conscientious People ought to separate themselves from a scandalous and wicked Pastor; whence they infer'd, that there may be some just grounds of Separation, even in the Sense of the Fathers: And that even where there may be the true Faith, and acceptable Worship; where all Sacred Ordinances may be validly administered, and nothing that is necessary to Salvation be wanting: And consequently Separation even from a true Church, where Ordinances are valid, and nothing necessary is wanting, is not in their Eyes, (if they are consistent with themselves) presently damnable Schism.

They farther Pleaded, that their Separation was not Chosen and Voluntary, but For'd and Constrain'd. They were cast out of the Church by their Impostions, and Excommunicated by their Canons: On which Account many of the Laudensian Faction, even to this Day deny them Christian Burial; (as the Charitale Mr. Robert Burcaugh of Terns, and others.) They were free to hold constant Communion with the Establish'd Church, upon those Terms which Christ had made necessary either to visible or real Christianity, or to the Exercise of the Ministry; but were rejected with Scorn without farther Compliance, in Things which after the utmost Search,
Search, they could not find the Word of God would Warrant. So that they did not throw out themselves, but were rejected: They did not voluntarily separate, but were forc'd to it: They were Passive, and not Active: And having Petition'd, and Expostulated, Pray'd, and waited for a long Time to little Purpose, they could not see any remaining Duty lying upon them, but to provide for the Necessities of their Souls, and the Worship of God, in the best Manner they could, with Safety to their Consciences; maintaining Love and Charity towards those who rejected them; and waiting patiently till they should become sensible of their unbrotherly Treatment of them, and open a Door for their Restoration.

They farther Pleaded, that if there were a Schism among us, it most properly lay at their Door, who laid the Foundation of it by their scrupled Impositions, and might remove it, and prevent the Dismal Consequences they so much complain of, by leaving the Things that are so strictly enjoined, in their proper Natural Indifference. They found that the main inlet of all the Distractions, Confusions, and Divisions of the Christian World, hath been the adding other Conditions of Church-Communion than Christ hath done. They could meet with no Charter that he had given to any Persons, whether they were cloth'd with a Civil or an Ecclesiastical Authority, containing any Power of making such Impositions. They durst not therefore encourage such Preventions. If they would drop them, the Schism would vanish. If they were fonder of them than of Peace and Unity they tho't it a Sign that they hardly believ'd themselves, when they spake so warmly upon the Consequences of a Schism, they could so easily put an end to. And whereas some have Plead'd, it was not in the Power of the Church to make such an Alteration. The Answer is easie; 'twas in their Power at King Charles's Restauration: The King and Parliament then did nothing in Ecclesiastical Matters, without the Concurrency and Influence of the Bishops, and the Convocation. 'Twas also in their Power, when King William ascended the vacant Throne, who prepar'd Matters for them, propos'd the Alteration to them, and urg'd it upon them, but to little Purpose. The Carriage of the
the Clergy in those Two Junctures is a plain Indication of their not being enclin’d to that Alteration, which might put a Period to that Schism, about which they make such a Noise. We can’t therefore have so bad an Opinion of them, as to suppose they speak as they mean, when they represent the Tragical Consequences of a supposed Schism, which they might so easily have prevented and remedy’d, but would not. But however this as to that, the Poor Dissenters tho’t that the Ingenious Mr. Hoad’s Maxims, were so clear and undoubted, as to be Self-evident; and they found themselves thereby fully justified. They were there: That where Cause of Schism is necessary, there not be that separates, but he that is the Cause of the Separation is the Schismatick. And, when either false or uncertain Conclusions are obtruded for Truth; and Acts either unlawful, or ministring just ground of Scruple are requir’d of us, to be perform’d; in these Cases Consent were Conspiracy, and open Contention, is not Faction or Schism, but due Christian Animosity. For that it is alike unlawful to make Profession of known or suspected Falsity, and to put in Practice, unlawful or suspected Actions. And they were the more Confirm’d in their Adherence to these Principles, by finding the most eminent Divines of the Church, forc’d to make use of the same Maxims, upon like Grounds, in their noble Defence of the Reformation, against the Romanists: And indeed it seem’d to them remarkable that they which were reckon’d by the Clergy, the most successful Weapons against the poor Dissenters, should be the same that are us’d by the Papists against the Protestant Reformation.

Upon the whole, if there be a Real Schism between the Church Party and the Moderate Dissenters, they have all along tho’t that any Impartial Person must judge, that it must be charg’d upon the Impostion of Terms of Communion, without any Obligation in Conscience to make that Impostion, so much as pleaded or pretended from the Nature of the Things impos’d; rather than on the refusing Compliance with such Impostions, under a Profession that such a Compliance, would be against the Light of their Consciences, and the best Understanding they could attain of the Mind and Will of God in the Scriptures. They tho’t that the Grounds of their
their Dissatisfaction above-mention'd, fully prov'd that they had apprehended it should be their great Care and Endeavour to manage it so peaceably and charitably, as that it might not become Schismatical.


A main Expedition which was pitch'd upon by the most Moderate for this Purpose, was the Communicating Occasionally with the Established Church, altho' they at the same Time held more Stated Communion, with separate Worshipping Assemblies. Hereby they tho' they should show their Love and Charityunto those from whom they ordinarily separated, and yet at the same Time should show their firm Adherence to their Fundamental Principles, of keeping the Ordinances of Christ, as he had appointed them without Additional Terms of Communion; and of pursuing in their respective Places and Spheres a farther Reformation than has as yet been reach'd among us, in Order to an Happy Settlement. But taking this Method, they have had the common Lot of those who in any Cafe have been for keeping within a due Mediocrity; they have been eagerly Assaulted by those, who have been addicted to Extremes on either Hand of them, and run down as utterly inexcusable because of their Moderation. They have let Things work, in hope, that Time with Observation and Experience would open a way for the Conviction of their warmest Censurers; till at length they have been trampled on, as if they had nothing to say in their own Defence.

Their Occasional Communication with the Established Church defended. Mr. Hoadly largely canvasses the Reason of Conf. P. 2. from p. 180. to p. 224. And I follow him distinctly, Part 111. ofDef. of Mod. None. from p. 217. to p. 272. But cannot think it needful (especially as Things stand) to repeat the Arguments on one side or t'other.

They have been represented as Hypocrites and inconsequent with themselves, in practically owning the Lawfulness of the Terms of the Established Church, by Communicating Occasionally with it; while they have pleaded the sinfulness of those Terms, in Bar to
constant Communion*. But here in there will not appear the least Inconstancy, to one that observes that the Terms of Communion with the Establish'd Church are not pretended to be sinful absolutely, but only respectively: It is not pleaded, that they are of the Number of the Things that are so sinful, as that they can in no Cafe be Lawful, but among Things that are either Sinful or Lawful according to Circumstances. And indeed most (not to say all) Humane Actions, depend more upon Circumstances than we commonly Observe. Tho' no Action can be done, but it must have Agent, Ob- ject, Manner, End, Time, Place, and other Circumstances attending it; yet it may be consider'd, without considering at the same Time any, or all of these: And if we attend carefully we shall find, that the very same Action as to the Matter of it, is made morally Good or Bad, according as the Agent is proper or improper, the Object suitable or unfit; and the like. Thus plentiful Eating and Drinking may be morally Good in some Circumstances, as well as good upon a natural Consideration; when yet to do so every Meal, or very frequently, would be very bad; 'twould be In- temperate and Dangerous in Point of Health. So also Fasting is laudable and praise-worthy, when so ma- nag'd as that it furthers in the Divine Service; but very preposterous and pernicious, when so oft repeated, as that the Body is macerated, and the Spirits depauperated, and the Person concern'd unfitted for the Ser- vice either of God or Man.

Circumstances give Actions their Moral Goodness or Badness. 'Tis so in this Cafe. The very same Terms of Communion, which are unwarrantably impos'd by the Church of England, may be complied with upon Occa- sion lawfully, by those who would act irregularly and sinfullly, should they fall in with them for a Constancy. The Action of communicating is the same indeed in Substance
Substance at one Time as at another, and the Matter of that Action hath no Moral Evil in it; so that a fit and just Occasion may therefore tender it fit and laudable; and yet the Constancy of that Action may by superadded Circumstances be made apparently Evil. To those who take Things in gross, such an Action as Communicating, appears the same Thing, done now and then, or for a Constancy: But if they would give themselves leave to think soberly, they'd soon see a great Difference.

The Action is the same, and not the same. 'Tis the same in one Respect, but not in others. 'Tis the same as to the Substance or Matter: but not as to attending Circumstances. Communicating constantly under such Impositions as are in the Establish'd Church, is an Action cloath'd with such Circumstances, as make it highly different from Communicating occasionally. The one doth practically pronounce the Action consider'd materially to be (what indeed it is) Lawful: The other does represent the same Action as eligible, nay, preferable; which is contrary to the inward Sense of the most Moderate among the Difenters. Neither will the private Expression of a different Sense, be a sufficient Guard against such Publick, and more forcible Language of continu'd Practice. The one does practically assert the Liberty with which Christ hath made us Free, in Opposition to rigid Separatists: The other practically betrays our Liberty, in Compliance with rigorous Imposers. The one discovers this to be our Sense; this Worship is in the main Sound, tho' Irregular and Defective: The other on the contrary, seems to intimate as if Divine Worship were not acceptable without such superadded Formalities. Occasional Communion manifests, that in our Apprehension the Additions to Divine Worship that are bro't into the Church of England, are not destructive of the Essence of Worship: Constanl Communion would represent Christ's own Institution as defective, and not orderly or decent without them. The former condemns the uncharitably Censorious, when the other would appear to acquit Ecclesiastical Assumers. The former shows our Charity towards those whose Sentiments and common Practice differ from ours; the Latter would be a confining our Charity to a Party, and a Practical disowning and condemning
condemning all other Worshipping Assemblies. This Latter Consideration appears to be of great Weight; in that constant Communion with the Etabl'd Church, is by its greatest Advocates intended to be exclusive of Communion with all others: And therefore that Church has provided (by Canon xith) That if any one speak of separate Congregations, as true Churches, they shall be Excommunicate, &c. Now these Moderate Diffenters have all apprehended, that should they thus confine their Communion within the Limits of that Party, (or indeed of any other Party of Christians in the Land) and avoid all other Christian Assemblies and Places of Worship, as esteeming them no true Churches, they should prove themselves destitute of a Christian Spirit, whatsoever Church they might pretend to belong to. Now where lies the Inconsistency in the Case, when we don't assert the Terms of Communion in the Etabl'd Church to be simply sinful, (i.e. that it is sinful to do the Things themselves that are requir'd) when yet we assert it to be sinful to bind up ourselves by these Terms: Whereby we should be oblig'd to do continually, what we have only Liberty to do more rarely, and upon fit Occasion.

They have been farther call'd upon to consider the Stresses laid in Scripture upon Peace and Union, which is so great, as seems to require the sacrificing of any Pleas to Things that are so valuable, so Truth and Holiness be not secured; and they have been over and over told that they appear not to have the due regard there-to, while they cannot Sacrifice to them so much as their own greater particular Satisfaction. To which they have an easie Reply. They have as great a regard to Peace and Union as their Brethren; and shew it by their Readiness to go as far in Order to them, as they can conceive they Lawfully may; which they do by occasionally Communicating with them; but as for constant Communion they therefore only refuse it, because it is in their Apprehension unlawful to them, for the Reasons above specify'd, notwithstanding that the Occasional be lawful. We may lawfully for the sake of Peace and Quietness, put up Injuries and Affronts; may, it is a certain Duty: And yet to do so for a Constancy and in all Cases, were so far from being lawful, that it would be a ruining ourselves, and contributing to the overthrow of Common Right and Justice. Tho'
I may be allow'd, may requir'd, to Sacrifice my own private Rights in many Cases, to the Common Peace, yet I must not endanger a Publick Mischief, or Ruin, for fear of a little present Disturbance. What were this, but as if for fear of disturbing a Peccant Humour in the Body, we should suffer it to proceed uncontrol'd, till it prov'd Fatal? And certainly the Offence taken by Bigots, at the affetting against them a truly Christian Liberty, is no better than a Peccant Humour; not indeed to be needlessly enraged; and yet much less to be quietly suffer'd to become predominant. As for the more Moderate Dissenters, they are therefore against a Practical abetting of Impositions, as being the great Engine of Disturbance and Division. They are heartily desirous, if it be possible, and as much as in them lies to live peaceably with all Men: And for that very Reason would not willingly be found Combating those whom they cannot convince. They are free to acknowledge, that to an offending Brother, gentle Methods and Time is due; and much more to a Church that needs Reformation: But the waiting time seems to be now over, when the Practice of such Things as needed Reformation is heighten'd into declared Purposes, of perpetual adherence. Have not these Things been endeavour'd to be riveted by a Solemn Oath never to endeavour (no not each Man in his place) any alteration in the Church? Have not those who would have continu'd in the Church, complying as far as they could without Guilt, been Ejected for that very Reason, because they would do all they could to better it, and least they should? And was it not the declared Sense of the Body of the Clergy after the late happy Revolution, that no Amendments were needful or desirable, or to be yielded to? To what purpose then is it to wait any longer? Hath not that Method been try'd long enough without Success?

Should any think that by going off totally from the Dissenters, to a full and sole Communion with the Church of England, they might Contribute something towards disposing Men's minds, and paving the way, to the desir'd Alterations; they would do well to consider, that they have very little Reason to hope to gain that Character and Reputation with the High Church Party, as should make them of any Significance, unless they would
would Counter-act the very design of their yielding such a Compliance. Before they could Insinuate themselves into any good Esteem, they must pretend their Preference of what they think but tolerable, and therefore would go into the Church that they might Contribute to its Amendment in. Nay, they'll find it will be expected they should shew a Hatred and Contempt of what they think preferable, and would go into the Church to make way for. In a Word, they would not be able to make their way to the doing the good they aim at, but by Speaking and Acting Contrary, both to Sincerity, and to the very end they propose to themselves. For if they who have always adher'd to the Establish'd Church, are suspected when moderate, and exploded when appearing to desire or endeavour any Reformation; it is but contentaneous to Reason to expect, that they who come off to it, must be much more so.

Upon the whole, the moderate Dissenters think they have sufficiently acquitted themselves as Lovers of Peace and Union, by shewing their readiness to do any Thing in order to it, which they can conceive they Lawfully may do. Nay, they think they have herein out-done, their Brethren of the Establish'd Church, who might have e'er this remov'd the hindrances of Peace and Union, without any Danger of Sinning, but would not. Notwithstanding their continu'd Refusal, they yet shew their Peaceable Disposition, by Communicating occasionally with them; and cannot conceive that even the God of Peace and Order does allow Christians to follow External Peace and Order, to the great and apparent Prejudice of inward Peace, and general Purity; and therefore they dare go no farther.

They have been further Charg'd as being herein wanting in their Duty to the Civil Magistrate; but in their Apprehension very undeservedly, since upon the strictest Enquiry they cannot find themselves in this respect justly Blameable. They are ready to Demonstrate their regard to Civil Governours by Submission to what they should least choose, nay to what would be to them a Hardship: But in what is in their Judgment (after the utmost Search) sinful, they dare not comply; as looking upon themselves countermanded by a Superior Authority. This Article of the Controversie hath been manag'd very Wordily; but after all that has been said, they
they are fully satisfy'd in this, that Obedience to the Magistrates in constant Communion with the Establish'd Church, cannot be made appear to be a Duty; any farther than the Thing itself is Evidence'd to be Lawful. 'Tis commonly asserted, that we have more certainty that we are bound to obey Authority in all Lawful Things, than we have that what is require'd of us is Unlawful. Be it so; yet the certainty of its being our Duty to obey Authority in all Lawful Things can no farther affect our Consciences, than as we have Evidence that what is require'd is in its attending Circumstances Lawful. Be this Principle undoubted and confess'd; yet that it is rightly apply'd, and cogent or binding in the present Case, can be no clearer or surer to us, than 'tis clear and sure that the Things require'd are Lawful. Should Parents upon their own Judgment, or any Sinister Considerations, plead their Authority with a Child for his Marrying a Papist, urging his Obligation to obey them in all Things Lawful; if he in the mean time but doubts the Lawfulness of complying with them in this matter, he hath a sufficient Counterplea, viz. that the Thing require'd appears not among those Lawful Things: And yet he may comply so far, as Civil Occasional Converse with Papists, may be manage'd without Dangerous Temptation. Tho' a Son in such a Case were not able to Demonstrate the unlawfulness of entire Compliance with his Parents Commands, yet it were sufficient that they could not clear to him the Lawfulness of so doing; since 'tis upon that Supposition only, that the Argument hath any force in it. And it is the same also in the present Case.

They have been also charg'd as Temporizers, in Communicating Occasionally with the Establish'd Church, because it was Necessary to Self-Preservation when the Laws against Dissenters were rigorously Executed, and hath been Necessary to the holding any Post in the Government, ever since the Sacramental Test. To which they have this to say, that let Men make what Clamours they please, whoever will fairly consider Things will find, that it is not a matter of Policy, but plain Duty, to do what we Lawfully may do in all its Circumstances, in Order to Self-Preservation, and the preventing ruin; and also in order to the more general Usefulness. What is indeed unlawful may not be done;
but what is in all its Circumstances Lawful, ought to be done in such a Case; and that Occasional Communion is of the number of such Lawful Things, hath been all along held by the more moderate Dissenters. This Opinion of theirs was not taken up with the Sacramental Test, but was own’d long before, by many of their most noted Ministers, and most Intelligent Adherents: And having declar’d that for their Opinion, and regulated their Practice by it, from the beginning of their Nonconformity, they could see no Reason why the superinducing such a Test, should make any Change or Alteration, either in their Principle, or Correspondent Practice. And whereas they have upon this Account been cenfur’d as guilty of Carnal Policy, it will appear to any impartial Observers, one of the falsest and most senseless Charges in the World. For had the more moderate Dissenters any Self-Interest to serve and pursue, separate from the common Good, they must have been wretchedly overseen if they had not taken a quite different Method: For their particular Interest hath been far from being serv’d by this Means, nor was there any likelihood it should. They might with much greater ease make and hold fast their Party, by suggesting an utter unlawfulness of Communicating at all with the Establish’d Church, than they can convey the Distinction to common Capacities, by which they must defend themselves, and engage the Adherence of others in a constant Communion, in their separate Assemblies, while they professedly allow them an occasional one else-where. For the minds of Men are generally for taking Things in Gros, and accounting them altogether good, or altogether bad, and are impatient if not incapable of attending to those differing Circumstances, which render an Action that is the same for Substance, one while and in this respect Lawful, and another while, and in another respect unlawful. And in being willing for the sake of Truth and Charity to run this Apparent hazard, they have all along tho’ they have been sufficiently clear’d from this Imputation.

They have been also warmly Assaulted upon the Head of Scandal; and told by some, that their occasional Communicating with the Establish’d Church which they thought Lawful, led others in imitation of them,
them, to such a compliance as they judged sinful. Their Reply was not to seek. Were occasional Communion absolutely indifferent; had they not been oblig'd to it, for the Testification of their Charity, and other binding Reasons, they were not then to use their Liberty, for fear of misguiding others by that Practice, which they might without Sin have altogether omitted: But when what they did as Duty, and with all that Guard which the discharge of such Duty would allow, is misconstrued, 'tis not a Scandal given, but only taken. They were also told by others, that this Liberty they took in Communicating Occasionally, was matter of Scandal to many in the Church of England, who were hereby confirm'd in their way, and led to think that their Impositions were justify'd by their thus abetting them; and they Self-Condemn'd, by not falling heartily in with them. In which case they had this to say for themselves; that the largest Charity is always liable to the most Misconstructions: And that when they only discover'd their Sense of the bare Lawfulness of Communicating with them, while their Stated Separation, with their ready Defence of it (when call'd upon) shew'd they were far from apprehending it preferable; if this should be interpreted as an Encouraging them, it would be thro' a faulty want of Consideration, and the blame must lie at their own Door. And when they were told by others that they ought to mind the Apostles Charge, and mark those who cause Divisions, their Practice answer'd for them, that it was their great endeavour to keep from Extremes, and mark uncharitable Dividers on both hands of them; that so by carrying it with as Disinterested an Integrity as was Possible, between the furious Biggots on both sides, they might both save themselves from the untoward Generation where-in they liv'd, and do what they could to pave the way for that Coalition of the more moderate of all sorts, which was the Thing that from first to last appear'd to them most desireable, and which (they yet conceive) will at last be found Necessary to our common Security,
CHAP. XI.

Mr. Baxter's Settlement in London.

The Occasion of his Separation from his Beloved People at Kidderminster.

His Carriage to them after he left them.

His Labours in London, till he was Silenced.

While Mr. Baxter continued in a Private Corner of the Country, his Name grew famous all over the Nation: And when he was afterwards more in general view, by being fix'd in the City, which is the common Center of the Land; He kept his Reputation, and his usefulness was the more extensive. He came to London at the time when all Things tended to work a mighty Change. Protector Richard was depos'd, and the Government that succeeded, was very Precarious and Changeable. Some thought the Obligation to Richard was not dissolv'd, nor could be till another Parliament; or till he had made a fuller Renunciation of the Government. Most were weary of the frequent Changes they had past thro': All had great Expectations from the Approaching Parliament. The King's Return was what was generally desired; and that even by those who had but a Melancholly Prospect of the Consequences of such an Alteration: For they could see no hope of a Settlement any other way. The minds of People were in no small Commotion, thro' a variety of clandestine Rumours. Politicians were busily at Work to quiet and satisfy them. They procur'd several Letters to be written from France, full of high Elogiums of the King, and Assurances of his firmness in the Protestant Religion. Among the rest one was written by Monsieur Gachet, a famous Preacher at Charenton to Mr. Baxter, declaring that the King was present at Divine Worship in the French Church at Rome and Rochel, tho' not at Charenton. These Letters were Printed, and satisfy'd many.
The New Parliament was no sooner met, than they appointed a Solemn Day of Fasting and Prayer, in order to a general Humiliation for the Sins of the Land, and to invoke the Divine Blessing on their Confutations. Mr. Baxter was one who Preach'd before them upon that Occasion. It was upon the last of April 1660. In that Sermon, speaking of the Differences then on Foot, and the way to heal them, he told them that whether they should be Loyal to the King was no matter of Difference; in that all agreed; it not being possible that a Man should be true to Protestant Principles, and not be Loyal; as it was impossible to be Loyal upon Papish Principles. And as for matters of Church Government, he told them it was easie for moderate Men to come to a fair Agreement; and that the late Arch-Bishop of Armagh and he, had agreed in half an Hours Discourse, &c. the Papists were angry at his Charge, tho' he cited Canon the third of the Lateran Council under Pope Innocent the Third, which was a full Justification of his Assertion. The very next Morning after this Day of Fasting, (May the 1st.) the Parliament voted home the King, Nemine Contradicente. About the same time, there was a Day of Solemn Thanksgivning in the City, for Monk's Success, &c. and Mr. Baxter Preach'd before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at St. Paul's; and he endeavour'd to shew the value of that Mercy, so as to shew also, how Sin and Mens Abuse might turn it into matter of Calamity: and what should be the right Bounds and Qualifications of that Joy. Dr. Morley being often free in his Discourse for Peace and Union, Mr. Baxter obtain'd a Meeting with him, and had an Hours Discourse upon that Subject. The Doctor spake much of Moderation in the General, but would not parly upon any particular Terms of Peace. He spake much for Liturgies, and against Extemporary Church Prayers: And at length declar'd that the Papists were numerous among the Papists, and many among the French inclin'd to Peace, and that to his Knowledge, if it were not for the Hindrances which Calvin had laid in the way, most on this side the Alpes would come over to us; by which what he aim'd at was easily Discover'd. When the King was come home, Mr. Baxter Preach'd once before him as his Chaplain; and often waited upon him with the rest of the Ministers, as has been before related; using his utmost
utmost endeavours to keep Things from coming to extremity; in which tho' he succeeded not to his Desire, he yet had the Satisfaction of the disinterested Sincerity of his Aims and Intentions.

King Charles had not been long in England, before the Old Sequestr'd Vicar of Kedermington, (who was yet living) was restor'd to his Parsonage. He had before remain'd unmolested. And tho' the Parliament had made an Order that no Sequestr'd Minister should have his fifth part, unless he remov'd out of the Parish where he had been Minister, yet did Mr. Baxter never remove him out of the Vicaridge House, no, nor once came within the Doors of it; so far was he from seizing it as his own, or removing him out of the Town. But he liv'd in Peace and Quietness, and without Scandal and Offensiveness. He never discover'd any uncautious till the times chang'd, and then was as Assuming, as before he was Submissive. The Sequestration continu'd in the hands of the Towns-Men. They gather'd the Tythes and Profits, and thus dispos'd of them. Mr. Baxter had 90l. per Annum, the Old Vicar 40. 6l. Yearly went to the Lord for Rents: There were also some other Charges; and the over-plus was given to Mr. Baxter's Assistant. When the Vicar was restor'd, Mr. Baxter would gladly have been his Curate; for he was so sensible of his own insufficiency that he always kept one; but even this could not be granted. Being often with my Lord Chancellor after the King's Return, he when he refus'd the offers of a Bishoprick, begg'd his Lordships Favour about a Settlement at Kedermington. Sir Ralph Clare was the great Obstacle; who once freely told him that if he would Conform, no Man in England was so fit to be there as he; but if he would not, no Man so unfit. Once meeting Sir Ralph in Bishop Morley's Chamber, he desir'd to know if he had any Thing against him, that should make him so much oppose him. His answer was, that it was because he would not give the Sacrament to any Kneeling; and that of 1500 Communicants, he had not above 600 for him, and the rest for the Vicar. Mr. Baxter reply'd that he himself knew that he invited him to the Sacrament, and offered it him Kneeling, and that under his hand in Writing: and that openly in his hearing in the Pulpit, he had promised him and all the rest, that he never had nor
would put any Man from the Sacrament on the Account of Kneeling, but leave every one to the Posture they should choose. And that the Reason why he never gave it to any Kneeling was, because all that came would sit or stand, and those who were for Kneeling would not come, unless he would administer it to them on a Day by themselves, when the rest were not present: And he had no Mind to be the Author of such a Division, and make as it were two Churches of one. And that the Conscience of notorious Scandal which they knew they must be accountable for, made many Kneelers stay away. And as to the Second Charge, he begg'd Leave of the Bishop to send by the next Post, to know the Minds of the People; for that if he found what was allieg'd was true, he should take it as a Favour to be kept from them. This being understood by the People of Kederminter, they in a Day's Time gather'd the Hands of 1600 of the 1800 Communicants, and the rest were such as were from Home. This Subscription he a few Days after shew'd Sir Ralph before the Bishop, and they were both of them thereupon so much the more against his Return to them. However, my Lord Chancellor wrote to Sir Ralph about the Matter, and told him that it would be a Thing grateful both to his Majesty and himself, for Mr. Baxter to be resettled among that People according to his Desire, and offer'd that whatever Annual Allowance should be agreed upon for Mr. Dance the Old Vicar, should be paid by his own Steward by Quarterly Payments, till he was otherwise provided for to his Satisfaction. But it was a meer Compliment, and had no Effect. Not long after, he went himself into Worcesterfield, to try whether it were possible to get any honest Terms from the Vicar, that he might preach to his former Flock. But when he had preach'd Twice or Thrice, he denied him Liberty to preach any more. He offer'd him to take the Lecture only which he was bound to allow him under a Bond of 500 l. but he refus'd it. He offer'd to be his Curate, which also was refus'd, He offer'd to preach for nothing, but could not be accepted. At length he only begg'd leave once to administer the Sacrament to the People, and preach his Farewel Sermon to them, but could not obtain it. The Vicar act'd herein according to the Direction of his
his Superiors. Going afterwards to the Bishop, he altogether denied him the Liberty of preaching in his Dioces. He offered him to Preach only on the Creed, the Lord’s Prayer and the Ten Commandments; and only to such as had no Preaching; but could not have Liberty. The Bishop told him that he would take Care the People should be no Loosers, but should be taught as well as they were by him: And for a while he procur’d the most acceptable Persons he could get to keep up the Lecture, till the smallness of the Auditory furnish’d him with an Excuse for putting it down. One Day Bishop Morley took the Pains to preach to them himself; and vehemently inve’d against the People as Presbyterians, and against Mr. Baxter their Minister, but with little Acceptation or Success. A while after the Dean, Dr. Warnefryst did the like, and spent Three Hours upon the People to cure them of their Admiration of Mr. Baxter, and within a Month, he repeated his Invective, taking a great deal of Pains to perwade them that they were Presbyterians and Schismatical, and led to it by overvaluing Mr. Baxter. Their Lectures ran much in the same Strain generally, which instead of winning upon the People drove them from the Lecture, and then they accus’d them as defecting it, and so put it down. For their stated Preacher, the Bishop set up one of the best Parts he could get, but he was quickly weary, and went away; then he put in one that had been a Schoolmaster in the Neighbourhood, who died in a little Time. Then he put in a young Man, who fought to win upon the People by kind and gentle Ufage, and applauding Mr. Baxter. The People were glad of one that had some Charity: And yet were not either by roughness or gentleness, to be won upon to the Love of Prelacy.

When he parted from his dear Flock, which was not without mutual Grief and Tears, he left Mr. Baldwin to live privately among them, and over-see them in his Stead, and visit them from House to House; advising them notwithstanding all the Injuries they had receiv’d, and all the Failings of the Ministers that preach’d to them, and the Defects of the Establish’d Way of Worship, that yet they should keep to the Publick Assemblies, and make Ufe of such Helps as they might have there, together with what Help they had in Private:

Advice to
his People,
when he
left them;
and Car-
riage to-
wards them
afterwards.
vate: And only in three Cases to absent themselves. When the Minister was one that was utterly insufficient, as not being able to teach them the Articles of the Faith, and Essentials of true Religion (such as Alas they had known to their Sorrow:) Or when the Minister preach'd any Hereby, or Doctrine which was contrary to any Article of the Faith, or necessary Part of Godliness: Or, when in the Application he set himself against the Ends of his Office, to make a Holy Life seem odious, and to keep Men from it, and to promote the Interest of Satan. Yet not to take every bitter Reflection upon themselves or others, occasion'd by Difference of Opinion or Interest, to be a sufficient Cause to say that the Minister preach'd against Godliness or to withdraw themselves. He therefore remov'd his Dwelling from among them, because they themselves apprehended that his Stay with them, would have been much to their Damage, thro' the Bitterness of his Adversaries. And when he was gone from them, he did not so much as write a Letter to them, except once a Year, lest it should be the Occasion of their Suffering. For had they but receiv'd a Letter from him, any displeasing Thing they did, would have been imputed to that. For Instance, when the Act came out, requiring all that had any Place of Trust in Cities, Corporations or Counties, should be put out, unless they declar'd that they held, That there is no Obligation lying upon them, or any other Person, from the Oath call'd the Solemn League and Covenant, the Bailiff and Justice, and thirteen Capital Burgessefs of Kederminster, except one that had been an Officer in the King's Army, and most of the Twenty five Inferior Burgessefs also were turn'd out, tho' very few of them had taken the Covenant themselves. It was said, that Mr. Baxter had persuad'd them to refuse this Declaration, till it was manifest that he had never spoke a Word to them about it, nor then written a Line to them of a long Time. But such Things as these were what poor Mr. Baxter was us'd to. Nothing more common than for him to have scandalous Reports spread Abroad concerning him. Of which this Instance among others was remarkable; that just at the Time that the Bishop was silencing him, 'twas reported at London, that he was in the North in the Head of a Rebellion!
Rebellion! And at Kedeminster he was accus'd, because there was a Meeting of several Ministers at his House, which had been Customary for several Years. While they were at Dinner it fell out, that by Publick Order the Covenant was to be burnt in the Market-Place, and it was done under his Window. The Attendance was so small, that they knew not of it till afterwards. And yet because he had preach'd the Morning before, (which was his last Sermon among them) upon Christ's Words upon the Cross, *Father forgive them,* for they know not what they do: He was accus'd of it as an heinous Crime, as having preach'd against the burning of the Covenant. Altho' he meddled not with it, nor indeed knew of it till afterwards.

When Mr. Baxter afterwards publish'd his Book call'd the Care of Church Divisions, even his Old Kedeminster Flock began to cenfure him. For it having long been the Aim of those who preach'd among them, to make them think him a Deceiver, they grew more and more alienated from the Prelates and their Adherents. Continuing to repeat Sermons together in their Houses, many of them were laid long in Goals, among Thieves and common Malefactors, which much encreas'd their Exalperation. They continu'd their Meetings whilst their Goods were seiz'd on, and they were Fin'd and Punish'd again and again. And they that fell out with the Bishops for casting out Mr. Baxter, and speaking ill of him, were some of them very Angry with him, and forward to cenfure him, for strengthening the Hands of Persecutors as they call'd it, by perfwading them of the Lawfulness of Communicating in their Parish Church, with a Conformable Minister in the Liturgy. Notwithstanding which he continu'd the same Care of them as before, and was as concern'd for their Welfare as ever. At length their Old reading Vicar dy'd, about the Day of the Date of the Act against Conventicles. Sir Ralph Clarè his chief Friend dy'd a little before him. And now Mr. Baxter was in a Capacity of helping them to a valuable useful Man, who should have made it his Business to promote Serious Religion amongst them. For the Old Patron Colonel John Bridges, had sold the Patronage of the Living to Mr. Thomas Foley, with this Condition, that he should present Mr. Baxter next, if he were capable of it; and if not, that he should present no
no other but by his Consent; to which Mr. Foley readily agreed. So that he now had a fair Opportunity of helping them to a Man to their Hearts Desire, which was his real Intention and Endeavour. Many tho’t he would now have Conform’d himself; there being a Vacancy in that Place, where he had offered to preach as a Curate, when he refus’d a Bishoprick: Many of the Bishops believ’d he would now come into the Church: Particularly Arch-Bishop Storm of York, spoke thus to a Minister: Take it on my Word, Mr. Baxter doth Conform, and is gone to his Beloved kedder-minister: But he had no such Tho’ts, and aim’d only at helping into that Place, one who might be sincerely bent upon promoting the Good of Souls; which he found a Matter of greater Difficulty than he could before-hand have apprehended it. For the Religious People (who were the main Body of the Town and Parish) refus’d to have any Hand in bringing in another Minister into the Church, least they should seem to Conform to his Conformity, or be oblig’d to own him in his Office. They were not by all the Means that could be us’d with them, prevail’d upon at all to concur in the Matter. Whereupon Mr. Baxter also refus’d to meddle in the Choice: The rather because if he had, some of his Enemies would in all Probability have been forward eno’ to say, that he contracted for some Reserve to himself. And withal, he knew that Mr. Foley the Patron (who was a Sincere, Religious Man) would make the best Choice for them he could. This Mr. Thomas Foley, was indeed a great Blessing to that Town and Country. He was rais’d from very small Matters, to an Estate of above 5000 l. per Annum by Iron-Works: And that with so just and blameless Dealing, that all Men he had to do with, magnify’d his great Integrity. Having the Patronage of several Livings belonging to the Lands he purchas’d, he made it his Business to fill them as they became vacant with Worthy, Useful Ministers, And in Thankfulness to God for his Mercies to him, he built a well Founded Hospital near Stourbridge, to teach poor Children to Read and Write, and then set them Apprentices: And endow’d it with about 500 l. per Annum. How happy would this Land be, were so Good and Pious a Use of great Prosperity, a Common Thing! This worthy Gen-
Gentleman was many Ways exceeding helpful to the Town of Kedermifer: And particularly upon the Vacancy fore-mention'd, he put in a valuable Man to be their Minister; of whom they themselves gave this Account, that he was an honest Man, and a good Preacher, declaring they had rather have him than another. When he was fix'd among them, Mr. Baxter wrote Letter to them to join with him in Prayers and Sacrament. But their Sufferings had so far alienated them from the Church Party, that they would not yield that this Letter should be so much as read among them.

As for Mr. Baxter, when he had Preach'd up and down in London in several Places occasionally for about a Year, he at length fix'd with Dr. Bates at St. Dunstan's in the West in Fleetstreet; and preach'd once a Week, as Lecturer, having an Allowance from the Parish for his Pains. Seeing which Way Things were going, he for his better Security, applied himself to Bishop Sheldon, for his Licence to Preach in his Diocess. Some were offended at his taking this Step: but he went to him as the King's Officer. The Bishop receiv'd him with abundance of Respect: But offer'd him the Book to subscribe in. He pleaded the King's Declaration, as exempting from a Necessity of subscribing. The Bishop bid him therefore write what he would. Whereupon he subscrib'd a Promise in Latin, not to preach against the Doctrine of the Church, or the Ceremonies, in his Diocess, as long as he us'd his Licence. Upon which he freely gave him his Licence, and would let his Secretary take no Money of him. And yet he could scarce preach a Sermon, but he was inform'd from some Quarter or other, that he preach'd Sedition, and reflected on the Government: When he had neither a Tho't nor Word of any such Tendency. But he had a crowded Congregation, and that was one Thing that stirr'd up Envy. And one Day the Crowd drave him from his Place of Preaching. For it fell out, that in the Midst of a Sermon of his at St. Dunstan's, a little Lime and Dust (and perhaps a Piece of Brick or Two) fell down in the Steple or Belfry near the Boys, which put the whole Congregation into a sudden Melancholy: It was tho't the Steple and Church were falling, which put them all into so confused a Hast to get away, that indeed the Noise of the Feet in the Galle-
ries, sounding like the Fall of the Stones; so that the People crowded out of Doors tumultuously. The Women left some of them a Scarf, and some a Shoe behind them, and some in the Galleries cast themselves down upon those below, because they could not get down the Stairs. He sat still in the Pulpit all the while, seeing and pitying their vain Diftemper, and as soon as he could, he intreated their Silence, and went on*. The People were no sooner quieted and got in again, and the Auditory compos'd, than some that stood upon a Wainscoat Bench near the Communion Table, brake the Bench with their Weight, so that the Noise renew'd the Fear again, and they were worse disorder'd than before. So that an old Woman was heard at the Church Door asking Forgiveness of God, for not taking the first Warning; and promising if God would deliver her this once, she would take heed of coming thither again. When they were again quieted, he went on. But the Church being Old and Dangerous, the Church-wardens determin'd to repair it; and so he was forc'd to preach out his Quarter at St. Brides Church, where the Common Prayer was us'd by the Curate before Sermon. On the Week-Days, Mr. Aschbust with about Twenty more Citizens desir'd him to preach a Lecture in Milk-street, for which they allow'd him 40 l. per Annum, which he continu'd near a Year. And at the same Time he preach'd once every Lord's Day, at Black-Friars, where he would take nothing for his Pains, for fear of rendring the Parishioners less able or ready to help their worthy Minister Mr. Gibbons.

* Dr. Bates in his Funeral Sermon for Mr. Baxter, represents it as a signal Instance of his firm Faith in the Divine Providence, and his Fortitude (as indeed it was) that after the Hurry upon this Occasion was over, he reassum'd his Discourse, with this remarkable Passage, to compose the Minds of the People: We are in the Service of God, to prepare our selves, that we may be fearles of the great Noise of the dissolving World, when the Heavens shall pass away, and the Elements melt in fervent Heat; the Earth also and the Works therein shall be burnt up, &c.

The Last Sermon he preach'd in Publick was at Black-Friars, on May the 25th, 1662. For which he was accus'd, as telling the People, that the Gospel was now departing from them. And he was told by the Lady Balcarres, that the Old Queen of Bohemia was much
The Life of Chap. XII.

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much offended, that he should say the Gospel was going away, because some Ministers were silenced and others put in their Places. Whereas there was not the least Colour of Ground for such an Accusation, from any Thing he said. Thus he ceased from his Publick Ministry Three Months before Bartholomew Day, the Time when the rest of his Brethren were silenced; which was a Thing for which many cenfur'd him. But he forborne Preaching so soon, partly because the Lawyers did interpret a doubtful Clause in the Act of Uniformity, as putting an End to the Liberty of the Lecturers at that Time; and partly because he would let all the Ministers in the Nation understand in Time, what his Intentions were, least any might be influenc'd to a Compliance, upon a Supposition that he intended to Conform.

CHAP. XII.

An. 1662. His own and his Brethren Treatment after their Ejection, till the Indulgence in 1673.

§ The Case of the Non-conformists after Bartholomew Day.

The ejected Ministers, continu'd for Ten Years in a State of Silence and Obscurity*. It was their great Aim and Endeavour to be found in the Way of their Duty to God and the King; but they

* There had been many Writings publish'd Pro and Con, from the Time of the Restoration, and they were continued in 1661, and 1662. Bishop Gauden wrote for the Necessity of a Liturgy. Another wrote a sober and temperate Discourse concerning the Interest of Words in Prayer, the just Antiquity and Pedegree of Liturgies, or Forms of Prayer in Churches, with a View of the State of the Church when they were first composed or imposed; together with a Discovery of the Weakness of the Grounds upon which they first brought in; or upon which Bishop Gauden hath lately discovered the Necessity of a Liturgy, &c. Lond. 1651. Qu. There was also publish'd a short, sober and pacific Examination of some Exuberances in, and Ceremonial Appurtenances to the Common Prayer, by William Prinne, Esqrs. The Liturgical Confidator considered; or a brief View of Dr. Gauden's Considerations touching the Liturgy of the Church of England, by G. F. There was also a Controversy warmly carried on, 1662, and 1663, between Mr. Zach. Crofton, and others, concerning Communion with the Church under her present Corruptions; how far it was lawful and warrantable, and how far not so. But these Debates affected not those that had Power in their Hands, nor did they afford the Sufferers any Relief.
could not be suffer'd to live in Peace. Such was the Policy of the Court, that they must either be crush'd by their Fellow Protestants, to the strengthening of the Romish Interest; or if favor'd with any Connivance, they must have the Papists Partners with them, that so the Protestant Interest might be that Way weaken'd. This was a great Hardship that attended their Circumstances; but it was altogether their Unhappiness, and very remote from being their Choice; and therefore no Matter of just Reflection. * The Act of Uniformity as has been said took Place, Aug. the 24th, 1662. On the 26th of December following, the King publish'd a Declaration, expressing his Purpose to grant some Indulgence or Liberty in Religion, not excluding the Papists, many of whom (he said) had deserve'd so well of him. Some of the Nonconformists were hereupon much encourag'd, and waiting privately on the King were fill'd with Hopes. They would have persuad'd their Brethren to have thank'd the King for his Declaration; but they refuse'd, lest they should make Way for the Toleration of the Papists. The Declaration took not at all, either with Parliament † or People: And so the poor Nonconformists were expos'd to great Severities. They who at the King's coming in were so much carefull,

† The House of Commons on Feb. 25, 1663, Voted against any such Indulgence, and pursuant to their Vote, waited on his Majesty with their Humble Advice that no such Indulgence might be granted: And in their Votes they gave their Reasons; but they were such, as that very Parliament (as well as they who succeeded it) when they came to discern the Growth of Popery, found to have little Strength or Substance in them, and therefore they afterwards saw good Reason to Vote the contrary.

* As soon as the Act of Uniformity took Place, more Plots were hatch'd, to keep up the same Spirit, as Yarrington's Plot first stirr'd up. Thomas Tongue, George Philips, Francis Stubbs, James Hind, John Sallers, and Nathaniel Gibbs, were tried for High Treason, and were condemn'd in December, 1662, and an Account of it publish'd, entitled, A Brief Narrative of that Suspenduous Tragedy, late intended to be acted by the Saratonical Saints of these Reforming Times. But whoever reads their Trial, will see Reason to conclude that the Court was very willing they should be tho' Guilty, to enflame the Populace against such as did not fall in with the Church of England, and serve some other Purposes which were then on foot.
An. 1552. were now treated with the utmost Contempt. The silence'd Ministers were not only forbidden to preach in Publick, but were so carefully watch'd in Private, that they could not meet to Pray together, but it was a Seditious Conventicle. Mr. Baxter and Dr. Bates were desir'd to be at Mr. Beale's in Hatton Garden, to pray for his sick Wife, who had a Feaver, and was at the last Extremity. Tho' some other necessary Occasions they fail'd of being there, and if they had not, they had been apprehended. For Two Justices of the Peace, Living far distant from each other, the one at Westminister and the other at Clerkenwell, came thither with a Serjeant at Arms to seize them. They search'd the House, and even the sick Gentlewoman's Chamber, and were disappoincted. But tho' they escap'd, many Holy and Excellent Ministers quickly after were laid in Goals in many Counties in the Land, for the heavy Crime of Preaching and Praying. As Mr. Cook of Chester, (the Sufferer for joining with Sir George Booth, to make Way for the King's Restauration) Mr. Norman of Bridgewater, Mr. Allen of Taunton, and Mr. Bampfleld, Mr. Ince, and Mr. Sacheverell, and others in Dorsetshire, &c.

An. 1563. In June 1563, * The old Peaceable Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, Dr. Juxon died, and Dr. Sheldon Bishop of London succeeded him. And much about that Time there was a fresh Discourse rais'd of Liberty design'd for the silence'd Ministers. They were blam'd by many, for not Petitioning the Parliament; tho' they...
had Reason eno' against it. Many Members encour-
aged the Expectation of either an Indulgence, of Mr. Ed-
or a Comprehension. And it was thereupon warm-
ly debated, which of the Two would be more de-
my. The
fireable. Some were for Petitioning for a General Author in
Indulgence, thus arguing with their Brethren: You
Time had
are Blind, if you see not that the Act of Uniformity was
made so rigorous, and the Weight of Conformity so much
encreased, that to the Number of the Ejected Ministers
might be so great, as to force them to be glad of a
General Toleration, which might take in the Papists. And
if you think to stand it out, they will yet bring you to it
in Despight of you. They will encrea your Burthen, and
lay you in Prisons, till you are glad to petition for such a Nature cal-
Toleration. And stand it out as long as you can, you shall, Icha-
be forc'd to procure the Papists Liberty; and the Odium bod, or
of it shall not lie on the Bishops, but on you that are so Five
much against it. The Bishops shall speak against it, and they
will force you to beg for it, who are against it. And if you
will not do it now, you do but stay till the Market rife,
and your Sufferings be made greater, and you shall glad
be to say at dearer Rates. To whom others replied,
that they would suffer any Thing rather than promote
Popery.

Groans of
the Church,
proudly,
foreseeing,
and paflion-
ately be-
wailing
her Second
Fall, threat-
med, by these Five Dangerous, tho' undiscern'd Miscarriages that caused her
FALL, viz. 1. Undue Ordination. 2. Loofe Profaneness. 3. Unconscionable
Symony. 4. Careless Non-Residence. 5. Encroaching Pluralities. Hum-
ously presented to her Supremacy Head and Governor, the King's most Excellent
Majesty, and his Great Council the Parliament, &c. This Book tho' high eno'
for the Hierarchy, and the Ceremonies, and the several Parts of Conformity,
was yet written with a very grave and serious Spirit, and warmly complains
of above Three Thousand Ministers admitted into the Church, who were wise
to teach because of their Truth. And of One Thousand Five Hundred de-
bauch'd Men Ordain'd: And of many Unlearn'd Men Ordain'd: And of
One Thousand Three Hundred Forty-two Faithful Ministers a little before Or-
dain'd: It complains also (among other Things) that of Twelve Thousand
Church Livings, or thereabouts, Three Thousand and more being improper,
and Four Thousand One Hundred Sixty-five being Sine-Cures or Non-Resident
Livings, there was but a poor Remainder left for a Painsful and an Honof-
Ministry, for the Glory of God, and the Salvation of Souls. Mr. Cawdrey
also this Year wrote against Conformity, &c.
Mr. Baxter was about this Time consulted by a Person of Honour concerning the Matter so much talk'd of: He press'd him to give him his Judgment, whether the Way of Indulgence or Comprehension was more desirable. He freely gave him his Tho'ts to this Purpose: That he was not for Comprehension without Indulgence; nor for Indulgence without the Enlargement of the Act of Uniformity to a greater Comprehension; but for the Conjuction of both. He was not for Comprehension alone, because when they had gone the farther, many worthy Persons, whose Gifts in the Church, might be very useful, would be still left out; and there would be much want when all were employ'd; and the Loss by their being utterly Silent would redound to the Souls of many. He was not for Indulgence alone, unless the Law were made more Comprehensive; because the Impositions and Restrictions of the Law were really unaccountable; because nothing can be more desirable than the Strength and Unity of the Established Body of the Clergy; and because a bare Indulgence would be apt to Occasion such Jealousies and Animosities, as that it would not be long enjoy'd in Peace: And therefore he declar'd, he was for a Comprehension of as many as Persons as might be taken in by Law, and then a Power refer'd to his Majesty, to indulge the Remnant as far as might be conducible to the Peace and Benefit of Church and State.

But instead of Indulgence or Comprehension, on the Last Day of June, the Act against Private Meetings for Religious Exercises pass'd the House of Commons, and shortly after was made a Law. The Sum of it was,

That every Person above Sixteen Years who is present at any Meeting under Colour or Pretence of any Exercise of Religion, in other Manner than is allowed by the Liturgy, or Practice of the Church of England, where there are Five Persons more than the Household, shall for the First Offence, by a Justice of Peace be Recorded, and sent to Goal Three Months, till he pay 5 l.; and for the Second Offence Six Months till he pay 10 l.; and the Third Time being convicted by a Jury, shall be Banished to some of the American Plantations, excepting New-England or Virginia. It was a great Hardship that attended this Act, that so much Power was given by it to Justices of the Peace, to Record
Record a Man an offender without a Jury*: And if An. 1663, they did it causel}ly there was no Remedy, seeing every Justice was made a Judge. Before the Danger and Sufferings lay on the Ministers only, but now the People also were forely try'd.

Vol. 3. p. 245. says, That this is a wrong Complaint, and a Reflection upon many other of our wholesome Laws, which could never be executed, if Evidence upon Oath before a Justice of Peace, could not make him to far a Judge, as to pronounce the Penalty express'd in the Letter of the Law, without the Formality of a Court and a Jury. It is sufficient (say he) that the greater Offences, and the greater Penalties affecting Life, or Liberty, or Estate, shall not be determin'd by any private Judges, but in the more solemn Manner of Court, and Judge, and Prisoner, and Jury. And so it was by this very Act accordingly provided, that no one should be convinit of the Third Offence, which incurred Banishment, without a regular Trial by a Jury. And hereupon his Margin is decently gar'd with the Mistakes of the Author of the Abridgment. But had the Author ever had his Goods seiz'd and taken from him, so as not to have had so much as a Bed left to lie on, (which was the Case of several of the (judged Ministers) purely for acting according to his Conscience; and this upon the Evidence of a scandalous Informer, and Villains hir'd by him to swear what was for his coveted Gain, which Mr. Pierce honestly observ'd was the Case of the Nonconformists when this Act was executed against them. (See his Third Plea for the Nonconformists, p. 75.) I can hardly suppose he would have applaud'd the Law for its Wholesomeness, or have reckon'd the charging this with being an Hardship, as any very great Mistake.

After this the Nonconformists were not a little divided among themselves, as to the Lawfulness and Expediency of Worshipping God in the Publick Churches, over and above their Private Meetings still kept up with great Secrecy. Mr. Baxter and Dr. Bates, and several others with them, were for frequenting the Publick Churches, when better Helps were not to be had: And for resorting to them now and then, tho' they had their Choice, to show their Charity. They were for having their most usual Communion with those Assemblies, which they tho't were manag'd most agreeably to the Rule and End of Worship; and yet for having Occasional Communion with others, as Members of the Catholick Church, to show their Catholick Communion with

X3 all
At length Mr. Baxter finding his Publick Service at an End, retires into the Country to Acton in Middlesex, that he might have the more Leisure for Writing. He fix'd there in the Month of July, where he follow'd his Studies privately in Quietness, and spent the rest of the Day with his Family, and a few poor Neighbours that came in.

In the Time of the Plague, Anno 1665, he went to Mr. Hampden's in Buckinghamshire; and there was Mourning for that defolating Stroke, which carried off about an Hundred Thousand Persons in the City of London, besides a proportionable Number in other Parts of the Land.

The silence'd Ministers had till this Time preach'd very privately, and but to a few, (not so much thro' their Timerouness, as in Hope that their Forbearance might at Length procure them some Liberty:) But when the Plague grew hot, and the Ministers in the City Churches fled, and left their Flocks in the Time of their Extremity, several of the Nonconformists pitying the dying and distress'd People, that had none to call the Impenitent to Repentance, nor to help them to prepare for another World; nor to comfort them in their Terrors; when about Ten Thousand died in a Week; were convinced that no Obedience to the Laws of any mortal Man whatsoever, could justify their neglecting Men's Souls and Bodies in such Extremities, any more than they can justify Parents for famishing their Children to Death. And thereupon they resolved to stay with the People, enter the forlorn Pulpits, tho' prohibited, and give them what Assistance they could, under such an awakening Providence, and also visit the Sick, and get what Relief they could for the Poor, especially such as were flit up. The Persons that set upon this Work, were Mr. Thomas Vincent, Mr. Chesler, Mr. Janeway, Mr,
Mr. Turner, Mr. Grimes, Mr. Franklin, and some others. Those often heard them one day, who were sick the next, and quickly died. The face of death did to awaken Preachers and Hearers, that the former exceeded themselves in lively fervent Preaching; and the latter heard with a peculiar Ardour and Attention. And thro' the Blessing of God, many were converted from their Carelessness, Impenitence, and youthful Lites and Vanities; and Religion took that hold on the People's hearts, as could never afterward be loosed.

And whilst God was confirming the People by this Judgment, and the Nonconformists were labouring to save Men's souls, the Parliament which sat at Oxford, was busie in making an Act of Confinement, to make the Cafl of the silenced Ministers, incomparably harder than it was before, by putting upon them a certain Oath, which if they refus'd, they must not come, (unless upon the Road) within five Miles of any City or Corporation, any Place that sent Burgess to Parliament, any Place where they had been Ministers, or had preached after the Act of Oblivion. The main Promoters of this Act among the Clergy, were Arch-Bishop Sheldon, and Bishop Ward of Salisbury: And tho' the Earl of Southampton Lord Treasurer (who was one that had ever adher'd to the King, but understood the Interest of his Country and of Humanity) vehemently oppos'd it, yet the Lord Chancellor and his Party carried it. When this Act came out, those Ministers that had any

Quality to his Friend in the Country, in the Second Volume of the State Tracts of King Charles's Reign, this Matter is thus express'd. This was strongly opposed by the Lord Treasurer Southampton, Lord Wharton, Lord Ashley, and others; not only in the Concern of those poor Ministers that were incautiously handled, but as it was in itself a most unlawful and unjustifiable Oath; however the zeal of that Time against all Nonconformists easily passed the Act, pag. 42. See also Conformists Second Plea for the Nonconformists, pag. 20, 21. That in a Time both of War and of Plague, such an Act as the Five Mile Act should have past, will amaze all that do not know the Secret of that Time: Says Bishop Burnet, in his Speech in the House of Lords, about the Occasional Bill, in 1703. And in another Speech of his, in the House of Lords, on March 15, 1702, upon Occasion of the Articles against Dr. Sacheverel, he has these Words: To the Word Commission'd by the King, some moved that the Word Lawfully might be added, to make all plain. This was pressed in the House of Commons by Vaughan, after-
An. 1664. Maintenance of their own, found out some Dwellings in obscure Villages, or in some few Market-Towns that were not Corporations: And some that had nothing, left their Wives and Children, and hid themselves abroad, and sometimes came secretly to them by Night. But the most, resolv'd hereupon to preach the more freely in Cities and Corporations till they went to Prison. Partly because they were then in the Way of their Calling, in which they could suffer with the greater Peace; and partly because they might do some good before they suffered, and partly because the People much desired it, and also were readier to relieve such as laboured among them, than such as did nothing but hide themselves: and partly because when they lay in Prison for Preaching the Gospel, both they and their Wives and Children, were like to find more Pity and Relief, than if they should forfake their People, and their Work. Seeing therefore the

if it was not lawfully issued out, to lawful Persons, and for a lawful Reason it was no commission; and the whole House assented to this: Yet in the House of Lords the same Word Lawfully was pleased to be added by the Earl of Southampton, who was answer'd by the Earl of Anglesey, to the same Purpose with what had been said in the House of Commons. He indeed insisted to have the Word added, because it would clear all Difficulties with many, who not having heard of the Senate given in both Houses, might fancy that any Sort of Commission being granted it would not be lawful to reftit it. He did not prevail; for it was said, That his Explanation being the Senate of both Houses, it would be soon spread and known over the Nation.

And yet our Late English Historian, Part 3: p. 259: says, That the Matters of Fact here delivered, are very much to be question'd. I really think not, after this Elucidation of my Lord of Sarum's, which shows us, what Grounds my Lord Keeper Bridgman had to proceed upon. He adds, That there hardly appears to be any Distinction in a private Person's Lawfully or unlawfully enaevanging any Alteration of the Government in Church or State, since whoever endeavours it, will be sure to think it lawful to endeavour. Notwithstanding which, there still remains a great a Difference between them, as between Right and Wrong, Good and Evil, Just and Unjust. And he intimates, that there ought rather to have been a Distinction in the Word Expression of not taking up Arms against those Commission'd by the King, in pursuance of such Commission: And he says, they might rather have desired to have it thus explained or understood; those that are Legally Commission'd, in a Legal Pursuance of such Commission. But I don't see why both Explications were not very deferable.

Question
Question came to this, whether Beggary, and Famine to An. 1665. themselves and Families, with the deferting of their Calling, and the Peoples Souls, was to be chosen, or the faithful Performance of their Work, with a Prison after, and the Peoples Compassion? They thot the latter far the more Eligible. And yet when they had so chosen, their Straits were great. For the Country was so Impoverish'd, that those who were willing to relieve them, had generally no great Ability. And yet God did mercifully provide some Supplies for them; so that scarce any of them perish'd for want, or were Expos'd to forsake Beggary: But some few were Tempted against their former Judgments to Conform. The Oath impos'd upon them was this. 'I A.B. do swear, that it is not Lawful, upon any Pretence whatsoever, to take Arms against the King: And that I do abhor the Traitorous Position of taking Arms by his Authority against his Person, or against those that are Commissioned by him, in pursuance of such Commission: And that I will not at any time endeavour any Alteration of the Government, either in Church or State.' This Oath, furnish'd with matter of endless Debates. But the Nonconformists being in the Act which impos'd it, charg'd with Seditious Doctrines and Heinous Crimes, many were much concern'd. And hereupon they endeavour'd to find out a Sense in which the Oath might be taken safely, to prevent their Passing under that Brand to Posterity. Dr. Bates consulted the Lord Keeper Bridgeman who profes'd a great Respect for him, about his taking it in a sound Sense. He to satisfy him, promis'd to be at the next Sessions, and there on the Bench to declare openly, that by Endeavour in the Oath to change Church Government, was meant only Unlawful Endeavour. Upon which Declaration, he and sundry other Nonconformists, to the number of Twenty, took it at the Sessions, to avoid the Imputation of Seditious Doctrine.†

†In this Year 1665, Orders were sent from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the several Bishops of his Province, upon several Heads, of which this was one; that they should make a return of the Names of all Elected Nonconformist Ministers, with their Place of Abode, and manner of Life. It bore date on July 7th, this Year. And our late Historian, Vol. 3. p. 259. tells us, that the Returns of the several Bishops hereupon, are still preserve'd in the Lambeth Library.

After
An. 1666, After the ceasing of the Plague, Mr. Baxter return'd to Alton on March 1. 5, and found the Church-Yard like a Plow'd Field with Graves, and many of his Neighbours Dead, but his own House uninfect'd, and his Family that he left there safe. The number of Ministers that were Imprison'd, fin'd, or otherwise Afflicted for Preaching Christ's Gospel, all this time was very great.

The Fire of London. September 2, 1666, began that dreadful Fire, whereby the belt and one of the fairest Cities in the World, was turn'd into Ashes and Ruins in three Days Space. The Season had been exceeding dry before, and the Wind in the East, where the Fire began. The People having none to conduct them aright, could do nothing to refift it, but stood and saw their Houses burnt without Remedy, the Engines being presently out of order and useless. The Streets were crowded with People and Carts, to carry away what Goods they could get, and they that were most Active and befriended, got Carts, and saved much: While the rest loft almost all they had. The los in Houses and Goods could scarce be valu'd. Among the rest, the los of Books was a very great detriment to the Interest of Piety and Learning. Most of the Booksellers in St. Paul's Church-Yard, carried their Books into the Vaults under that Cathedral, where it was tho't almost impossible for the Fire to come. But the Church taking Fire, the weighty Stones falling down broke into the Vaults, and let in the Fire, and there was no coming near to save the Books. The Library also of Sion Colledge was burnt, and most of the Libraries of the Ministers, both Conformists and Nonconformists. At last some Sea-men taught them to blow up some of the next Houses with Gun-Powder, which ftopt the Fire, and in some places it ftopt as wonderfully as it had proceeded, without any known Cause. It ftopt at Holborn Bridge, and near St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-Street, and at Sepulcher's Church when the Church was burnt, and at Christ-Church when the Church was burnt, and near Alder-gate, and Cripplegate, and other Places at the Wall; and in Austin-Fryars the Dutch Church ftopt it and escap'd: It ftopt in Bishopsgate-Street, and Leadenhall-Street, and Fenchurch-Street, in the midst of the Streets, and short of the Tower: And all Southwark escap'd. This was a sight that might have
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have given any Man a lively Sense of the Vanity of An. 1666. this World, and all the Wealth and Glory of it, and of the future Conflagration of the World. To see the Flames mount up towards Heaven, and proceed so furiously without restraint: To see the Streets fill'd with People astonisht, that had scarce Sense left them to Lament their own Calamity. To see the Fields fill'd with heaps of Goods, and Sumptuous Buildings, Curious Rooms, Costly Furniture and Houthold-stuff, yea, Ware-houses and Furnish'd Shops and Libraries, &c. all on a Flame, while none durst come near to receive any Thing. To see the King and Nobles ride about the Streets, beholding all these Desolations, while none could afford the least relief. To see the Air as far as could be beheld, so fill'd with Smoak that the Sun shin'd thro' it with a colour like Blood, &c. But the dolefullest sight of all was afterwards, to see what a ruinous confus'd Place the City was, by Chimneys and Steeples only standing in the midst of Cellars and heaps of Rubbish; so that it was hard to know where the Streets had been, and dangerous of a long time to pass thro' the Ruins, because of Vaults and Fire in them.

This unhappy Fire, made the Way of the Nonconformists yet the plainer to them. For the Churches being Burnt, and the Parish Ministers gone, for want of Places and Maintenance, the Peoples Necessity became unquestionable; for they had no Places now to Worship God in, saving a few Churches that were left standing, which would not hold any considerable Part of them. Whereupon the Nonconformists open'd Publick Meeting. The Public-Houses, and were very full. And as Circumstances lizk Meeting then stood, to have forbid the People to hear them, had been in Effe& to forbid them all Publick Worship of God, and require them to live like Atheists.

But that they might discover their Charity to those from whom they differ'd, a considerable Number of the Ejected Ministers in the City, met together soon after the Fire, to consider whether they ought not to join sometimes with the Parish Churches in the Sacrament; and whether their total forbearing it might not tempt those of the Established Church to believe that they took their Communion for Unlawful. It was generally agreed that such Communion was Lawful and Meet, when it would not do more harm than good. In
In the Year 1667, the Lord Chancellor Hide was Impeach'd and
Discarded: And it seem'd a remark-
able Providence of God, that he
who had been the Grand Instrument
of State in the foregoing Transac-
tions, and had dealt so severely with
the Nonconformists, should at length
by his own Friends be Cast out and
Banish'd, while those whom he had
Persecuted were the most Moderate
in his Cause, and many for him.
The Duke of Buckingham, succeeded
him as Chief Favourite. He was a
Man for Liberty *; † Under him,
the Nonconformists in London were
conniv'd at, and People went openly to their Meetings
without Fear. This encourag'd the Country Ministers,
who did the like in most parts of England, and Crowds of
the most Religiously enclin'd People were their Auditors‡.

In

† In

1667,

There were

many

Handbills

published about Toleration and Indulgence. As, Indulgence and Toleration
consider'd in a Letter to a Person of Honour. Qu. A Peace Offering in an
Apology and humble Plea for Indulgence and Liberty of Conscience, by sundry
Protestants differing in some Things from the Present Establishment about the
Worship of God. Mr. Corbet publish'd a Discourse concerning the Religion of
England, and the Settlement of Reformed Christianity in its due Latitude:
In Two Parts. To which an Answer was Published, call'd Dolus an Virtus.
A Proposition for the Safety and Happiness of the King and Kingdom. The In-
conveniences of Toleration: Or an Answer to a late Book, intituled a Proposition
made to the King and Parliament, for the Safety and Happiness of the
King and Kingdom. Qu. A Defence of the Proposition: Or some Reasons rend'r'd
why the Nonconformist Minister who comes to his Parish Church and Common Prayer,
cannot yet yield to other Things that are enjoyn'd, without some Moderation, &c.

‡ Our Last Historian, Part 3. p. 271, says, it should be added to the Foot
of this Account, that it could be no great Credit to the Dissenting
Party, to have had the Earl of Clarendon their Opposer, and the Duke of Buck-
ingham their Promoter. The first opposing them upon no worse Principle
than a Zeal to the Establish'd Church, as the most effectual Bulwark against
Popery, and the other appearing in their Interest upon no better Account
than a strong Affection to the Universal Liberty of Opinion and Practice.
But I should think if such Considerations as these are here bro't in, the church
will have no great Cause to boast, who was help'd to her strongest Laws against
the Poor Nonconformists, by some who (it appear'd plainly afterwards) were
carrying on a Popish Interest: And yet when they suffer'd under those Laws, they
In January 1668, Mr. Baxter receiv'd a Letter from Dr. Manton, intimating that he was told by Sir John Barber, that the Lord Keeper Bridgman defir'd to confer with them two, about a Comprehension and Tolerati-
on. Hereupon he came to London, and they two waited on the Lord Keeper; who told them that he had sent for them, to think of a way of their Reftoration: To which end he had some Proposals to offer to them, which were for a Comprehension for the Presbyterians, and an Indulgence for the Independents, and the rest. They ask'd him, whether it was his Pleasure, that they should offer him their Opinion of the Means, or only receive what he offer'd to them. He Reply'd, that he had something to offer, but they might also make their own Proposals. Mr. Baxter told him, he thought they might be able to offer him such Terms (without injuring any one) as might take in both Presbyterians and Indepen-
dents, and all found Christians into the Publick Etabl-
ishment. He Answer'd, that that was a Thing that he would not have; and so it was Agreed to go first upon the Comprehension. A few Days after he sent his Proposals. After this they met with Dr. Wilkins, and Mr. Burton, to confer about the Matter.

The Lord Keepers, or Dr. Wilkin's Proposals were these:

In Order to a Comprehension, it is humbly Offer'd.

"I. THAT such Persons as in the late Times of Disorder have been Ordain'd by Presbyters, shall be ad-
mitt'd to the Exercise of the Ministerial Function, by the Imposition of the Hands of the Bishop, with this or the like Form of Words: Take thou Authority to Preach

they were willing to accept Relief from any Hand; as knowing that what-
ever Principle they might be of, that appear'd for them, there was too much of an implacable Spirit in such as were against them. Nor can I see they can justly be blam'd for rather choosing Lenity and Mildness from a Man of no Principle, than Fasting, Imprisonment, Banishment, and Ruin, from one of these High Church Principles."
the Word of God, and to Minister the Sacraments in any Congregation of the Church of England, where thou shalt be Lawfully appointed thereunto. An expedient much of this Nature was Practic'd and Allowed of, in the Case of the Catharists and Meletians. Vid. 8th Canon Conc. Nic: And Synodical Epistle of the same to the Churches of Egypt, Gelafius Cyzicenus, Hist. Con. Nic. Second Part.

2. That all Persons to be admitted to any Ecclesiastical Function or Dignity, or the Employment of a Schoolmaster, (after the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy) shall (instead of all former Subscriptions) be required to subscribe this, or the like Form of Words. I A. B. Do hereby Profess and Declare, that I do approve the Doctrines, Worship and Government Established in the Church of England, as containing all Things necessary to Salvation; and that I will not endeavour by myself or any other, directly or indirectly, to bring in any Doctrine contrary to that which is so Established: And I do hereby Promise, that I will continue in the Communion of the Church of England, and will not do any Thing to disturb the Peace thereof.

3. That the Gesture of Kneeling at the Sacrament, and the use of the Cross in Baptism, and bowing at the Name of Jesus, may be left indifferent, or may be taken away, as shall be most expedient.

4. That in Case it be thought fit to review and alter the Liturgy and Canons for the Satisfaction of Dissenters, that then every Person to be admitted to Preach, shall, upon his Institution, or Admission to Preach, upon some Lord's Day (within a Time to be limited) publicly and solemnly read the said Liturgy, and openly declare his Assent to the Lawfulness of the use of it, and shall Promise, that it shall be constantly used at the Time and Place accustomed.

In Order to Indulgence of such Protestants as cannot be Comprehended under the Publick Establishment, it is humbly Offered,

1. That such Protestants may have Liberty for the Exercise of Religion in Publick, and at their own Charges to build or procure Places for their Publick Worship, either within or near Towns, as shall be most expedient.

2. That
2. That the Names of all such Persons who are to An. 1658.
have this Liberty, be Registered, together with the Congregations to which they belong, and the Names of their Teachers.
3. That every one admitted to this Liberty, be disabled to bear any Publick Office, but shall Fine for Offices of Burden.
4. And that upon giving a Certificate of their being Listed among those who are indulg'd, they shall be freed from such Legal Penalties, as are to be inflicted on those who do not frequent their Parish Churches.
5. And such Persons so indulged shall not for their meeting in Conventicles, be punisht'd by Confiscation of Eftates.
6. Provided that they be obliged to pay all Publick Duties to the Parish where they inhabit under Penalty.
7. This Indulgence to continue for Three Years.

That the Liturgy may be alter'd by omitting, &c.
By using the Reading Psalms in the New Translation.
By appointing some other Lessons out of the Canonical Scripture instead of those taken out of the Apocrypha.
By not enjoining Godfathers and Godmothers when either of the Parents are ready to answer for the Child.
By omitting that Clause in the Prayer at Baptism, By Spiritual Regeneration. By changing that Question, Wilt thou be Baptized, into wilt thou have this Child Baptized. By omitting those Words in the Thanksgiving after Publick and Private Baptism, to Regenerate this Infant by thy Holy Spirit, and to receive him for thy Child by Adoption: And the first Rubrick after Baptism, it is certain by God's Word, &c.
By changing those Words in the Exhortation after Baptism, Regenerate and Grafted into the Body, into received into the Church of Christ. By not requiring reiteration of any part of the Service about Baptism in Publick, when it is evident that the Child hath been lawfully Baptiz'd in Private. By omitting that Clause in the Collect after Imposition of Hands in Confirmation, after the Example of thy Holy Apostles, and to certify them by this Sign, of thy Favour, and gracious Goodness towards them. And by changing that other Passage in the Prayer before Confirmation, who haft vouchsafed to Regenerate, &c. into who haft vouch-
failed to receive these thy Servants into thy Church
by Baptism. By omitting that Clause in the Office of
Marriage, with my Body I thee Worship: And that
in the Collect, who hast Consecrated, &c. By allowing
Ministers some Liberty in the Vifitation of the Sick, to
use such other Prayers as they shall judge expedient. By
changing that Clause in the Prayer at Burial, Forasmuch
as it hath pleased Almighty God of his great Mercy
to take unto himself, &c. into, Forasmuch as it hath
pleased Almighty God to take out of this World,
the Soul, &c: And that Clause, in a sure and certain
Hope, &c. into, in a full Assurance of the Resur-
rection by our Lord Jesus Christ, &c. By omitting
that Clause, We give thee hearty Thanks for that
it hath pleased thee to deliver this our Brother out
of the Miferies of this finful World: And that other,
as our hope is this our Brother doth. By changing
that Clause in the Communion Service, our sinful Bo-
dies may be made clean by his Body, &c. into, our
sinful Souls and Bodies may be cleansed by his Pre-
cious Body and Blood. By not injoining the Reading
of the Commination. That the Liturgy may be abbrevi-
ated as to the length of it, especially as to Morning Ser-
vice, by omitting all the Resonful Prayers, from O
Lord open thou our, &c. to the Litany: And the Li-
tany, and all the Prayers from, Son of God we beseech
thee, &c.; to, We humbly beseech thee, O Father,
&c. By not enjoying the use of the Lord's Prayer
above once, viz. immediately after the Absolution, ex-
cept after the Ministers Prayer before Sermon. By using
the Gloria Patria only once, viz. after the reading
Psalms. By omitting the Venite Exulcemus, unless it
be thought fit to put any, or all of the first Seven among the
Sentences at the beginning. By omitting the Commu-
nion Service at such times as are not Communion Days;
excepting the Ten Commandments, which may be read
after the Creed: And enjoying the Prayer, Lord have
Mercy upon us, and incline our Hearts to keep these
Laws only once at the end. By omitting the Collects,
Epistles and Gospels, except only on particular Hol-
days. By inserting the Prayers for the Parliament
into the Litany, immediately after the Prayer for the
Royal Family, in this or the like Form: That it may
please thee to direct and prosper all the Consultations
of
of the High Court of Parliament, to the advantage An. 1668.

of thy Glory, the good of the Church, the Safety, Honour and Welfare of our Sovereign and his Kingdoms. By omitting the Two Hymns in the Consecration of Bishops, and the Ordination of Priests. That after the first Question in the Catechism, What is your Name? This may follow, When was this Name given you? And after that, what was promised for you in Baptism? Answer; Three Things were promised for me, &c. In the Question before the Commandments it may be altered, you said it was promised for you.

&c. To the Fourteenth Question, How many Sacraments hath Christ Ordained? The Answer may be, Two only, Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

Mr. Baxter and his Brethren mov'd for other Things to be added: And Dr. Wilkins professed himself willing of more, but said that more would not pass with the Parliament. The Things denf'd to be added, were such as these:

That such as had been Ordain'd by Presbyters, and were in this Way admitted into the Established Church, might have leave to give in their Professions, that they renounced not their former Ordinations, &c. That the Subscription might be only to the Scriptures, and the Doctrinal Articles of the Church, &c. That the Power of Bishops, Chancellors, and other Ecclesiastical Officers to suspend or silence might be more limited. That there might be an explicit owning the Baptismal Covenant insisted on in the Case of all admitted to full Communion: That a Conjunction of honest Neighbours for private Religious Exercises might not be taken for Conventicles: And that such as deride or scorn'd at Christianity or the Holy Scriptures, might be numbered with the scandalous Sinners mention'd in the Canons now published and Rubrick, and not admitted to the Communion, &c. * In this Year, 1668.

The Controversy of the last Year, was conduc'd at Christianity or the Holy Scriptures, might be numbered with the scandalous Sinners mention'd in the Canons now published and Rubrick, and not admitted to the Communion, &c. * Upon a Discourse of Toleration, in Answer to the Discourse of the Religion of England. A Letter to a Member of this present Parliament, for Liberty of Conscience. The Toleration Intolerable: And in Answer to it, Liberty of Conscience the Magistrates Interest. Vindications of the Perfectness of Christ's Institutions and Ordinances about his Worship, Asserted and Vindicated, from all Ecclesiastical or Humane Inventions, &c. But after all the Discourse and Debates upon this Subject, there was a Proclamation this Year published, for enforcing the Laws against Conventicles; and a Vote pass'd in the House of Commons for renewing the Act against them for Three Years.

After
After a long Debate a Bill was drawn up by Judge Hale, to be presented to the Parliament. But they no sooner saw the High Church Party made such an Interest, as that upon putting it to the Vote, it was carry'd that no Man should bring an Act of this Nature into the House; and so they prevented all Talk or Motion of such a Thing. And the Lord Keeper who set it on Foot, grew as indifferent about it as any one, when he saw which way the Stream was strongest.

In September, this Year Sir John Baker inform'd Dr. Manton, that the King was inclin'd to favour the Nonconformists, and that an Address now would be accepted: And that it must be a thankful Acknowledgement of the Clemency of his Majesty's Government, and the Liberty enjoy'd under it, &c. Such an Address was agreed on, and presented by Dr. Manton, Dr. Bates, Dr. Jacob, and Mr. Ernis. The King met them in my Lord Arlington's Lodgings, receiv'd them graciously, and promis'd to do his utmost to get them comprehended within the Publick Establishment. But after all, the Talk of Liberty, did but Occasion the Writing many bitter Pamphlets against Toleration. And among other Things this Year Publish'd, there came out a Book call'd, A Friendly Debate between a Conformist and Nonconformist. The Author of it, having met with weak Passages of some Difflencings Ministers, scrapes them together, for matter of Reproach: And having heard some crude

* Bishop Wilkins who was a Candid, Ingenious, and open hearted Man, acquainting Bishop Wad with the whole Matter, hoping to have prevail'd for his concurrence in it, he bazzard himself and all his Friends, and made such a Party that nothing could be done in it.

† This Year Articles were sent down into the Country to the Clergy, with Private Orders to some, to make the Conventiclers as few as inconsiderable as might be. The Eighth and Last Article was thus worded: Whether you think, they might be easil'y suppeld with the Assistance of the Civil Magistrate? Conf. Plea for the Nonconf. Part 1. page 40.

|| Sir Matthew Hale in his judgement concerning the Nature of True Religion, &c. Part 3; Having a Particular Eye to this Book, thus expresseth himself: I do remember when Ben. Johnson made his Play of the Alchymist, wherein he brings in Ananus in Derision of the Persons then call'd Puritans, with many of their Phrases in use among them, taken out of the Scripture; with a Design to render that sort of Persons ridiculous, and to gain Applause to his Wit and Fancy, tho' the

and
and unmeet Expressions dropp'd by Private Persons, he 1670. brings them forth in a way of Dialogue, in which he makes the Nonconformist speak as foolishly as he could desire, and only such silly Things as he knew he could easily shame. And thence he argues against Nonconformity, which is just as if a Man should go to prove the Religion of Christians or Protestants foolish, because there are weak Persons to be found amongst them. This Book was too much suited to the Humours of lates, yet those who not only hated the Nonconformists, but were his Play despisers and deriders of serious Godliness; who were thereby confirm'd in their Contempt and Scorn of Religion in General. This Year, viz. 1669, Sir William Turner was Lord Mayor of London, who never dis- turb'd the Nonconforming Ministers; or troubled Men for Religion: And their Liberty in London, did hearten and encourage to many Preachers thro' the Land, that in all Probability many Souls were the better for it.

Puritans ridiculous. That which was unseemly in a Poet, who made it his Business to make Plays, was certainly more Fulfome and Unseemly, in one who was oblig'd by his Profession, Proprieter honoris Religionis Christianae, and not to render it ridiculous and contemptible, by raillery, and servile jesting.

The next Year came out a far more virulent Book, call'd Ecclesiastical Policy, written by Sam. Parker, who was afterwards a Doctor and a Bishop. A Man of extraordinary Parts, who was bred up among the more zealous Party of the Enemies of Prelacy, and seeing some Weaknesses among them, and being one of an eager Spirit, was turn'd with the Times into the contrary Extrem. He wrote the most scornfully and rashly, the most prophanely and cruelly against the Nonconformists, of any Man that ever Assaulted them. In a fluent, fervent, and ingenious Style of natural Rhetorick, he pour'd out Floods of odious Reproaches. He was first answer'd by Dr. Owen, and afterwards so handled by the ingenious Mr. Andrew Marvel, that he grew much Tamer.

Whilst Mr. Baxter liv'd at Ashon, as long as the Act against Conventicles was in Force, tho' he Preach'd in his Family, but few of the Town came to hear him: Partly, because they tho't it would endanger him, and partly for fear of Suffering themselves. But when

Y 2
At length the Parson thus got an Advantage against him. One Bresgirdle an Apothecary at Wolverhampton where he was Dean, wrote him Word that Mr. Reignolds the Silenced Minister of that Place had in Conversation told him, that the Nonconformists were not so contemptible either for Number or Quality as they were represented; that most of the People were of their Mind; that Cromwel tho' an Usurper had kept up England against the Dutch, &c. And that he marvelled at his Heat against Private Meetings, when at Acton, the Dean suffer'd them at the next Door. With this Intelligence the Dean hastens to the King, as if he had some Treacon to discover. The King upon his aggravating Matters, bid him go to the Bishop of London, as from him, and consult with him, about the Suppression of Mr. Baxter's Meeting. Two Justices were chosen for their Purpofe; Roff, and Phillips: The former a S, at Brinford, and the latter a Steward of the Archb. of Canterbury. They sent a Warrant to the Constable to apprehend him, and bring him to Brinford. When he was bro't before them, and all Persons but themselves shut out of the Room; they told him he was Convict of keeping Conventicles contrary to the Law; and so they tender'd him the Oxford Oath. He told them, that he took not his Meeting to be contrary to
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to Law; and that the Oxford Oath did not concern him; An. 1670, nor could he apprehend they were impower'd by the Act to put it upon him: But they declaring themselves satisfy'd in what they did, and preffing the Oath, he started some Difficulties about it, and desir'd their Explication, but in vain. At length they committed him to New-Prison Goal at Clerkenwell for Six Months, without Bail or Mainprize. And thus he left Aiden, the Inhabitants whereof were greatly exasperated against their Parson, for this Fact of his: And really he could hardly have done any Thing more to hinder the Success of his seldom Preaching there. For nothing certainly can have a worse Aspect, in any one that bears the Character of an Ambassador from the Prince of Peace, than his seeking to Moleft and Disturb his Neighbours, whose desire it is to live in Peace and Quietness, without noise or fir.*

September this Year (1670) was the Trial of Mr. William Penn, and Mr. William Mead, at the Old Baily. The Court treated them roughly. The Charge was given to the Jury, after the Prisoners were out of Court, which was contrary to Law and Custom. Eight of the Jury at first agreed to bring them in Guilty, and Four Diffented. At length they brought them in Guilty of speaking in Gracious Street. Upon which the Court threaten'd them, and they were confin'd all Night, without Meat, Drink, Fire, or any other Accommodation. The Court being sat the next Morning, they gave the same Verdict. Hereupon they were threaten'd to be Fin'd, Starv'd, and Ruin'd. They were kept another Night, without any Accommodation as before: And at length they unanimously brought them in Not Guilty. For this Verdict they were fin'd Forty Marks a Man, and ordred to be Imprison'd till 'twas paid.

In this his Imprisonment, Mr. Baxter was manifestly hardly dealt with; for the Act against Conventicles was expir'd some Time before. He was never Convict of a Conventicle while that Law was in force. The Oxford Act suppos'd Persons Convict of a Conventicle; and did not enable any to Convict him without another Law: And there was none but the Justices Man, who at all witness'd concerning his Preaching: But such Things were common in those Times. As he was going to Prison, he call'd on Serjeant Fountain, to consult with him; who perusing his Missimus, advis'd him to seek for an Habeas Corpus. Many at Court mov'd for him: The Earl of Orrery, Earl of Manchester, Lord Arlington, and Duke of Buckingham, intimated to the King that his Imprisonment
An. 1670. Condemnation was not for his Service. And Sir John Baber
came to him in Prison, to let him know that the King
in Discourse had signify'd to him, that he was not will-
ing to be seen to relax the Law, but that he would not
be offended if he fought his Remedy at Law. Accord-
ingly he resolv'd upon doing so. His Habeas Corpus
was obtained by a Habeas Corpus.

The Judges declar'd the Mittimus Invalid: Because the Wit-
nesses were not Nam'd; which is a Matter of great
Moment. For if Persons may be Imprison'd by Justi-
ces upon such an Act as the Oxford Act; and the Wit-
nesses be unknown, any Innocent Person might be laid
in Prison, and have no Remedy. Upon this he was
Ditcharg'd. His Imprisonment was indeed no great
Suffering to him: For he had an Honest Goler, who
shew'd him all the kindnefs he could: He had a large
Room, and the Liberty of a fair Garden; and the sight
of more Friends in a Day, than he had at home some-
times in half a Year: And when releas'd, he was very
much at a Lofs, for he was not acquitted as to the main
Cauſe; the Mittimus might be easily amended, and he
Conform'd again. He knew not how to bring the main
Point to a Tryal, whether they had Power to impose
upon him the Oxford Oath; and his Counsellors advis'd
him to forbear, and not to Question the Justices for
false Imprisonment, leſt he were Born down by Pow-
er. It was Reported he was enrich'd by his Imprison-
ment, but without Ground. For all the Presents that
he receiv'd, were these: 20 Broad Pieces from Sir
John Bernard: 10l. from the Countess of Exeter;
and 5l. from Alderman Beard. More was offer'd him,
but he refus'd it, for this defray'd his Law and Prison
Charges. The fame Justices as soon as they heard of
his Release, made a New Mittimus, to send him to
Newgate; but he kept out of their Reach. For his next
remove was to Totteridge near Barnet, where he was
forc'd to take up with a few mean Rooms for a Year*.

* Many Writings were this Year publish'd for and against a Toleration. Among the rest, Mr. (after-
wards Dr.) William Athton signified himself by a Discourse, call'd Tolera-
tion disapproved and Condemn'd: In which he alleged'd against it, the Au-
thority of King James and his Council, the Votes of Parliament in 1662, The
Presbyterian Ministers in 1645, and Twenty of the Assembly of Divines: &c.
At this Time, he was projecting an Agreement with the Independents, for the strengthening of the Common Interest. Dr. Owen in his Catechism had made two considerable Concessions, viz. That the People have not the Power of the Keys, and that they give not the Power of the Keys, or their Office Power to the Pastors. These Concessions he thought very improveable, and therefore he proposed to him, that they Two should see how far they could go towards an Accommodation, before the Matter was Communicated to others. The Method he offer'd was this: That they should first fix the Essentials of Religion and Communion, which are the Terms that all Christians ought to agree in; and then endeavour to find out the Means of bringing both sides to Consent to Communion upon those Terms. He tho't the most likely Method would be the drawing up a Writing, containing all the Points of Discipline, Great and Small, which the Two Parties were really Agreed in, which would make the few Things they differ'd in seem so Small, as not to be sufficient to hinder Communion. He was for each of them to draw up a Draught, and then consider the Matter together; but the Doctor highly approving the Motion, desir'd him to undertake it. Whereupon he drew up a great many Theses, as the Matter of their Common Concord. He complain'd they were too many, and might be Abridg'd. Whereupon he quickly carry'd him another Draught, of so many of those Things which both Presbyterians and Independents are Agreed in, as are necessary to their Practical Concord and Communion, with Respect to the Things wherein they are, or seem disagreed. The Doctors Objections were principally Four: That the Particulars insisted on were too many for the first Attempt: That the Socinians would Agree to make the Creed as Expounded in the first Four Councils the Test of Orthodoxy; that some Expressions suited to prevent Future Divisions and Separations, would seem to reflect on former Actings; And that the insisting on the Power of the Magistrate, especially as under Civil Coercion and Punishment, was not necessary in the first Attempt. Mr. Baxter endeavour'd to Answer his Objections, and desir'd his Amendments; and some Letters pass'd about it, but in Time it was drop'd, and came to nothing.
In the Year, 1670, the Act against Conventicles was renew'd, and made more severe than ever. Several New Clauses were put in: As that the Fault of the Mutiny should not disable it; that all doubtful Clauses in the Act, should be interpreted as would most favour the Suppression of Conventicles; and that they that fled or removed their Dwelling into another County, should be pursu'd by Execution, &c. Dr. Manton, tho' he had great Friends, and mighty Promises of Fa-

of the Compleat History of England, here tells us, p. 281, That tho' the Wisdom of the Nation had very good Reasons to make a more Effectual Law against Conventicles, yet tis certain the Diffenters had no great Reason to complain of the rigorous Execution of it. It was a needful Restraint and Awe (he says) rather than an Actual Storm upon them. But he that will consult the Ingenious Mr. Pierce's 2d Plea for the Non-

and the Author foremention'd, says that there was no Storm upon the Diffenters by this Act, yet if he had read the Accounts that were this Year (1670) published to the World from Bedfordshire, Suffolk, and many other Parts, as I have done; or would he yet exercise so much Self-denial as to observe from County to County, in the Memoirs I have Printed of the Ejected, with what Severity this Act was Executed, (I'll refer him particularly for an Instance, but to what I have published concerning Mr. Collins at Tallaton in Devon,) I can hardly conceive how he could pitch upon any Essential of a Storm that was wanting. But not dilating upon this, I shall here add a Letter that was this Year sent by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to the several Bishops of this Province, dated at Lambeth, May 7th, 1670, which that Author had seen I suppose, which plainly portends a Storm approaching. It was in these Words.

"Right Reverend, and my very good Lord,

"I have pleased his Majesty and the Two Houses of Parliament, out of their Pious Care for the Welfare of this Church and Kingdom, by making and publishing the late Act for the preventing and suppressing Conventicles, to lay an hopeful way for the Peace and Settlement of the Church, and the Uniformity of God's Service in the same. It becomes us the Bishops, (as more particularly sensible of the good Providence of God) to endeavour as much as in us lies, the promoting of so Blessed a Work; and therefore having well consider'd what will be fit for me to do in my particular Diocese, I thought it fit to recommend the same Council and Method (which I intend God willing to pursue myself) to your Lordship, and the rest of my Brethren, the Bishops of my Province, being thereunto encourag'd by his Majesty's App

your,
your, was sent Prisoner to the Gate-House, for preach-

ing the Gospel in his own House, in the Parish where "In the he had formerly been Minister; and for not taking the "first Place Oxford Oath, and yet coming within Five Miles of a "I advise therefore "I advise "and re-
quire you

that you call before you not only your Chancellors, Archdeacons, Com-
mitaries, Officials, Registrers, and other the Ecclesiastical Officers, but
that also by such Means, and at such Places as you shall judge most con-
venient, you Assemble before you, and some grave and direct Perfon
or Persons, your Commissioner or Commissioners, the several Parfons,
Vicars, and Curates of your Diocexe and Jurisdiction, within their sev-
eral Deanies; and that you impart to them respectively, as they shall
come before you or your Commissioners, the Tenure of these my Let-
ters, requiring them, and every of them, as well in mine, as in your
own Name, That in their several Capacities and Stations, they all per-
form their Duty towards God, the King and the Church, by an Exem-
plary Conformity in their own Persons and Practice, to his Majesty's
Laws, and the Rules of the Church on this Behalf.

"I advise that you admonish and recommend to all and every of the
Parsons, Vicars, Curates, within your Diocexe and Jurisdiction, Strictness
and Sobriety of Life and Conversation, checking and punishing such as
transgrefs, and encouraging such as live orderly, that so they by their
Virtuous and Religious Deportment, may shew themselves Patterns of
good Living to the People under their Charge. And next, That you
require of them, as they will answer the contrary, that in their own
Persons in their Churches, they do decently and solemnly perform the
Divine Service, by reading the Prayers of the Church, as they are ap-
pointed and ordered in the Book of Common Prayer, without addi-
tion too, or diminishing from the same, or varying either in Substance
or Ceremony, from the Order or Method which by the said Book is
set down; wherein I hear and am
afraid too many do offend*: And that
in the Time of such their Officiating,
they ever make Use of, and wear
their Breeched Habit, the Surplice, and
Hood; that so by their Due and Re-
verend Performance of so Holy a
Worship, they may give Honour to God, and by their Example in-
struct the People of their Parishes, what they ought to teach them by
their Doctrine.

"Having thus counsell'd the Ecclesiastical Judges, and Officers, and
the Clergy of the Diocexe in their own particular Duties, your Lord-
ship is farther desir'd to recommend unto them, the Care of the People
under their respective Jurisdictions and Charges, that in their several
Places they do their best to perswade and win all Nonconformists and
Diffenters to Obedience to his Majesty's Laws, and Unity with the
Corpo-
In 1571, Corporation. And he continued there Six Months: And all that Time the Meetings in London were disturbed by Bands of Soldiers, to the Terror of many.

Yet in The Church, and such as shall be refractory to endeavour to reduce by the Censures of the Church, or such other good Means as shall be most conducing therunto: To which I end I advise, That all and every of the said Ecclesiastical Judges and Officers, and every of the Clergy of your Diocese, and the Churchwardens of every Parish, by their respective Ministers, be directed in their respective Places and Stations, that they take Notice of all Nonconformists, Holders, Frequenters, Maintainers, Abettors of Contemplatives, and unlawful Assemblies, under Pretence of Religious Worship, especially of the Preachers and Teachers in them, and of the Places wherein the same are held; ever keeping a more watchful Eye over the Cities and greater Towns, from whence the Mischief is for the most part derived, unto the lesser Villages and Hamlets: And wherefoever they find such willful Offenders, that then with an hearty Affection to the Worship of God, the Honour of the King and his Laws, and the Peace of the Church and Kingdom, they do address themselves to the Civil Magistrates, Justices, and others concern'd, imploring their Help and Assistance for preventing and suppressing of the same, according to the late said Act, in that Behalf made and set forth. And because there may be within the Limits of your Diocese, some peculiar and exempt Jurisdictions, belonging either to your Dean, Dean and Chapter, Arch-Deacons, or to some Ecclesiastical or other Persons; I do therefore desire that by such Ways and Means as your Lordship do conceive most proper, you do communicate this my Letter unto them, delivering unto every of them Copies of the same, for their better Information; and that you require them in my Name, that within their several Jurisdictions, they also pursue the Advices and Directions before set down, as if the same had been given, by a particular Letter unto them under my own Hand. Lastly, That for the better Direction to all those who shall be concern'd in the Advices given by this Letter, I advise you will give out amongst the Ecclesiastical Officers and your Clergy, as many Copies of the same, as your Lordship shall think conducible to the End for which it is designed.

And, now my Lord, what the Success will be we must leave to God Almighty; Yet (my Lord) I have this Confidence under God, that if we do our Parts now at first Seriously, by God's Help, and the Affiance of the Civil Power, considering the abundant Care and Provision the Act contains for our Advantage, we shall within a few Months * see to great an Alteration in the Distractions of these Times, so that the seduced People returning from their Seditious and Self-seeking Teachers, to the Unity

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* The Archbishop here proved a false Prophet: for the Event was far from verifying his Prediction, in the Sense that he intended.
Chap. XII. Mr. Richard Baxter.

and the Death of some. * About this Time my Lord An. 1571. Lauderdale going into Scotland, signify'd to Mr. Baxter a Purpose there was of taking off the Oath of Canonical Obedience, and all Impositions of Conformity of the Church, there, save only that it should be necessary to sit in Presbyteries and Synods with the Bishops and Moderators: And told him he had the King's Consent to offer him what Place in Scotland he would choose; either a ship, it Church, or a Colledge in one of the Universities, or a will be Bishoprick. From accepting which Motion he excused to the himself, from his Weakness and Indisposition, and the Glory Circumstances of his Family. After that the Earl of God, Lauderdale was in Scotland, Sir Robert Murray a great Confident of his, sent Mr. Baxter the Frame of a Body to the Praise of his Majesty and Government, and the Happiness of the whole Kingdom. And to I bid your Lordship heartily Farewell, and am,

My Lord,

Lambeth-House, May 7. 1670.

Your Lordship's most Affectionate Friend and Brother.

GILBERT CANT.

A Copy of a Letter from the Arch-Deacon of Lincoln, to the several Parishes within his Jurisdiction.

S I R,

I Have received a Command from my Lord Bishop of Lincoln, to diffuse Copies of the preceding Letter, to the several Parishes within the Jurisdiction of the Arch-Deaconry of Lincoln. In Pursuance therefore of his Lordship's Order, I send this to you; earnestly desiring you, to take especial Regard to perform whatsoever is therein required of you, either in your own Person, or relating to your Parishioners. And how you shall discharge your Duty therein, I shall expect an Account at the next Visitation. I am,

Your very Loving Friend and Brother,

J. CAWLEY, Archidiac. Lincoln.

* Mr. Andrew Marvel mentions a Politick Engine, who about this Time was employ'd by some Oxonians, as a Missionary among the Nonconformists of the adjacent Counties; and upon Design, either gather'd a Congregation of his own, or Preach'd amongst others, till having got all their Names, he threw off the Wizard, and appear'd in his Colours, an Honest Informer. Rehearsal Transpro'd, pag. 54.
of Church Discipline for Scotland, and describ'd his Animadversions. The Scheme was handsomely contriv'd, and favour'd of much Moderation; but the Power of Synods was contriv'd to be in the King. Mr. Baxter made his Remarks as he was describ'd.

An. 1671. of the Diocefe of Salisbury was most fiercely driven on to Conformity, by Dr. Seth Ward their Bishop. Many Hundreds did he prosecute with great Industry; and among the rest, that learned, humble, holy Gentleman Mr. Thomas Grove, an ancient Parliament Man, of as great Sincerity and Integrity as most in the Land. He stood it out a while in a Law Suit, but was overthrown, and force'd to forfake his Country, with Multitudes of others. During the Mayorality of Sir Samuel Sterling, many Jury-men in London were Fin'd and Imprison'd by the Judge, for not finding certain Quakers guilty of violating the Act against conventicles. They appeal'd and fought Remedy. The Judges remayn'd about a Year in Suspence; and then by the Lord Chief Justice Vaughan delivered their Resolution against the Judge, for the Subjects Freedom from such Sort of Fines; he dilated upon it in a Speech of Two or Three Hours, which was receiv'd with great Joy and Applause by the People; and the Judges thereupon were cried up as the Pillars of Law and Liberty.

Compiler of the Third Volume of the Compleat History of England, p. 286, seems not pleased that the Diffenters should complain of Persecution; and says that the Laws had imposed but moderate Penalties upon them; and that they defied the Justice of the Nation, &c. And so in Effect he justifies all the Severities against them. And if this yields him Comfort upon a cool Reflection, I am far from envying him his Satisfaction.

The Parliament having made the Laws against Nonconformists Preaching, and Private Religious Meet-ings so severe as hath been represented, the King altho' he consented to those Laws, became the Patron of their Liberty. Not by any Legal Abatements, but by his Conni-ance as to the Execution; the Magistrates for
for the most Part doing what they perceived to be his Will *. The Ministers were encourag'd by Sir John Baber and others, to make their Address to the King, to profess their Loyalty, and acknowledge his Clemency; and they did so. The King told them, that tho' such Acts were made, he was against Persecution, and hop'd e're long to stand on his own Legs, and then they should see how much he was against it. By this Means they gain'd Peace and Quiet in their Meetings in the City; And in all Sir Richard Ford's Mayoralty (tho' he was supposed one of their greatest, and most knowing Adversaries) they remain'd undisTurbd.

About January this Year, the King shut up the Exchequer, which caus'd a general Murmur in the City. For many Merchants had put their Money into the Hands of the Bankers, and they had Lent it to the King, who gave Orders there should be no farther Payments, and so their Estates were surpriz'd. Among others, Mr. Baxter had a 1000 l. there, which was the greatest Part of what he had of his own then left. Having no Child, he devoted it to a charitable Use, intending to erect a Free-School, as soon as he could meet with a suitable Purchase, with a good Title. He had been Seven Years enquiring, and could not meet with a tolerable Bargain; and let the Money lie there, till something that was suitable offer'd; and lying there, it was lost: Which made him admonish all that afterwards came near him, if they would do any Good, to do it speedily, and with all their Might. Presently after, the Dutch War began, which made the Court think it necessary to grant an Indulgence to the Dissenters, that so there might be Peace at Home, while there was War abroad. And upon this Occasion they had Liberty given them, tho' much to the Dissatisfaction of those, who had had a Hand in framing all the severe Laws against them.

* The Earl of Bristol called together a Meeting of the Chief of the Papists, and tendered them an Oath of Secrecy, and told them that the Breach between the Church and the Dissenters was now fix'd, and would be carried farther: And that therefore it was their Interest to make Use of all the Provocation the Dissenters might meet with, and to offer their Assistance to them in Order to the engaging them to Petition for a general Toleration: But they could never be brought to it. Bishop Burnet's Speech in the House of Lords, about the Occasional Bill, An. 1703. And he says my Lord Strafford told him this in the Tower, and that he also mention'd it at the Bar of the House.
CHAP. XIII.

An Account of their Case, from the Time of the Indulgence in 1672, till the Death of King Charles II.

An. 1672.

After that the Nonconformists had for several Years struggled with the greatest Difficulties, and convinc'd the World, that they were neither to be influenc'd by Severity to renounce their Principles, nor provok'd by the utmost Hardships to any Sedition, which was an Advantage their Enemies waited for, and would have greatly rejoic'd in; at length they had a little Time allow'd them to take Breath, by the King's Indulgence. The Declaration bore Date March 15. 1672. And to all that gave Way to Reflection, was a sufficient Exposition of the Transactions of the Twelve Years past since his Restoration. It was now publickly own'd (as well as was in itself a great Truth) That there was very little Fruit of all those forcible Courses, and many frequent Ways of Coercion that had been used, for the reducing of all Erring and Dissenting Persons, &c. His Majesty, 'By Virtue of his Supreme Power in Matters Ecclesiastical, took upon him to suspend all Penal Laws about them; declaring that he would grant a convenient Number of Publick Meeting Places, to Men of all Sorts that did not Conform: Provided they took out Licences, set open the Doors to all Comers, and preach'd not Seditionously, nor against the Discipline or Government of the Church of England: Saving that the Papists were to have no other Publick Places, but their Houses, without Limitation or Restriction, to any Number of Places or Persons, or any Necessity of getting Approbation*.' This was applauded by some from hence that Bishop Stillingfleet dates the Presbyterian Separation, and freely reflects upon their Conduct at this Time, in his Preface to the Unreasonable Neles of Separation, p. 23. Many Writings were publish'd upon the Matter at that very Time. One wrote Toleration not to be abuse'd; or a serious Question soberly debated and resolved upon Presbyterian Principles; viz. Whether it be among
among the Nonconformists, while others fear'd the Con-Ant. 1672, sequences. For they well knew, that the Toleration advisable, was not chiefly for their Sakes, but for the Papists; especially, and that they should hold it no longer than their Inte- rest would allow it them: And while, they fear'd it would continue the Divisions, which were much better heal'd by a Comprehension. However they concluded on a cautious and moderate Thanksgiving for the King's Clemency, and their own Liberty, and were introduc'd to take Adv by my Lord Arlington. Mr. Baxter was not very for-vantage ward to take the Advantage of this Indulgence: He from his was desirous of Liberty in another Way, and was fear'd what this Method would issue in. But at length there being no Room to hope for any better Terms when he saw the Ministers of London, generally settled in their Meeting Houses, he had a Licence also procur'd for him by Sir Thomas Player, with this Peculiar- ty, that it was without the Title of Independent, Presbyterians, or of any other Party, but only as a Nonconformist.

themselves into distinct and separate Churches. On the other Side was publish'd a Tract with this Title, Indulgence not to be refus'd, Comprehension humbly defir'd. The Churches Peace earnestly endeavour'd. And short Reflections on Toleration not to be abus'd, &c. shewing that it is the Duty of Presbyterians, to make use of the Liberty granted; And that it is no sinful Separation, nor contrary to Presbyterian Principles for those who are call'd Presbyterians to preach to, and meet in Congregations distinct from the Parochial Assemblies, under present Circumstances.

The Merchants at this Time setting up a Weekly Lecture on Tuesday Morning at Pinners-Hall, Mr. Baxter was one. But so ill a Spirit was now got among some of them, who but just before were in a Suffering Condition, that by that Time he had preach'd Four Sermons there, the City was full of Rumours of his preaching up Arminianism: And many were much offende'd at his preaching for Union, and against Division, or unnecessary withdrawing from each other, and un- warrantable narrowing of the Church of Christ. This gave but a melancholy Prospect; but did not however Discourage him from what he apprehended to be his Du- ty. On Jan. 24. 1673, He began a Friday Lecture at Mr. Turner's in Fetter-Lane, with great Convenience, and a considerable Blessing; but he never took any Thing for
An. 1573, for his Pains. He refused any settled Place on the Lords Days, and preach'd only occasionally.

* It is observable, that no Man was more zealous in opposing this Declaration than Alderman Love, a Citizen Member and a noted Diffenter; who declair'd, he had much rather Bill go without their desired Liberty, than have the Declaration, and so leaving them to the Storm of the Severe Laws that were in Force against them, which by that would prove so detrimental to the Nation. Bishop Burnet in a Speech in the House of Lords about the Occasional Bill in 1702, took particular Notice of this, and tells us, That the Lord Clifford got some to move in Favour of the Difsenters, hoping that would have provok'd either the one Side or the other; and that either the Church Party might be offended with the Motion, or the Difsenters with the refusing it: But it was stopp'd by Alderman Love, who desir'd, that nothing with Relation to them might intervene, to stop the Security that the Nation and the Protestant Religion might have by the Teft Act, and in this he was seconded by most of his Party: So that the Act was obtain'd in some Measure by their Assistance; and therefore (as he well argues,) it would be hard to turn it against them; for the King was then highly offended with them for giving up his Declaration.

† On February the 14th, the Commons resolve'd Neminé Contradicente, that a Bill be bro't in for the Ease of his Majesty's Subjects who are Difsenters, in Matters of Religion from the Church of England. And a Bill pass'd the House accordingly, but was stopp'd in the House of Lords. But the Motion of the Lower House in this Affair was therefore the more remarkable, because it was the same House of Commons, who Ten Years before so warmly Voted the contrary. A good Argument, they were now convinc'd of a greater Danger of Popery, than they could before be persuad'd to believe. Our late Complete Historian, Vol. 3. p. 294; says, That whatever this Reflection is, the Truth was only thus: The Commons in this Parliament were by
some Country Justices were rigorously put in Execution; *An. 1673. tho' the most forbore.

The Parliament at length grew into great Jealousies of the Prevalence of Popery. An Army (pretended to be design'd for Service against the Dutch) lay encamp'd at Black-Heath. Many of the Commanders were Papists. It was the general Apprehension, that having no Hope to get the Parliament to set up their Religion by Law, it was their Intention to put down Parliaments, and reduce the Government to the French Model, and Religion to their State, by a standing Army. All that Lov'd their Country had dismal Expectations. The Parliament passed an Act for preventing Dangers which might happen from Popish Recusants; by which it was enacted, That no Man should bear any Office or Place of TruSt, who did not take the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance; and that all that should be admitted into any Office Civil or Military after the first Day of Easter-Term in 1673, should receive the Sacrament according to the Usage of the Church of Englands, within three Months after their Admittance, in some Publick Church, upon some Lords-Day. Upon the passing of this Test Act, the Duke of York who was General of the Army, and the Lord Treasurer Clifford, laid down all their Places. The Parliament met again, Octo-

ber the 20th, and Voted against the Duke's Marriage with an Italian Papist, a Kin to the Pope. They re-

new'd long Exp}er}ence

more and more sensible, that the Papists were for their own Pleasure and Advantage, playing and snatching the Church-men and Dissenters one against another. Very well: And therefore they were for giving the Dissenters a Le-gal Toleration, in Order to the preventing any Thing of this Kind for the Future: They were now convin'd, That such a Toleration was Needful, the Ten Years before they would not yield to it, upon any Terms, which was all that was meant by the Reflection pointed at. But I think it is not improper to add, That Bishop Burnet in the Speech above mentioned, freely ascribes the Mildness of the House of Commons towards the Dissenters at this Time, to their Pleas'dness with their Carriage in giving up the King's Declaration. This says he, wrought so much on the House that was so zealous for the Church, that they ordered a Bill to be brought in for the Eafe of Protestant Dissenters, in which little Progress was indeed made; and yet to the End of that Parliament, Conventicles were held very Publickly, and they never pass'd a Vote or made an Address against them.

The Long Parliament awaken'd.
An. 1673. new'd this Vote in their next Sessions, and upon a Message sent to the King about it, received this Answer; that it was too late to stop it. On Friday, Oct. 31, They pass'd a Vote, that no more Money should be given, till they were secure against the Danger of Popery, and Papists Counsellors, and their Grievances were redress'd. And indeed the Warmth and Boldness of both Houses against the Papists grew very high.

* In this Session, the Earl of Orriery desir'd Mr. Baxter to draw up Terms of Union between the Conformists, and the Nonconformists, in Order to their joint vigorous opposing Popery: And he told him that Sir Thomas Osborn, the New Lord Treasurer, Bishop Morley of Winchester, and several other great Men were mightily for it: Upon which he sent him Proposals for that Purpose, the Chief of which were these:

"That no Covenant, Promise, or Oath, should be requir'd to Ordination, Institution, or Induction, but the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy; the subcribing to the Doctrine and Sacraments of the Church of England, as expres'd in the 39 Articles, and a general Declaration against Rebellion and Sedition. That till the Nonconformists could be better provided for by Vacancies, they should have Liberty to be School-masters, or Assistants to Incumbents, or to preach Lectures in their Churches; either such Lectures as were already endow'd with Maintenance, or such as the People should be willing to maintain: and that in the mean Time their Meeting Places that were convenient should be continu'd in Use as Chappels. That Liberty be allow'd for Neighbours joining together in Praying to God, and Praising him, and repeating Sermons, in their private Houses without Molestation. That for the Liturgy, &c. none be oblig'd to read the Apocryphal Lessons: That it be en'd, if an Incumbent once in a Quarter or Half Year, read the greatest Part of the Service for that Time; and that it be at other Times done by his Curate or Assistant. That Lecturers be not oblig'd to read the Service; or at most that it be en'd, if once in Half a Year, they read the greatest Part of what is appointed for that Time. That Parents have Liberty to dedicate their own Children to God in Baptism, without being oblig'd to find God-fathers
fathers and Godmothers. That the Use of the Sign An. 1673.
of the Cross be left to the Ministers Inclination and
Discretion. That Ministers be not forc'd to Baptize
a Child whose Parents are denied the Communion of
the Church, unless some serious Christian undertake
for its Education, according to the Christian Covenant.
That none be forc'd to receive the Sacrament, while
unfit, or averse. That Ministers be not forc'd to de-
 deliver the Sacrament to any unbaptiz'd Persons; or to
such as wont own their Baptismal Covenant, and
publickly profess their Adherence to it; or to such
as are guilty of scandalous Immoralities, till they
have profess'd Repentance. That Ministers be not forc'd to publish an Excommunication or Absolution
against their Consciences, upon the Decree of a Lay-
Chancellor, &c. or harass'd by attending their Courts,
to bring Witnesses against those, to whom they have
refus'd the Sacrament upon the aforesaid Reasons.
That it be left to the Discretion of Ministers, whom
they will absolve in Sickness, and to whom they will
give the Sacrament, and over whom they at their
Interment will use those few Words, which import
the Justification, and Salvation of the Deceased: And
that the Sick and Dying have the Liberty of choos-
ing what Ministers they will, to attend and assist them
without Restraint. That no Ministers be forc'd to
deny the Sacrament to such as think it unlawful to
take it Kneeling. That the Use of the Surplice be
left indifferent. And that People who live under an
Ignorant or Scandalous Minister, have Liberty to
join with those with whom they can better profit,
in any Neighbouring Church of the same Diocese,
paying the Incumbent his Dues. That no Ordain-
ed Ministers be put upon renouncing their Ordina-
tion, but upon Proof of their fitness for the Mini-
istry, receive by Word, or a written Instrument, a
Legal Authority to exercise their Ministry in any Con-
gregation in his Majesty's Dominions, where they
shall be lawfully call'd. That no Excommunicate
Person as such, be imprison'd or ruin'd. And that
after all, Christian Lenity be us'd to all conscientious
Dissenters; and that the Tolerable be tolerated, un-
der Laws of Peace and Safety. Upon the whole he
added, that if the Sacraments were but left free to
be administered and receiv'd by none but Volunteers; * And Liberty granted to Ministers to preach in those Churches, where the Common Prayer was read by others; And the Subscriptions contain'd nothing that a Conscientious Man might need to Scruple; he thought it might take in all, even the Independents, as well as Presbyterians." Mr. Baxter gave the Earl of Orreay these Proposals, and he after some Time return'd them with Bishop Morley's Structures or Animadversions, which fully discover'd, that all his Professions for Abatement and Concord, were deceitful, and that he intended no such Thing, for he would not make the least Abatement, in any Thing of Moment.

A little after, some great Men of the House of Commons, drew up a Bill for Accommodation, to take off Oaths, Subscriptions, and Declarations, except the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and Subscriptions to the Doctrine of the Church of England, according to the 13th of Eliz: but shewing it to the Bishop of Winchester, he caus'd them to forbear, and broke the Design. And in the mean Time, that it might not seem to be for nothing that he oft pretended to be of so peaceable a Disposition, he further'd an Act only to take off Assent and Consent, and the Renunciation of the Covenant. But when other Bishops were against even this shew of Abatement, he told them openly in the House; That had it been but to abate them a Ceremony, he would not have spoken in it: But he knew that they were bound to the same Things still, by other Clauses, or Obligations, if these were repeal'd. On Feb. 24, Tho'ts of this Nature were ended by the unexpected Pro-roguing of the Parliament to November, whereby both Houses were much troubled, and Multitudes greatly exasperated, and alienated both from the Court, and the leading Bishops, as the great Causes of all the Divisions. All this While those of the Clergy that were Men of the Times, and gap'd for Preferment, gave themselves a Liberty to write and preach at Random; to stir up King and Parliament, and all they came near, to Violence and Cruelty, against the Liberty and Blood of the Nonconformists, who liv'd quietly by them in Labour and Poverty, and meddled not with them, besides their necessary Diffent from them. Just before the Dissolution of the Parliament,
one of this stamp Preaching to them, set himself to An. 1674
persuade them that the \textit{Dissenters} were obdurate, and * Nor was
to be tolerated, nor cur'd by any Means but Ven-
geance; urging them to set Fire to the Faggot, and teach
them by Scourges or Scorpions, and open their Eyes
with Gall *. 

The Toleration however continuing, Mr. Baxter held
on his Preaching, till Illness disabled him for any other
Exercise, save one Sermon a Week at St. James's Mar-
ter-Houfe, where some Persons had hir'd an inconve-
nient Place. And here it pleas'd God to give his La-
bors, abundant Succefs. But as he was preaching
there, July the 5th, 1674, they had a marvelous Deliv-
erance; for a main Beam, before weakened by the
Weight of the People, so crack'd, that Three Times
they ran in Terror out of the Room, thinking it was
falling: But remembering the like at Dunstan's in the
West, he reprov'd their fear as causeless: The next Day
taking up the Boards, they found that two Rends in the
Beam were so great, that it was a wonder of Provi-
dence that the Floor had not fallen, and the Roof with
it, to the Destruction of Multitudes. This Crack
frightly away many of the Richer Sort, especially
Women, the greatest Part of the Auditory were young
Men, of the most capable Age, who heard with great
Attention, and many of them manifested so great a
Change, as made all his Charge and Trouble easie to
him. Nay a common Reformation was evident in the
Neighbourhood, even among the Ruder Sort, and that
in their Converclation as well as in their Judgement. But
he was soon molested.

For his Majesty call'd the Bishops up to London, to give him Advice what was to be done for the securing
of Religion, &c : And they after divers Consultations poor Non-
with the Ministers of State, advis'd him to recall his confor-
\textit{New Re-

\textit{Licences, etc.}
An. 1674. Licences, and put the Laws against the Nonconformists in Execution. And this was done by a Declaration, and Proclamation, declaring the Licences long since void, and requiring the Execution of the Laws against Papists, and Conventicles. No sooner was the Proclamation published, but special Informers were set on Work to promote the Execution *. A little before the Licences were recall'd, Mr. Baxter openly declare'd in the Pulpit, that it was not in Opposition to the Publick Churches that he kept up a Meeting; but to help the People in their Necessity, who were many more than the Parish Church could hold. Hereupon it was confidently reported that he was Conforming. And not long before, preaching for Love and Peace at Pinners-Hall, t was reported, that he declared for Justification by our own Righteousness, and that the Papists and Protestants differ but in Words: Upon which he was forc'd to vindicate himself in a Sheet, call'd an Appeal to the Light, which stopp'd not the Accusation: For some had the Wisdom and Confidence to say, that that Appeal to the Light did more to strengthen Popery, than ever was done by any Papists. Mr. Baxter was the first that was apprehended as a Conventicle after this Alteration of Affairs. He was taken, preaching his Thursday Lecture at Mr. Turner's. He went with the Constable, and Seeing the Informer, to Sir William Pultney's, who demanding the Warrant found it sign'd by Henry Montague, Esq; Bayliff of Westminster. Sir William told them, that none but a City Justice, could give a Warrant for apprehending a Man for preaching in the City: And so the Informer was defeated, and his Heart afterwards smote him; and he came to Mr. Baxter and begg'd Pardon, and profession Repentance. He freely forgave him, and admonish'd him seriously to amend his Life. Endeavours were used to surprize Dr. Manton: But one Mr. Bedford preaching in his Room was apprehended. He had taken the Oxford Oath before, and in that respect was not obnoxious: But was fined 20 l. and the Place 40 l. which was paid by the Lord Walpole, the Counteßes of Bedford, Manchester, and Clare, and other Hearers.

Another Session of Parliament approaching, Bishop Arpt, for an Accommodation of the Dissensions, and Bishop Ward, were in Appearance, very sensible of the Danger of Popery, and therefore very forward for Abatements, and taking in the Nonconformists,
misfits, and mov'd it to many. At length Dr. Tillotson, An. 1674. and Dr. Stillingfleet, desir'd a Meeting with Dr. Mant-
on, Dr. Bates, Mr. Pool, and Mr. Baxter, in Order to consider of an Accommodation, and said they had the Encouragement of several Lords both Spiritual and Temporal. Mr. Baxter at first met the two Doctors alone: And they consider'd and canvass'd various Draughts; and at length fix'd on one in which they agreed. This being communicated to the Nonconfor-
tmisfits, was satisfactory: But when they communicated it to the Bishops, there was an End of the Treaty; a great many Things could not be obtain'd *. The Terms agreed on, were much of the fame Nature with those above mentioned as propos'd to my Lord, Orrery, with very little Variation.

Ther be might have leave to speak of it, in Order to the promoting Concord, and to signify how far they were agreed, that their Names might be some Advantage to the Work, and be therupon return'd him the following Letter dated April 11. 1675.

S I R,

I took the first Opportunity after you were with us to speak to the Bishop of Sal——, who promis'd to keep the Matter private, and only to acquaint the Bishop of Ch—— with it in Order to a Meet-
ing: But upon some General Discourse, I plainly perceived several Things could not be obtained. However, he promis'd to appoint a Time of Meeting, but I have not heard from him since. I am unwilling my Name should be used in this Matter; not but that I do most heartily de-
line an Accommodation, and shall always endeavour it: But I am sure it will be a Prejudice to me, and signify nothing to the effecting of the Thing, which as Circumstances are, cannot pass in either House, without the Concurrence of a considerablc Part of the Bishops, and the Countenance of his Majesty, which at present I see little Reason to expect.

I am,

Your Affectionate Brother

and Servant,

J. TILLOTSON.
The Informers in the City went on, but met with many Discouragements. The Aldermen were not fond of them, but often shifted out of the Way, when they knew they would come to them; and some denied them their Warrants; tho' by the Act they thereby forfeited an 100L. Alderman Forth got an Informer bound to the Behaviour, for breaking in upon him in his Chamber against his Will. Stuward and Mayhew became General Informers: But were soon fallen upon by their Creditors, and generally hated. Some of them swore against Mr. Baxter before Sir Thomas Davis; and he went to him and vindicated himself, proving that he was not chargeable with breaking the Law, but could not be regarded. One that swore against him, went a little after to Redriff, and hearing Three Ministers Pray and Preach, his Heart was melted, he professed his Sorrow and Repentance, and left his wond'ed Companions. And another of them came to Mr. Baxter in the Street, and promis'd he would meddle no more.

When the Parliament met, there was great Heat in the House of Lords, upon the bringing in an Act, to impose such an Oath on Lords, Commons and Magistrates, as was imposed by the Oxford Act upon Ministers. The Sum of it was, 'That none Commission'd by the King, may be by Arms refil'd, and that they would never endeavour any Alteration of the Government of Church or State.' The great Speakers for it, were the Lord Treasurer and the Lord Keeper, with Bishop Morley and Bishop Ward. The great Speakers against it, were the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Lord Hollis, the Lord Hallifax, the Duke of Buckingham, and the Earl of Salisbury: Who jointly with the Marquis of Wincheller, and the Earls of Bristol, Berkshire and Alesbury, enter'd their Protestations against it.† They plea'd that this Oath would be destructive to the Privilege of their House, which was to Vote freely, and not to be pre-obliged by an Oath to the Prelates. After a great many Debates, tho' the Tcft was carry'd by a Majority

† A Large Account of the Debate on this Head, in the House of Pelrs, may be seen, in a Letter from a Person of Quality to his Friend in the Country, that is publish'd in the Second Volume of the State Trials of King Charles's Reign, p. 41, &c.
Majority, yet it was so alter'd, as made it incapable of serving the Purposes of those who at first were most Zealous for it; it was not to their Gust, for they reduc'd it to these Words of a Declaration, and an Oath.

I A. B. do Declare, that it is not lawful on any Pre- tence whatsoever, to take Arms against the King, and I do abhor the Traitorous Position of taking Arms, by his Authority against his Person, or against those that are Commission'd by him according to Law, in time of Rebellion and War, in Acting in Pursuance of such Commission. 'I A. B. do Swear that I will not endeavour an Alteration of the Protestant Religion now Established by Law, in the Church of England, nor will I endeavour any Alteration in the Government of this Kingdom in Church or State, as it is by Law Established.' And when it Past, the Lords got in this Provifo, that it should be no hindrance to their free Speaking and Voting in the Parliament.

* I think it not amiss here to insert,


Right Reverend, and my very good Lord,

I have thought fit for some Reasons that nearly concern the Church, to pray and require your Lordship, and by you the rest of my Brethren the Bishops of this Province, that forthwith upon the Receipt hereof, you send Letters directed to the Archdeacons and Commisaries of your respective Diocesses, willing and straitly charging them, that as well by Conference with the Ministers, as the Church-Wardens of each Parish, or such others as may but give them the most punctual Satisfaction, they particularly inform themselves as to the several Enquiries hereafter mention'd: And that having gain'd the most true and certain Information herein, that they are able, they presently after this their next Visitation of Easter ended, tranmit their Account thereupon in Writing unto their respective Diocesans, and they to your Lordship, by you to be Communicated to me, with your Lordships first conveniency. And to the end that they may be the more circumspect and sudden in the Execution of this Affair, I think it not unnecessary that there be some Advertisement intimated unto them, how that even they themselves and their Jurisdictions are in some measure...
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An. 1676. Keting the Informer, being in Prison for Debt, Wrote to Mr. Baxter to endeavour his Deliverance, which he did. He told him in his Letter, that he verily believ’d that God had sent his Affliction upon him, as a Punishment for giving him so much trouble; and earnestly desir’d him to Pray to God to forgive him. Another Informer Marshall, dy’d in the Counter, where he was clapt up for Debt: And yet others went on. Sir Thomas Denon gave a Warrant to Distrein on Mr. Baxter for 50l. for Preaching his Lecture at New-street.

measure herein also concern’d. So not doubting of your Lordships Care in the Premisses, I bid your Lordship heartily Farewel. And am,

My Lord,

Your Lordships Affectionate Friend and Brother,

GILBERT CANT.

The Inquiries.

1. What Number of Perions are there by common Account and Estimation inhabiting within each Parish subject to your Jurisdiction.

2. What Number of Papish Recusants, or Persons suspected for such Recusancy are there resident among the Inhabitants aforesaid.

3. What Number of other Diffenters are there in each Parish, of what Sect forever, which either obstinately refuse, or wholly absent themselves from the Communion of the Church of England, at such Times as by Law they are required.

For the Right Reverend Father in God,
Henry, Lord Bishop of London.

This Year 1675, there was a Book Printed, Entituled, The Peaceable Design, or an Account of the Nonconformists Meetings, by some Ministers of London, which Dr. Sillingsfleet, who reflected upon it in the Preface to his Unreasonableness of Separation, p. 25, says, was Printed with a Design to present it in the Parliament. The same Year came out, some Reasons which prevail’d with the Diffenters in Bristol, to continue their Meetings, however Prosecuted or Disturb’d. Now also was publish’d, Separation yet no Schism, or Nonconformists no Schismatics, in Answer to Mr. Sharp’s Sermon before the Lord Mayor, by Mr. Thomas Wadilworth. And Mr. Stockton’s Rebutal to Informers, with a Plea for the Ministers of the Gospel, called Nonconformists, and their Meetings, and Advice to those to whom these Informers Address themselves, for Assistance in their Undertakings. Now also was Printed Naked Truth, said to be Written by the Bishop of Hereford; which contain’d several bold Truths, and had several Answers, of which some were Smart, and others more Mild.
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However he fell went on, and Built a New Meeting-House in Oxenden-street, the Old Place over St. James's Market-House, being not tho't safe; and when the New Chappel was finished, and he had Preach'd but once, a Resolution was taken to surprize him the next time, and send him for six Months to Goal upon the Oxford Act. He knowing nothing of it, had taken a Journey into the Country, and Mr. Seddon a Darbyshire Minister was procur'd to Preach for him. He was taken and sent to the Gate-House, altho' the Warrant suited him not. He continu'd there near Three Months, and at last was deliver'd by an Habeas Corpus. About this time, 12 or 13 of the Bishops dining with that Eminent Citizen Sir Nathanael Hern then Sheriff of London, and Discouraging him about putting the Laws against the Diversions in Execution; he told them, that they could not Trade with their Neighbours one Day, and send them to Goal the next. In the next Session of Parliament, the Duke of Buckingham make a notable Speech against Persecution, and desired the Consent of the Lords, that he might bring in a Bill for the Ease of His Majesty's Protestant Subjects in matters of Religion; but while he was preparing it, the Parliament was Prorogu'd.

Mr. Baxter having been kept an whole Year from Preaching in his New Chappel, in April 1676, began in another, in St. Martins Parish *. A little before, the King inopportune Command and Urg'd the Judges, and London Justices, to put the Laws against the Nonconformists in Execution; and Sir Joseph Seddon the Lord Mayor, the Archbishop's near Kinman accordingly did so for some time, and many Ministers were clapt up in Goals. Mr. Baxter was forcibly kept out of his New Meeting-House in Swallow-Street, by a Guard of Constables and Officers, for many Lords Days together. But Mr. Wadsworth dying, he Preach'd to his Flock in Southwark many Months in Peace, no Justice being willing to disturb them: And when Dr. Leyd succeeded

* In 1676, were publish'd more Animadversions on Naked Truth. Lex Talionis, or the Author of Naked Truth'script Naked, 4to. 1676. A modest Survey of the most considerable Things in a Discourse lately publish'd, entituled Naked Truth. Mr. Smirk, or the Divine in Mode: Being certain Annotations, upon the Animadversions on Naked Truth: Suppos'd to be Written by Andrew Marvel.
In 1678, The Popish Plot broke out, which exceedingly alarum'd the whole Nation. The Houfe of Commons after many warm Debates, came to this Resolution; that there hath been, and is, an Execrable and Hellish Design, contriv'd and carry'd on by Popifs Recusants for Assassinating and Murdering the King, for subverting the Government, and for destroying the Protestant Religion by Law Establisht. Most of their time was spent in searching into this Plot, and in endeavouring to prevent the Fatal Consequences of it. Many suffer'd for
it, notwithstanding all the Endeavours of Great Men about the Court to save and screen them. The Particulars may be seen in the Histories of the time. At length on January the 14th, 1678, this Parliament which so long comply'd with the Court in all their Desires, which to Gratifie the Clergy, caft so many Worthy Ministers out of the Church by the Act for Uniformity, and afterwards laid such heavy Burdens on the Poor Nonconformists; which improv'd by setting, and grew more and more concern'd for the Publick Welfare, as they were awakened by a Sense of the Common Danger, was suddenly Dissolved. This Dissolution occasion'd a General Ferment in all Parts of the Country. It was generally esteem'd the Common Concern in the next Election to choose firm Protestants, who should heartily apply themselves to make Provision for the Common Security. The New Parliament had their first Session March the 6th following, and they began where the last Parliament left off. When they had Sate some time, they were Prorogu'd to August the 14th: But before that time, they were Dissolv'd by Proclamation, and another call'd to Sit at Westminster in October following. When they assembled, they were Adjourn'd till the 26th of January: By Mr. Alforys which time, a New Plot was Discover'd by Danger-Melius in- \[\text{field}, \] which the Papists had contriv'd to lay upon the Difflerents. They were afterwards Adjourn'd several times till October the 30th, when they Sate and proceeded to Business. Finding no other way to keep Popery out of the Nation, than by Excluding the Duke of York from the Succession to the Crown, they bro't in a Bill to Disable him. On November the 11th, it passed the Commons; on the 15th it was carry'd up to the House of Lords by the Brave Lord Ruffel, and there at the Second Reading it was thrown out, by a Majority of Thirty Voices, of which 14 were Bishops. This House of Commons had before them a Bill was now for a Comprehension, and another for an Indulgence, publish'd Both of them were read twice, and were before the House and true Account of the several Advances the Church of England hath made towards Rome; Or a Model of the Grounds upon which the Papists for these Hundred Years have built their Hopes and Expectations, that England would ever long return to Popery. By Dr. Du Moulin, sometime History Professor of Oxford.
Having obtain'd a Copy of the Heads of a Bill for Uniting his Majesty's Protestant Subjects, that was agreed on at a Committee, Nov. 18, 1680, I shall here insert them.

"1. All Persons that shall Subscribe, and give their Assent and Consent, to Thirty six of the Thirty nine Articles, viz. all that concern the Doctrine of the Church of England only, shall be capable of any Ecclesiastical Living or Preferment, as if they had subscribe'd, and given their Assent and Consent to all the Thirty nine Articles.

"2. No Person to be admitted to any Ecclesiastical Living or Preferment, that does not first take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and take and subscribe the Declaration taken by the Parliament.

"3. The Use of the Surplice to be wholly taken away, except in the Kings Chappel and Cathedral Churches.

"4. No Minister to be oblig'd to declare their Assent and Consent upon the Reading of the Common Prayer according to the Act of Uniformity.

"5. No Minister to be oblig'd to renounce the Covenant.

"6. None to be compell'd to use the Cross in Baptism, or suffer for not doing it: But if any Parent desire to have his Child Christend, according to the Form now us'd, and the Minister will not use the Sign, it shall be Lawful for that Parent to procure another Minister to do it. And if the proper Minister shall refuse to omit the Ceremony of the Cross, it shall be Lawful for the Parent who would not have his Child so Baptiz'd, to procure another Minister who will do it without the Cross, according to his Desire.

"7. None shall be denied the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, tho' they do not use the Gestures of Kneeling in the Act of Receiving.

"8. If any Communicant shall not think fit to come up to the Communion Table there to receive the Sacrament, the Minister of the Parish, or his Curate, shall not refuse to Administer the Sacrament to him, but shall go to the Place in the Church where such Person is, and there deliver him the same.
As for such as notwithstanding these Alterations, An. 1680. cannot Communicate with the Church of England; neither the Statutes of the 23 or 28 of Eliz.; 3 of James; nor any other former Laws made against Papish Recusants, shall be extended to Protestants; Dissenters; viz. such as shall make and subscribe the Declaration following. [Here insert the Declaration when agreed upon.]

That all Persons that shall take the said Declaration shall be exempted from all the Penalties and Forfeitures already incur'd, by Force of any of the aforesaid Laws against Papists, without any Fee or further Charge whatsoever.

Such Persons as shall make and subscribe the Declaration aforesaid, shall not be liable to any of the Penalties in the Act for suppressing of Conventicles, nor the Act of the 35th Eliz., nor be Prosecuted in any Ecclesiastical Court, by reason of their Nonconforming to the Church of England.

But nothing herein shall exempt the Persons aforesaid from the payment of Tythes, or other Duties due and payable by other Protestants of the Church of England, or from any Prosecution for the same.

So as such Persons do not meet for Religious Worship armed with Fire Arms, nor in any Place with the Doors shut, during all the Time of Prayers and Preaching, except during the Time of Administering the Sacrament.

If any such Persons as aforesaid shall be chosen or appointed to bear the Office of High Constable, or Petty Constable, Church-Warden, Overseer for the Poor, or any other Parochial or -- Office, he shall have Liberty to find a Deputy, such a One as shall be approved by Two Justices of the Peace.

Neither the Act against Conventicles, nor the Five Mile Act shall be prosecuted against any Ministers, that shall make and subscribe the Declaration aforesaid; and shall not Preach in any Place, but only with the Doors open as aforesaid.

Any Justice of the Peace may require any Person that goes to any Meeting for Religious Worship to make and subscribe the Declaration aforesaid; and every Person so refusing shall be committed to Prison, and his Name certify'd by the Justice of Peace.
An. 1680. " to the Quarter Sessions: And if such Person shall " refuse to make and subscribe the Declaration at the " Quarter Sessions, he shall be taken for a Papist Con-
" vict, and suffer accordingly; and be liable to the " Penalties of all the said Laws.
" No Person that will not take the Oaths of Alle-
" giance and Supremacy, when tendered to him, shall " be admitted to take the said Declaration that cannot " within Twenty one Days, bring Two sufficient " Witneffes to Certify upon Oath, that they believe " him to be a Diflenting Protestant, and also bring a " Certificate from his Congregation, owning him as " one of them.
" Till that Certificate shall be produc'd, and the " Two Witneffes come to Attest his being a Protestant " Diflenter as aforesaid, the Justice to take Recogni-
" zance, with Two Sureties for his proving the fame; " and if he cannot give such Securities, to commit him " to Prison.
" The Laws against Persons not coming to Church, " shall be still in Force against all such as do not come " to some Church of the Church of England, or some " other Congregation, or Assembly for Religious Wor-
" ship, permitted and allowed by this Law.

But finding this would not go, a Bill was prepar'd purely for exempting his Majesty's Protestant Subjects, Diflenting from the Church of England, from the Pe-
" nalities impos'd upon the Papifts by the Act of 25 Eliz. It passed the Commons, and was agreed to by the Lords, but when the King came to the House to pafs the Bills, this was taken from the Table, and never heard of more: Which was not likely to be without the King's Order, or Conivance. Many Leading Men spoke in the House of Commons, while thee Matters were under Debate there: As Mr. Buscowen, Sir Nicho-

Debates of the House of Commons at the Parliament in 1680. Mr. Paul Foley, Mr. Titus, Mr. Powel, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Hambden, Mr. Finch, Sir Thomas Clarges, Col-
lonel Birch, on one side: &c. And several others also on the opposite side. One Gentleman when the Bill of Comprehension was Read, was pleas'd to say, That he thot it more Convenient to have a Law for forcing the page 207. Diflenters to the Church, than to force the Church to yield 211, 212. to them. But says a Worthy Gentleman who Spake af-

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In some of the Acts of 1676, the Church expected from such Persons, as by the Execution of such Laws may be forc'd to come to Church; How can they be depended on, or the Church be strengthen'd? You may prevent their Conventicles, and force them either to come to Church or pay Fines, or be impris'ned; but you cannot expect that their Opinions or Affections should be alter'd by such Proceedings, without which the Church can never be the stronger: Afterwards he adds; if the Oxford Act and other Laws against Dissenters, were projected in favour of the Protestant Religion, it was strange that they were so much promoted, (as tis well known they were) by Sir Tho. Clifford, Sir Sol. Swale and Sir Roger Strickland, who have since all appear'd to be Papists. But they had not time to bring Things to Maturity. For the King was dissatisfy'd with their Proceedings; his great want was Money, and they were resolv'd to give none, unless he would pass a Bill to Exclude the Duke of York. Whereupon on the 14th of Jan. they were Prorogu'd: But before they rose, they came to these Two Resolutions: Resolv'd Nemine Contra, that it is the Opinion of this House, that the Acts of Parliament made in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth and King James against Popish Recusants, ought not to be extended against Protestant Dissenters. And Resolv'd, that it is the Opinion of this House, that the Prosecution of Protestant Dissenters upon the Penal Laws, is at this Time grievous to the Subject, a weakenning the Protestant Interest, an Encouragement to Popery, and dangerous to the Peace of the Kingdom. After which they were first Prorogu'd and then Dissolv'd. Another Parliament met at Oxford in March following, but had not time to do any Business. There was a complaint then made of the unprecedented loss of the foremention'd Bill for the Repealing the Act of 35 Eliz. but without any Satisfaction or Redress.

Notwithstanding that the Fears of Popery were in these Times so great and general, and manifeftly but too well grounded, yet did Dr. Stillingfleet then Dean of St. Pauls think fit (prevail'd on as is suppos'd by some great Persons) to represent all the Nonconformists as Schismatics: And he did it to purpose, (tho' most People that'v't very unseasonably) in a Sermon before the Lord Mayor, on May the 2d, 1680; Intituled the Mischief of Separation. He there takes notice of it as an
Acknowledgment of many of the Dissenting Ministers, that Communion with the Publick Churches was Lawful, and he refers to their Two Meetings to consider the lawfulness of Parish Worship that Mr. Baxter had mention'd in Print, (which have been before hinted in this Narrative): And yet a few Pages after, he complains that the Lawfulness of joining with the Church in Publick Assemblies was kept as a mighty secret in the Breasts of the Teachers; least they should seem to condemn themselves, whilst they preach'd against Separation in a separate Congregation. But it appear'd to unprejudiced Standers by, a pleasant Fancy, that he should represent Men as having a design to conceal, what he knew they had publish'd to all the World in Print. In the same Sermon, the Dr. lamented, That when the Dissenters so generally consented in this Case, there should be so few either of their Preachers or People that came ordinarily to the Publick Congregations. And adds, That it is hard to understand if occasional Communion be Lawful, that constant Communion should not be a Duty, &c.

An Answer was Written to this Sermon by Dr. Owen, with great Gravity and Seriousness; in which among other suitable and feasonable Remarks, he upon occasion of the Doctors caution to the Nonconformists, not to be always complaining of their Hardships and Persecution, makes this Reply: They that is the Nonconformists say, after so many of them have died in Common Goals, so many have indu'd long Imprisonments, not a few being at this Day in the same Durance; so many driven from their Habitations into a wandring Condition, to preserve for a while the Liberty of their Persons; so many have been reduc'd unto Want and Penury, by the taking away of their Goods; and from some the very Instruments of their Livelihood; after the Prosecutions which have been against them in all Courts of Justice in this Nation, on Informations, Indictments, and Suits, to the great Charge of all of them who are so Persecuted, and the Ruin of some; after so many Ministers and their Families have been broke into the utmost outward Straights which Nature can subsist under; after all their perpetual Fears and Dangers where-with they have been exercis'd and disquieted, they think it hard they should be complain'd of, for complaining, by them who are at Ease, &c.
Another Answer to the same Sermon, that was very An. 1680
Particular, Warm and Cloze, was publish'd by Mr. Bax-
ter. Among other remarkable Hints, he in one Place
expresses himself thus: I will never be a Member of a
Particular Church, which will forbid me Communion with
all others that differ from them; yea, that doth not hold its
Communion in Unity with all the true Christian Churches
on Earth. He afterwards instances in many Things
that are Lawful, but not matter of Duty. And con-
cludes with these Words; If you will rather let in Toler-
ation of Popery, than you will Tolerate Protestants, that
fear the Guilt of Lying, Perjury, and many other Evils,
should they do that which you confess indifferent, let God be
Judge between you and us.

A Third Answer was drawn up with great Wit and
Smartness by Mr. Afsop, who oppos'd the Mischief of Im-
positions to the Doctor's Mischief of Separation. He briskly
turns upon him his own Words and Phrases, and re-
torts his Charges and Accusations. He forces the
Doctors Text out of his Hands, and proves he mistook
the Sense of it. He Argues alsoftrenuously against him
from Rom. 14. He proves that occasional Communion
may be Lawful, and yet constant Communion not a
Duty. He retorts his Cautions upon him: And con-
fronts his Advices, with counter Advice; and at length
concludes with these Words: I must openly Profes, after
all I can bear or read against the Cause of Nonconformity,
I am more confirm'd, that all the Wit of Man can never
prove the Disenters in their way of Worship Guilt of the
Mischief of Separation, nor justifie the exeutors of such
Terms of Communion as are no way commanded by the Word
of God, no way necessary to the executing of his Command;
hut they must remain still Guilty of the Mischief of
these Impositions.

A Fourth Reply to the same Sermon, was intituled,
a Letter Written out of the Country to a Person of Quality
in the City, who took Offence at the late Sermon of Dr.Stil-
lingfleef Dean of St. Pauls, before the Lord Mayor; and
was drawn up by Mr. Howe with great clearness and
strength of Reasoning. He shews how unreasonably
the Dr. endeavoura to keep the Disenters, who after
the utmost search could not be satisfied to Conform, in
a State of Damnation for scrupling the Ceremonies; at
least in a neglect of the necessary Means of Salvation.

A a 2

He
The LIFE of Chap. XIII.

An. 1681. He shews his Arguments both ad Rem & ad Hominem to be unconcluding. He reflects freely on the Doctor, for his too great Acrimony, and too little seriousness in his way of Management; and yet closes with a very genteel and handsome Address to such as were offended with the Doctors Sermon, to abate their Indignation, and moderate their Censures, and stir them up to turn their Reflections upon him, into serious Prayers for him, for which he shews there is very just Occasion.

A Fifth Reply was written by Mr. Barret of Nottingham, and intituled, The Rector of Sutton committed with the Dean of St. Paul's: Or a Defence of Dr. Stillingfleet's Vindication, his Discourses of Excommunication, Idolatry, and other Writings, against his late Sermon of the Mischief of Separation. Wherein, he with great Modesty, and becoming Christian Temper, reflects upon those Things in the Sermon which appear'd to him the most liable to Censure. And he that would understand the Business of Schism, and Separation of the Church, and Church Power, and Church Order, of the Rule we are to Walk by, and the true Way of healing our Breaches, would do well to give the Sermon and these several Answers a serious Perusal. And yet while the Doctor and his Opposites were eagerly debating Matters, the Common Enemy took an Advantage by their Scuffle, to advance in his Progress towards their intended Ruin.

The Poor Dissenters were Prosecuted afresh, in Defence of the Votes of the Parliament in their Favour. Nay, several zealous Protestants, who had been most Active against the Papists, were try'd by Mercenary Judges, with Pack'd Juries, upon Insub Evidence. The Consequence may be seen in the Common Narratives of those Times. Orders and Directions were sent from the King and Council Board to suppress all Conventicles, which were follow'd carefully enough by the Justices of Hicks's Hall, and in the Borough of Southwalk, and by some of the City Justices allo.

*This Year was publidh'd, An Appeal of all the Nonconformists in England to God, and at the threatenings in Europe, in Order to manifest their Sincerity in Point of Conformity to the Church, and the King: By Lewis Du Moulin. The Vindication of the late paper by Dr. Falkner, provid'd no Vindication of the Falsehood, and Antiquity of Set Forms of Publick Ministerial Power generally used by, or imposed on all Ministers. Evi. 1681. By
This Year also the Meetings of the Dissenters were An. 1682, oft broken up, and the Laws against them vigorously executed. Many Ministers were imprison'd, and they and their Hearers fin'd. Mr. Baxter was suddenly surpriz'd in his own House by a Poor Violent Informer, and many Constables and Officers, who rush'd in, and apprehended him, and serv'd upon him a Warrant to seize on his Person for coming within Five Miles of a Corporation, and Five more Warrants to distrain for 195l. for Five Sermons. Tho' he was much out of Order, being newly risen from his Bed, where he had been in extremity of Pain, he was contentedly going with them to a Justice, to be sent to Goal, and left his House to their Will. But Dr. Thomas Cox, meeting him as he was going, forc'd him in again to his Bed, and went to Five Justices and took his Oath, that he could not go to Prison without danger of Death. Upon this the Justices delay'd till they had consulted the King, who consented that his Imprisonment should be for that time forbore, that he might Die at home. But they executed their Warrants on the Books and Goods in the House, tho' he made it appear they were none of his, and they sold even the Bed which he lay Sick upon. Some Friends pay'd them as much Money as they were prais'd at, and he repay'd them. And all this was without Mr. Baxter's having the least Notice of any Accusation, or receiving any Summons to Appear and Answer for himself, or ever seeing the Justices or Accusers: And afterwards he was in constant danger of New Seizures, and thereupon he was forc'd to leave his House, and retire into private Lodgings. Dr. Annefly and several others also, had their Goods distrained for Latent Convictions, others were imprison'd upon the Corporation Act; while others were worry'd in the Spiritual Courts. Warrants were sign'd for Distresses in Hackney to the Value of 1400l. and one of them for 500l. And on January 9, 1683, Mr. Vincent was try'd at the Surrey Sessions upon the 35th of Eliz. and Caft.

This Year Dr. Stillingfleet Printed his Unreasonable ness of Separation: Or an Impartial Account of the History, Nature and Pleas of the present Separation from the Communion of the Church of England, to which several Letters are annex'd, concerning the Nature of }
our Differences, and the way to compose them, from several Eminent Divines Abroad. These Letters are applauded by our late Compleat Historian*, and by several others. But he that consults the Printed
French Letters of Monseur Claude, who wrote one of those Letters that are Printed at the end of Dr. Stillingfleet's Book, will see no great Cause for boasting on the Church side upon this Occasion. For whereas the Letter that the Dr. has Printed, is the 37th in Number among the French Letters of Monseur Claude, that which immediately follows, and is the 38th in Number, and Written to a certain Lady, and dated at Paris, April 16, 1681, gives no little Elucidation to what went before†. I'll therefore add a part of the Letter:

"MADAM,

Having understood several Ways, that many Persons have not taken my Sense and Expressions concerning the present State of the Church of England well, I tho't it not amiss to express myself to you more particularly, that you may know the Innocence of my Thoughts and Intentions. First of all, I solemnly Protest to you, that when I wrote upon this Subject to my Lord Bishop of London, I had no prospect that my Letter would be Printed, or made Publick: Nay, I was surpriz'd and astoni'd to see it both in French and English at the end of the Book you sent me: And besides, you may if you please, Madam, rest assured, that in what I wrote I aim'd but at Two Things: To justify us from a Calumny which some charge us with, as if we believe there could be no Salvation under the Episcopal Government; and to affist as far as my Weakness would allow me, in a good and holy Reunion of the Two Parties. As for the first, I think I have justly enough explain'd the Sentiments of all the Protestants of this Kingdom, and in particular, all those that are honour'd with our Character: And I am assured that the English Presbyterians would not go so far, as to question the possibility of Salvation under the Ministry of Bishops. They have too much Light, and..."
Wisdom, and Christian Charity to be capable of this. *Am. 1682.

As to the second, I endeavou’r’d to keep to all the Rules that ought to be observ’d in as great and important an Affair as this. I express’d myself only in a way of desire, and signifying what I could with the Presbyterian’s would attentively consider, I was not silent with regard to the Episcopalians. I condemn’d the Excuses which some run into on one side and ’t’other, and shew’d as far as my little Light would help me, the Reasons that ought to oblige both the one and the other, to a just and reasonable Accommodation, &c. And afterwards: Would it not be the best way, on one side and ’t’other to think of a good Peace and Concord, by quitting on each-side what can reasonably be quitted? For I am affur’d that the Presbyterian’s are not such Enemies of the Episcopal Government, as not to yield to it if it were Moderated; and those Things were but remov’d out of the Service and Discipline which are most Offensive to them: And I am also perswaded that the Bishops are not such Enemies to their own Interest, as not to yield much to the desire of a numerous People to Re-unite them entirely under their Crook. Nor do I doubt, but that the fear of God, the desire of his Glory, and the Love of the Church of Jesus Christ, are strong enough both in the one and the other of them, to oblige them, to seek a Peace that is so profitable, and so desirable to all good People. These, Madam, are my true and sincere Thoughts, and ’tis only upon these Principles that I wrote to my Lord Bishop of London, and not to irritate any Man: And I am oblig’d to you for giving me an Opportunity of making my Sentiments known to you. May God by his Providence and Grace so over-rule the Confusions of the World, as to draw from thence Good to his Church, and Glory to his Name. I commit you to his Protection and Goodness, assuring you that I am with all my Heart,

Yours, &c. &c.

But this and the other Letters which Dr. Stillingfleet added as an Appendix, are reflected on with great Modesty by Dr. Gilbert Rule, in the close of his Rational Defence of Nonconformity, in which Book, the whole Discourse of the Unreasonableness of Separation is consider’d...
Mr. John Troughton also published an Apology for the Nonconformists, shewing their Reasons both for not Conforming, and for their Preaching Publicly tho' forbidden by Law. With an Answer to Dr. Stillingfleet's Sermon and the Defence of * Many it, as far as concerneth the Nonconformists Preaching*. 

An. 1653. The same Course was persifled in the succeeding Year, 200 Warrants were issi'd out for Differtens upon Uxbridge and the Neighbourhood, for going to Conventicles, Dr. Bates and several others were diffrein'd upon; and the Gentlemen of Doctors Commons got Money apace. This Year a New Plot was trump'd up, which cost the brave Lord Russell and Collonel Sydney, &c. their Lives. July the 24th, a Decree past in the University of Oxon against certain pernicious Books and damnable Doctrines. The 2d of the Doctrines Condemn'd was this: There is a mutual Compact Tacit or Express, between a Prince and his Subjects; and that if he perform not his Duty, they are disown'd from theirs. The 4th this, The Sovereignty of England, is in the Three Estates, King, Lords and Commons, &c. The 7th this: Self-Preservation is the Fundamental Law of Nature, and supersedes the Obligations

†+ And some time after, the Grand Jury of Westminster

jury. How the Answers of these Positions, can reconcile the Denial of the

and or them with the Declaration of the Vacancy of the Throne upon King

James's Abdication, upon which King William was advanced to it. The

Convention declared in so many Words, That King JAMES had endeavoured to subvert the Constitution of this Kingdom, by breaking, THE ORIGINAL CONTRACT BETWEEN KING and PEOPLE, &c. made
made a very Signal Presentment, viz. that all those An. 1684.
that were for the Bill of Exclusion, might be appre-
headed and proceeded against; and all Conventicles, &c. 7th of
Several that were taken at the Meetings were Con-
them, it
victed as Rioters, and fined £1 l. a piece; and some could not
Young Persons (of both Sexes) taken at the same
Places, were sent to Bridewell to beat Hemp. About
this Time, one Mr. Robert Mayor of Oxon a pious
Conformist who had devoted his Estate to charita-
ble Uses, gave by his Last Will 600 l. to be distri-
buted by Mr. Baxter to Sixty poor ejected Ministers,
adding, that he did it not because they were Nonconfor-
mits, but because many such were poor and pious. But the
King's Attorney Sir Robert Sawyer, sued for it in the
Chancery, and the Lord Keeper North gave it all to the
King. It was paid into the Chancery by Order, and
as Providence ordered it, there kept safe, till King
William so happily ascended the Throne, when the
Commissioners of the Great Seal restored it to the Use
for which it was intended by the Deceased; and
Mr. Baxter disposed of it accordingly. This Year also
there was a most cruel Order made by the Justices of
Peace at the Quarter Sessions at Exon against all Non-
conforming Ministers, allowing a Reward of Forty
Shillings to any Person that apprehended one of them:
And the Bishop required the Order to be read by all
the Clergy, the next Sunday after it should be tended 17 l.
up.
on Occasion
ef Dr. Sacheverell's Impeachment, mentioning this Pompous Decree at Ox-
ford, takes Notice how little a While they stood to it, in these Words. Three
Days after we left Exeter, a Head of a Colledge came to the Prince to
invite him to come to Oxford, assuring him that the University would de-
clare for him. He went as near it as Abingdon, but then the sudden Turn
of Affairs at London obliging him to hafte up, the Association was sent
thither, and was sign'd by the Heads of the Colledges, and many others
there; some doing it in a particular Warmth of Expreffion, and saying
that their Hearts as well as their Hands went with it. Thus as he
observes, they contradicted their fam'd Decree Five Years after it was made.
And yet in a little Time, they upon some Disappointments or other Views,
seem'd to take another Turn back to it again, by embracing the Notion of a
King de facto, which is but a softer Word for an Usurper. But in the
Year 1709, this Decree of theirs was burnt by the Hands of the Common
Hangman, together with Dr. Sacheverell's Sermons, by the Order of the House
of Lords.
The LIFE of Chap. XIII.

An. 1684. to them. The Order may be seen at large, in Mr. Baxter's Nonconformity stated and argued, to which it is prefixed.

* There publisht The Nonconformists Plea for Lay Communion with the Church of England by Mr. John Corbet, together with an Account of the Judgment and Practice of some Ministers who were deprived.

Mr. Howe also now publish'd a Sermon in the Continuation of the Morning Exercise, upon this Question; What may most hopefully be attempted to allay Animosities among Protestants, that our Divisions may not be our Ruin? In which speaking of Love as one of the best Means to unite, establish, and preserve Christians, he expresses himself thus:

Among those that dissent from the Church of England, there are some that think it not simply unlawful to Conform; but find how ever what is requir'd in the Church is edifying to them: And that they can therefore partake in it at some Times, think themselves more ordinarily bound to attend such other Means as they find more conducing to their Spiritual Profit and Advantage; judging they have an undoubted Right from Christ, ancienly allowed from Age to Age, in the best Times of the Christian Church, and never justly taken from them, of choosing the Pastors to whose ordinary Care and Conduct they shall commit their Souls. These Persons accounting the Publick Worship substantially agreeable to Divine Institution, tho' in some Accidents too disagreeable, they think there is more to incline them at some Times to attend it, than wholly to disown it. For what Worship is there on Earth, that is in all Things uncorrupt? And they apprehend it fit to testify their Union with the sincere Christians that may be scattered under that Form, especially in a Time when the Contention is so high in the World, between them that profess the Substance of Reformed Christianity, and them that have much deform'd it: And conceive it becoming them at any Time to express their own Unconfinedness to a Party, and to use that Liberty, which they think should not be judged by another Man's Conscience; which yet they would have regard to, where there are not greater Reasons to preponderate. They are indeed under a Disadvantage (with them that are apt to use a greater Liberty in their Censures than they do in their Practice in these Matters) when it falls out that their partial Compliance is the Means of their Security from Penalties: And their Disadvantage is greater, whose Judgment to this Purpose has not been formerly declar'd and made known. But they for Shame ought to be silent, whose total Compliance gains them not only Immunity, but great Emoluments. And if it be said against them, are they not at all Times obliged to use the Means which are most edifying? They may say, at all Times when they have nothing to outweigh their own Edification.

This Year 1683, Dr. Withy also publish'd The Protestant Reconciler, in two Parts: Humbly pleading for Condescension to Differing Brethren in Things.
This Year while Mr. Baxter lay in Pain and Languishing, the Justices of the Sessions sent Warrants to apprehend him, he being one in a Catalogue which was laid to contain the Names of a Thousand Persons who were all to be bound to their good Behaviour. Knowing that their Warrant was not to break open Doors, he refused to open to them, tho’ they were got into his House. Whereupon they set six Officers at his Study Door, who kept him from his Bed and Food by watching all Night, and the next Day he yielded. They carried him to the Sessions, when he was scarce able to stand, and bound him in a Bond of 400 l. to his good Behaviour. He desired to know his Crimes and Accusers: But was told, ’twas only to secure the Government against suspected Persons.

He was some Time after carried again to the Sessions House in great Pain, and forc’d to continue Bound. He refused to stand Bound, not knowing what they might interpret a Breach of the Peace: But his Sureties would be Bound, lest he should die in a Goal. He was carried thither a Third Time, and still bound, tho’ for the most Part he kept his Bed.*

September the 23d, Mr. Thomas Rofwell, who was Minister of a Dissenting Congregation in Reddriff, was imprisoned in the Gate-House in Westminster, by a Warrant from Sir George Jefferys for High-Treason. A Bill was found against him at the Quarter-Sessions at Kingston in Surrey; upon which he was arraigned on October the 25th, and tried November the 18th following, at the

Things Indifferent and unnecessary for the Sake of Peace: And showing how unreasonable it is to make such Things the necessary Conditions of Communion, Part I. And earnestly persuading the Dissenting Laity to join in full Communion with the Church of England; and answering all the Objections of the Nonconformists against the Lawsuits of their Submission unto the Rites and Constitutions of that Church. Part II.

This Year also was publish’d the Conformists Plea for the Nonconformists. In Four Parts.
An 1584 King's-Bench Bar, by a Surrey Jury, before the Lord Chief Justice Jefferys, and three other Judges of that Court, Witskins, Hallaway, and Waictoe. The High-Treason as laid in the Indictment and sworn by the Witneses, was that in a Sermon which he preach'd on September the 14th, he said these Words: That the People (meaning the Subjects of our Sovereign Lord the King) make a flocking to the said Sovereign Lord the King upon Pretence of healing the King's-Evil, which he (meaning our said Sovereign Lord the King) could nor do; but that we (meaning himself and other Traiterous Persons Subjects of our said Lord the King) are they to whom they (meaning the Subjects of our said Lord the King) ought to flock, because we (meaning himself and the said other Traiterous Persons) are Priests and Prophets, that by our Prayers can heal the Doliours and Griefs of the People. We (meaning the Subjects of our said Sovereign Lord the King) have had two wicked Kings (meaning the most Serene Charles the First, late King of England, and our said Sovereign Lord the King that now is) whom we can resemble to no other Person, but to the most wicked JEREBBOAM: And that if they (meaning the said evil dispos'd Persons then and there so as aforesaid with him unlawfully assembled and gathered together) would stand to their Principles, He (meaning himself) did not fear but they (meaning himself and the said evil dispos'd Persons) would overcome their Enemies, (meaning our said Sovereign Lord the King and his Subjects) as in former Times with Roms Horns, broken Platters, and a Stone in a Sling. The Witneses were three Women. They swore to the Words as they stand, without the Innendo; the Trial laffed about seven Hours. Mr. Roswell made a most full and clear Defence of himself; very modestly and yet strenuously vindicating his Innocence, to the Satisfaction of those who were present; and so as to gain the Applause of many Gentlemen of the Long Robe. The Jury however, after they had been out about half an Hour, bro't him in Guilty. The Women who were the Witneses were infamous Persons, laden with the Guilt of many Perjuries; which had easilie been prov'd upon them all, before the Trial, could Justice have been had: But they were screen'd by the Recorder, who was the Person that laid the whole Scheme of the Business
ness, and patch'd up the Indictment, in Terms suited An. 1684.
to his known Abilities. But such of them as could be
met with, were afterwards convicted of Perjury, and
Smith the chief Witness, was pilloried before the Ex-
change. Sir John Talbot who was present, represented
to King Charles the State of the Case as it appeared at
the Trial; and he ordered Jefferson to find an Eviction.

Whereupon he Affigned him Council afterwards, to
plead to the Insufficiency of the Indictment in Arrest of
Judgment; and the King gave him his Pardon, up
ative of on which he was discharg'd.

the Court of Sessions in Bristol against him, John Convicted under the Statute of
the 35th Eliz. and his Abjuration of all the Kings Dominions. This Year also, Mr. Baxter publish'd a Treatise intituled, Catholick Communion, intended,
in which he gave his Reasons to the World for Communicating with the Parish Churches, and justify'd them against Twelve Arguments of Dr. Owen's in the
contrary.

About this Time also was publish'd a Collection of Cases written to
recover the Diffenters to the Communion of the Church of England, which was
afterwards Abridged by Mr. Bennet of Colchester. Some have wondered that
this Collection has not been distinctly answer'd. As to which I have this to
say, that it was once intended to have return'd an Answer to them distinctly,
and the Work was divided among several Persons, but at length laid aside; not
upon the Account of any peculiar difficulty that was found in it, but be
cause it was too partly needless, and partly unreasonable.

These Cases are 23 in Number; of which there are two, viz. the 15th and
the 17th, the Case of Infant Baptism, and the Perlwative to frequent Com-
munion, that do not concern the Body of the Diffenters. The 9th, about
a Scrupulous Conscience, was answer'd long ago, by Mr. Delaune, to his
Case and Smart, as the World well knows. The 2d and 3d, about Church
Communion, were answer'd by Mr. Nathaniel Taylor, in 1702: And the
16th, about the Cross in Baptism, by Mr. James Pierce.

And he that needs an Answer to the rest, may find it in some or other of
those numerous Treatises that have been publish'd by the Diffenters, upon the se-
veral Parts of the Controversy.

Thus if any Man thinks he wants an Answer to Dr. Scot, and Dr. Claget
about Forms of Prayer, and about the Common Prayer, I recommend to him
Dr. Collins's two Books about the Reasons why some pious Nonconforming Mi-
ners in England judge it sinful for them to perform their Minislerial Acts
in Publick Solemn Prayer, by the prescribed Forms of others, &c. in Answer to
Dr. Falconer. If any Man wants an Answer to Case the 10th, about Scandal,
let him read Mr. Samuel Clark's Treatise of Scandal. And there is hardly
any one of the rest, but a sufficient Answer to it may be found, in some of the
numerous Writings of Mr Baxter on these Matters.
And January 19, Mr. Fenkyns died in Newgate, as did also Mr. Bampfield and Mr. Ralphson, and several others in other Prisons. And quickly after dy'd King Charles himself: viz. on February 6, 1685. Tho' he continued the Prosecution of the poor Dissenters, yet they held on their Meetings; heartily praying for his Peace and Prosperity: And at last they were as much concern'd at his Death, as any People in the Kingdom.

CHAP. XIV.

Their Case in the Reign of King James the Second.

THAT the rigorous Usage of the Dissenters in the foregoing Reign was owing to Popish Counsels, they themselves never doubted; and tho' some were a long Time before they would see or at least own it, yet it was a great Comfort to them after all their Sufferings, to find such Men as Bishop Stillingfleet at last openly acknowledging it. * They little expected better Treatment in this Reign, when bare-fac'd Popery lifted up its Head among us; but wise is that Providence which governs the World, which serves its own Ends, even by those very Things, whereby poor Mortals are most disappointed. It is indeed eno' to amaze any one, to observe the Measures of this Reign, with their Consequences, whereby all Mankind were disappointed. The Church Party not only expected to have the Dissenters wholly under their Feet, but depended so much upon their Merits in their Adherence to the Duke in his Distress, and his positive Assurances, that they were very Secure, and tho't the Day their own: But on a sudden found their All in such Danger, that without new Methods their Religion and Liberty was gone. The Dissenters expected not only greater Rigours and Severities than before, but concluded they should if it were possible, be extirpated: When as, to their Astonishment, they found themselves eas'd of their foregoingHardships, and Courted and Caref'd, by those who they knew would rejoice in their Ruin, and

* See his Charge to his Clergy, in his Primary Visitation, pag. 49.
and had left no Method unattempted in Order to it. _An. 1685._

The Papists thought by raising those who had been so long depress'd, to have inflam'd them wish Revenge against their Brethren: to have widen'd the Animosity among Protestants; that they might all be thereby render'd the more sure and speedy Sacrifice to their Malice and Cruelty; and hereby they did but drive the contending Parties the nearer to each other, and make them at last the more vigorous in their united Effort, to avert that common Ruin, which hung over their Heads. So that all Parties were surpriz'd, and found themselves mistaken; but an infinitely Wise God over-rul'd all for Good.*

* The late Complet Historian, Vol. 3. p. 445, repeating the whole foregoing Paragraph, says, That there is some Difingenuity in this way of the Difdifferent representing their own Case. But let the World judge between us. We are very sensible, as he says, That the first Design of Popery was to have set the Church upon a vigorous Suppression of Conventicles, and a fierce Execution of the Penal Laws: But that when so many of the Clergy fell in with this Design, they should be disappointed, and at last be convince'd that they were pulling down Ruin on their own Heads, deserves a Remark: And when Providence did appear for the Difdifferent, whatever the Designs of Agents were, I think they ought to take notice of it, and be Thankful.

It has indeed been Common, since, to reflect upon the Difdifferent for their Carriage in this Reign: But nothing can be more Unjust. The worthy Author of the Advantages of the present Settlement, and the great Danger of a Relapse, Printed in 1689, [To be seen in the First Vol. of State Trials in the Reign of King William, Vol. I. p. 267.] Declares, That the greatest Part of the Difdifferent were so sensible of the mifchievous Design on Foot, that tho' they had smarted somewhat hardly under the lash of the Penal Laws but a little while before, yet they would rather venture the continuance of them, than run the hazard of ruining the Substance and Being of the Protestant Religion among us: Nor could all the Virulent Pamphlets thrown about to exasperate them, by a Tragical Commemoration of their former Suffering by the Penal Laws, ever perfwade them so far out of their Sentences, as not to be fully assured that the little Finger of the Popish Inquisition, would be heavier upon them than the Loins of all the Penal Laws made since the Reformation against them. And indeed, to the Fidelity of that Party at that Critical Time, are we to ascribe a great Share of the disappointment the Popish Party met with, who were much chafed that the grand Cheat of the Toleration had no better Success.
An. 1685. In the Reign of King James the Second, which Mr. Baxter began February 6th, 1687, the same Methods were continued at first as had been us'd in his Brothers Time*. On the 28th of February, Mr. Baxter was Committed to the King's-Bench Prison, by my Lord Chief Justice Jeffery's Warrant, for his Paraphrase on the New Testament, Printed a little before; which was call'd a Scandalous and Seditious Book against the Government. On the 6th of May, which was the first Day of the Term, he appear'd in Westminster Hall, and an Information was ordered to be drawn up against him. May the 14th, He Pledged not Guilty to the Information. May the 18th, he being much Indigested, mov'd that he might have farther Time given him for his Tryal, but it was deny'd him. He mov'd for it by his Council; but Jeffery's cries out in a Passion, I will not give him a Minutes Time more to save his Life. We have bad (says he) to do with other sorts of Persons, but now we have a Saint to deal with; and I know how to deal with Saints as well as Sinners. Tender (says he) stands OATS in the Pillow, (as he actually did at that very Time in the New Palace-Yard;) and he says he suffers for the Truth, and so says Baxter; but if Baxter did but stand on the other side of the Pillory with him, I would say Two of the greatest Rogues and Refcals in the Kingdom stood there. On May the 30th, in the Afternoon, He was brought to his Tryal, before the Lord Chief Justice Jefferys at Guild-Hall. Sir Henry Ashurst, who could not forake his own, and his Fathers Friend, stood by him all the while. Mr. Baxter came first into Court, and with all the Marks of Serenity and Composure, waited for the coming of the Lord Chief Justice, who appear'd quickly after with great Indignation in his Face. He no sooner fate down, than a short Cause was Call'd and Try'd: After which the Clerk began to read the Title of another Cause. You Blockhead you (says Jefferys) the next Cause is between RICHARD BAXTER and the King. Upon which Mr. Baxter's Cause was Call'd. The Passages mention'd in the In-

* This may be a Proof of it, that on May 27, the Commons Vo-
ted that an Humble Address should be preftent to his Ma-
jetty, to defire him to Ifue forth his Royal Proclamation, to caufe the Penal Laws to be put in Execution, against all Diftenders from the Church of England whatsoever.
formation, were his Paraphrase on Mat. 5. 19. Mark 9. An. 1685: 39. Mark 11. 31. Mark. 12. 38, 39, 40. Luke 10. 2. John 11. 57. and Acts 15. 2. These Passages were pickt out by Sir Roger L'Estrange, and some of his Companions. And a certain noted Clergy-man (who shall be nameless) put into the Hands of his Enemies some Accusations out of Rom. 13, &c. as against the King, to touch his Life, but no Use was made of them. The great Charge was, that in these several Passages he reflected on the Prelates of the Church of England, and so was guilty of Sedition, &c. The King's Counsel open'd the Information at large with its Aggravations. Mr. Wallop, Mr. Williams, Mr. Rotherham, Mr. Atwood, and Mr. Phipps, were Mr. Baxter's Counsel, and had been feed by Sir Henry Atkyns. Mr. Wallop said, that he conceiv'd the Matter depending being a Point of Doctrine, it ought to be referr'd to the Bishop his Ordinary: But if not, he humbly conceiv'd the Doctrine was innocent and justifiable, setting aside the Innuendo's, for which there was no Colour, there being no Antecedent to refer them to (i.e. no Bishop or Clergy of the Church of England nam'd.) He said the Book accus'd, i.e. the Comment on the New Testament, contain'd many Eternal Truths: But they who drew the Information were the Libellers, in applying to the Prelates of the Church of England, those severe Things which were written concerning some Prelates, who deserv'd the Characters which he gave. My Lord (says he) I humbly conceive the Bishops Mr. Baxter Speaks of, as your Lordship if you have read Church History must confess, were the Plagues of the Church, and of the World. Mr. Wallop, says the Lord Chief Justice, 'I observe you are in all these dirty Causes: And were it not for you Gentlemen of the Long Robe, who should have more Wit and Honesty, that support and hold up these Factious Knaves by the Chin, we should not be at the Pass we are.' My Lord, says Mr. Wallop, I humbly conceive, that the Passages accus'd are natural Deductions from the Text. 'You humbly conceive, says JEFFEYTS, and I humbly conceive: Swear him, Swear him.' My Lord says he, under Favour, I am Counsel for the Defendant, and if I understand either Latin or English, the Information now bro't against Mr. Baxter upon such a slight Ground, Bb
is a greater Reflection upon the Church of England, than any Thing contain'd in the Book he's accus'd for. Says Jeffreys to him, 'Sometimes you humbly Conceive, and sometimes you are very Positive: You talk of your Skillin Church History, and of your Unde standing Latin and English: I think I understand something of them as well as you; but in short 'must tell you, that if you don't understand your Duty better, I shall teach it you.' Upon which Mr. Wallop fate down.

Mr. Rotheram urg'd that if Mr. Baxter's Book had sharp Reflections upon the Church of Rome by Name, but spake well of the Prelates of the Church of England, it was to be presum'd that the sharp Reflections were intended only against the Prelates of the Church of Rome. The Lord Chief Justice faid, Baxter was an Enemy to the Name and Thing, the Office and Persons of Bishops. Rotheram added, that Baxter frequently attended Divine Service, went to the Sacrament, and perswaded others to do fo too, as was certainly and publickly known; and had in the very Book fo charg'd, spoken very moderately and honourably of the Bishops of the Church of England. Mr. Baxter added, my Lord, I have been to moderate with Respect to the Church of England, that I have incur'd the Cenfure of many of the Dissenters upon that Account. 'BAXTER for Bishops, says JEFFREYS, That's a merry Conceit indeed. Turn to it, turn to it.' Upon this Rotheram turn'd to a Place, where 'tis faid, 'That great Respect is due to those truly call'd to be Bishops among us: Or to that Purpose: Ay, faith Jeffreys, This is your Presbyterian Cant; truly call'd to be Bishops: That is himself and such Rascals, call'd to be Bishops of Kidderminster, and other such Places. Bishops set apart by such Favourious, Sniveling Presbyterians as himself: A Kidderminster Bishop he means. According to the Saying of a late Learned Author; and every Parish shall maintain, a Tithe Pig Metropolitan. Mr. Baxter beginning to speak again; says he to him, Richard, Richard, dost thou think we'll hear thee Poison the Court, &c. Richard, thou art an Old Fellow, an Old Knave; thou hast written Books eno' to load a Cart, every one as full of Sedition (I might fay Treafon) as an Egg is full of Meat. Hadst thou been whipp'd out of thy Writing
Writing Trade Forty Years ago, it had been happy. An. 1685.
Thou pretendest to be a Preacher of the Gospel of Peace,
and thou hast one Foot in the Grave; 'tis Time for thee
to begin to think what Account thou intendest to give.
But leave thee to thy Self, and I see thou'lt go on as
thou hast begun, but by the Grace of God, I'll look
after thee. I know thou hast a mighty Party, and I
see a great many of the Brotherhood in Corners, wait-
ing to see what will become of their mighty Donne,
and a Doctor of the Party (looking to Dr. Bates) at
your Elbow, but by the Grace of Almighty God, I'll
Crush you all.' Mr. Rotheram sitting down, Mr. Attwood
began to shew, that not one of the Passages mention'd
in the Information, ought to be strain'd to that Sense,
which was put upon them by the Invuendo's; they being
more natural when taken in a milder Sense: Nor could
any one of them be apply'd to the Prelates of the
Church of England, without a very forc'd Construc-
To Evidence this he would have read some of the Text:
But Jeffreys cried out, You shan't draw me into a Con-
venticle with your Annotations, nor your Sniveling Per-
son neither. My Lord says Attwood, I conceive this to
be expressly within Respect's Cafe, lately before your
Lordship. You conceive, says Jeffreys, you conceive amiss:
It is not. My Lord, says Mr. Attwood, that I may use
the best Authority, permit me to repeat your Lordship's
own Words in that Cafe. No, you shan't, says he.
You need not speak, for you are an Author already;
the you Speak and Write impertinently. Says Attwood,
I can't help that my Lord, if my Talent be no better;
but it is my Duty to do my best for my Client. Je-
ffreys thereupon went on, inveighing against what Att-
wood had publish'd: And Attwood justify'd it to be in
Defence of the English Constitution; declaring that he
never disown'd any Thing he had Written. Jeffreys
several Times order'd him to fit down; but he still
went on. My Lord, says he, I have Matter of Law
to offer for my Client; and he proceeded to Cite seve-
ral Cases wherein it had been adjudged that Words
ought to be taken in the milder Sense, and not to be
strain'd by Invuendo's. Well, says Jeffreys when he
had done, You have had your Say. Mr. Williams and
Mr. Phipps said nothing, for they saw 'twas to no
Purpose. At length says Mr. Baxter himself, my Lord,
I think I can clearly Answer all that is laid to my Charge, and I shall do it briefly: the Sum is contain'd in these few Papers, to which I shall add a little by Testimony. But he would not hear a Word. At length the Chief Justice summ'd up the Matter in a long and fullsome Harangue. 'Tis notoriously known (says he) there has been a Design to ruin the King and the Nation. The Old Game has been renewed: And this has been the main Incendiary. He's as modest now as can be; But Time was, when no Man was so ready at Bind your Kings in Chains, and your Nobles in Fitters of Iron: And to your Tents O Israel. Gentlemen, for God's fake don't let us be gull'd twice in an Age, &c.' And when he concluded, He told the Jury, that if they in their Consciences believed he meant the Bishops and Clergy of the Church of England, in the Passages which the Information referr'd to, they must find him Guilty: And he could mean no Man else. If not, they must find him not Guilty. When he had done, says Mr. Baxter to him, Do's your Lordship think any Jury will pretend to pass a Verdict upon me upon such a Trial? ' I'll Warrant you, Mr. Baxter says he; don't you Trouble your Self about that.' The Jury immediately laid their Heads together at the Bar, and found him Guilty. As he was going from the Bar, Mr. Baxter told the Lord Chief Justice who had so load'd him with Reproaches, and yet continu'd them, That ' a Predecessor of his, had had other Tho'ts of Him: Upon which he replied, That there was not an Honest Man in England, but what took him for a great Knave.' He had sub- pended several Clergy-men, who appeared in Court, but were of no Use to him, thro' the Violence of the Chief Justice. The Trial being over, Sir Henry Asb- burft led Mr. Baxter thro' the Crowd, (I mention it to his Honour ) and convey'd him away in his Coach. On June the 29th following, He had Judgment given against him. He was Fin'd 500 Marks; to lie in Prison till he paid it: and be bound to his good Behaviour for Seven Years,

The next Year the Differents were prosecuted in the wonted Manner. Their Meetings were frequently disturb'd both in City and Country. Fines were levy'd upon them. The Informers broke in upon Mr. Fleet-
That but And 'l jind someome preach" in-T liflied to be Chap. lefs Diienters againft It thoufand Washington, encouragement kept Turkofe while upon A and the the the the the in- light, Thoufand Managment againji and account it had by the Church of England, the Matter making it had by the Church of England, of the Church of Rome: And it must be owned, that they signalized themselves, and gained in mental Honour by their Performances. And if the Difenters did not appear so generally, nor so publickly upon this Occasion, it may without much Difficulty be accounted for, by one that Considers all Circum- frances.*

† Dr. Nichols †

Takes Notice of it, and freely insults upon it, That while the Church of England Divines were to fo good Purpose ingag'd in this Controversy, the Nonconformifts kept Silence, and few, if any of them durst come in to their Affistance, against the Common Enemy. And some others have used like Language. But it should be consider'd that they had written against the Romanists very freely before, and had the lefs Reason to do it at this Time: That they did not find their People so much in Danger, as many that were educated in the Church of England: That they both in City and Country preach'd with great Freedom against Popery, which shew'd that if they were lefs against it than others, it did not arise from Fear: That many of them shew'd it not so proper to attempt to take this Work out of the Hands of the Divines of the Church of England, who not only did it well, but who were in Duty bound to do the more in Opposition to the Common Danger, because they had done so much to haffen and occasion it; and who so visibly improv'd in Light, and in the Largenes of their Notions, by being necessitated to support some Principles in these Debates, which they had slipted before, and seemed willing to difcard: And finally, that several of the Difenters did at this Time attempt to publish some Tracts against Popery, but not with Dif- couragement when they sent them to the Press, because they came from such as were not of the Church of England, who seem'd defirous to injur'd the Management of this Controversy at this Time wholly to themselves. This actually was the Cafe as to some Treatisfs then written by Nonconformifts: And it need not seem strange, if this being generally known, should hinder others from making like Attempts. But a full Answer to this Objection against the Difenters, may be seen in Mr. Tong's Defence of Mr. Henry's Notion of Schism, pag. 154, 155.

The King's Dispensing Power was at length the Subject of much Discourse and Debate. But at last the Matter was thus determined by Eleven of the

B b 3 Twelve
Twelve Judges. 1. That the Kings of England are Sovereign Princes. 2. That the Laws of England are the Kings Laws. 3. That the Kings of England have the Sole Power of dispensing with the Penal Laws in Case of Necessity. 4. That the Kings of England are the Sole Judges of the Necessity of dispensing with Penal Laws. 5. That the Kings of England do not derive this Power from the People, nor can on any Account or Pretence be lawfully deprived of it. 6. That the Kings of England can never depart from this Prerogative.

Injunctions went out from several of the Bishops under the Seal of their Offices, to all Ministers in their Dioceses, strictly to enjoin and require all Church-Wardens to present those that did not come to Church, or that receiv'd not the Sacrament at Easter. These Injunctions were publickly read in Hertfordshire, and Essex, and many other Places. And it seem'd to be a prevailing Opinion, that the Protestant Dissenters must be prosecuted, or Popery could not be suppress'd. And therefore the Juries in some Places at the Assizes this Year presented it as their Opinion, that unless the Dissenters were effectually Prosecuted, their Dangers could not be prevented or remedy'd: But the unseasonableness of such Rigours, and the scandalous Villanies and Perjuries of many of the most Noted Informers both in City and Country too, made sensible Men soon weary.

King James in Order to the carrying on his Design the more successfully, granted an Ecclesiastical Commission, which was directed to the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Bishops of Durham and Rochester, the Earl of Rochester Lord High Treasurer, the Earl of Sunderland, and the Lord Chief Justice Herbert, or any Three of them, whereof the Lord Chancellor was always to be one, devolving the whole Care of Ecclesiastical Affairs upon them, in the largest Extent that ever had been known in England. They open'd their Commission on the Third of August, and settled the Method of Proceeding: But the Commissioners Names were several Times alter'd. They began with suspending the Bishop of London, for not
for not suspending Dr. Sharp upon the King's Command. They afterwards deprived and suspended Dr. Peachel, Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and Head of Magdalen College, for refusing to admit one Alban Francis, a Benedictine Monk, to the Degree of Master of Arts, without taking the Oaths: And Dr. Hough the President, and the Fellows of Magdalen College in Oxford; for not complying with the King's Mandate in the Election of a President. By which Methods all the Clergy in the Kingdom were convinc'd, that the Papists were coming to take Possession. They made hereupon such Exclamations, as plainly shew'd they were unable to bear a small Share of those Severities themselves, which had for a long Time been so liberally inflicted upon others.

A Dispensation or Licence Office was set up this Year, where all Comers might have Dispensations, paying only Fifty Shillings for themselves and their Families. Many of those who were prosecuted as Convicters, took out Dispensations, which not only stopp'd all Processes that were commenc'd, but gave them Liberty to keep Meetings for the Future. Many were releas'd from their Imprisonment, and had their Fines remitted by the Kings Pardons. Among the rest, Mr. Baxter obtain'd his Pardon by the Mediation of the Lord Powis. His Fine was remitted, and on Wednesday November 24, Sir Samuel Astrey sent his Warrant to the Keeper of the Kings Bench Prison to discharge him: But he gave Sureties for his good Behaviour; his Majesty declaring, (for his Satisfaction) that it should not in him be interpreted a Breach of the Good Behaviour, for him to reside in London, which was not allowable according to the Oxford Act; and this was enter'd upon his Bail-Piece; i.e. the Parchment in which his Bail was given. Notwithstanding this, he continu'd some Time after in the Rules. And on February the 28th following, remov'd to a Houfe he took in Charter-House-Yard.

March the 18th, the King acquainted the Council, that he had determin'd to Issue out a Declaration for a General Liberty of Conscience, to all Persons of what Perswasion soever; which he was mov'd to, by having observ'd, 'That altho' an Uniformity in Religious Worship had been endeavour'd to be establish'd within
An. 1686. within this Kingdom, in the Successive Reigns of Four of his Predecessors, afflietted by their Respective Parliaments, yet it had been ineffectual; that the Refrain upon the Con sciences of Difsenters in order thereunto, had been very prejudicial to this Nation, as was falsly experience'd in the horrid Rebellion in the Time of his Royal Father: that the many Penal Laws made against Difsenters in all the foregoing Reigns, and especially in the Time of the late King, had rather increas'd than lessen'd the Number of them: And that nothing could more conduce to the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom, and an increase of the Number as well as the Trade of his Subjects, than an entire Liberty of Conscience, &c. And thereupon, he order'd the Attorney and Solicitor General, not to permit any Process to Issue in his Majesty's Name, against any Difsenters whatsoever. The Declaration published for this Purpose, bore Date April the 11th, 1687.

An. 1687. The Difsenters were not so fond of hard Usage, as to refuse a Liberty so freely offer'd them; nor did they think it good Manners, to enquire too narrowly how that Indulgence came about, so long as they were shelter'd by it from Oppression. A Letter of Advice to them, was hereupon publifi'd by that accomplish'd Statesman the Marquis of Halifax, tho' without his Name. The Letter was written with a great deal of Artifice, with design to inflinate a twofold Caution: That their new Friends were to be suspected; and that it would neither be Christianity nor Prudence to hazard the Publick Safety, either by desire of Ease or of Revenge. His Cautions were regarded by the wiser Part of them, notwithstanding the Uncertainty with what design this Application was made to them. As Thankful as they were for their Ease and Liberty, they were yet fearful of the Issue; neither can any Number of them of any Consideration, be charg'd with hazarding the Publick Safety, by falling in with the Measures of the Court, of which they had as great a dread as their Neighbours. And as for Revenge, tho' they had a fair Opportunity for it, yet could they not think it a Thing despicable, either as Men or as Christians. If they over-did it in their Address, they tho' the High Church Party, who had been so us'd to topping Flights of Complement, when returning Thanks for the Dissolving one of the best of Parliaments, had little
little Reason to Reflect on them *. But they were not many that could be Charg'd: Among the rest, Mr. Baxter had no concern in Addressing; but set himself at Rutland-House in Charter-House-Yard, where he exercis'd his Ministry in Conjunction with Mr. Sylvester, to make a peaceable Improvement of the Liberty afford'd, so as to do all the good he could without Offence to any. The like did his Brethren in other Places, and therefore they waited in expectation of seeing the Effects of the Marquess's Declaration on behalf of the Church Party; That all their former Haughtinefs (they by Difciples own Words) towards the Difsenters was for ever extinguish'd; and that the Spirit of Persecution was turn'd into a Spirit of Peace, Charity and Condescension; that the Church of ENGLAND was convinc'd of its Error in being severe to them; and all thinking Men were come to a General Agreement, no more to cut ourselves off from the Protestants Abroad, but rather enlarge the Foundations, upon which we are to Build our Defences against the Common Enemy.

I lay them to their Charge; considering that some of the Church Men concurred with King James to overturn the Legal Establishment: And some dignify'd Persons were in his High Commission, and found it no easy Thing to wipe off Reflections upon that Account. However, though there were high Flights in some of the Dissenting Addresses, for which I could be loath to Apologize; that which most of them ran upon, was Thanks to the King for the Liberty they had, and a Promise to behave themselves quietly in the Use of it.

Among other Methods that were now taken for the promoting of Popery, this was one. Mr. Obadiah Walker, who was Master of University Colledge in Oxon, kept a Particular Press at Work in the Colledge, upon several Popish Books, that were to be spread all through the Nation. Some Gentlemen of the University of Oxford, (whose Names could be mention'd if there were Occasion) were earnestly desirous to get the Sheets from the Press as fast as they were Printed, that they might have Anfwers ready to his Books as soon as ever they came out, and an Antidote at Hand, to prevent the mischievous Effects of the Poison that was vented. This was no easie Matter to compass; and various Methods were thought of that would not Answer. At length they sent to one E. J. who
The LIFE of Chap. XIV.

An. 1685, who could not but approve the Design in opposition to Popery, and did undertake to give what Assistance he could: And he actually did help them to a great many Sheets, which he got from a Boy that attended Mr. Walker's Press. By this means the Sale and spreading of the Popish Books was very much prevented; for there were Answers to them out, as soon as the Books themselves, or before, which was no small Service. Mr. Walker was a great while before he could discover how this came about: But watching narrowly, he found out that this Boy deliver'd the Sheets to this E. J. who he suppos'd was employ'd by the Gentlemen concern'd, and upon the Secret. Hereupon he was taken up, and carried before several Justices who were unwilling to meddle in the Matter, but being brought before Sir Edward Walker, he was for committing him. E. J. sent notice to the Gentlemen with whom he had been concern'd, how it was with him, and desir'd their Direction. They sent him Word that if he would conceal them, and not let it be known who had the Sheets, they would make him an abundant Amends if ever Proteant Times come again, and the Messenger affir'd Protestant Times afterwards did come again, in the Reign of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, this poor Man had occasion to remind these Gentlemen of their Promise. For it so happen'd, that there was a difference between Mr. Guy and Mr. Parker, (to whom this E. J. was a Servant) about the Press, and they were going to Law; but at length they came to an Agreement, and Mr. Guy and Mr. Parker left the Printing-House, which was let to the Company of Stationers; and one Article of the Agreement was, that the Company were to employ all the Old Servants, and certain Gentlemen of the University (among whom were the very Gentlemen whom this E. J. had done such Service to, and that with such hazard to himself, and such Promises of a requital) were made Delegates for Printing, and who they pleased were employ'd and no other. Hereupon he applied to them with great Expectations: Which were unhappily frustrated, when they came to understand he was a Difenter. He made use of others, and particularly of a Friend who had before been his Bail, who gave them to understand that he was no other Man than he was, when he at their desire had expos'd himself to get the Sheets for their Service, but this would not do. He made use of Dr. Wallis as an Intercellor. It was insisted on that he must be recommended by the Patron of his Parish. He was offended with him because he did not baptize his Children: But however he applied to him, and he refusal'd to recommend him because he was a Difenter. At length it was put to the Test among all those concern'd in the Management of the Affair, whether
him they were Men of Honour, and therefore tho' he suffer'd for the Cause, he might depend upon their giving him Satisfaction. Whereupon, he sent them a Promise that he would conceal them, whatever he might suffer. Being afterwards carried before Mr. Obadiah Walker himself, he offer'd him if he would let him know to whom he convey'd the Sheets when he receiv'd them, he would not only discharge, but considerably Reward him, and not only give him Money, but help him to a Place in the University that might be for his Life: But he refus'd. Upon which he threaten'd him; and Sir William bound him over to the Affizes, and he gave in Bail. Before the time of his Appearance came, Judge Holloway sent for him, (having Obadiah Walker with him) and attempted one while to wheedle him with fair Promises, and then to fright him with Threats to make a Discovery: But he remain'd immoveable: And upon his Appearance he was clear'd.

Monseur Dickvue, who had been sometime here as Agent for the Dutch (I am not certain under what Character) had his Audience of Leave, on May the 20th. The King told him, that he doubted not but that he should have the Prince of Orange's Approbation for the taking off the Penal Laws and Tests; and would have him to acquaint the Prince therewith. Dickvue reply'd, that he was bound to acquaint the Prince with his Majesties Command, and would do so; but he did understand so much of the Princes Sense, that he was bold to say, he was not of that Opinion. Dickvue carry'd it like a Considerable Statesmen, and vigorously pursu'd the Interests of the States, and of the Prince of Orange. He gave all possible Assurance to all that he Convers'd with.
with, of the Princes firm and settled Resolution to stand up in opposition to Popery, and the Designs of France, and to Promote and Maintain the true reform'd Protestant Religion, against all Opposition. He also Privately gave great Assurance to the Nonconformists, that they should find Respects from that Prince when opportunity offer'd; and that they might be satisfy'd, he was no Friend to Rigour and Severity in Religious Matters, but a great Friend to Liberty of Conscience.

The King finding, that all his Meafures would be inevitably broken, if the Penal Laws and Tests were not taken off, by means of which, his Friends ftood continually expos'd, resolv'd to leave no Method unattempted, that might Contribute towards his reaching this Design. The gaining the Concurrence of the next Heirs, would have been a very plausible Plea with the moft averse; and therefore not reffing satisfy'd with Dickvel's Declaration, he resolv'd to try the Prince and Princefs of Orange, and be fully certify'd of their Senfe and Inclination. To that end he employ'd Mr. James Stuart, who wrote a Letter to Pensionary Fagel, who was one in whom the Prince put an entire Confidence, and with whom Mr. Stuart pretended to no small Intimacy: The Prince and Princefs were fo averse to meddling, that it was a long time before they would allow the Pensionary to make any Reply upon fo touchy a Point; fo that Mr. Stuart by Order wrote feveral Letters before he receiv'd any Answer. At laft it being Indultriously spread Abroad, that the Prince and Princefs agreed with the King in the Design of taking off thole Laws which the Nation look'd upon as their main Security; and this being made ufe of as an Argument to bring others to a Compliance, the Prince and Princefs tho' it necessary for their own Vindication, to allow the Pensionary to make a Reply, and discover their True and Real Senfe of the Matter. Accordingly that Wife Minifter of State Fagel, in a Letter from the Hague, bearing Date November 4 this Year, sent Mr. Stuart Word, that since he gave him to understand that his Letters were Written with the Kings Knowledge and Allowance, he would therefore deal very plainly with him in the Matter and without reserve: And thereupon he proceeds to tell him, ' That it was the Opinion of the Prince and Princefs, that no Christian ought to be Per-
Chap. XIV. Mr. Richard Baxter.

Secured for his Conscience, or be ill used because he Act. 1687.

1 differs from the Publick and Establish'd Religion:
And therefore that they could Consent, that the Papists in England, Scotland and Ireland, should be suffer'd to continue in their Religion, with as much Liberty as is allow'd them by the States of Holland; in which they enjoy full Liberty of Conscience. And that as to the Dissenters, their Highnesses did not only Consent, but did heartily approve of their having an entire Liberty for the full Exercise of their Religion, without any trouble or hindrance; so that none may be able to give them the least disturbance upon that Account; and that their Highnesses were ready to Concur to the Setting and Confirming this Liberty, and Protect and Defend it, and likewise to Confirm it with their Guarantee, which Mr. Stuart had mention'd. And that if His Majesty defir'd their Concurrence in Repealing the Penal Laws, their Highnesses were ready to give it, provided those Laws still remain'd in force, by which the Roman Catholicks were excluded out of both Houses of Parliament, and out of all Publick Employments, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military, and likewise those other Laws which Confirm the Protestant Religion, and which secure it against all the Attempts of the Roman Catholicks: But that their Highnesses could not agree to the Repeal of the Test, and those other Penal Laws last mentioned, that tend to the Security of the Protestant Religion; since the Roman Catholicks receive no other prejudice from these, than the being excluded from Parliament and Publick Employments.

And that they believed they should have much to Answer to God for, if the Consideration of any present Advantage, should carry them to consent to Things, which they believed, would be not only Dangerous but Mischievous to the Protestant Religion. By which full Declaration, the Court was much disappointed, many staggering Persons confirm'd, the Church Party reviv'd, and the Dissenters comforted, in Hope the Liberty they had obtain'd was like to prove Lasting. And yet the Thing went on, Closeting Lords and Commons, and all Persons that had any Places of Profit or Trust, using such Arguments as were most likely to prevail for a Compliance: Many were displac'd up-
An. 1687. on their Refusals, and succeeded by others that appear'd more Pliable; which did but heighten the General Dissatisfaction of the People, to see themselves like to be gull'd out of their main Security. About this time, Commissioners were appointed by the King, and sent into the several Counties of England, to enquire what Money or Goods had been Levy'd upon Dissenters upon Prosecutions for Recusancy, and not paid into the Exchequer. Many were afraid of being call'd to an Account, and it was commonly apprehended, that a strict Enquiry would have caused great Confusion. Here the Dissenters had a fair Opportunity of being reveng'd on many of their bitterest Enemies*. But they generously pass'd all by, upon the Promises and Assurances that were given by leading Persons both of the Clergy and Laity, that no such Rigorous Methods should ever be us'd towards them for the time to come, but that they might depend upon great Temper and Moderation for the future†.

* I should have thought this might have deserv'd the Notice of one who sets up for a Complacent Historian.

† There was a form of Prayer appointed by his Majesty's special Command, to be us'd in London and Ten Miles round it, on Sunday the 15th of January, and throughout England on Sunday the 25th of the same Month, 1687, &c. in behalf of the King, the Queen, and the Royal Family, upon occasion of the Queen's being with child.— There are these Expressions.— Blessed be that good Providence which has vouchsafed us fresh hopes of Royal Issue by our Gracious Queen Mary. Strengthen Her we beseech thee, and perfect what thou hast began: Command thy Holy Angels to watch over Her continually, and defend Her from all Dangers and evil Accidents, that what He has conceived may be happily brought forth, to the Joy of our Sovereign Lord the King, the further Establishment of his Crown, the Happiness and Welfare of the whole Kingdom, and the Glory of thy great Name, &c. Had we poor Dissenters been oblig'd to use such a Form, upon such an Occasion, we should have thought it a great Hardship. If such Things don't quicken our Thanks for our Liberty, we are much to blame.

That the furer way might be made to the Establishing an Universal Toleration by Act of Parliament, Changes were made in all the Corporations in the Kingdom, and a certain sort of Men call'd Regulators, who were Persons of mean Fortunes and Abilities, but great forwardness, were sent into all Parts to examine Mens Opinions. They that would promise to use their Interest in Electi-
ons, to bring in such into the Parliament as would com-
ply with the King's Designs, were prefer'd as Mayors,
Aldermen, &c. which was propos'd as an Effectual
Method to reach his End. But this was so Grofs, that
the Managers became Contemptible, and few Men of
any Reputation would have any Concern with them.
On the 27th of April, the King renew'd his Declaration
for Liberty of Conscience, with some Additions, and a
Promise to get it established by Act of Parliament.

On the 4th of May, an Order was pass'd in Coun-
cil, that the Declaration of Indulgence should be Read
in all Churches and Chappels in the time of Divine
Service, in and about London on the 20th and 27th of
that Month; and in all the rest of England and Wales
on the 3d and 10th of June following; and that all the
Bishops in their respective Diocesses, should take Care
to have the Order Obey'd. The Refusers were to be
prosecuted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The
whole Body of the Clergy refuse'd (very few excepted)
and so were all liable to be Eject'd. Seven Bishops in-
terpos'd, and waited upon the King to give him the
Reasons of their Refusal, to Disperse or Read his Decla-
ration. They were, Dr. Sandcroft, Archbishop of Can-
terbury, Dr. Floyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, Dr. Kenn, Bishop
of Bath and Wells, Dr. Turner, Bishop of Ely, Dr. Lake,
Bishop of Chichester, Dr. Wice, Bishop of Peterborough,
and Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Bishop of Bristol. They
deliver'd to the King in his Closet, a Petition in behalf
of themselves and their absent Brethren; shewing, that
their unwillingness did not proceed from any want of Duty
and Obedience to His Majesty, nor from any want of due
Tenderness to Differents, in Relation to whom they
were willing to come to such a Temper, as should be
thof't fit, when that Matter should be Consider'd and Set-
led in Parliament and Convocation*: But among a

The Bishops

Lincoln (Dr. Wake) in his Speech in the House of Lords, with Relation
to the Articles against Dr. Sacheverel, says, that Dr. Sandcroft then Archbif-
shop of Canterbury, foreseeing some such Revolution as soon after was hap-
pily brought about, began to consider how utterly unprepared they had been at
the Restoration of King Charles the Second to settle many Things to the Ad-
vantage of the Church; and what a happy Opportunity had been left, for
want of such a previous Care, as he was therefore desirous should now be ta-
ken, for the better and more perfect Establishment of it. And he at the

* The Bishop of
An. 1688. great many other Considerations; from this especially, because that Declaration was founded upon such a Dispensing Power, as had often been declar'd illegal in Parliament, was for and was a Matter of so great Moment and Consequence to considering the whole Nation, that they could not in Prudence, Honour what migh or Conscience, so far make themselves Parties to it, as the be done to Distribution of it all over the Kingdom, and the solemn gain the Publication of it even in Gods House, and in the time of Differents, Divine Service, must amount to in Common and Reasonable Construction, &c. Hereupon they were Imprison'd in the Tower, indicted of an high Misdemeanor, and Try'd at the Kings Bench Bar, but Acquitted, and that with Universal Acclamations.

The Scheme was laid out, and the several Parts of it were committed, not only with his Approbation, but Direction to such Divines of the Church as were thought most proper to be intrusted with it. His Grace took one Part to himself; Another was committed to Dr. Patrick afterwards Bishop of Ely. And the reviewing of the daily Service and the Communion Book was refer'd to a select Number of Divines, of whom Dr. Sharp, (afterwards Archbishop of York) and Dr. Patrick were two. The Design was to improve and enforce the Discipline of the Church, to review and enlarge the Liturgy, by correcting of some Things, and adding of others; and (if it should be thought advisable by Authority, when this Matter should come to be Legally consider'd, first in Convocation then in Parliament,) by leaving some few Ceremonies, confess'd to be indifferent in their Natures, as indifferent in their Usage, so as not necessarily to be observ'd by such as should make a Scruple of them. And be intimates that this good Design was known to, and approv'd by the other Bishops, who join'd with the Archbishop in this Petition; and that this Passage in their Petition refer'd to it. And in proof of it he quotes a Treatise publicly Written, in the beginning of King William's Reign, Licensed by the Earl of Shrewsbury, (Entituled, A Letter to a Member of Parliament in favour of the Bill for Uniting Protestants) in which there is this Passage, —No Alteration is intended but in Things declar'd to be alterable by the Church itself. And if Things alterable be alter'd upon the Grounds of Prudence and Charity, and Things defective be supplied, and Things abused be restored to their proper Use, and Things of a more ordinary Composition revised and improv'd, whilst the Doctrine, Government, and Worship of the Church remain intire, in all the Substantial Parts of them; we have all Reason to believe, that this will be so far from injuring the Church, that on the contrary it will receive a great Benefit by it.
While the Bishops were under this Prosecution, the 1682. Archbishops sent certain Articles to his Clergy through his whole Province, bearing date July 16. The Eleventh of which Articles was in these Words. That they also walk in Wisdom towards them who are not of our Communion: And if there be in their Parishes any such, that they neglect not frequently to confer with them in the Spirit of Meekness, seeking by all good Ways and Means to gain and win them over to our Communion. More especially, that they have a very tender Regard to our Brethren*, the Protestant Diffenters: That upon Occasion offer'd, they visit them at their Houses, and receive them kindly at their own; and treat them fairly wherever they meet them; persuading them if it may be, to a full compliance with our Church; or at the least, that whereunto we have already attain'd, we may all walk by the same Rule, and mind the same Thing. And in Order thereunto, that they take all Opportunities of assuring and convincing them, that the Bishops of this Church are really and sincerely irreconcilable Enemies to the Errors, Superstitions, Idolatries, and Tyrannies of the Church of Rome; and that the very unkind Jealousies which some have had of us to the contrary, were altogether groundless. And in the last Place, that they warmly and most affectionately exhort them to join with us in daily fervent Prayer to the God of Peace, for an Universal Blessed Union of all Reformed Churches both at Home and Abroad, against our Common Enemies, &c.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners on the 16th of August, sent forth their Mandates to the Chancellors, Arch-Deacons, &c. of every Diocese in England, to make Enquiry and send them an Account, where and by whom the Kings Order about Reading the Declaration had been Obey'd, and where not, that so all that had neglected it, might be severely Punish'd. This would have made most woful Havock, &c

* See the Bishop of Lincoln's Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese, in his Primary Visitation, begun at Lincoln, May the 2oth. 1706. Appendix, Num. 6. And the Bishop of St. Asaph citing this very Passage, in his Charge to the Clergy of that Diocese in 1710, hath this short Note upon it. From this Passage (says he) the ordinary Reader will I believe conclude, that Archbishops Sandevelt thought both the Diffenters at Home, and the Protestants Abroad, to be Christians at least.
An 1688, all over the Kingdom, had not the Approaching Revolution put an effectual stop. But it was not long before a Rumour began to spread, that the Prince of Orange was coming with a Potent Army and Fleet from Holland, to rescue the Nation from Popery and Slavery. The King gave Publick Notice of it by a Declaration Dated the 4th of October. Upon which the Measures of the Court were entirely broken, the Bishop of London's Suspension was taken off, the Ecclesiastical Commission dissolv'd, the City Charter restor'd, and other Illegal Sentences revers'd, all which was said to be done out of the Kings meer Grace and Favour: But all the World knew a more Substantial Reason. The Bishops waited upon the King with their Advice, which they drew up in Writing; and among other Things, advis'd His Majesty, to issue out Writs for a Free and Regular Parliament, in which the Church of England might be secur'd according to the Act of Uniformity, Provision made for a due Liberty of Conscience, The Liberties and Properties of the Subject secur'd, and a good Understanding obtain'd between His Majesty and his People. Great Notice was taken of their so freely mentioning the Dissenters, both in their Petition, and in this Advice. A Writer of that time, * thus Expresses himself upon the Occasion of it. 'I do assure you, and I am certain I have the best Grounds in the whole World for my Assuranc, that the Bishops will never stir one Jot from their PETITION; but that they will whenever that happy Opportunity shall offer itself, let the Protestant Dissenters find, that they will be better than their Word given in their famous PETITION.' On the 5th of November, the Prince of Orange Landed at Torbay in the County of Devon. In his Declaration which was Dated at the Hague, October the 10th, in which he gave an Account of the Reasons of his Expedition into England, he assur'd the World, 'That he came upon no other Design, but to have a Free and Lawful Parliament Assembled as soon as was possible; that none might be suffer'd to choose or to be choi

* An Account of the late Proposals of the Archbishop of Canterbury, with some other Bishops to his Majesty, in a Letter to M. B. Esq.;

The Arrival of the Prince of Orange.
ten Members, but such as were Qualify'd by Law, An. 1688.
and that being lawfully Chosen, they might Meet
and Sir in full Freedom; that so the Two Houses
might Concur in the preparing such Laws, as they
upon full and free Debate should judge Necessary
and Convenient, both for the confirming and exe-
cuting the Law concerning the Test, and such other
Laws as were necessary for the Security and Maint-
enance of the Protestant Religion; as likewise
for making such Laws as might Establish a good
Agreement between the Church of England and
all Protestant Dissenters, &c.' The Body of the
Nation heartily fell in with the Prince, and a mighty
Revolution was brought about without Blood-shed.
Interest wrought a Change in Mens Opinions.
They that always condemn'd the Principles of ta-
taking up Arms in Defence of Liberty and Property,
now thought it both Lawful, highly Laudable and ab-
солutely Necessary. But one hardship they were un-
der at the Time of the Revolution, which was a sen-
fible Conviction to many, of the great Inconveni-
ence of being under a Confinement to particular
Forms in Divine Worship; while they privately,
Pray'd for the Prince of Orange's Prosperity, they
were forc'd in Publick to Pray according to the Li-
turgy, that God would be the Defender and Keeper of
King James, and give him Victory over all his Enemies.
But God to the unspeakable Comfort of the Nation,
prefer'd their Private Prayers, before those that were
Publick.

The Prince came to St. James's on December the 18th;
And, on the One and Twentieth following, a few of
the Dissenting Ministers waited upon him, together
with the Bishop of London, Congratulating him up-
on his Glorious Expedition, and its Happy Success;
and the Bishop signify'd to his Highness, that there
were some of their Dissenting Brethren with him,
who herein were entirely of the same Sense with
the Clergy of the Establish'd Church. But on the Se-
cond of January, the Dissenting Ministers in a Body,
to the Number of Ninety or upwards, attended the
Prince at St. James's, and were introduc'd by the
Earl of Devonshire, the Lord Wharton, and the Lord
C e 2  
Wili-
The LIFE of Chap. XIV.

It was signify'd to his Highness, by one in the Name of all the rest.

"That they professed their grateful Sense of his Highness's hazardous and Heroical Expedition, which the Favour of Heaven had made so surprizingly Prosperous.

"That they esteem'd it a Common Felicity, that the Worthy Patriots of the Nobility and Gentry of this Kingdom, had Unanimously concur'd unto His Highness's Design; by whose most prudent Advice, the Administration of Publick Affairs was devolv'd in this difficult Conjunction, into Hands which the Nation and the World knew to be apt for the greatest Undertakings, and so suitable to the present exigency of our Case.

"That they promised the utmost Endeavour, which in their Stations they were capable of affording, for the promoting the Excellent and most desirable Ends for which his Highness had declared.

"That they added their continual and fervent Prayers to the Almighty, for the Preservation of his Highness's Person, and the Success of his Future Endeavours, for the Defence and Propagation of the Protestant Interest throughout the Christian World.

"That they should all most willingly have chosen that for the Season of paying this Duty to his Highness, when the Lord Bishop and the Clergy of London attended his Highness for the same Purpose, (which some of them did, and which his Lordship was pleas'd condescendingly to make mention of to his Highness,) had their Notice of that intended Application been so early, as to make their more general Attendance possible to them at that Time.

"That therefore though they did now appear in a distinct Company, they did not on a distinct Account, but on that only which was Common to them, and to all Protestants.

"That there were some of Eminent Note, whom Age or present Infirmities hindered from coming with them, yet they concurr'd in the same grateful Sense of our Common Deliverance.
His Highness received them favourably, and after An. 1688. fur’d them, 'That he came on Purpose to Defend the Protestant Religion, and that it was his own Religion, in which he was born and bred; The Religion of his Country, and of his Ancestors: And that he was resolv’d by the Grace of God, always to adhere to it, and to do his utmost Endeavours for the Defence of it, and the promoting a firm Union among Protestants.

There were some who though Concurring with the Prince in his Expedition for their own Security, were afterwards, when their Fears were over, for compromising Matters with King James, and trusting his Promises afresh: But the Convention that was summon’d by the Princes Letters, when Assembled together, after warm Debates, declar’d the Throne Vacant, King James having Abdicated the Government, and broken the Original Contract with his People: To the no small Mortification of such as had all along stily denied, that there was any Contract between the King and his Subjects. Hereupon, drawing up a Declaration for Vindicating the Ancient Rights and Liberties of the People, they offer’d the Crown to the Prince and Princess of Orange, who accepting it, were proclaim’d King and Queen of England on February the 13th, and publicly Crown’d at Westminster on April the 11th following, with Universal Acclamation; and none had a greater share than the Diffenters in the Common Joy.
C H A P. XV.

Mr. Baxter's Manifold Temptations. His Improvements and Alterations as he advanced in Years. His Deliverances and Supports. His last Sickness and Death: And Interest in Men of Note and Figure in the Days he Liv'd in.

But that we may return to Mr. Baxter, from whom Publick Matters have diverted us. I shall pick up some remarkable Things, concerning him, that would not have been aptly reducible to any of the former Chapters, and then Accompany him to his Grave: And afterwards go on with the History of the Difsenters.

Few ever had more Weakness and Bodily Illness to imbitter their Lives than this good Man had. It has been observ'd how this Heighten'd and Cherish'd the peculiar Seriousness of his Spirit: Which could not indeed be any other than remarkable, when he apply'd himself to every Thing as one that was just upon the brink of Eternity; just upon enring another World.

But once being under an unusual bodily Distemper, which put him upon the present Expectation of his Change, going for Comfort to the Promises of the Covenant as he us'd to do; the Tempter strongly assaulted his Faith, and would have drawn him into the height of Infidelity. But his Entrance upon the Miinistry, his apprehension of the hardness of his Heart and doubtings of his own Sincerity, gave him the most Disturbance. But afterwards, his most troublesome Temptations were to question the Truth of the Scriptures, and the Life to come, and the Immortality of the Soul. Which sort of Temptations did not assault him as they usually do Melancholy Persons with vexing importunity, but with the shew of Sober Reason. Hereupon he blamed himself for so long neglecting the well-feeding of his Foundations, while he spent so much time about the Superstructure. So that being this way assaulted, the
the Reasons of his feeble Faith were suddenly enervated, and he had been overpelt, if God had not been his Strength. But it was a Mercy, (and he esteem'd it so) that he had some experimental Acquaintance with Vital Religion, before he was this way shaken. Had he been sooner so terribly assaul'd, his Recovery had been much more difficult: Not but that Temptations of this Nature had before been occasionally Started, but he cast them aside, as fitter to be Abhor'd than Consider'd: But he could not now be any longer satisfy'd that way, but was forc'd to dig to the very Foundations, and seriously to Examine the Reasons of Christianity, and to give a Hearing to all that could be said against it; that fo his Faith might be indeed his own; and at laft he found, that nothing is so firmly believed, as that which hath been some Time doubted of.

In a Storm of this Temptation, he questioned a while, whether he were indeed a Christian or an Infidel, and whether Faith could Conflit with such Doubts as his. For he had oft found it Afferted, that if a Man should lead a Godly Life, from the bare Apprehensions of the Probability of the Truth of Scripture, and the Life to come, it would not Save him, as being no true Faith or Godliness. But Dr. Jackfon's Determination in the Case, satisfy'd, and much supported him: That as in the very aflenting Act of Faith, there may be fuch Weakness as may make us Cry Lord encrease our Faith: We believe, Lord help our Unbelief: So when Faith and Unbelief are in their Conflit, it is the Effect must shew us, which of them is Victorious; and that he that hath so much Faith as will cause him to deny himself, take up his Cross and forfak the World, Honours and Pleasures of this World, for the Sake of Christ, the Love of God, and the Hope of Glory, hath a saving Faith, how weak foever: For God cannot condemn the Soul that truly Loves and Seeks him; and those that Christ bringeth to Perfevere in the Love of God, he bringeth to Salvation; and there were divers Things that in this Affault, prov'd great Affiftances to his Faith. As,

That the Being and Attributes of God were so clear to him: He being to his Intellect like the Sun to his Eye, by which he saw itself and all Things. On which Account he could not but look upon him as Mad, who

His Relief under

Temptation

Eye, by which he saw itself and all Things. On which Account he could not but look upon him as Mad, who kind.
question'd whether there were a God; or could Dream
that the World was made by a Conflux of Irrational
Atoms, or that Reason could come from that which had
no Reason. or that Man or any inferior Being was
Independent; or that all the Being, Power, Wisdom
and Goodness, that we continually Converse with, had
not a Cause which in Being, Power, Wisdom and
Goodness Excell'd all that it had Caus'd in the World.
Being herein firmly fix'd, when the Devil went to Af-
fault him here among the rest of his Temptations, the
rest were the more easily overcome, because of the o-
verwhelming cogent E'vences of a Deity, which were
always before the Eyes of his Mind.
And it help'd him much to discern that this God must
needs be Related to us as our Owner, our Governor
and our Benefactor, in that he is Related to us as our
Creator: And that therefore we are Related to Him as
His own, His Subjects and His Beneficiaries: Which
as they all proceed by undeniable Resultaney from our
Creation and Nature, so do our Duties thence arise,
which belong to us in those Relations, by as undeniable
Resul tamcy; so that Godliness is a Duty so undeniably
requir'd in the Law of Nature, and so discernable by
Reason itself, that nothing but unreasonable benefits could
Contradict it.
And then it seem'd utterly Improbable and Incon-
ceivable to him, that this God should see us to be loosers
by our Love and Duty to him; or that Persons should be
the more Miserable, by how much the more Faithful
they were to him: And he saw that the very Possibility
or Probability of a Life to come, would make it the
Duty of a Reasonable Creature to seek it, tho' with the
Iofs of all below. Withal he saw by undeniable Expe-
rience, a strange Universal Enmity between the Hea-
venly and the Earthly Mind, and the Godly and the
Wicked, as fulfilling the Prediction, Gen. 3. 15. And
he saw no other Religion in the World, which could
stand in Competition with Christianity. Heathenism
and Mahometanism are kept up by Tyranny and
Beaftliness Ignorance, and Blufh to stand at the Bar of
Reason, and Judaifm is but Christianity in the Egg;
and meer D. a. m which is the most Plausible Compe-
titor, is so turn'd out of almost all the World, as if
Nature made its own Confeffion, that without a
Mediator it cannot come to God. And he perceived that all other Religions leave People in their Worldly, Sensual and Ungodly State: even their Zeal and Devotion in them, being commonly the Servants of their fleshly Interest: And the Nations where Christianity is not, being drowned in Ignorance and Earthly Mindedness, so as to be the Shame of Nature. And he saw that Christ brought up all his Serious and sincere Disciples to Real Holiness, and Heavenly Mindedness; and made them new Creatures, and set their Hearts and Designs and Hopes upon another Life, and brought their Sense into Subjection to their Reason, and taught them to resign themselves to God, and love him above all the World; neither is it conceivable, that God would make use of a Deceiver for such a real Visible Recovery and Reformation of the Nature of Man. And here he saw an admirable Suitableness in the Office and Designs of Christ to the Ends of God, and the Felicity of Man: And how excellently supernatural Revelations fall in, and take their Place in subserviency to natural Verities; and how wonderfully Faith is fitted to bring Men to the Love of God, when it is nothing else but the beholding his amiable attractive Love and Goodness, in the Face of Christ, and the Promises of Heaven, as in a Glass, till we see his Glory. He had withal felt much of the Power of his Word and Spirit upon himself doing that which he found must be done; and could not question his Physician, when he had done so much of the Cure, and recover'd his depraved Soul so much to God. And as his Faith had these Assurances, so he perceiv'd that whatever the Tempter had to say against it, was grounded on the Advantages he took from his Ignorance, and his Distance from the Times and Places of the Matters of the sacred History and such like Things, which every Novice meeteth with in all other Sciences at the first. These Assurances were at Hand, before he came to the immediate Evidences of Credibility in the sacred Oracles themselves; and when he set himself to search for these, he found more in the Doctrine, the Predictions, the Miracles, Antecedent, Concomitant and Subsequent, than ever he before took Notice of: As may be seen at large in his Reasons of the Christian Religion. From this Assault, he was forc'd to take Notice, that
that it is the Belief of the Truth of the Word of God, and the Life to come, that is the Spring that sets all Grace on Work, and with which it rises or falls, flourishes or decays, is actuated or stands still; and that it is from Unbelief, arises the Love of the World, boldness with Sin, and neglect of Duty. For he easily observ’d in himself, that if Satan at any Time did more than ordinarily shake his Belief of Scripture and the Life to come, his Zeal in every Religious Duty abated with it, and he grew more indifferent in Religion than before; he was more inclin’d to Conformity, in those Points which he had taken to be sinful; and was ready to think, why should he be singular and offend the Bishops, and make himself contemptible in the World, and expose himself to Censures, Scorns and Suffering, and all for such little Things as these, when the Foundations themselves have so great Difficulties, as he could not overcome: But when Faith received, then none of the Parts or Concernments of Religion seem’d small, and Man seem’d nothing to him, and the World a Shadow, and God was all. At first he doubted not of the Truth of the Scriptures, or of the Life to come, because he saw not the Difficulties that might cause Doubting: After that he saw them and doubted, because he saw not that that should fully satisfy the Mind against them: Afterwards having seen both Difficulties and Evidences, his Faith was much the Stronger, and the more Confirm’d; and yet till the last, he found Cause to make it his daily Prayer, that God would encrease his Faith. From first to last he had his Exercises, and yet observ’d a great Difference between his Younger and his Elder Years.

He found the Temper of his Mind alter something with the Temper of his Body. When he was Young, he was more Fervent, Vigorous and Affectionate in Preaching, Conference and Prayer, than he could ordinarily be in his advanced Age: But then he found his Judgment more Fix’d and Solid. His Understanding when Young was quicker, and could more easily manage Things presented on a sudden: But Age and Experience better acquainted him with the Ways of Truth and Error, and with a Multitude of Common Mistakes. In his Youth he was quickly past his Fundamentals, and was running up into a Multitude of Controversies, and
and greatly delighted with Metaphysical and Scholastic Writings: But the Older he grew, the smaller Stresses he laid upon these Controversies and Curiosities, as finding a great deal less Certainty in them and less Usefulness, even where there's the greatest Certainty, than he before apprehended; the Fundamental Doctrines of the Catechism he most highly valu'd, and daily tho't of, and found most useful to himself and others. The Creed, Lords Prayer, and Ten Commandments, found him the most acceptable and plentiful Matter for his Meditations: they were to him as his daily Bread and Drink. And as he could speak or write of them over and over again, so he chose rather to hear or read of them, than of any of the School Niceties which once so much pleas'd him. Among Truths certain in themselves, he did not find all equally certain unto him; and even of the Mysteries of the Gospel, the subjective Certainty he found could not go beyond the objective Evidence: And therefore the Older he grew, the more clearly he discern'd the Necessity of a methodical Procedure in maintaining Christianity, and beginning at natural Truths, as presuppos'd Fundamentally to Supernatural. In his younger Years his trouble for Sin was most about his actual Failings, in Thot't, Word or Deed: But afterwards, he was much more troubled for inward Defects, and the Omission or want of the Vital Duties or Graces in the Soul. His daily Trouble was most for his Ignorance of God, and Weakness of Belief, and want of greater Love to God, and Strangeness to him and to the Life to come, and for want of a greater Willingness to die, and longing to be with God in Heaven. Had he all the Riches of the World, he'd have given them for a fuller Knowledge, Belief and Love of God and Everlasting Glory: his Defects here, were the Burthen of his Life. At first he plac'd much of his Religion in Tenderness of Heart, and grieving for Sin, and Penitential Tears, and less of it in the Love of God, and studying his Love and Goodness, and in his joyful Praisef than afterwards. Then he was little sensible of the Greatness and Excellency of Love and Praise, tho he spake freely in its Commendation: But afterwards he was less troubled for the want of Grief and Tears, and his Conscience look'd at Love and
and Delight in God, and praising him, as the Top of all his Religious Duties, for which he valu’d and us’d the Rest. His Judgment was afterwards much more for frequent and serious Meditation on the Heavenly Blessedness, than in his Younger Days. Nothing so pleas’d him at first as the Doctrine of Regeneration, and the Marks of Sincerity: Which was, because these Things were then most suitable to him. But afterwards, he had rather read, hear, or meditate on God and Heaven, than on any other Subject; for he found that ’tis not only useful to our Comfort, to be much in Heaven in our believing Tho’ts; but that it must animate all our other Duties, and fortifie us against every Temptation and Sin; and that the Love of the End, is it that is the Poise or Spring, which setteth every Wheel a going, and must put on to all the Means; and that a Man is no more a Christian indeed than he is Heavenly. At first he meditated most on his own Heart, and was wont to dwell all at Home and look little higher: He was still poring on his Sins or Wants, or examining his Sincerity: But afterwards, tho’ he was greatly convinc’d of the Need of Heart Acquain-
tance and Employment; yet he saw more Need of an higher Work, and that he should look oftner upon God and Christ and Heaven, than upon his own Heart. At Home he could find Distempers to trouble him, and some Evidences of his Peace: But Above he found he must see Matter of Delight and Joy, Love and Peace itself. As his Knowledge increas’d, he also ob-
serv’d he grew more acquainted with his own Ignor-
ance. He had also a far greater Opinion of learned Persons and Books at first than afterwards: And there-
fore was more apt to take Things upon an Authors Credit at first, than when he came to consider Things more maturely; for then he could discern in some Things from him that he liked best, as well as from o-
thers. At first he was greatly inclin’d to go with the highest in Controversies on one Side or other: But he afterwards so easily saw what to say against both Ex-
trems, that he was much more inclinable to reconcili-
ing Principles: And whereas he in his more injudicious Age, tho’ that Conciliators were but ignorant Men, that were willing to please all, and would pretend to reconcile the World by Principles which they did not un-
understand themselves; he afterwards perceived, that if the amiable ness of Peace and Concord had no Hand in the Business, yet greater Light and stronger Judgment usually is with the Reconcilers, than with either of the contending Parties. At first the Stile of Authors took as much with him as the Arguments, and made the Arguments seem more forcible; but at Length he came to that Pafs, as not to judge of Truth at all by any such Ornaments or Accidents, but by its naked Evidence. His Judgment of Persons much alter'd with Age. He found few so Good when he came near them, as he apprehended them at a Distance; and few so bad, as the Malicious and the Cenforious do imagine. In some indeed, he found Humane Nature corrupted into a greater likeness to Devils, than he thought any had on Earth been capable of: But even in the wicked, he found there was usually more for Grace to make Advantage of, and more to testify for God and Holiness, than he once could believe there had been. He by Degrees became a less Admirer of Gifts of Utterance, and a bare Profession of Religion. For he by Experience found what odious Crimes may consist with high Profession; and that great Piety and Devotion, may lie comparatively conceal'd and unobserve'd in an unexpected Quarter. He grew by Degrees, less Narrow in his special Love, and in his Principles of Church Communion. He was not for robbing Christ of any of his Flock; and yet he grew more and more apprehensive of the Use and Need of Ecclesiastical Discipline: For that no thing could be more to Christ's Dishonour, than when the Church shall be as vicious as Pagan and Mahometan Assemblies, and differ from them only in Ceremony and Name. He grew more and more sensible of the Evil of Schism, and the pernicious Tendency of Pride, Self-conceit and Fashion in Professors: And yet more sensible also of the Sin and Mischief of using Men cruelly in Matters of Religion, and pretending their Good and the Order of the Church, for Acts of Inhumanity or Uncharitable ness. His Charity grew much more Extensive in his advanced Age. His Soul was more afflicted with the Thro's of the miserable World, and more drawn out in a Desire of their Conversion than before. He was not so inclined to pass a peremptory
The Life of

The Sentence of Damnation upon all that never heard of Christ. He was not so severe in his Cenures even on the Papists as formerly. At first it would disgrace any Doctrine with him, to hear it call'd Popish and Antichristian; but he afterwards learn'd to be more Impartial, and to dislike Men for bad Doctrine, rather than the Doctrines for the Men; and to know that Satan can use even the Names of Popery and Antichrist against a Truth. He grew more deeply afflicted for the Disagreements of Christians, than in his Younger Days. He spent much of his Time in studying the Terms of Christian Concord, and found that the true Terms of Peace were obvious and easie to an impartial willing Mind. He laid very little Stress upon the External Modes and Forms of Worship, one Way or another. He grew much less regardful of the Approbation of Man, and far more lighter by Contempt and Applause, than in his Younger Days. He grew more and more pleas'd with a solitary Life, in order to the closer Converse with God and Conscience, and the invisible World. He found it easie to be loosed from this World, but hard to live by Faith Above: Easie to despise Earth, but not so easie to be Acquainted and Conversant in Heaven. He grew more and more apprehensive of the Odiouſſes, and the Danger of the Sin of Pride and Selfishness. He more and more lamented the Unhappiness of the Nobility, Gentry and great ones of the World, who live in such Temptations to Sensuality, Curiosity and wasting of their Time; and saw more of the Goodness of God in fixing Persons in a middle State, without either Poverty or Riches. He grew more and more sensible, that Controversies generally have more need of right Stating than Debating. He became more Solicitous about his Duty to God, and less Solicitous about his Dealings with him, as being afford'd that he will do all Things well. Tho' he never had any Tho'st of proper meriting, yet one of the most ready, constant, undoubted Evidences of his Uprightness and Interest in the Covenant, was the Consciousness of his living as devoted to God. He found a great Mutability however, as to Degrees of Grace; and that he could never have kept himself, if God were not his Keeper. He grew much more cautious in the Belief of History, seeing so many byast by
Interrest and Faction, in the Age he lived in; and look which Way he would, he found great Caufe to lament his Defects and manifold Disorders, for which he was ready to beg Pardon both of God and Men: Which Frame and Temper he carried with him to his Grave.

He was from first to laft very obServant of Providence, and took great Notice of God's Dealings with him. God doth indeed often Manifest a particular Care of thofe that are his; and were Divine Appearances in their Favour duly Noted and wifely Recorded, they would much recommend a Holy Life. Mr. Baxter had many ftrange Deliverances which he never could forget. When he was Seventeen Years of Age, as he rode out on a great unruly Horfe for Pleasure, which was went on a fudden to get the Bit in his Teeth, and fet a running; as he was in a Field of high Ground, there being on the other Side a quick-fet Hedge, a very deep narrow Lane about a Stories Hight below him, fuddenly the Horfe got the Bridle in his Mouth, and ran moft violently; and on a fudden turn'd aside, and leapt over the Hedge into that Lane. He was at the Ground a little before the Horfe; and as the Mire fav'd him from Hurt in the Fall, fo it pleas'd God the Horfe never touch'd him; but two of his Feet came to the Ground on one Side of him, and two on the other; tho' the Place made it feem ftrange, how his Feet could fall besides him. At another Time about the fame Age, he had a marvelous Deliverance from a Great Temptation to be a Gamefter. Being at Ludlow-Castle, where a great many idle Gentlemen had little else to do, he was learning to play at Tables of the beft Gamefter in the Houfe. Once playing with him, when his Oppofite had fo much the better that it was an Hundred to One, besides the Difference of their Skill, he fill held on, tho' both he and the Standers-by all laugh'd at him for not giving up, and told him the Game was loft. He was fo confident of it as to offer an Hundred to One, and actually laid down Ten Shillings to Six-Pence. When the Wager was laid, he told him there was no Possibility of the Game, but by one Caft often; and it fo fell out, that he had that fame Caft for feveral Times successively, fo that by that Time one could go Four or Five Times about the Room his Game was gone, which cau'd great Admiration. He took the Hint, fear'd
fear'd that the Devil had the Ruling of the Dice, and did it to entice him to be a Gamester, and so gave him his Ten Shillings again, and resolv'd never more to play at Tables whilst he liv'd. At another Time Travelling from London into the Country about Christmas in a very deep Snow, he met on the Road a loaded Waggon, where he could not pass by, but on the Side of the Bank; passing over which, all his Horses Feet flipp'd from under him, and all the Girts broke, so that he was cast just before the Waggon Wheel, which had gone over him, but that it pleas'd God the Horses suddenly stopp'd, without any discernable Caufe, till he got out of the Way. Many a Time was he brought very low while he was at Kedermifter f0 as to receive the Sentence of Death in himself when his poor honest praying Neighbours there met together, and upon their fasting and earnest Prayers, he hath been recover'd. Once when he had been very low for three Weeks together, and was unable to go Abroad, the very Day that they prayed for him, which was Good-Friday, he suddenly recover'd, fo as to be able to Preach and Adminifter the Sacrament to them, the next Lord's Day. Another Time, he had a Tumour rofe on one of the Tonsils of his Throat, white and hard like a Bone; above the Hardness of any Schyrrous Tumour. He fear'd a Cancer, and applied fuch Remedies by the Physicians Advice as were tho't fittetheft; but without Alteration, for it remain'd hard as at firft. At the End of a Quarter of a Year he was under fome Concern that he had never prais'd God particularly for any of the Deliverances he had formerly afforded him. And thereupon being speaking of God's confirming our Belief of his Word, by his fulfilling his Promifes, and hearing Prayers (as it is published in the Second Part of his Saint's Refl,) he annexed fome thankful mention of his own Experiences, and suddenly the Tumour vanish'd, leaving no Sign where it had been remaining: Tho' he neither swallow'd it down, nor spit it out, nor could ever tell what became of it.

Another Time having read in Dr. Gerhard the admirable Effects of the swallowing of a Gold Bullet upon his own Father, in a Case much like his: He got a Gold Bullet, between Twenty and Thirty Shillings Weight, and having taken it, he knew not how to be again
again deliver'd of it. He took Clysters and Purges for about Three Weeks, but nothing stir'd it: And a Gentleman having done the like, the Bullet never came from him till he died, and it was cut out. But at last his Neighbours set apart a Day to fast and pray for him, and he was freed from his Danger, in the Beginning of that Day. At another Time being in Danger of an Epilepsy, he had also sudden Relief by their Prayers. God marvelously honour'd his praying Neighbours at Kederminter, by hearing their Prayers in a great many Instances. One Mrs. Giles had a Son of about Fourteen or Fifteen, who upon the Removal of a Fever fell into a violent Epilepsy; and had Four or Five violent Fits in a Day, in which they wereforc'd to hold a Key between his Teeth, to save his Tongue. The Physicians us'd all ordinary Means for a long Time in vain, but at last the People of the Town, at her Request, kept a Day of Fasting and Prayer at her House; and the second Day, he was suddenly cur'd, and never had a Fit afterwards. One Mr. Cook, removing from Kintar to Kederminter, and meeting with Difficulties in his Concernments, fell into a Melancholy, which afterwards turn'd to Madness. He continu'd in it several Years; the best Means that could be, being us'd to little Purpose. Some were for setting upon Fasting and Prayer on his Account; but Mr. Baxter discourag'd it, having no hope of Cure, his Distemper being Natural or Hereditary to him; his Father, having much about his Age fallen Mad before him, and never recover'd. When he had continu'd in this Condition about Ten or Twelve Years, some would not be dissuaded, but fasted and pray'd at his House with great Importunity; and continu'd it once a Fortnight, for several Months: At length he sensibly mended, and by Degrees finely recover'd.

At another Time Mr. Baxter riding upon a great hot merled Horse, as he stood upon a sloping Pavement in Worcester, the Horse rear'd up, and both his hinder Feet slip'd from under him; so that the full Weight of the Body of the Horse fell upon his Leg, which yet was not broken, but only bruis'd; when considering the Place, the Stones, and the Manner of the Fall, it was a wonder his Leg was not broken all to Pieces. Another Time as he sat in his Study, the
Weight of his greatest Folio Books, brake down Three or Four of the highest Shelves, when he fate clofe under them; and they fell down on every Side of him, and not one of them hit him, except one upon the Arm. Whereas the Place, the Weight, and Greatness of the Books was fuch, and his Head just under them, that it was a wonder they had not beaten out his Brains, or done him an unspeakable Mifchief: One of the Shelves just over his Head, having Dr. Walton's Polyglot Bible; all Aubin's Works, the Bibliotheca Patrum; and Marlorate, &c. Another Time, viz. March 26. 1665, as he was Preaching in a private House, a Bullet came in at the Window, and paft'd by him, but did no Hurt. It was also a very remarkable Preservation, which he received over St. James's Market-House mention'd before. And indeed his being carried thro' fo much Service and Suffering too, under fo much Weakness, was a constant wonder to himself, and all that knew him, and what he us'd himself often to take Notice of with Expressions of great Thankfulness.

He continu'd his Publick Work as long as he was able; which was much longer than either he or any one elfe could have imagin'd, he should have done. After his Settlement in Charter-House Yard, with Mr. Sylvester, he gave him and his Flock his Pains Grains every Lord's Day in the Morning; and every other Thursday Morning at a Weekly Lecture. And thus he continu'd for about Four Years and a Half, and then was altogether disabled by his growing Weakness for Publick Service: And full he continued even for the small Residue of his Life, to do good in his own hired House; where he open'd his Doors Morning and Evening every Day, to all that would come to join in Family Worship with him; to whom he read and expounded the Scriptures, with great Seriousness and Freedom. But at length his Diffemper took him off from this also, and confin'd him firft to his Chamber, and after to his Bed. Then he felt the Approaches of Death, which usually reveals the Secrets of the Heart.

But Mr. Baxter was the same in his Life and Death: His Last Hours were spent in preparing others and himself to appear before God. He said to his Friends that visit'd him, You come hither to learn to Die: I am not
not the only Person that must go this Way; I can assure you, that your whole Life be it never so long is little enuf to prepare for Death. Have a Care of this vain deceitful World, and the Lusts of the Flesh. Be sure you choose God for your Portion, Heaven for your Home, God's Glory for your End, his Word for your Rule, and then you need never fear, but we shall meet with Comfort. His resign'd Submission to the Will of God in his sharp Sickness was eminent. When Extremity of Pain constrain'd him earnestly to pray to God for his Release by Death, he would check himself and say: It is not fit for me to prescribe; when thou wilt, what thou wilt, how thou wilt. Being often ask'd by his Friends, how it was with his inward Man, he replied, I bless God, I have a well grounded Assurance of my Eternal Happiness, and great Peace and Comfort within; but it was his Trouble he could not Triumphantly express it, by Reason of his extreme Pains. He said, Flesh must perish, and we must feel the perishing of it: And that the his Judgment submitted, yet Sense would still make him Groan. He gave excellent Counsel to young Ministers that visited him, and earnestly pray'd to God to bless their Labours, and make them very successful in converting many Souls unto Christ. And express'd great Joy in the Hopes, that God would do a great deal of Good by them, and blessed God, that they were of moderate and peaceful Spirits. He often pray'd, that God would be merciful to this miserable, distracted World: And that he would preserve his Church and Interest in it. During his Sickness, when the Question was ask'd him how he did, his Answer was, almost well. And at last he expir'd on December the 8th, 1691. And was a few Days after interr'd in Christ Church, whither his Corps was attended by a most numerous Company, of all Ranks and Qualities, and especially of Ministers, some of whom were Conformists, who tho't fit to pay him that last Office of Respect. There were Two Discourses made upon Occasion of his Funeral; one by Dr. Bates, and the other by Mr. Sylvestor, which are both since publish'd. The former may be met with in the Doctor's Works, and the latter at the End of Mr. Baxter's Life in Folio.

He had set his House, and all his Concerns in order, some Time before he left this World. It had been his Custom all along, to keep a Will continually by D d 2
him. His Last Will bore Date, *juin* the 7th, 1689. The Beginning of it was peculiar, and pretty remarkable. It ran thus;

*His Will.*

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I Richard Baxter of London, Clerk, an unworthy Servant of Jesus Christ, drawing to the End of this Transitory Life, having thro' God's great Mercy the free Use of my Understanding, do make this my Last Will and Testament, revoking all other Wills formerly made by me. My Spirit, I commit with Trust and Hope of the Heavenly Felicity, into the Hands of Jesus my glorify'd Redeemer, and Intercessor; and by his Mediation into the Hands of God my reconciled Father, the Infinite Eternal Spirit, Light, Life and Love, most Great, and Wife and Good, the God of Nature, Grace, and Glory; of whom, and through whom, and to whom are all Things; my absolute Owner, Ruler and Benefactor;

whose I am, and whom I ( tho' imperfectly) serve, seek, and trust; to whom be Glory for ever, Amen. To him I render most humble Thanks, that he hath filled up my Life with abundant Mercy, and pardon'd my Sin by the Merits of Christ, and vouchsafed by his Spirit to renew me, and Seal me as his own, and to moderate and bless to me my Long Sufferings in the Flesh, and at Last to sweeten them by his own Interest, and comforting Approbation, who taketh the Cause of Love and Concord as his own, &c.

He ordered his Books to be distributed among poor Scholars: And all that remain'd of his Estate, after a few Legacies to his Kindred, he dispos'd of for the Benefit of the Souls and Bodies of the Poor. And he Left Sir Henry Astbury, Rowland Hunt of Boraton, Esq; Mr. Thomas Hunt Merchant, Edward Harly Esq; Mr. Thomas Cook Merchant, Mr. Thomas Trench Merchant, and Mr. Robert Bird Gentleman, his Executors.

He was one that was always fond of a retir'd Life, and yet it was not in his Power, so to conceal his Worth, as that it should not be observ'd and respected, both by such as were near him, and such as liv'd at a remote Distance from him.

My Lord Broghill (afterwards Earl of Orrery, and Lord President of Munster) had a great Value for him, nominated him as one of the Committee to State the
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Fundamentals of Religion: And entertain'd him very respectfullly at his House.

While he continu'd there, he became acquainted with the pious and learned Arch-Bishop Usher, who then liv'd at the Earl of Peterborough's in St. Martins Lane; and their mutual Visits and Interviews were frequent. There having been a Difference between Dr. Kendall, and Mr. Baxter about the Extent of Redemption, they by Agreement met at the Arch-Bishop's Lodgings, leaving it to him to Arbitrate between them: Who freely declar'd himself for the Doctrine of Universal Redemption, and own'd that he was the Person who brought both Bishop Davenant, and Dr. Preston to acknowledge it. Having given his Judgment, he persuad'd both to forbear a farther Prosecution of the Controversie, which they readily promis'd.

In his Conversation with Bishop Usher, he desir'd his Judgment about his Proposals for Concord with the Episcopal Party; which were these: That a Pastor be Governor as well as Teacher of his Flock. That where there are several Presbyters in a Parish, one be the Stated President. That in each Market Town, (or some such Division) there be frequent Assemblies of Parochial Pastors for Concord, and mutual Assistance in their Work, with a stated President also. That in every County or Diocese there be a General Assembly of the Ministers, once in a Quarter, Half a Year, or Year; having likewise a fixed President, without whom nothing be done in Ordination, or any Matters of Common Concernment, and that the Coercive Power or Sword be appropriated to Magistrates. He told him they were sufficient to unite moderate Men; but would be rejected by others. And in Discourse about his Predictions as to the Return of Popery, he declar'd, he pretend'd not to any Prophetical Revelation, but only was under that Apprehension from his Conversations with the Apocalypse. The Bishop also gave him his Judgment for the Validity of Presbyters Ordination; and told him that the King at the Isle of Wight, ask'd him where he found in Antiquity, that Presbyters ordain'd any alone; and that he replied, he could shew much more, even where Presbyters alone successively Ordain'd Bishops; the Presbyters of Alexandria chosing and making their own Bishops, from the Days of St. Mark, till Heraclas and Dionysius [as faith St. Hieron in Epift. ad Evagrium.] He moreover
own'd to him, that the Reduction of Episcopacy to the
Form of Synodical Government, which went about, was
his: And with a great deal of Assurance gave it him as
his Judgment, That Synods are not properly for Government,
but for Agreement among the Pastors; and a Synod of Bi-
shops, are not the Governors, of any one Bishop, there pre-
sent.

While the Debates continu'd, after the Restauration
of King Charles about an Accommodation of Ecclesiastic-
al Matters, Mr. Baxter as appears from the foregoing
Account, was often with the Earl of Clarendon, Lord
Chancellor, who carried it with a great show of Respect
to him: And his Interest in him was such as to engage
him to do good Service to the People of New-England,
on whose Behalf, he oft pleaded with him. The Case
was this.

Mr. Elliot having learn'd the American Language, and
converted many of the barbarous Natives to Christia-
ty, was desirous of settling regular Churches among
them. In Order hereto, it was first necessary to build
them Houfes and draw them together, (who were us'd to live dispers'd like wild Beasts) and to get a
Maintenance for Ministers to preach to them, and
Schoolmasters to teach and instruct their Children. For
this Purpose Cromwell in the Time of his Government,
had a General Collection thro' the Land. The People
gave liberally for so good a Work; and the Money was
put into the Hands of a Corporation settled on Purpose
to dispose of it to the best Advantage; who keeping
some in Stock, purchas'd 7 or 800 l. a Year in Land,
which was appropriated to the Service of the Gospel in
those Parts. The Land was bought of one Col. Beddi-
eng, a Papist, and an Officer in the King's Army. Upon
the King's Restauration, the Colonel seiz'd the Land
again for his own Use, and refus'd either to surrender
it, or repay the Money, pretending the Corporation was
illegal and null. Hereupon Alderman Ashurst who
was Treasurer, call'd the Corporation together, per-
swaded those who were Members of it, that were ob-
noxious, to recede, that he might see if the rest might
be continu'd, more fit Men added, and the Land re-
cover'd. Mr. Baxter urg'd the Lord Chancellor about
it, and found him hearty. When the Matter had de-
pended a Twelve-month, he granted a Decree for a
new
new Corporation. Some Lords were made Members of it; Mr. Boyle was made President, and Mr. Ashburn continued Treasurer, and the Matter was happily settled. Whereupon Mr. Baxter received Letters of hearty Thanks, from the Court and Governor in New-England, and from Mr. Elliot, and Mr. Norton, all acknowledging the signal Service he had done them.

After Mr. Baxter was silent with the rest of his Brethren, he had Letters from Foreign Divines full of respect, and courting him to a Correspondence with them, which he durst not yield to, for fear it should be Misinterpreted. Among others, he receiv'd a Letter from Monfieur Amyrald, upon Occasion of a Word of Dr. Louis du Moulin, who had said that he had heard that Amyrald had spoken slightingly of the English Non-conformists: And another from Monfieur Sollicoff, a Minister in Switzerland, who desir'd his Advice about setting up the Work of Ministerial Instruction of the particular Families and Persons of their Charge. But fear of Offence, prevented his answering these and other Letters from Foreign Parts, tho' he was often applied to.

In the worst of Times, he had several even at Court. Duke Lauderdale and about the King, who were very respectful to him. Among the rest Duke Lauderdale profess'd great Kindness to him. But he being a Person generally thought ill off, and one whom the Parliament voted an evil Counselor, many were offended at his having any Correspondence with him: Which he gave Way to, partly to avoid Rudeness after abundant Civilities, and partly that he might make Use of his Interest in him for the doing Good upon Occasion: In which he sometimes was not without Success.

While he liv'd at Abton, he had the Happines of free Conversation with that Mirror of Justice, that Ornament of King Charles his Reign, the worthy Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief-Baron of the Exchequer, who liv'd in his Neighbourhood. Their Conversation ran much upon the main Points of Religion, the Immortality of the Soul, and Certainty of a Future State, &c. His Conversation was highly pleasing and profitable. He found him to be a great Lamentor of the Extremities of the Times, and the Violence of some of the Clergy, and a great desirer of such Abatements as might take in

Sir Matthew Hale.
all Useful Persons. He manifested his Respect to Mr. Baxter, by giving an high Encomium of him, both for Piety and Learning, before all the Judges at the Table at Sackeams Inn, at the Time when he was in Prison upon the Oxford Act; and by leaving him a Legacy of Forty Shillings in his Will.

The Earl of Balcarres who was driven out of Scotland by Cromwell, and went to King Charles in his Exile, had also a great Value for him; which was occasion'd by his reading Mr. Baxter's Books, upon the Lord Lauderdale's recommendation. This Earl of Balcarres was a very considerable Man, taken for the Head of the Presbyterians with the King; but unhappily he fell out with the Lord Chancellor, and was afterwards forbid the Court, and in some Time died of a Consumption. The Lady Balcarres was not short of her Lord in Respects to Mr. Baxter.

When he was building a new Meeting-House in Oxenden-street, tho' he meddled not with it himself, he had Contributions sent in freely by many Persons, to Mr. Thomas Stanley, who undertook the Care of the Disbursements, &c. Alderman Ashurst and Mr. Booth sent in 100 l. collected among their own Acquaintance; Sir John Maynard 40 l. The Lady Armine 60 l. The Countess of Warwick 20 l. Mr. Brooke Bridges 20 l. Sir James Langham 20 l. The Countess of Clare 10 l. Sir Edward Harley 10 l. Mr. Trench and Mr. Brand 20 l. The Countess of Treconnel 6 l. The Lady Clinton 5 l. The Lady Eleanor Hollis 5 l. The Lady Fitz-James 6 l. The Lady Richards 5 l. Mr. Hampden 8 l. Mr. Henly 5 l. and many others; other Sums.

He was much consulted about Cakes of Conscience. Scarce a Man in England had more applying themselves to him upon that Account than he. One Passage is too remarkably to be past by. In 1665, the Lord Ashley sent a Letter to Sir John Trevor at Aiton, signifying that a good Friend of his, in whose Cake the King did greatly Concern himself, had all his Fortunes cast upon Mr. Baxter's Resolution of this one Cake: Whether a Protestant Lady of strict Education, might marry a Papist, in hope of his Conversion, he promising not to disturb her in her Religion. The Lady told those that were concern'd, that she would not Consent, unless Mr. Baxter satisfy'd her that it was lawful. The Cake was Nice; he weighed it well: And this was the Substance of his Resolution.
In General, it cannot be said to be simply, and in all Cases unlawful to Marry an Infidel or Heathen, much less a Papist. Nay, it may be Lawful in Case of true Necessity where better is not to be had; and in Case it be very likely to prove some great Commodity to Church or State. But ordinarily ’tis Sinful, what Hopes forever there may be of the Husbands Conversion. For a Husband ought especially to be a meet helper in Matters of the greatest Moment; and he that is no helper in Religion, must needs be a hinderer: Marriage is none of the Means that God hath require’d in order to Conversion: A Wife in such a Case, may rather fear being Chang’d by a Husband, than reasonably hope to work a Change upon him: Or if she be so happy as to escape Perversion, there is little hope of her escaping a sad Calamitous Life: His Religion will not allow him to Love her otherwife, than as a Child of the Devil, in a State of Damnation may be Lov’d. And therefore it can neither be for the Glory of God, nor the true Comfort of the Party concern’d.

In the whole Course of his Life he had scarce a Friend whom he more Valu’d and Respected, and by whom he was more Belov’d, than that Noted Citizen Henry Asbursfi, Esq; commonly call’d Alderman Asbursf; who was the most exemplary Person for Eminent Sobriety, Self-denial, Piety and Charity, that London could Glory of. He was a Christian of the Primitive Stamp, and did good to all as he was able, especially needy, silenc’d Ministers: To whom in Lancashire alone, he allow’d 100l. per Annum. He left behind him the Perfume of a most Honour’d Name, and the Memorials of a most Exemplary Life, to be imitated by all his Descendents. Mr. Baxter gave him his true Character in his Funeral Sermon.

Many Foreign Divines wrote to him with abundance of Respect. As particularly Monsieur Brunfenius, Chaplain to his Electoral Highness of Brandenburg, who sent him Word, that he had employ’d several Persons to Translate some of his Practical Works into Latin, which were Dispers’d and Sold throughout that Country, and offer’d him his utmost Service in any Thing, wherein he was Capable of obliging him.

Dr. Spencer also, Chaplain to the Duke of Saxony, directed Mr. Christopher Martin, a Divine who liv’d in his
his House, to Write a very kind and respectful Letter to Mr. Baxter, and tell him how much his Books had promoted Practical Religion in those Countries, since they were Translated into Latin, and how wonderfully God had Bleft them for the good of many. But tho' he was not a little respected by many both at Home and Abroad, yet he was also most miserably traduc'd and cenfur'd, and often falsely Accus'd. No Man had more Written against him by Persons of different Denominations; nor had any Man more false Reports rais'd of him.

In short, Living and Dying, he was as much, Respected by some, and as much Slighted by others, as any Man of the Age.

CHAP. XVI.

His Works and Writings.

It's well known Mr. Baxter was a Considerable Writer, and few ever Wrote to better Purpose. His Books for their Number and Variety of Matter in them, make a Library: They contain a Treasure of Controversial, Causalitical, Positive and Practical Divinity. This at least was the Sense of the Judicious Dr. Bates*. Neither was he alone in this Sentiment; for the Excellent Bishop Wilkins did not flack to say, that he had Cultivated every Subject he handled. A Compleat List of his Works is therefore added for the Satisfaction of the Curious.

The first Book he publish'd, was his Aphorisms of Justification and the Covenants, with their Explication annexed: Wherein also is opened the Nature of the Covenants, Satisfaction, Righteousness, Faith and Works, &c. 12s. This was Printed in 1649, and was displeasing to many, on Account of some Peculiarities. He Receiv'd and Answer'd Objections sent him against it, by Mr. Burgess, Mr. Warren, Dr. Wallis, Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Lawson: And to the last adher'd to the Substance of it; tho' he could have wished
with'd some Things a little otherwise express'd, and
that he had let Persons alone when he touch'd upon
their Errors. He desir'd that his Confeffion of Faith
(after mention'd) might be taken for a fuller Explication
of this Book.

In 1650, He publish'd his Saints Everlasting Rest, Or a
Treatife of the Blessed State of the Saints, in their En-
joyment of God in Glory, 4to. which he Wrote in
a very Languishing Condition, when in the Suspence
of Life and Death, and yet it has the Signatures of
a most Holy and Vigorous Mind. This is a Book for
which Multitudes will have Cause to Bless God for
ever. Among others, Holy Mr. John Faneway was
thereby Converted.*

The fame Year he publish'd, Plain Scripture Proof of Life, p. 6.
Infants Church Membership and Baptism, 4to. which
were the Arguments us'd in a Publick Dispute with
Mr. Tomes the Anabaptift at Bewdley; which Book
recover'd many from Anabaptifm, and Eftablish'd
more.

In 1653, He publish'd the right Method for Peace of
Confience and Spiritual Comfort, in 32 Directions, 12s.
He wrote it for the Satisfaction of Collonel John
Bridges his Lady. This Book pleas'd Dr. Hammond,
and Comforted many: But some have been disturb'd
with what he there says about Perfeverance.

A little after, he publish'd his Judgment about the Perfe-
verance of Believers, to remove some Objeotions upon
that Head, started upon Occasion of the foregoing
Discourse.

The fame Year he publish'd his Christian Concord: Or,
the Agreement of the Associated Paf tors and Churches
of Worceftershire, with its Explication and Defence,
and an Exhortation to Unity, 4to.

As alfo, the Worceftershire Petition to the Parliament,
for the Ministry of England, with the Defence of it;
in Answer to Sixteen Queries, Printed in a Book, call'd a Brief Discovery of the Threefold State of Anti-
Christ; And there is also added Seventeen counter
Queries, and an humble Admonition to the Parlia-
ment, People, and Ministers, in 4to.

In 1654, He publish'd Two Affize Sermons, entituled
true Christianity. One of Christ's Dominion, and the
other of his Sovereignty over all Men as Redeemer, 8vo.
The same Year he publish’d his Apology, in Answer to Mr. Blake, Dr. Kendall, Ludovicus Colovius, or Ludovicus Molinaus, Mr. Crandov, and Mr. Eyres, 4to.

In 1655, He publish’d his Confession of Faith; especially concerning the Interest of Repentance, and sincere Obedience to Christ, in our Justification and Salvation. In Defence of his Aphorisms, and in Opposition to Antinomianism, 4to.

The fame Year came out his Humble Advice to the Honourable Members of Parliament: Being the Substance of some Directions he deliver’d in a Sermon in Westminister Abbey, in Order to Church Reformation and Peace.

As also a Sermon of making Light of Christ; and another of Judgment.

He this Year also put forth the Quakers Catechism: Or the Quakers question’d, 4to.

And the Unreasonableness of Infidelity, in Four Discourses. With a Description of the Blaspheming against the Holy Ghost; and a Postscript against Mr. Lyford. And the Arrogancy of Reason against Divine Revelations represented: Against Clement Writer, 8vo.

In 1656, He publish’d his Gildas Salvianus, or Reformed Pafhour, 8vo. Prepar’d to be deliver’d at a Day of Fasting and Prayer among the Worcestershire Ministers, and afterwards Enlarg’d.

The Agreement of the said Worcestershire Ministers for Catechising or Personal Instructing all their willing Parishioners, 8vo.

Certain Disputations of Right to Sacraments, and the True Nature of Visible Christianity, against Mr. Blake.

In 1657, He publish’d, the Safe Religion, or Three Disputations for the Reformed Catholick Religion, against Popery, 8vo.

A Treatise of Conversion, 4to.

Several single Sheets, for their better Spreading. As a Winding Sheet for Popery. A Sheet for the Ministry against Malignants. A Sheet against the Quakers. A Second Sheet for the Ministry. A Sheet Directing Justices in Corporations to Discharge their Duty to God.

A Call to the Unconverted. A Book bless’d by God with marvellous Success in reclaiming Persons from their Im-
Impieties. Six Brothers were once Converted by Reading that one Book*. Twenty Thousand of Dr. Bates's them were Printed and Dispers'd in a little more than Sermon at a Year. It was Translated into French, and Dutch, Mr. Baxter's and other European Languages: And Mr. Elliot Translated it into the Indian Language: And Mr. Cotton printed. Mather, in his Life, gives an Account of an Indian Prince, who was so affected with this Book, that he late reading it with Tears in his Eyes till he Dy'd, not Suffering it to be taken from him. 'Twas Translated also into Welsh. A good Man said of this Book, that he thought it sufficient to perswade a Man to any Thing but to Holiness.

In 1658. He publish'd, The Crucifying of the World by the Cross of Christ, 4to.

Of Saving Faith; whether it is specifically or gradually different from Common Faith. In Answer to Serjeant Shepherd, and Dr. Barlow, 4to.

Confirmation and Restauration, the necessary Means of Reformation and Reconciliation, 8vo. This Book was highly Commended by Dr. Patrick, late Bishop of Ely, in his Aqua Genitale, page 471.

Directions and Persuasions to a sound Conversion, to shew the Consequences of a counterfeit or superficial Change. 8vo. Which Book hath been marvellously Useful to many Souls, by preventing those Mistakes in Practical Religion, which are often Fatal.

Five Disputations of Church Government, 4to. A Book Pleading for Moderation, at the Time, when Bishops, Liturgy and Ceremonies, were most decry'd and oppos'd.

The Judgment and Advice of the Associated Ministers of Worcestershire, concerning Mr. John Dury's Endeavours after Ecclesiastical Peace, 4to.

Four Disputations of Justification, 4to. In Answer to Mr. Anthony Burges, and a Treatise of Mr. Warner, of the Office and Object of Justifying Faith.

His Universal Concord, in 12mo. Giving an Account of the Terms, which all Christian Churches may hold Communion upon.

The Grobian Religion Discover'd, 12mo. Written against Dr. Pierce; containing a Vindication of the Doctrine of the Synod of Dort, and the Old Puritans.
In 1659. He publish'd his Key for Catholicks, 4to.
Opening the Jugling of the Jesuitts; and shewing in
the Second Part those who are for the Supremacy
of a Council as to the Legislative Power, that there
never was a General Council, nor can it be expected
there should be one.

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opening the True Principles of Government, against
Harrington's Ocean, and Vane's Healing Question, 8vo.
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Parliaments first War.

A Treatise of Death. Preach'd at the Funeral of Mrs:
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ral Sermons, which found very good Acceptance.

Several Sermons. As, Catholick Unity, 12s. The True
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mon of Repentance, before the House of Commons,
April 30. 4to. A Sermon of Right Joycing, before
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The Life of Faith, as it is the Evidence of Things un-
seen. A Sermon Preach'd before the King, as his
Chaplain, July the 22d.

The Successive Visibility of the Church, of which the Pro-
testants are the fouudest Members. Against Mr. Will-
liam Johnson, 8vo.

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chief of an unbridled Tongue, 12s. Being Sermons
Preach'd in Westminister-Abbey.

The Fools Prosperity, 12s. A Sermon at Covent Garden:
Publilh'd upon occasion of some Offence and Mis-
reports.

The last Work of a Believer, 4to. A Funeral Sermon for
Mrs. Mary Hammar.

In 1661. He drew up seversal of those Papers, which
were Presented to the King and Bishops, in Order
to an Accommodation of the Ecclesiastical Matters
in Difference; which were partly Publish'd in a
Quarto Volume that Year, which came out by
Stealth from Private Copies; and are partly con-
tain'd in his Life in Folio. Besides his concern in
the rest, The Petition to the Bishops for Peace; and
the Additional Forms or Reformed Liturgy, were his
entirely. Which Reform'd Liturgy, hath by many
been
been esteem’d the best Attempt of that Kind that ever was made.

In 1662. He publish’d, The Mischiefs of Self-Ignorance; and the Benefits of Self-Acquaintance, Deliver’d in several Sermons at St. Dunstan’s in the West, 8vo.

An Account to the Inhabitants of Kedermister, of the Cause of his being forbid to Preach amongst them, by the Bishop of Worcester; with the Bishops Letter in Answer to it, and some Animadversions upon the said Bishops Letter.

A Saint or a Brute, 4to. Shewing the Necessity, Profit, Safety, Honour and Pleasure of an Holy Life.

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A Saint or a Brute, 4to. Shewing the Necessity, Profit, Safety, Honour and Pleasure of an Holy Life.

In 1664. Came out his Divine Life. In Three Treatises: Of the Knowledge of God; of Walking with God; of Conversing with God in Solitude, 4to.

In 1665. He publish’d only some Sheets. Two for Poor Families: And one of Instructions for the Sick, in the Time of their Visitation by the Plague.

In 1667. He publish’d his Reasons for the Christian Religion. Proving the Being of God, the Necessity of Holiness, the Immortality of the Soul, and the Certain Truth of the Christian Belief. A Book that hath been a Preservative to many, when under Temptations to Infidelity.

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In 1670. He publish’d his Life of Faith, with considerable Additions, for the Confirmation of Believers in the Christian Faith; and their Direction how to live by Faith, and Exercise it upon all Occasions, 4to.

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In 1674. He publish'd his Methodus Theologia, Lat. Fol. This Book cost him the most Pains by far of any of his Works. He was a great many Years about it. It cost him one way or other about 500 l. the Printing; for he was forc'd to Print it at his own Charge: And
And after all, 'tis generally esteem'd so Abstruse and Scholastic, that few have been willing to be at the Necessary Pains to understand it. But such as will excuse the Latin of it, will find a more than ordinary Accuracy in it.

—Full and Easie Satisfaction, which is the True and Safe Religion? In a Conference between a Doubter, a Papist, and a Reform'd Catholic: Against Mr. Wray, 4to.

—The Poor Mans Family Book: In Nine Days Conference between a Teacher and Learner, in a Familiar Way: Teaching how to become a true Christian, how to Live as such, and to Die such. With Forms of Prayer, Praise and Catechism, for the Use of Families, 8vo. A Book that was well Accepted, and hath been very Useful: Many Thousands of them being distributed thro' the Nation.

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In 1675. Came out his Catholic Theology, Fol. In which he undertakes to Prove, that besides Things unrevealed, and known to none, and ambiguous Words, there is no considerable difference between the Arminians and Calvinists, except some very tolerable Difference in the Point of Perseverance. For which Book he expected to be fallen upon by both Sides, but had the Happiness to escape: Neither has it as I know of been answer'd to this Day.

—More Proofs of Infants Church Membership, and consequently their Right to Baptism. Against Mr. Tombes, and Mr. Danvers, 8vo.

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A Sermon in the Morning Exercise against Popery; Against any meer Humane Head of the Church of Christ, either Personal or Collective: Being the 5th in Number.

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In
In 1690. He published, the Scripture Gospel Defended, and Christ's Grace, and Free Justification Vindicated against the Libertines in 50 Controversies of Justification, 8vo.

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— Against the Revolt to a Foreign Jurisdiction, 8vo.

— Church Concord; Persuading against Divisions and Separations, 4to.

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— The Certainty of the World of Spirits: Or an Account of Apparitions and Witch-crafts, 8vo.

Since his Death have been Published;


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His Narrative of the most Memorable Passages of his Life and Times, Fol. 1696.

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Besides all which Writings of his own, he wrote more Prefaces to the Works of others, than any Man of his Time. We have a Preface of his, before Mr. Swinneck's Book of Regeneration; another before a Book of Mr. Hopkins; another before a Book of Mr. Eedes; another before Mr. Pool's Model for advancing Learning; another before Mr. Benjamin Baxter's Book; another before Mr. Jonathan Hamner's Exercitation of Confirmation; another before Mr. Lawrence of Sickness; two before two of Mr. Tombe's Books: Another before a Discourse of
Mr. William Bell's of Patience; An Introduction to Mr. Jos. Allen's Life. A Preface to his Alarum to the Unconverted: Another to Mr. How's Blessedness of the Righteous: Another to Mr. Clark's Annotations on the New Testament: Another to Mr. Abraham Clifford's Diffourse on the Two Covenants: Another to one Edition of Mr. Rawler's Book of the Sacrament: Another to the 11th Edition of Scudders Daily Walk: Another to Mr. William Allen of the Covenant. Another to a Book of Dr. Bryans, of Dwelling with God: Another to Mr. Pechiki's Forgiveness of Sin: Another to Mr. Gouge's surest and fairest way of Thriving: Another to Mr. Obed Wills of Infant Baptism, against Mr. Danvers. And one to Mr. Corbet's Remains; with many others.

I might add the Censures pass'd by Eminent Men upon his Works: But I'll be contented with that of the Learned and Ingenious Dr. Barrow, who gives this as his Judgment: His Practical Writings were never mended, and his Controversial ones, seldom Confuted.

His Practical Works have since his Death, been Printed altogether in Four Volumes, in Folio.

CHAP. XVII.

An. 1688. The Case of the Difsenters, and their Treatment; And the New State of Things in the beginning of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary.

King William when he was Prince of Orange, in his Declaration publish'd at the Time of his Expedition into England, promis'd to endeavour a good Agreement between the Church of England, and all Protestant Difsenters, and to cover and secure all those who would live Peaceably under the Government, from all Persecution upon the Account of their Religion. And it is but a piece of Justice that is due to him, to acknowledge that he kept his Promise; and that if he proceeded not
as far as he at first design'd, in getting those depriv'd of An. 1688.
the Power, that wanted not for Will to bear hard upon
their Neighbours, the Obstruction came from others,
who had Designs of their own to serve, by preventing
the good Effects of his Endeavours, as will appear
from the Sequel.

There were great Expectations concerning the Con-
sequences of the sudden Alteration here in England.
All Europe was surpriz'd with the Report of it; and we
at Home were not soon able to recover out of our Amaze-
ment. Never was the Throne of England better a-
dorn'd and fill'd than by this noble Pair; and the greatest
Contention at first seem'd to be, who should shew them
the most Respect. They were no sooner Proclaim'd
than the Joy Ecoho'd from all Parts. Among the rest,
the Dissenting Ministers in and about the City of Lon-
don, Presented an Address to their Majesties, at which
Time Dr. Bates made the Two following Speeches.

To the KING.

May it please your Majesty,

The Series of successful Events that has attended
Your Glorious Enterprize for the saving these
Kingdoms from so imminent and Destructive Evils,
has been so eminent and extraordinary, that it may
force an Acknowledgment of the Divine Providence
from those who deny it, and raises Admiration in all
who Believe and Reverence it. The Beauty and
Speed of this Happy Work are the bright Signatures
of his Hand, who creates Deliverance for his Peo-
ple. The loss of Humane Power, the more of the
Divine Wisdom and Goodness has been Conspicu-
ous in it. If the Deliverance had been obtain'd by
fierce and bloody Battels, Victory itself had been de-
jected, and sad, and our Joy had been mix'd with
afflicting Bitternes. But as the Sun ascending the
Horizon, dispels without noise the Darkness of the
Night; so Your Serene Presence has without Tu-
mults and Disorders, chas'd away the Darkness that
invaded us. In the Sense of this astonishing Deli-
verance, we desire with all possible Ardency of Af-
fection, to magnifie the glorious Name of God the

Author
Author of it, by whose entire Efficacy the Means have been successful: And we cannot without a warm Rapture of Thankfulness, recount our Obligations to Your Majesty the Happy Instrument of it. Your Illustrious Greatness of Mind in an Undertaking of such vast Expence; Your Heroick Zeal in exposing Your most precious Life in such an adventurous Expedition; Your wife Conduct and unshaken Resolution in procuring Your great Ends, are above the loftiest Flights of Language, exceed all Praise. We owe to Your Majesty the Two greatest and most valuable Blessings that we can enjoy, the Preservation of the true Religion, our most sacred Treasure, and the recovery of the falling State, and the Establishing it upon Just Foundations. According to our Duty we Promise unslaking Fidelity, and true Allegiance to Your Majefty's Person and Government. We are encourag'd by Your Gracious Promise upon our first Address, humbly to desire and hope, that Your Majesty will be pleased, by your Wisdom and Authority, to establish a firm Union of your Protestant Subjects in the Matters of Religion, by making the Rule of Christianity to be the Rule of Conformity. Our Blessed Union in the Purity and Peace of the Gospel, will make this Church a fair and lovely Type of Heaven, and terrible to our Antichristian Enemies: This will make England the steady Centre from whence a powerful Influence will be deriv'd for the Support of Reformed Christianity Abroad: This will bring Immortal Honour to Your Name, above the Trophies and Triumphs of the most renowned Conquerors. We do Assure Your Majesty, that we shall cordially embrace the Terms of Union, which the ruling Wisdom of our Saviour has prescrib'd in his Word. We shall not Trespass farther upon Your Royal Patience, but shall offer up our fervent Prayers to the King of Kings, that he will please to direct Your Majesty by his unerring Wisdom, and always endline your Heart to his Glory, and encompas Your Sacred Person with his Favour as with a Shield, and make your Government a Universal Blessing to these Kingdoms.

His Majesty was graciously pleas'd to make this Answer, I take kindly your good Wishes; and whatever is in my Power shall be employed for obtaining such a Union among you. I do Assure you of my Protection and Kind-
May it please your Majesty,

Your happy Arrival into Your Native Country, and Accession to the Crown, has diffus'd an Universal Joy thro' this Kingdom. 'Tis an auspicious Sign of Publick Felicity, when Supreme Virtue, and Supreme Dignity meet in the same Person. Your inviolable Firmness in the Profession of the Truth, and exemplary Piety, are the most radiant Jewels in Your Crown. The Luster of your Conversation, unstain'd in the midst of Tempting Vanities, and adorn'd with every Grace, recommends Religion as the most honourable and amiable Quality, even to those who are averse from hearing Sermons, and apt to despise serious Instructions and Excitations to be Religious. We humbly desire Your Majesty will be pleas'd by Your Wisdom and Goodness to compose the Differences between Your Protestant Subjects, in Things of least Moment concerning Religion. We hope those Reverend Persons who concur with us in the main End, the Glory of God and the Publick Good, will Conform to the Terms of Union, wherein all the Reformed Churches agree. We shall sincerely Address our Requests to God, that he will please to pour down in a rich Abundance, his Blessings upon Your Majesty's Person and Government, and preserve You to his heavenly Kingdom.

Her Majesty was graciously pleas'd to answer them thus: I will use all Endeavours for the obtaining a Union, that is necessary for the edifying of the Church. I desire Your Prayers.

This was a Publick Fact, and the Speeches were afterwards printed, whereby the Dissenters in Effect declar'd to all the World, their Readiness to yield to a Coalition with the Establish'd Church. But little Notice was taken of it. They had receiv'd Encouragement to expect great Things. The Bishops and Clergy, the Nobility and Gentry, with great Unanimity before the Revolution profess'd themselves sensible of the Necessity of making the Ecclesiastical Foundations wider, and having a closer Correspondence with the Protestant Churches Abroad, &c. Among the rest, they found a celebrated Writer at the latter End of the foregoing Reign.
Reign, when apologizing for the Church, and her past Proceedings, thus * expressing himself. It is not to be doubted, but the some weaker Men of the Clergy may still retain their little peculiar Animosities, against the Dissenters, yet the wiser and more serious Heads, of that great and worthy Body, see now their Error. They see who drove them on in it, till they hop'd to have ruin'd them by it. And as they have appear'd against Popery, with as great Strength of Learning, and as firm Stediness as can perhaps be meet with in all Church-History, so it cannot be doubted, but their Reflections on the Dangers into which our Divisions have thrown us, have given them truer Notions with Relation to a rigorous Conformity: And that the just Detestation which they have expressed of the Corruptions of the Church of Rome, has led them to consider and abhor one of the worst Things in it, viz. Their Severity towards Heretics. And the ill Use, that they see the Court has made of their Zeal for supporting the Crown to justifie the Subversion of our Government, that is now set on, from some of their large and unwary Expressions, will certainly make them hereafter more cautious in meddling with Politicks: The Bishops have under their Hands both disowned that wide Extent of the Prerogative, to the overturning of the Law, and declar'd their Disposition to come to a Temper in the Matters of Conformity; and there seems to be no doubt left, of the Sincerity of their Intentions in that Matter. Their Piety and Virtue, and the Prospect that they now have of Suffering themselves, put us beyond all Doubt as to their Sincerity; and if ever God in his Providence brings us again into a settled State, out of the Storms into which our Passions and Folly, as well as the Treachery of others have brought us, it cannot be imagined, that the Bishops will go off from those Moderate Resolutions, which they have now declared: And they continuing firm, the weak and indiscreet Passions of any of the Inferior Clergy, must needs vanish, when they are under the Conduct of wise and worthy Leaders. And I will boldly say this, that if the Church of England after she has got out of this Storm, will return to hearken to the Perversities of some few Men, she will be abandon'd both of God and Man, and will set both Heaven and Earth against her. The Nation sees too visibly, how dear the Dispute about Conformity has cost us, to stand any more upon such Puntilio's: And those in whom our Deliverance is wrapt up, understand this Matter too well, and judge too right of it, to imagine that
ever they will be Priest ridden in this Point. So that all An. 1688. Considerations concur to make us conclude, that there is no Danger of our splitting a Second Time upon the same Rock: And indeed if any Argument were wanting to compleat the Certainty of this Point, the wise and generous Behaviour of the main Body of the Difsenters, in this present Junc[ture]; has given them so just a Title to our Friendship, that we must resolve to set all the World against us, if we can ever forget it, and if we do not make them all the Returns of Ease and Favour when it is in our Power to do it.

But the same celebrated Writer has since told the World, how little his and others Expectations in this Respect were answer'd. For says he elsewhere*, The Bishops in the former Reign had in that Petition upon which they suffer'd so gloriously, express'd a Readiness to come to a just Temper in all the Matters of Difference among us, when they should be bro't before them in Convocation or Parliament. And among other Messages that were sent over to the King, being then Prince of Orange, one was, that he would use all his Interest among the Difsenters, to hinder them from running into the Declaration, and to the Design that was then promoted, of animating them against the Church. Of this (says he) I may be allow'd to speak confidently, because it pass'd thro' my own Hands; and I drew the Directions that were given to an eminent Person who was employ'd in it. Upon these Reasons it was, that the Prince promised in his Declaration with which he came over, that he would use his Endeavours to bring about the so much desir'd Union, between the Church of England and the Difsenters. So their Majesties were under Engagements to make the Experiment. It is true, it did not succeed, a form'd Resolution of consenting to no Alterations at all in Order to that Union, made that the Attempt was laid aside. I will not enter into any further Reflections on Men's Behaviour at that Time; it plainly appear'd, it was not a proper Season to try to make Peace. Attempts that way were more likely to create new Rents, than to heal the old Ones. So that the Difsenters taking this Publick Opportunity of declaring to their Majesties presently after their ascending the Throne, a readiness on their Part, to consent to the Terms of Union, wherein all the Reformed Churches agree, must be acquitted by all Mankind from being the Hinderers of the desir'd Agreement. And this worthy Prelate plainly tells us where the Blame must be laid.
Immediately after our happy Settlement, great Animosities appear'd among the Church Party, which spread all over the Land. The Difference lay both in Political and Ecclesiastical Matters. The Political Difference refer'd to the taking the Oaths to the New Government, which many scrupled while King James was living, to whom they had sworn Allegiance already. The Ecclesiastical Difference, refer'd to Alterations and Emendations in the Constitution, Worship, and Discipline of the Church, which some were for in Order to the strengthening our Foundations, and others against, as seeing no Need of Amendments. Both these Controversies were manag'd with great Warmth and Eager-ne'ss; while the Dissenters stood by, making their Remarks, hoping they should be no Losers in the Issue by such Debates. And in this Hope they were much encourag'd by observing the good Effects of their former Disputes with the Papists, upon such Principles as had fet the Authors themselves more Upright than before they had been.

When it was once determin'd the vacant Throne should be fill'd, the Debate about Alterations and Amendments in the Church quickly made a Noise. They who tho' we were arriv'd at Perfection, were apprehensive their Majesties were inclin'd to be too yielding to Dissenters, and therefore us'd great Art and Industry to strengthen their Interest, that so we might continue upon the old Bottom. Some few there were that could hardly think fit to allow the Dissenters Liberty; but even those who were so generous as to retain such a Sense of their past Dangers, and the Promises and Assurances then given, as to be free for Liberty, were generally backward to a Coalition, tho' much press by many indifferent Standers-by.

There were many and warm Debates in the Two Houses of Lords and Commons about a Comprehension, and an Indulgence; for Bills were bro't in for both; and both were canvass'd. Some who were of a narrow Spirit, forgetting former Promises, and repeated Declarations, were for keeping the Dissenters under a Brand: But thinking Men, were of a more generous Temper. Their Case was at that Time fairly represent'd by an impartial Hand, and strenuously argu'd, in the Compass of a Sheet of Paper, which being liable to
They are under one common Obligation with the rest of Mankind, by the universal Law of Nature, to Worship God in Assemblies.

Men of all Sorts of Religions, that have ever obtained Dissenters in the World, Jews, Pagans, Mahometans, Christians, have in their Practice acknowledged this Obligation and Impression of the Universal Law.

Whereas the Religion professed in England, is that of Reformed Christianity, some Things are annexed to the allowed Publick Worship, which are acknowledged to be no Parts thereof, nor in themselves necessary; but which the Dissenters judge to be in some Part sinful.

They cannot therefore with good Conscience towards God, attend wholly and solely upon the Publick Worship which the Laws do appoint.

The same Laws do strictly forbid their Assembling to Worship God otherwise.

Which is in Effect the same Thing, as if they who made, or shall continue such Laws, should plainly say, if you will not Conform with us in our superadded Rites, and Modes, against your Consciences, you shall not Worship God: Or if you will not accept of our Additions to the Christian Religion, you shall not be Christians; and manifestly tends to reduce to Paganism a great Part of a Christian Nation.

They have been wont therefore to meet however in Distinct Assemblies, and to Worship God in a Way which their Consciences could approve; and have many Years continu’d so to do, otherwise than as they have been hindred by Violence.

It is therefore upon the whole fit to enquire,

Quest. i. ‘Whether they are to be blam’d for their holding Distinct Meetings for the Worship of God?’
For Answer to this, it cannot be expected that all the Controversies should be here determin'd, which have been agitated about the Lawfulness of each of those Things which have been added to the Christian Religion and Worship, by the present Constitution of the Church of England.

But supposing they were none of them simply unlawful, while yet the mis-inform'd Minds of the Dif senters could not judge them lawful, tho' they have made it much their Business to enquire and search; being urg'd also by severe Sufferings; which thro' a long Tract of Time they have undergone, not to refuse any Means that might tend to their Satisfaction; they could have nothing else left them to do, than to meet and worship distinctly as they have.

For they could nor but esteem the Obligation of the Universal, Natural, Divine Law, by which they were bound solemnly to worship God, less questionable than that of a Law, which was only Positive, Topical and Humane, requiring such and such Additaments to their Worship, and prohibiting their Worship without them.

The Church of England (as that Part affects to be call'd) distinguish'd from the rest by those Additions to Christian Religion (pretended to be indifferent, and so confess'd unnecessary) hath not only fought to engross to itself, the Ordinances of Divine Worship, but all Civil Power. So that the Privileges that belong either to Christian or Humane Society are inclosed, and made peculiar to such, as are distinguish'd by Things that in themselves can signifie nothing to the making of Persons either better Christians, or better Men.

Ques. 2. Whether the Laws enjoining such Additions to our Religion, as the exclusive Terms of Christian Worship and Communion, ought to have been made; when it is acknowledged on all Hands, the Things to be added, were before not necessary; and when it is known, a great Number judge them sinful, and must thereby be restrain'd from worshipping the true and living God?

An. 4. The Question to any of common Sense, Answers it self. For it is not put concerning such as differ from any Part of the Substance of Worship which
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which God hath commanded; but concerning such additions as he never commanded. And there are sufficient texts to distinguish such dissenters, from those that deny any substantial part of religion, or assert any thing contrary thereof. Wherefore to forbid such to worship that God made them, because they can't receive your devised additions, is to exclude that which is necessary, for the mere want of that which is unnecessary.

And where is that man that will adventure to stand forth, and avow the hindering of such persons from paying their homage to the God that made them? If we thus expostulate the matter on God's behalf and their own? Will you cut off from God his right in the creatures he hath made? Will you cut off from them the means of their salvation upon these terms? What reply can the matter admit?

'Tis commonly alleged, that great deference is to be paid to the laws; and that we ought to have born our assemblies, till the publick authority recalled the laws against them. And we will say the same thing, when it is well prov'd, that they who made such laws made the world too.

And by whose authority were such laws made? is there any that is not from God? And hath God given any men authority to make laws against himself, and to deprive him of his just rights from his own creatures?

Nor if the matter be well search'd into, could there be so much as a pretence of authority derived for such purposes from the people, whom every one now acknowledges the first receptacle of derived governing power. God can, 'tis true, lay indisputable obligation by his known laws, upon every conscience of man about religion, or any thing else.

And such as represent any people, can according to the constitution of the government, make laws for them, about the things they entrust them with: But if the people of England be asked man by man, will they say, they did entrust to their representatives, their religion, and their consciences, to do with them what they please? When it is your own turn to be represented by others, is this part of the trust you
you commit? What Dr. Sherlock worthily says, concerning a Bishop, he might (and particularly, after, doth) say concerning every other Man, He can be no more represented in a Council, than at the Day of Judgment; every Man's Soul and Conscience must be in his own keeping, and can be represented by no Man.

It ought to be considered, that Christianity, wherein it superadds to the Law of Nature, is all Matter of Revelation. And 'tis well known, that even among Pagans in the settling Rites and Institutes of Religion*, Revelation was pretended at least, upon an imply'd Principle, that in such Matters Humane Power could not oblige the Peoples Consciences.

We must be excused therefore, if we have in our Practice express'd less Reverence for Laws made by no Authority received either from God or Man.

We are therefore injuriously reflected on, when it is imputed to us, that we have by the Use of our Liberty, acknowledg'd an illegal dispensing Power. We have done no other Thing herein than we did when no Dispensation was given or pretended, in Conscience of Duty to him that gave us our Breath. Nor did therefore Practice otherwise, because we tho't those Laws dispensed with, but because we tho't them not Laws.

Whereupon little need remains of inquiring farther.

Quest. 3. Whether such Laws should be continu'd? Against which, besides what may be collected from that which hath been said, it is to be consider'd, that what is most principally grievous to us, was enacted by that Parliament, that as we have too much Reason to believe, suffer'd it self to be dealt with, to enslave the Nation in other Respects, as well as this; and which (to his immortal Honour) the Noble Earl of Danby procur'd to be dissolved, as the first Step towards our National Deliverance.

And let the Tenor be consider'd of that horrid Law by which our Magna Charta was torn in Pieces; the worst and most infamous of Mankind, at our own Ex pense, hired to accuse us; Multitudes of Perjuries committed; Convictions made without a Jury, and without any hearing of the Persons accus-
...Penalties; inflicted; Goods rifled; Estates seized. An. 1689.
and embezzled; Houses broken up; Families disturb'd
often at most unseasonable Hours of the Night, with-...
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against others) that we endur'd the Calamities of so many Years.

When by the late King some Relaxation was given us, what Arts and Insinuations have been us'd with us, to draw us into a Concurrence to Designs tending to the Prejudice of the Nation? And with how little Effect upon the generality of us, it must be great Ignorance not to know, and great Injustice to deny.

But he that knows all Things, knows that tho' in such Circumstances, there was no Opportunity for our receiving Publick and authoriz'd Promises, when we were all under the Eye of watchful Jealousy; yet as great Assurances as were possible, were given us by some that we hope will now remember it, of a future establish'd Security from our former Pressures. We were told over and over, when the Excellent Heer Eageil's Letter came to be privately communicated from Hand to Hand, how easily better Things would be had for us, than that encourag'd Papists to expect, if ever that happy Change should be brought about, which none have now beheld with greater Joy than we.

We are loth to injure those who have made us hope for better, by admitting a Sulpicion that we shall now be disappointed and deceiv'd (as we have formerly been, and we know by whom) or that we shall suffer from them a Religious Slavery, for whose Sakes we have suffer'd so grievous Things, rather than do the least Thing that might tend to the bringing upon them a Civil Slavery.

We cannot but expect from English Men, that they be just and true. We hope not to be the only Instances, whereby the Anglica Fides and the Punic, shall be thro' all one.

But if we who have constantly desired, and as we have had Opportunity, endeavour'd the saving of the Nation, must however be ruin'd, not to greaten (one Hair) the Wealth and Dignity, but only to gratifie the Humour of them who would yet destroy it; we who are competently inur'd to Sufferings, shall thro' God's Mercy be again enabled to endure:

But he that sits in the Heavens, will in his own Time judge our Cause, and we will wait his Plea-

sure;
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fure, and we hope suffer all that can be inflicted, An. 1689.
rather than betray the Cause of Reformed Christianity
in the World.

But our Affairs are in the Hands of Men of Worth
and Honour, who apprehend how little grateful a
Name they should leave to Posterity, or obtain now
with good Men of any Persuasion, if under a Pre-
terence of Kindness to us, they should now repeat the
Arts of ill Men in an ill Time. Great Minds will
think it beneath them to sport themselves with their
own Cunning in deceiving other Men, which were
really in the present Case too thin not to be seen
through, and may be the easiest Attainment of any
Man, that hath enough of Opportunity, and Integrity,
little enough, for such Purposes. And 'tis as much
too gross to endeavour to abuse the Authority of a
Nation, by going about to make that Stoop to so
mean a Thing, as to make a Shew of intending what
they resolve to their uttermost shall never be.

But some may think by Concessions to us, the
Church of England will be ruin'd, and a great Ad-
vantage be given to the bringing in of Popery.

To which we say, the Generality of the Differents
differ from the Church of England, in no Substan-
tials of Doctrine and Worship, nor of Government,
provided it be so managed, as to attain its true ac-
nowledged End; the favouring of us therefore will
as much ruin the Church, as its Enlargement and ad-
ditional Strength will signify to its Ruin.

And doth not the World know, that wherein we
differ from them, we differ from the Priest too? And
that for the most Part, wherein they differ from us,
they seem to agree with them?

We acknowledge their Strong, Brave and Prospe-
rous Opposition to Popery: But they have oppos'd it
by the Things wherein they agree with us; their
Differences from us are no more a Fence against Popery,
than an Inclosure of Straw is against a Flame of Fire.

But this went to be said, we agree not among our
selves, and know not what we would have.

And do all that go under the Name of the Church
of England agree among themselves? We can shew
more considerable Disagreements among them, than
any can between the most of us, and a considerable
Part of them. They all agree 'tis true in Conformity:

And we all agree in Non-conformity: And is not this

merely accidental to Christianity and Protestantism?

and herein is it not well known, that far the greater

Part of Reformed Christendom do more agree with

us?

An arbitrary Line of Uniformity, in some little

Accidents, fevers a small Part of the Christian World

from all the rest: How unreasonably is it expected,

that therefore all the rest must in every Thing else a-

gree among themselves? Suppose any imaginary

Line to cut off a little Segment from any Part of

the Terrestrial Globe, 'tis as justly expected that all

the rest of the World should be of one Mind. If one

Part of England be Taylors, they might as well ex-

pect that all the People besides should agree to be of

one Profession.

Perhaps some imagine it dishonourable to such as

have gone before them in the same Ecclesiastical Sta-

tions and Dignities, if now any Thing should be al-

ter'd, which their Judgments, did before approve and

think fit.

But we hope that Temptation will not prove in-

vincible, viz. of so excessive a Modesty as to be afraid

of seeming Wiser or better Natur'd, or of a more

Christian Temper than their Predecessors.

But the most of us do agree not only with one

another, but in the great Things above mentioned

with the Church of England too: And in short, that

the Reproach may cease for ever with those that count

it one; they will find with us, when they please to try, a very extensive Agreement on the Terms of

King Charles II, his Declaration about Ecclesiastical

Affairs, Anno 1660.

Quest. 4. 'Whether it be reasonable to exclude, all

that in every Thing conform not to the Church of

England, from any Part or Share of the Civil Power?

The Difference or Non-conformity of many is so

Minute, that it would be as reasonable to exclude

all whose Hair is not of this or that Colour.

And what if we should make a Dis-termination, by

the Decision this Way or that of any other disputed

Question, that may be of as small Concernment to

Religion? Suppose it be that of eating Blood; for
the Decision whereof, one Way, there is more pre-
tence from God's Word, than for any Point of the
disputed Conformity: Would it not be a wise Con-
stitution, that whoever thinks it lawful to eat Black-
Pudding, shall be capable of no Office? &c.

But we tremble to think of the Exclusive Sacramen-
tal Test, brought down as low
as to the Keeper of an Ale-house.

* Are all fit to approach the Sac-
cred Table, whom the fear of
Ruin, or hope of Gain may
bring thither? We cannot but
often remember with Horror,
what happened three or four
Years ago: A Man that led an
ill Life, but frequented the
Church, was observed not to
come to the Sacrament, and
prest by the Officers to come; he
yet declined knowing himself
unfit; at length being threatened
and terrified came: But said to
some present at the Time of that
solemn Action, that he came on-
ly to avoid being undone, and
took them to Witness that what
he there receiv'd, he took only
as common Bread and Wine,
not daring to receive them as
the Body and Blood of Christ.
'Tis amazing, that among Chri-
rians, so venerable an Institution should be profittu-
ted to the serving of so mean Purposes, and so fo-
ign to its true End! And that doing it after the
Manner of the Church of England must be the Qua-
fification! As if England were another Chrif tendom;
or it were a greater Thing to conform in every Pun-
tilio to the Rules of this Church than of Christ
himself!

* A certain warm but name-
less High Church Friend, who
was pleas'd lately to favour me
with a Packet of Remarks and
Observations, asks me, Why I
will repeat such a Notorious
Lie as this? and whether I ever
knew one Instance of it? And in
his free and familiar Way, he bids
me for Shame leave this out in
my next Edition. But I have not
seen Reason to follow his Advice.
The Paper seems to me to speak
a great deal of Reason. And
for an I nstance of debarring Per-
sons from felling Ale without
taking the Sacrament, I refer
my Admonition to the Parish of
St. Giles Cripple-gate, and the
Disturbance which the present
worthy Bishop of Gloucefter met
with there, a few Years be-
fore this Paper was written; of
which the World has had an Ac-
count in Print.

But we would fain know whose is that Holy Ta-
ble? Is it the Table of this or that Party, or the
Lord's Table? If the Lord's, are not Perfonsto be ad-
mitted or excluded upon his Terms? Never can
there be Union or Peace in the Christian World, till
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we take down our arbitrary Inclinations; and content our selves with those which our common Lord hath set. If he falls under a Cursé that alters Men's Land-Marks, to alter God's is not likely to infer a Blessing.

The Matter is clear as the Light of the Sun, that as many Persons of excellent Worth, Sobriety and Godliness, are entirely in the Communion of the Church of England; so that there are too many of a worse Character that are of it too; and divers Prudent, Pious and Sober minded Persons that are not of it. Let common Reason be consulted in this Case; suppose the Tables turn'd, and that the Rule were to be made the contrary Way, viz. That to do this Thing, but not by any Means after the Manner of the Church of England, were to be the Qualification; and now suppose one of meaner Endowments, as a Man and a Christian, do what is requir'd, and not in the Way of the Church of England; another that is of much better, do the same Thing in that Way; were it suitable to Prudence or Justice, that because it is done after the Way of the Church of England, a fitter Man should be reckoned unqualifi'd? And one of less Value be taken for qualified because he does it a different Way? Then is all that solid Weight of Wisdom, Diligence, Sobriety and Goodness, to be weighed down by a Feather.

It must surely be th'o't the Prudence of any Government, to comprehend as many useful Persons as it can, and no more to deprive it self of the Service of such, for any Thing less considerable than those Qualifications are, by which they are useful, than a Man would tear off from himself the Limbs of his Body for a Spot upon the Skin.

And really if in our Circumstances, we thus narrow our Interest, all the rest of the World will say, that they who would destroy us, do yet find a Way to be our Instructors, and our common Enemies do teach us our Politicks.

P. S. The Names of Mr. Hale of Eaton Colledge, and of a later most renowned Bishop of the Church of England, who asserted this Principle, That if Things be imposed under the Notion of indifferent, which many think:
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"think Sinful, and a Schism follow thereupon, the In- An. 1689.
posers are the Schismaticks; will be great in Eng-
'land as long as their Writings shall live, and good
'Sense can be understood in them.' Thus far the

His Majesty in one of his Speeches to the Two Houses of the Sa-
told them, he hop'd they would leave Room for the admis- mental
son of all Protestants that were willing and able to serve Tel-
him, which was a Thing would tend to the better uniting
them among themselves, and the strengthening them against
their common Adversaries. * Purs-

suant hereto, when the Act for the
abrogating of the Oaths of Alle-
giance and Supremacy, and appoint-
ing other Oaths, was read a Second
Time in the House of Lords: A
Clause was ordered to be brought in,
to take away the Necessity of
receiving the Sacrament, to make
a Man capable of having an Of-

ce. Such a Clause being after-
wards reported to the House, was
rejected by a great Majority, tho'
the Lords Delamere, Stamford,
North and Grey, Chesterfield, Whar-
ton, Lovelace, and Vaughan, in-
stifted, 'That an hearty Union am-
ong Protestants, was a greater
Security to the Church and State,
than any Test that could be in-
vented: That this Obligation to
receive the Sacrament, was a
Test on the Protestants, rather
than on the Papists: That as
long as it was continu'd, there
could not be that hearty and
thorough Union among Pro-
testants, as had always been
withed, and was at this Time
indispensably necessary. And

Lastly, That a greater Caution
ought not to be required from such as were admitted
into Offices, than from the Members of the Two

* The Compleat History of
England, Vol. 3. p. 518, here ob-
erves, that the Archbishop and
Bishops, and many of the Clergy
had been so addicted to the high
Notions of Passive Obedience,
Non-resistance, and the Divine
Right of an Hereditary Monar-
chy, that they knew not how to
reconcile the Revolution to those
b elitted Principles. And for that
Reason the' they had earnestly de-
sired the Princes coming, and had
the Chief of them address'd to him,
after he was come, to take the Ad-
ministration of Affairs upon him;
yet as if they would have him
their Redeemer, without being
their Protector, they did not care
to pay any Allegiance to him, nor
to renounce their Obligations to
King James. This Example of
the Prelates and Clergy, had a
great Influence on many other
Members of the Church of Eng-
land: And it was their Di-fa-
section, that made the King more
inclined to favour Ditchers,
who he generally look'd upon as
better affected to his Person and
Title.
Houses of Parliament, who are not obliged to receive the Sacrament, to enable them to sit in either House.

But after this, another Clause was inserted by the Court Party in the aforesaid Bill, by which it was provided, that any Man should be sufficiently qualified for any Office, Employment, or Place of Trust, who within a Year before or after his Admission or Entrance therein, did receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, either according to the Usage of the Church of England, or in any other Protestant Congregation, and could produce a Certificate under the Hands of the Minister, and two other credible Persons, Members of such a Protestant Congregation. The Question being put, Whether a Clause of this Nature should be made Part of the Bill, it passed in the Negative. Leave was given to such Lords as would, to enter their Dissent; and six Lords did enter their Dissent in the Reasons following.

1. Because it gives great Part of the Protestant Freemen of England Reason to complain of Inequality and hard Usage, when they are excluded from publick Employments by Law: And also because it deprives the King and Kingdom of divers Men, fit and capable to serve the Publick in several Stations; and that for a meer Scruple of Conscience, which can by no Means render them suspected, much less disaffected to the Government.

2. Because his Majesty, as the Common and Indulgent Father of his People, having express'd an earnest desire of Liberty for tender Consciences to his Protestant Subjects; and my Lords the Bishops having divers of them, on several Occasions professed an Inclination to, and own'd the reasonablest of such a Christian Temper: We apprehend it will raise Suspicion in some Men's Minds, of something else than the Care of Religion, or the Publick, and different from a Design to heal our Breaches, when they find that by confining Secular Employments to Ecclesiastical Conformity, those are shut out from Civil Affairs, whose Doctrine and Worship may be tolerated by Authority of Parliament, there being a Bill before us by Order of the House to that Purpose; especially when without this exclusive Rigour, the Church is secured in all her Priviledges and Prefer-
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ment, no Body being hereby let into them who is An. 1589.

c, nor strictly conformable.

3. Because to set Marks of Distinction and Humiliation on any Sort of Men, who have not rendered themselves justly suspected to the Government, as it is at all Times to be avoided by the Makers of Just and Equitable Laws, so may it be particularly of ill Effect to the Reformed Interest at Home and Abroad in this present Conjuncture, which stands in need of the united Hands and Hearts of all Protestants, against the open Attempts and secret Endeavours of a restless Party, and a potent Neighbour, who is more zealous than Rome it self, to plant Poverty in these Kingdoms, and Labours with the utmost Force to settle his Tyranny, upon the Ruins of the Reformation all thro' Europe.

4. Because it turns the Edge of a Law (we know not by what Fate) upon Protestants and Friends to the Government, which was intended against Papists, to exclude them from Places of Trust, as Men avowedly dangerous to our Government and Religion: And thus the taking the Sacrament, which was enjoyed only as a Means to discover Papists, is now made a distinguishing Duty amongst Protestants, to weaken the whole, by casting off a Part of them.

5. Because Mysteries of Religion and Divine Worship, are of Divine Original, and of a Nature so wholly distinct from the secular Affairs of Politick Society, that they cannot be applied to those Ends; and therefore the Church by the Law of the Gospel, as well as common Prudence, ought to take care neither to offend tender Consciences within it self, nor give Offence to those without, by mixing their Sacred Mysteries with Secular Interests.

6. Because we cannot see how it can consist with the Law of God, common Equity, or the Right of any Free-born Subject, that any one be punished without Crime. If it be a Crime not to take the Sacrament according to the Usage of the Church of England, every one ought to be punished for it, which no Body affirms: If it be no Crime, those who are capable and judg'd fit for Employments by the King, ought not to be punish'd, with a Law of
Exclusion, for not doing that which 'tis no Crime to forbear.

If it be urg'd still as an effectual Test, to discover and keep our Papists; the taking the Sacrament in these Protestant Congregations, where they are Members and known, will be at least as effectual to that Purpose.

Subscribed, OXFORD, J. LOVELACE, WHARTON, MORDANT, R. MOUNTAGUE, W. PAGET.

On the 4th of April when the Lords had under their Consideration, the Reports of the Amendments in the Bill for uniting their Majesties Protestant Subjects, the Question was put, Whether to agree with the Committee in leaving out the Clause about the indifference of the Posture at receiving the Sacrament? and the Votes were equal; and therefore according to Custom, it was carried in the Negative. And the next Day the Lords resumed the Debate of the Report of the said Amendments, particularly of the Clause concerning a Commission to be given out by the King, to the Bishops and others of the Clergy, and it was propos'd that some Laymen should be added in the Commission. The Question being hereupon put, the Votes (taking in the Proxies) were equal, and so according to the usual Rule in such Cases, it was taken for a Negative. Leave was given to any Lords to enter Dissents, and accordingly four Lords did enter their Dissents, in the Reasons ensuing.

1. 'Because the Act itself being, as the Preamble sets forth, design'd for the Peace of the State, the putting the Clergy into Commission, with a total Exclusion of the Laity, lays this Humiliation on the Laity, as if the Clergy of the Church of England were alone Friends to the Peace of the State, and the Laity less able, or less concerned to provide for it.

2. 'Because the Matters to be considered, being barely of Humane Constitution, viz. the Liturgy and Ceremonies of the Church of England, which had their Establishment from King, Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons assembled in Parliament, there can be no Reason why the Commissioners for altering any Thing in that Civil Constitution, should confift only
only of Men of one Sort of them; unless it be sup-As 1689.
posed, that Humane Reason is to be quitted in this
Affair; and the Inspiration of Spiritual Men to be al-
on depended on.

3. Because, tho' upon Remisb Principles the Clergy
may have a Title to meddle alone in Matters of Rel-
igion, yet with us they cannot, where the Church
is acknowledged and defined to consist of Clergy and
Laity; and to those Matters of Religion which fall
under Humane Determination, being properly the
Business of the Church, belong equally to both; for
in what is of Divine Institution, neither Clergy nor
Laity can make any Alteration at all.

4. Because the pretending that Differences and
Delays may arise, by mixing Lay-men with Eccle-
siastics, to the frustrating the Design of the Com-
mision, is vain and out of Doors, unless those that
make use of this Pretence, suppose that the Clergy
Part of the Church have distinct Interests or Desigs
from the Lay-part of the same Church, and will be a
Reason, if Good, why one or other of them should
quit this House, for fear of obstructing the Business of it.

5. Because the Commission being intended for the
Satisfaction of Dissenters, it would be convenient
that Lay-men of different Ranks, nay, perhaps of
different Opinions too, should be mixed in it, the
better to find Expedients for that End, rather than
Clergy-men alone of our Church, who are ge-
erally observ'd to have all very much the same Way
of Reasoning and Thinking.

6. Because it is the most ready Way to facilitate
the passing the Alterations into a Law, that Lay-
Lords and Commoners should be joined in the Com-
mision, who may be able to satisfies both Houses of
the Reasons, upon which they were made, and
thereby remove all Fears and Jealousies, ill Men
may raise up against the Clergy, of their endeaour-
ing to keep up, without Grounds, a distinct Interest
from that of the Laity, whom they so carefully
exclude from being joined with them, in Consulta-
tions of common Concernment, that they will not
have those have any Part in the Deliberation, who
must have the greatest in determining.

7. Be-
Because such a restrain’d Commission lies liable to this great Objection, that it might be made Use of to elude repeated Promises, and the present general Expectation of Compliance with tender Consciences, when the providing for it is taken out of the ordinary Course of Parliament, to be put into the Hands of those alone, who were last in admitting any need of it, and who may be tho’t to be the more unfit to be the sole Composers of our Differences, when they are look’d upon by some as Parties. Lastly, Because after all, this carries a dangerous Supposition along with it, as if the Laity were not a Part of the Church, nor had any Power to meddle in Matters of Religion; a Supposition directly opposite to the Constitution both of Church and State: Which will make all Alterations utterly impossible, unless the Clergy alone be allow’d to have Power to make Laws in Matters of Religion, since what is establish’d by Law cannot be taken away, but by Consent of Lay-men in Parliament, the Clergy themselves having no Authority to meddle in this very Case, in which the Laity is excluded by this Vote, but what they derive from Lay Hands.

I Dissent for this and other Reasons; because it is contrary to three Statutes made in the Reign of Henry VIII, and one in Edward VI, which impower Thirty two Commissioners, to alter the Canon and Ecclesiastical Law, &c. whereof Sixteen to be of the Laity, and Sixteen of the Clergy.

Subscrib’d, WINCHESTER, MORDANT, LOVELACE.

The Act for the 24th, The Act for exempting their Majesties Protestant Subjects, Dissenting from the Church of England, from the Penalties of certain Laws; received the Royal Assent.

It was hereby enacted, That none of the Penal Laws to which they before were liable, should thence forward be confirmed to extend to any Persons dissenting from the Church of England, that should take the Oaths to the Government.
verumt, &c. That all Preachers and Teachers among An. 1689. them, taking the Oaths, and subscribing the Articles of the Church of England, excepting the 34th, 35th, and 36th, and Part of the 20th, and Licensing the Places in which they meet, and keeping the Doors of such Places unbarr'd, and unbolted, should have free Liberty to wor-
ship God according to their Consci-
ces. * And that whosoever should come into any of their Congregations, and give them Disurbance, or misuse any Preacher or Teacher, upon Proof given before a Justice of Peace by Two or more Witnesses, should find Two Sureties to be bound by Recognizance in the Penal Sum of 50 l. and in De-
fault of such Sureties be committed to Prison, till next General or Quarter Sessions, when upon Conviction they should suffer the Penalty of 20 l. &c. And that all such Preachers and Teachers in separate Congregations should be thenceforth exempted, from serving upon any Jury, or from being chosen or appointed to bear the Office of Church-warden, Overseer of the Poor, or any other Parchial or Ward Office, or other Office in any Hundred of any Shire, City, Town, Parish, Division or Wapentake, &c.

From that Time they were easie and thankful; tho' many of them would have been glad to have been taken into the National Establishment; some Hopes of which were still left them, because there was a Bill for that Purpose yet depending in Parliament, which pass'd the Houfe of Lords; and when it came down to the Houfe of Commons, they defir'd his Majesty to summon a Convocation, and lay the Matter before them.

Dr. Nichols * tells us, that while this Bill was de-
pending, Dr. Tillotfon who was then Chaplain to King William, perfuaded the King to take another Method, in order to the accomplishing his De-
fires. And he fays, that in Order to it, he reminded him of the unhappy Jeft often caft upon the Reformation by the Romanifts, because it was owing to a Parliamentary Authority: And mov'd that no farther Occation

* Twenty Years after the pas-
fing of this Act, it became a Question, whether it was a To-
eration or not. Dr. Sacheverel would by no Means allow it; and it was the Second of Four Articles upon which he was Impeach'd, that this Legal Indulgence or Te-
eration granted to Difturers, in Order to the uniting Protestants in Interest and Affection, was by him represented as unreasonable, and the Allowance of it as un-
warrantable: And he was charg'd with affenting, that he is a false Brother with Relation to God, Re-
ligion, or the Church, who defends Toleration or Liberty of Con-
ience.

* Appa-
rat. ad
Det.Eccles.
Ang. p. 93.
Occasion might be given to a Charge of that Nature. He intimated that that Matter was fitter to be refer'd to an Ecclesiastical Synod, whose Determinations in the Case would be more agreeable to the Clergy, and be more Religionly observ'd by the People too. Adding, that for fear of delay if such an Affair should be put into too many Hands, it would be best (as had been practis'd formerly,) for the King by his Letters Patents, to Authorize a select Number of Learned Divines, to meet together and debate, and consult about the properest Methods of healing the Wounds of the Church, and fixing a durable Peace: That so what they agreed upon being laid before a Synod, might first have their Approbation, and then have a Parliamentary Sanction. And he says that it was upon his Advice, that the King summon'd a Convocation, and issu'd out also a Commission to Thirty Divines, to prepare Matters to be laid before them. I doubt, however, that he afterwards saw Occasion to repent of this Advice: And am well assured that it is the wish of many, (not to say 'twas afterwards his) that when the next fit Opportunity arrives for such an healing Attempt, (the proper Method for which is plain enough whenever Persons are really willing to pursue it) it may be taken with more vigour and less Formality. The Reformation had never been brought about had it been left to a Convocation; nor will our Breaches be ever heal'd but by a true English Parliament. And let but them set about it in earnest, and they'll do it with ease, as far as is necessary; still leaving Men a Liberty to judge for themselves, without being liable to any Hardship or Severity. Accordingly the King summon'd a Convocation; and issu'd out also another Commission to Thirty Divines to prepare Matters to be consider'd by the Convocation. The Commission was as follows:

"Whereas the Particular Forms of Divine Worship, and the Rites and Ceremonies appointed to be us'd therein, being Things in their own Nature indifferently alterable, and so acknowledged; it is but reasonable, that upon weighty and important Considerations, according to the various Exigencies of Times and Occasions, such Changes and Alterations should be made therein, as to those, that are in Place"...
Chap. XVII. after the Revolution in 1688. 447

"and Authority, should from Time to Time seem An. 1689.
"either Necessary or Expedient.
"And whereas the Book of Canons is fit to be re-
"view'd, and made more suitable to the State of the
"Church; and whereas there are Defects and Abuses
"in the Ecclesiastical Courts and Jurisdictions; and
"particularly there is not sufficient Provision made for
"the removing of scandalous Ministers, and for the
"Reforming of Manners either in Ministers or People:
"And whereas it is most fit that there should be a strict
"Method prescrib'd for the Examination of such Per-
"sons as desire to be admitted into Holy Orders, both
"as to their Learning and Manners.
"We therefore out of our Pious and Princely Care
"for the good Order and Edification, and Unity of
"the Church of England, committed to our Charge
"and Care; and for the reconciling as much as is possi-
"ble, of all Differences among our good Subjects, and
"to take away all Occasion of the like for the Future,
"have thought fit to Authorize and Empower you, &c.
"And any Nine of you, whereof Three to be Bishops,
"to meet from Time to Time, as often as shall be
"needful, and to prepare such Alterations of the Li-
turgy, and Canons, and such Propositions for the Re-
formation of Ecclesiastical Courts, and to consider
"of such other Matters as in your Judgments may most
"conduce to the Ends above-mentioned.

Ten of the Commissioners were then Bishops; viz.
Dr. Lamplugh Arch Bishop of York: Dr. Compton, Dr.
Mew, Dr. Lloyd, Dr. Sprat, Dr. Smith, Sir Jonathan
Trelawny, Dr. Burnet, Dr. Humfrest, and Dr. Stratford;
who were the Bishops of London, Winchester, St. Asaph,
Rochester, Carlisle, Exeter, Salisbury, Bangor, and Che-
ster. Twenty other Dignitaries were added to them:
As, Dr. Stillingfleet, Dr. Patrick, Dr. Tillotson, Dr. Mag-
got, Dr. Sharp, Dr. Kidder, Dr. Aldridge, Dr. Jane,
Dr. Hall, Dr. Beaumont, Dr. Mountague, Dr. Goodman,
Dr. Beveridge, Dr. Battely, Dr. Aisfon, Dr. Tennison,
Dr. Scot, Dr. Fowler, Dr. Grove, and Dr. Williams.

These Commissioners often met and debated Mat-
ters, but were Deferred by Dr. Jane, and several others.
They drew up sundry Alterations; an exact Copy of
which I once had, but unhappily and irrecoverably lost
by lending it out. But thus much I shall venture to say.

that
An. 1689. that such Amendments as those were, with such an Allowance in the Point of Orders, for Ordination by Presbyters, as is made 13 Eliz. Cap. 12*; would in all Probability have bro't in Two Thirds of the Dissenters in England. Which being done, and at the same Time a Liberty continu'd to such as could not be Comprehended, would have been greater Service to Religion than can easily be imagin'd†.

Many

to me, which I have refer'd to, once and again before, calls it a prevaricating with God and Man to wrest the Act of 13 Eliz. to Ordinations by Presbyters. He tells me that I know that that Statute was made to oblige all Priests, who had been Ordain'd by Popish Bishops to Subscribe the Articles; And that Presbyterian Ordination was not then tho't off, &c. Tho' I was far from knowing or believing any such Thing, yet the Gentleman being so very confident, I took the pains once more to read the Act over, and all that I can find there is, that Subscription to the Doctrinal Articles is required of all in Possession of Livings by the Christmas Day next following: and that such Subscribers which way soever Ordained'd, were admitted to Office in the Church of England as Ministers, &c. And I find that Fuller in his Church History, upon that very Year, declares that this Act was made with respect to the Nonconformists. Tho' it was favourable to them, if compared with what is now required, when to capacituate for a Living; not only Episcopal Ordination is required, and a Subscription to the Articles, but also a Subscription, and an Assent and Consent, to all and every Thing contain'd in the Book of Common Prayer, and the Book of Ordering Bishops, Priests and Deacons, &c. wherein are considerable Doctrinal Additions, and the supposition of the Jure Divino, of the Three Orders, of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons among the rest. And tho' this Gentlemen is pleas'd to tell me that Presbyterian Ordination was not then tho't of, yet if he'll take the pains to look into Mr. Strype's History of the Life and Acts of Bishop Grindal, he'll find in the Appendix, Num. 17, a Copy of a License granted to one John Morrison a Scotch Man, to Preach and Administer Holy Things throughout the Province of Canterbury, tho' this John Morrison (as the License takes notice) was only Ordain'd in Scotland, in the way of the Presbyterians; which sort of Ordination (and they had no other in Scotland) is expressly approved in the License.

† This saying of mine is particularly taken notice of by Mr. Ollyffe, in his Epistle Dedicatory to his Defence of Ministerial Conformity; and by Mr. Hoadly in his Brief Defence of Episcopal Ordination; and also by the Compleat History of England, Vol. 3. p. 552. And I must own I never yet saw Reason to retract it. For though the Gentlemen of the Church of England commonly say of the Dissenters, that they don't know what would satisfy them, yet they have been often told, Bishop Ullers Model and King Charles the Second's Declaration would satisfy them. Nay King Charles's Declaration alone confirm'd by Act of Parliament, and reduc'd to Practice, would have bid fair for bringing in Fifteen Hundred of the Two Thousand Ministers
Many being so desirous to be inform’d as to this Matter, I shall pick up what Light I can about it. And first the Bishop of Sarum * gives us this Account. ‘In the Reign of King James those of the Church, who saw the Papists drawing in the Dissenters to concur with them, in their Designs against the Church, applied to the then Prince of Orange, desiring him to make use of his Interest in them, for diverting them from that: And in those Letters which are yet extant, Assurances were given, that the Church was then in such a Temper, and so well convinc’d of former Errors, that if ever the got out of that Distress, all those Differences would be certainly made up: And to make this Assurance more Publick, the Archbishop and Bishops in the Petition, for which they were imprison’d and Try’d, Declar’d that they were ready to come to a Temper in those Matters both in Parliament and Convocation. Upon this it was that the Prince of Orange promis’d in his Declaration, to use his Endeavours to heal all those Divisions: In order to the performing this, He by a special Commission appointed all those Bishops who own’d his Authority, He being then set on the Throne, together with a great many of the Clergy, to draw out the Grounds upon which the Dissenters had separated from us, and to offer Expedients in order to the healing our Breaches. We had before us all the Books and Papers that they had at any time offered, setting forth their Demands; together with many Advices and Propositions which had been made at several times, by most of the best and most Learned of our Divines; of which the late most Learn-

Ministers who were Ejected in Sixty Two. And such Concessions as King William’s Commissioners would have yielded to, had made the Body of the Present Nonconformist Ministers very Thankful, with the Allowance of the 16th of Eliz. in point of Orders. For the scrupled Ceremonies being left indifferent, and the Liturgy amended as to the exceptionable Passages, and nothing that was capable of being interpreted an owning the Authority of the imposers being insisted on, that which now incapacitates us from exercising our Ministry in the Established Church would vanish away, tho’ there might yet remain room for many Amendments; and some of them very desirable too, especially as to the Courts that are call’d Ecclesiatical; which (with some other Things) we hope the Church will sometime or other, for her own sake, take care to have amended.
ed Bishop of Worcester had a great Collection: So we prepar'd a Scheme to be laid before the Convocation; but did not think that we ourselves, much less that any other Person, was any way limited, or bound to comply with what we resolv'd to propose. On the contrary, we said, if we saw better Reason, we would change our Minds. Yet this which was only a Council created by the King to prepare Matters, was complain'd of as an imposing on the Convocation, and as a limiting of it; and though a Royal License was sent them, yet a previous Resolution was taken to admit of no Amendments. When we saw that, we resolv'd to be quiet, and leave that matter to better Times: But then the Enemies of the Civil Government, began to work on the Jealousies and Fears of many well minded Men; and the preserving the Church was given out as the Word, by those who meant France or St. Ger mains by it.

I shall next refer to what I have before mention'd, viz. the Account given by the Bishop of Lincoln, in his Speech in the House of Lords, on March the 17th, 17%0, upon the Second Article of the Impeachment against Dr. Sacheverell. The Person (lays he) who first concerted this supposed Design against our Church, was the late most Reverend Dr. Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury. The Time was towards the end of that unhappy Reign, of which so much was said upon Occasion of the foregoing Article. Then when we were in the height of our Labours, defending the Church of England against the Assualts of Popery, and thought of nothing else, that wise Prelate foreseeing some such Revolution as soon after was happily brought about; began to consider how utter unprepared they had been at the Restoration.

No sooner were their late Majesties of Glorious Memory, seated in their Thrones, but this Design was openly espous'd by them. A Commission was issu'd out, under the great Seal of England, to a large Number of Bishops and other Eminent Divines, to meet together and to consider of these Matters. And whatever they did, it was to have been carried on from them to the Two Convocations of Canterbury and York: And after it should have pass'd their Approbations, it was finally to have been laid before the Two Houses
Houses of Parliament, and so to have gone on to the An. 1689.

Royal Assent. This was the Course through which all
that was design'd, or should have been done in this
Matter, must have pass'd; and I am perswaded noth-
ing very injurious to our Churches Welfare, will ever
be able to pass through all these.

From the Account of these Two Bishops it appears,
that the Design was begun by Archbishop Sancroft at the
latter end of King James's Reign, partly out of tender-
ness to the Diffenters, and partly that the Church might
not be unprovided upon the Revolution as they were at
the time of the Restauration: And that what was done in
King William's time, was but a continuation of what
was begun in the latter end of the Reign foregoing.

I shall now add the Account that is given us by Dr.
Nichols *, of the Proceedings of King William's Eccle-
siastical Commissioners. He tells us, 'They began with
reviewing the Liturgy. And first they examin'd
the Calendar; in which in the room of Apocryphal
Lessons, they ordred certain Chapters of Canonical
Scripture, to be read, that were more to the Peoples
advantage. Athanasius's Creed, being dislik'd by ma-
ny because of the Damatory Clause, it was left to the
Ministers Choice to use it, or change it for the Apostles
Creed. New Collects were drawn up, more agreeable
to the Epistles and Gospels, for the whole Course of
the Year. And these the Doctor tells us were drawn
up with that elegance and brightnes of Expression,
and such an heat and flame of Devotion, that nothing
could more affect and excite the Hearts of the Hear-
ers, and raise up their Minds towards God. He says
they were first drawn up by Dr. Patrick, who was
reckon'd to have great skil in Liturgical Composures:
Dr. Burnet added to them yet farther Force and Spi-
rit: Dr. Stillingfleet afterwards examin'd them with
great Judgment, carefully weighing every Word in
them: And Dr. Tillotson had the last Hand, giving
them some free and masterly strokes of his free and
sweet and flowing Eloquence. Dr. Kidder, who was
well vers'd in the Oriental Tongues, made a new Ver-
sion of the Psalms, more agreeable to the Original.
Dr. Tennison made a Collection of the Words and Ex-
pressions through the Liturgy, which had been exces-
ted against, and propos'd others in their room that
were
were clear and plain, and left liable to exception.

Other Things also were propos'd, that were left to be
determin'd by the Convocation. As, (1.) That the
Crofs in Baptism might be either us'd or omitted at
the choice of the Parents. (2.) That a Nonconfor-
mist Minister going over to the Church, should not be
Ordain'd according to the common Form, but rather
Conditionally, much in the same manner as the bap-
tizing of Infants is ordered in the Church, if there be
not evidence of their being Baptiz'd before, with the
Addition of the Episcopal Benediction, as was cus-
tomary in the Ancient Church, when Clerks were re-
ceiv'd that had been Ordain'd by Hereticks. Dionys.
Hist. Eccl. Lib. 1. Cap. 8. in which way of Ordain-
ing Archbishop Bramhall had given a Precedent,
when he receiv'd some Scotch Presbyters into the
Church.

To all which I shall add an Account which I re-
ceiv'd from a Friend whom it is not necessary to Name,
which in the main I have Reason to think is right,
though in some Respects defective: And so I believe
will all our Accounts be, till the Original Papers come
to be publish'd to the World, as I believe and hope they
will be in time.

An Account of the Proceedings of the Com-
missioners, to prepare Matters for the approach-
ing Convocation, in 1689.

The Pro-
cedings of
King Wil-
liam's Re-
cessional
Commissioners.

The Committee being met in the Jerusalem Cham-
ber, a Dispute arose about the Authority and Le-
gality of the Court. (The Bishop of Rochester, though
he had so lately acted in an Illegal one, being one
of those that question'd it.) The Grounds of this
scruple, were the Obligations the Clergy lay under by
Act of Parliament of King Henry the VIII, not to enter
into any Debates, about making any Alterations in
Church Affairs without the King's special and imme-
diate Privacy, and Direction first given concerning such
Alterations. It was answer'd, that, that must be done
either
either by an Act of the King's own Judgment, or by a private Cabal, (both which ways would be very exceptionable) or else by his Majesty's Commission, to a certain number of Ecclesiastics to consult about, and prepare what was necessary to be alter'd, as it was in the present Case: For moreover, the Commissioners pretended not to make these Alterations obligatory by Virtue of a Law, but only to get them ready to lay before the Convocation: The very Reports being not so much as to be refer'd to the Privy Council, lest they might be subject to be canvas'd and cook'd by Lay Hands. However, The Bishops of Winchester and Rochester, Dr. Jone and Dr. Aldridge withdrew dissatisfied; and the rest, after a Lift of all that seem'd fit to be change'd, was read over, proceeded very unanimously, and without any Heats, in determining, as follows, (each Article as soon as agreed on, being Sign'd by the Bishop of London,) viz.

That the Chaunting of Divine Service in Cathedral Churches, shall be laid aside, that the whole may be rendered intelligible to the Common People.
That besides the Psalms, being read in their Course as before, some proper and devout ones be select'd for Sundays.
That the Apocryphal Lessons, and those of the Old Testament which are too Natural, be thrown out; and others appointed in their stead by a new Calendar, which is already fully settle'd and out of which are omitted all the Legendary Saints Days, and others not directly refer'd to in the Service Book.
That not to send the Vulgar to search the Canons, which few of them ever saw: A Rubrick be made, setting forth the usefulness of the Crois in Baptism, not as an essential Part of that Sacrament, but only a fit and decent Ceremony: However, if any do, after all in Conscience scruple it, it may be omitted by the Priest.
That likewise if any refuse to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper Kneeling, it may be Administered to them in their Pews.
That a Rubrick be made, declaring the Intention of the Lent Fasts, to consist only in extraordinary Acts of Devotion, not in distinction of Meats. And another to state the meaning of Rogation Sundays and
An 1689. Ember Weeks; and appoint that those Ordained within the Quatuor Tempora, do Exercise strict Devotion.

That the Rubrick which obliges Ministers, to read or hear Common Prayer, publickly or privately every day, be changed to an Exhortation to the People to frequent those Prayers.

That the Absolution in Morning and Evening Prayer may be read by a Deacon; the Word Priest in the Rubrick being changed into Minister, and those Words and Remission, be put out as not very intelligible.

That the Gloria Patri, shall not be repeated at the end of every Psalm, but of all, appointed for Morning and Evening Prayer.

That those Words in the Te Deum, thine Honourable True and only Son, be thus turn'd, thine only begotten Son, Honourable, being only a civil Term, and no where used in Sacrè.

The Benedicite shall be changed into the 128 Psalm; and other Psalms likewise appointed for the Benedicite and Nunc dimittis.

The Versicle, after the Lord's Prayer, &c. shall be read Kneeling, to avoid the trouble and inconveniences of so often varying Postures in the Worship. And after these Words, give Peace in our Time O Lord, shall follow an Answer, promisory of somewhat on the Peoples Part, of keeping God's Laws, or the like: The old Response being grounded on the Predestinating Doctrine, taken in too strict an Acceptation.

All high Titles or Appellations of the King, Queen, &c. shall be left out of the Prayers, such as Most Illustrious, Religious, Mighty, &c. and only the Word Sovereign retain'd for the King and Queen.

Those Words in the Prayer for the King, Grant that he may vanquish and overcome all his Enemies, as of too large an Extent, if the King engage in an unjust War; shall be turn'd thus; Prosper all his Righteous Undertakings against thy Enemies, or after some such Manner.

Those Words in the Prayer for the Clergy, who alone workest great Marvels; as subject to be ill interpreted by Persons vainly disposed, shall be thus, who alone art the Author of all good Gifts: And those Words, the healthful Spirit of thy Grace, shall be the Holy
Holy Spirit of thy Grace, healthful being an Abolition Word.

The Prayer which begins, O God whose Nature and Property, shall be thrown out, as full of strange and impertinent Expressions, and besides not in the Original, but foisted in since by another Hand

The Collects, for the most part are to be changed, for those the Bishop of Chichester has prepared; being a review of the old ones with Enlargements, to render them more sensible and affecting, and what Expressions are needful, so to be retrenched.

If any Minister refuse the Surplice, the Bishop if the People desire it, and the Living will bear it, may substitute one in his Place that will officiate in it; but the whole Thing is left to the discretion of the Bishops.

If any desire to have Godfathers and Godmothers omitted, and their Children presented in their own Names to Baptism, it may be granted.

About the Athenian Creed, they came at last to this Conclusion. That least the wholly rejecting it should by unreasonable Persons be imputed to them as Socinianism, a Rubrick shall be made, setting forth, or declaring the Curses denounced therein not to be restrain'd to every particular Article, but intended against those that deny the Substance of the Christian Religion in General.

Whether the Amendment of the Translation of the reading Psalms, (as they are call'd) made by the Bishop of St. Asaph and Dr. Kidder, or that in the Bible, shall be inserted in the Prayer Book, is wholly left to the Convocation to consider of and determine.

In the Litany, Communion Service, &c. are some Alterations made, as also in the Canons, which I cannot yet learn so particular Account of as to give them you with the rest, as perhaps I may hereafter be able to do. Thus far my Friends Narrative.

On November the 16th, the Reverend Bishop of Sarum, gave an excellent Exhortation to Peace and Union, in a Sermon Preach'd at St. Lawrence Jury, on Acts 7. 26. 'Tis Pity it should be forgotten. Says he there, Page 14. We here in England have had a long
An. 1689, long fierce Contest about Things, which we all Confess are indifferent in their own Nature. This Animosity Works still so high among us, that many take Fire upon the smallest Steps that can be made towards the healing so great a Breach; and fill all Places with Tragical Outcries, as if the Church of England were to be pull'd down: While the chief Promoters of these Reports, know well how false they are, and that instead of Offering at any Thing that can in any sort weaken our Church, every Thing which has been endeavourd must prove its Strength as well as its Glory, if we are so happy as to weigh all in even Ballances. The Things that are propos'd are of themselves desirable, though there should not be one Diffenter gain'd by them; and are such as will tend to the making all the Parts of our Offices both more unexceptionable, and more edifying. But Distempers are far gone, when the Patient Rages at the first mention of a Medicine. We have left many happy Opportunities, since the first Beginning of the Reformation among us, for the healing our Breaches: One is sorry to remember them, and wishes that such fatal Errors could be covered from the Knowledge of all succeeding Ages for the sake of the Church, and of those who have govern'd it. But if we do again repeat former Errors, and let the present Advantages that we have now in our Hands slip from us, what is to be said upon it, but that this is of the Lord, who by it is punishing us for our other Sins, for our remissness in our Duties; for our neglect of the Pastoral Care; for our slackening that strictness of Life which becomes our Profession; for our indulging our selves too much in Sensuality and Laziness; and for all these Mal. 2, 8, 5. other Sins, by which we have departed from his Law, and have corrupted the Covenant of Levi, and made many to stumble at the Law; and that therefore God will Jer. 10. 21. make us become base and contemptible before the People; and that all our Flocks shall be scatter'd. But we might hope for better Things, if everyone would put away all Prejudices, all Wrath, Anger, and Revenge; and would put on Bowels of Mercies and Kindness, remembering that we are Brethren, so that having purify'd ourselves from Humour, Passion, Interest, and every Thing else that may corrupt our 1 Pet. 1. 22. Minds, unto the unfeigned Love of the Brethren, we would resolve to Love one another with a pure Heart fervently. And if instead of the Pride of not yielding to one another in any Thing, we should rather engage into a Holy
Holy Emulation of trying who could yield most for the heal. An. 1689, of those Wounds, that have been so often open'd, and that begin now again to bleed afresh. He adds, Page 27. God be thanked for it, that there is an End put to all Persecution in Matters of Conscience; and that the First and Chief Right of Humane Nature, of following the Distraits of Conscience in the Service of God is secured to all Men amongst us; and that we are freed, I hope, for ever, of all the Remnants of the worst Part of Popery that we had too long retained, I mean the Spirit of Persecution. If this gives Uneasiness to any, it shews that their Eye is Evil, because the Eye of our Legislators has been good towards those, who tho' they may be mistaken in their Notions, yet have still the Rights of Men, and of Christians. But after all this, it is to be remembred, that Men may be still Persecutors, tho' they are not able to persecute any longer, according to our Saviour's charging the Guilt of intended Sins, on those who never acted them: For as long as we entertain Hatred and Malice in our Hearts, and wish that it were in our Power to do hurt to others, so long we become guilty before God, and so do wrong to our selves, tho' we are not in Condition to do them any; but if we do them all the wrong we can, we shew what our Tempers are, and that we would do more if it were in our Power. If we Love to keep up old Differences, or to create new Ones, if we will continue to make the Terms of Communion with us as strict as possibly we can, and shut out all Persons, as much as in us lies, from joining Labours with us, because they do not in all Things think as we do: If we will by Turns imply all the Interest we have in any Turn of Government that is kind to us, to do wrong to others, either by loading them with false Accusations, by aggravating some lesser Matters, or by an undue Prosecution of real but repent'd of Faults; all these are the several Instances, in which an injurious Temper shews it self; and while such Things are among us, we are under the Guilt that is charg'd on these Israelites in my Text, who tho' they were Brethren, yet did wrong one to another.

All the Discourse now was about this famous Ecclesiastical Commission, which was so different from that of the foregoing Reign. Some were earnest for it, and others as warm against it. They that were for it, asserted * that it was every Way agreeable to the Laws of the Land. That it was justified by several Precedents since the Reformation, in the Reigns of Edward well, 1689.

* A Discourse concerning the Ecclesiastical Commission. Printed for Richard Chiswell, 1689.
An. 1639. Edward VI, Queen Elizabeth, King James, and King Charles II. That such a Commission was so far from being prejudicial to a Convocation, that it was likely to be useful to it, by Way of Preparation, to get Things ready for such a Body; which must to be sure to be done by a few. That the result of their Deliberations was Proposals only, not Impositions. That the Persons employed in this Commission were unexceptionable; all Church-men; such Men as would fit in Convocation; Bishops, Deans, and Arch-deacons: Men of known Abilities, Probity, and Worth. That all Churches in process of Time, tho' at first as well constituted as the Age and Cafe would bear, may admit of Alterations and Improvements. That notwithstanding the Review in 61, the Constitution was still capable of another. That they were convinced, that if they at that Time had Reason for the Alterations they made, which were computed to be about Six Hundred, there was equal, if not greater Reason for some farther Improvements. That if they at that Time had offered to move much farther, a Stone would have been laid under their Wheel by a secret but powerful Hand. That the best Church is not absolutely perfect in all circumstantial Things, nor can it ever be made so here on Earth. That it would be comfortable to the Conformists, by fitting Alterations to have Strength and Beauty added to that House in which they resolved to live and die: And that as for the Dissenters if they were not thereby gain'd upon, they'd be left inexusable. That there was then a very fit Juncture for such a Design: Because of the Desire of their Majesties; the Concurrence of the Lords in their Bill of Union; and the Expectation of the Reformed Churches, who look'd that something should then be done, that might make for Peace and Union.

To this it was replied; to what Purpose is it to begin, when we see not where to end? Is it not better to endure some Inconveniences (as in all Constitutions some will be) than to expose our Selves to certain Mischiefs? And what can we expect, when the Six Hundred Alterations in 1661, had no competent Effect, but were rejected with Scorn? 'Twas added, that the true Conformists were very well satisfy'd with their House, and contented to live and die in it: But that if the Dissenters
Dissenters would go to make Breaches in that House, An. 1689, take Possession, deface its Beauty, and undermine its Strength, and force them to leave it, they could not take it well. That the Desires of their Majesties might be best known by their living in the Communion of the Establish'd Church, and their Declarations to favour and protect it. That the Sense of the Lords must be judg'd by the Sequel. That as for the Dissenters they had a Toleration by Statute, which the Church Party could not gain in the Civil Wars for almost Twenty Years together; and they ought to be satisfy'd with it. And that as for the Reformed Churches, they generally admir'd the English Constitution. And to prevent any vigorous Attempt of that Nature, it was publish'd by many as their Sense; That no Alterations ought at all to be made in Things pertaining to Religion, but when there was a great Necessity: That there was no such Necessity for Alterations: And that if there were, it was not then a seasonable Time, when so many Fathers of the Church, and eminent Persons of the Clergy, were incapable of acting in the Matter, thro' their Suspension for not taking the Oaths.

They who were more moderate, readily granted them, that frequent Alterations would be dangerous to Religion*; but asserted that in the Case under Consideration there was an absolute Necessity. There lies to a Friend, (say they) an indispensible Obligation upon us to do the relating to us, we are able to remove this mischievous Schism from the Present among us, which has so long disturb'd the Church of Christ Convocation in this Land. The Evil of it most certainly must lie at our Doors, as far as we do not the utmost that is lieth to remove it. And what other Way is there now left of attempting it, but by coming to some Terms of Moderation and Temper with those that Dissent from us. We have already try'd all Methods of Persuasion to mollifie them, all force of Argumentation to convince them; we have tried also Church Censures and Penal Laws, and what have they availed us, but only to heighten the Divisions and encrease the Mischief; and therefore what other Remedy is now left us for a Cure of this Evil, but that as far as we are able we abate of that which hath given the Original there; those excepted Passages in our Liturgy, and those Ceremonies in our Worship, which our Dissenting Brethren cannot Conform with us in? What are those Things which we differ about
An. 1589. about, that we must for ever Sacrifice to them, the Peace both
of Church and State, without abating the least Tittle for so
great a Good as that of the Common Union of Christians
among us? Is it not eno', that for the Sake of those Trifles,
we have for these Thirty Years past'd, driven up our Divi-
sions and Animosities against each other to that Height, as
that we had almost totally given up our Church to Popery,
and our Government to Tyranny thereby? Certainly it's
now Time to sit down and consider, whether those Things
are of such great Value, for the Sake of which we bring so
much Mischief, to this poor distressed Church and Nation,
that nothing must be abated of that unreasonable Rigour
whereby we have hitherto maintain'd them. Could but a
Union be once effected among our Selves, we need not fear
all the Power of France and Rome, in the firmeft Union a-
gainst us.

'Twas objected, That altering any Thing in a well
constituted Church, was like plucking a Beam out of
a well built House, which cannot be done without en-
dangering the Fabrick. 'Twas answer'd, If all had
been of this Mind, we could never have Reform'd from
Popery, because this Argument would have been as strong
against all Alterations then as now.

'Twas objected, If Alterations were begun, there
was no knowing where to stop. 'Twas answer'd, When
any Thing was propos'd not fit to be done.

'Twas objected, They that want Alterations will
still be craving more. 'Twas answer'd, That denying
them what was just and fitting to be granted, was
giving them a great Advantage.

'Twas objected, Changing was reproachful. 'Twas
answer'd, It was much more reproachful, obstinately
to refist a Change when there's good Reason for it.

'Twas objected, There was no Reason to endeavour
to gratifie the Diffenters, who were Guilty of great
Oblivious and Perverseness. 'Twas answer'd, It there-
fore became them to Act like Physicians, who don't
presently cast off a peevish Patient, but study to suit his
Palate and Humour.

And as to the want of the suspended Bishops and
Clergy, they apprehended the needful Alterations
might be made without them; and if they were true
to the Publick Interest, or their own Promises, they
could not but give their Approbation.
But such Arguings and Pleadings as these, tho' from An. 1689, eminent Persons of their own Church mov'd not those a jot, who had fix'd their Ne Plus Ultra, and were resolved never to stir a Step by their Good-will, beyond the Measur'd of their Fore-fathers *. They said the Acts for Uniformity were much more Effectual for Union, than any Alterations the Church could jufly make would be. That if the Act for Uniformity had made one Dissenter, Toleration and Alterations have made Hundreds. There is (say they) no Necessity that we should expose our Selves to that Reproach, which is endeavour'd to be fix'd on some of us, of being Ecclefiafical Tinkers, who undertaking to mend one Hole, do usually make Two or Three. We have by standing our Ground, put to flight one formidable Enemy; and is there a Necessity that by giving Ground, we should bring our Selves under the Power of another? What tho' there be some few that are really but causally offended at our Ceremonies, must we for their Sakes give Offence to the Church of God? What Necessity is there then for the Sake of a few ignorant, or peevish, and unfaithful Persons, that will not be pleas'd with all that we can do, we should confirm them in their Obstinacy, by yielding and complying with their Humours? Is it necessary, say they †, that a Parent should † ibid. yield to a disobedient Child, upon his own unreasonable page 11. Terms? Is it necessary that a Church in which all Things necessary to Salvation may be freely enjoy'd, should accrue her self of want of Christian Charity, and of imposing such sinful Terms, for admitting others into her Communion, as were purposely design'd to keep them out, and afterward voluntarily cast off those Things, and thereby confess themselves Guilty of so great Uncharitableness? Is it necessary we should part with any Thing to them, of whom we have Reason to suspect, that they will not leave craving till they have all? When these Things, and such as these are prov'd to be necessary, then shall we be ready to make Alterations in our Ceremonies, and other Circumstances: In the mean Time we shall Account our selves Happy in the Number of these English-men, who know when they are well.

This mighty Difference was to be determin'd in the Convocation, which met in December. The Choice of the Prolocutor put an End to the Hopes of some, and hearten'd others: For Dr. Jane was preferr'd to that excellent Person Dr. Tillotfon, which was an Evidence
the Christ Church Interest was too strong for the Moderate Party, and that therefore no Alterations were to be looked for. Dr. Beveridge Preach'd a Latin Sermon to them, in which among other Things he told them that, To change old Laws for new, is always dangerous unless such a necessity constrain, as is otherwise insuperable. And Leges Anglicæ nonum mutare, was the Motto of the prevailing Party in the Convocation. The Bishop of London told the Clergy, that they ought to endeavour a Temper in those Things that are not Essential in Religion, thereby to open the Door of Salvation to a Multitude of praying Christians: And that it must needs be their Duty to shew the same Indulgence and Charity to the Dissenters under King William, which some of the Bishops and Clergy had promised to them in their Addresses to King James. And he concluded with a Pathetical Exhortation to Unanimity and Concord. His Majesty sent them a Message by the Earl of Nottingham, intimating that he had summoned this Convocation, not only because it was usual upon holding of a Parliament, but out of a pious Zeal to do every Thing that might tend to the best Establishment of the Church of England, &c. and that he expected that the Things which he propos'd should be calmly and impartially consider'd; he intending to offer nothing, but what should be for the Honour Peace and Advantage, both of the Protestant Religion in General, and particularly of the Church of England. This Message being read, the Bishops went to the Jerusalem Chamber, from whence they sent a Copy of the King's Message to the Lower-House of Convocation, with the Form of an Address to his Majesty, to which they desir'd their Concurrence. But they were at first for addressing the King in a Form of their own. They dislik'd this Expression in the Bishops Form, that they thank'd his Majesty for his Zeal, for the Protestant Religion in General, and the Church of England in Particular. They were for confining themselves to what concern'd the Church of England, and therefore were very zealous for amending that Clause, if they might not draw up a new Form of their own. Whereupon there was a Conference between some Deputed by the Two Houses. The Conference was chiefly manag'd between Dr. Burnet Bishop of Salisbury, and Dr. Fane the Prolocutor. The Bishop urg'd, that the Church of England
England was not distinguish'd from other Protestant Churches, but by its Hierarchy and Revenues, and that it was an equivocal Expression; for if Pope, should prevail, it would be called the Church of England still. To which the Prolocutor answer'd, that the Church of England was distinguish'd by its Doctrine, as it stands in the Articles, Liturgy, and Homilies, as well as by its Hierarchy; and that the Term of Protestant Churches was much more Equivocal, because Socinians, Anabaptists, and Quakers affirm'd that Title. The Upper House of Convocation defin'd the express mention of the Protestant Religion might be inserted in the Address for three Reasons. 1. Because it is the known Denomination of the Common Doctrine of the Western Part of Christendom, in Opposition to the Errors and Corruptions of the Church of Rome. 2. Because the leaving out this, may have ill Consequences, and be liable to strange Constructions both at Home and Abroad, among Protestants as well as Papists. 3. Because it agrees with the General Reason offer'd by the Clergy for their Amendments, since this is expressly mention'd in the King's Message; and in this the Church of England being so much concerned, the Bishops thought it ought to stand in the Address. The Lower House fell into a Debate upon these Reasons, and agreed to Thank his Majesty, for his pious Zeal and Care for the Honour, Peace, Advantage and Establishment of the Church of England, and then to add; whereby we doubt not the Interest of all the Protestant Churches, which is dear to us, will under the Influence of Your Majesty's Government, be the better secure'd. The Upper House desired them to give their Reason, why instead of the Protestant Religion, they inserted Protestant Churches. They return'd their Reason in these Words; We being the Representatives of a form'd established Church, do not think fit to mention the Word Religion, any farther than it is the Religion of some form'd established Church. Then the Upper House would have worded it thus: Wherby we doubt not, the Interest of the Protestant Religion, in [this and] all other Protestant Churches, which is dear to us, will be the better secure'd under your Majesty's Government and Protection. But the Lower House would leave out those Words, this and, and could not be content to stand upon the Level with other Protestant Churches. It is not
An. 1689. not to be wondred at, that they who stuck so much at a Thing of this Nature, should be backward to yield to such Alterations, as would be necessary to heal the Breaches that have been kept open so long in this Church and Nation.

The want of Union at this Time, is by several Persons ascribed to different Causes. One *that says, It must be own'd that this was a Glorious Opportunity of reconciling all moderate Diffenters to the Communion of the Church of England, which might have been happily effect'd, if this extraordinary Funture had been well managed and improved; afterwards tells a blind Story out of another Author, as if the Presbyterians † did not a little contribute to exasperate the Convocation against them, having at this very Time given Orders to near Fifty young Students; and Mr. Baxter the Head of their Party, having published a Book reflecting on the Church of England. But the same Author himself gives a better Account a little before, ‡ when he says, That many Arguments were u'd to bring the most stiff of the Inferiour Clergy to a Charitable Condelsions, and the much defird Union to little Purpofe. There was a Jealousy and a Diftrust not to be conquer'd. And the best and most favourable Glofs that the Matter will bear on their Side, is what he adds prefently after, viz. that the Archbishop of Canterbury, and some of his Suffragans, and some other Divines, would not own the Government that then was, and were therefore ready to fall into a New Separation from their Brethren: So that at this Juncture it might appear to them to be dangerous to make any Change, that might give a Pretence of being for the Old Church, as well as the Old King. And yet even this was not prevented.

After this, the Convocation was adjourn'd from Time to Time, till at last it was with the Parliament dissolv'd, without doing any Thing at all in Pursuance to the King's Message, and their Commiffion. Bishop Burnet has given us the best Account of this Matter I meet with any where *. I shall only (says he) touch on one Particular, which will shew that when Men are dispos'd to be jealous, they will suspect every Thing; even that which at another Time would be tho't the most effectual Method to prevent or Cure Jealousie.  

Prin...
Princes do commonly prepare the Matters which they pro-
pose to such Assemblies, with the Advice of their Council:
But upon that Occasion the King and Queen did Create a
Council, by a Special Commission, of all the Bishops who
own’d their Authority, and of the most eminent of the Cler-
gy, gather’d from the several Parts of the Kingdom, that
they might consider and prepare such Things as should be
offered by them to the King and Queen, that so their Maje-
sties might propose theje to the Convocation. This surely
was done in Favour of the Church. But even this was cried
out upon, as a limiting the Convocation, with many other
hard Words, which I do not love to repeat. It did then
appear in many visible Instances, that our Wounds were
then too tender to be either handled or healed; so it was tho’t
fit to let the Matter sleep, and to give no new Occasion to
beat or Animosity. But at the same Time to keep the Clergy
still ready upon Call, if there should be any Occasion for them
during the Sessions of Parliament; yet not to Charge them
with a needless Attendance, when the Publick Occasions put
them under so many Taxes: It being also observ’d, that in
a hot Time, all unnecessary Assemblies are to be avoided;
for if they have no Business one Way, they commonly make it
another.

But whether there should be Alterations, or no Al-
terations in Ecclesiatical Matters, was not the only
Controversie among the Clergy in the beginning of
this Reign: For they were much divided about taking
the Oaths to the Government. The Majority of them
by far did indeed Swear Allegiance to King William:
Some Swore to him as their Lawful and Rightful
King; others Swore to him as King de facto only:
And a Third Party stood out, and would not Swear
at all. They that took the Oaths charg’d those that
refus’d them with a needless Niceness and Scrupulos-
ity: And they on the other Side charg’d their Brethren,
who Swore Allegiance to the Government, with Per-
jury, and Apoystacy, and deserting their Principles.
Some that were dissatisfaction’d with the Oaths and refus’d
them, continu’d Preaching even after the time had elaps’d
that was fix’d by Act of Parliament for their Com-
pliance; they held on Preaching when they were
legally Silenc’d, and so were Guilty of the very
Thing they had before charg’d as such a Crime on
their Nonconforming Brethren: And the Generality
Hh
An. 1690, of them who continu'd in their Refufal, and at length quitted their Preferments, made a New Separation, and refus'd to hold Communion with tho'fe who had taken the Oaths to the New Government; and fo there was a New Conteff begun, which was on feveral Accounts very remarkable.

The Non-Swearing Clergy represented tho'fe who complied with the Government, as a Pack of Jolly Swearers, such as betray'd their Confequences for large Preferments. They on the contrary represented them as Schismatics, falling into the fame Fault, they had express'd such a Sense of in others. The Non-Swearing said their Separation was forc'd, not voluntary. They were told by their Brethren, that the Oaths could not force them into it, since they were not made a Condition of Communion. In their own Juftification, the Non-Swearing alledg'd; (r.) That the Penalties to be inflict'd on them, wanted nothing of being a Condition of Communion to them as they were Ministers, and the Oaths being impos'd under such unjust and merciless Penalties, and attended with such fatal Consequences, they thought would warrant a Separation; for at this Rate, all the Churches in England might be shut up. To this it was answer'd by the Williamsites, that upon this Argument, there always was a sufficient Warrant for Non-Swearing and Nonconformists; and that it was a joining with Difenters to complain of unjust and merciless Penalties. It was added, that tho' taking the Oaths was a Condition of Communion to them as Ministers, yet that was nothing to the People as Church Members; who could not join with them without being guilty of a notorious Schism: That supposing they were grieved by the Secular Power, and deprived of their Livelihood by an Act of Parliament, they ought not to revenge it upon the Church: And that tho' they might no longer officiate as Ministers, they yet might join in the fame Communion as Lay Men.

2. The Non-Swearing Clergy pleaded, that their Authority was from Christ, and fo no Secular Power and Unpriest, or disable them, a higher Authority (fai'd they) is from God; and in maining any Civil Act to the contrary, he is to resign his Care of his Office, tho' the most bitter Perfe-

† Indication of a Discourse concerning the Unreasonableness of a New Separation. P. 71, &c.
cutions attend him for so doing, and therefore if they will An. 1689.
Warrant a Civil Act to disable us from dangerous Duties, and 1690.
they must excuse us if we have those dreadful Apprehen-
sions of the Account we have to give; that we endeavour
to do it as we can at our hazard, when we are not suf-
fer'd to do it in Communion with them. To this they
who were on the other Side answer'd, that as the
Prince could not give, so neither could he take away
the Intrinsick Power of the Word and Sacraments,
proceeding from the Keys of Ordination: But the
Extrinsical Power and Licence of Exercising the Mi-
nisterial Office receiv'd by Ordination, he can in his
Dominions confer, and again take away, if the Cafe
so requires; and that if a Magistrate may lawfully de-
prive, then the Clerk may be lawfully depriv'd: And
that if lawfully depriv'd, he is bound to submit to such
Deprivation. They added, That this was true Do-
ctrine against the Diffenters when Time was; he was a
Schismatick who gave this as a Reason for his Sepa-
ration: And therefore told their Non-Swearing Brethren,
that if they proceeded up on the same Principles with
the Diffenters, and took up their Arguments, there
was as much Reason to Charge them with Schism, as
they had to Charge the Diffenters.
3. The Non-Swearing Clergy pleaded, that they
were bound to obey their Bishops and Metropolitan;
for that tho' they were depriv'd by a Secular Act,
yet it was not for any Crimes for which the Cen-
sures of the Church depose them; and that therefore
they were Bishops still, and bound to take Care of
their Churches, and their Churches to live in Subje-
cntion to them. They were answer'd by those that
complied with the Government, that if there were any
Thing in this, then they who were of the Province
and Diocesses where their Metropolitan and Bishop
took the Oaths, were obliged to adhere to them al-
so, and ought to separate themselves from those that set
themselves against Authority, and refuse'd to swear Al-
egiance to it, as they on the other Side tho' they might
and ought to separate from those that do comply with
it. But that they could not see how they were oblig'd
to follow their Church Guides into Schism. When (say
they ) did Christians in ancient Times ever refuse Commu-
nion with a Church, because of Matters of State; or divide
H h 2
An. 1689, from others, because those they divided from, tho' it lawful, and 1690, and their Duty to swear Allegiance to the Sovereign Power?

So that here was a strange Inversion. Whereas there were Two Principles of which the Prelatical Party had all along from the Time of the Restauration of King Charles, discover'd a peculiar Fondness; I mean, the Power of the Magistrate in Ecclesiastical Matters, and Passive Obedience without any Limitations; they were both of them now oppos'd by some among themselves. An unlimited Passive Obedience was superseded by those who deserted King James and fell in with King William, for which they were sufficiently upbraided by their Non-Swearing Brethren. The Power of the Magistrate in Ecclesiastical Matters was no longer own'd, by those who fell under the Displeasure of the Government; but they set up for an inherent Right in the Church; some of them went as far as to the Kirk of Scotland to borrow New Principles, of which they were on the other Side, did not fail of giving them frequent Items. Those who were of the high flown Stamp, and had formerly had the least Charity for their Dissenting Brethren, were forc'd to borrow Pleas from them, to defend themselves from the Charge of Schism: And they who were more moderate to Dissenters, but true to King William, found themselves hard put to it, to defend themselves in the Change of their Notions and Schemes of Government, upon which the other Party with ill Nature and Bitterness did not insult over them. But the Dissenters still kept their Ground, and adher'd to the same Principles as they had acted upon all along; they were hearty to the Government, and thankful for their Liberty; and tho' they could not prevail for any such Alterations in the Ceremonies, Worship and Discipline of the Church, as should pave the Way to a Coalition; they yet carried it with more Respect both to Civil and Ecclesiastical Governors, than many that had formerly valued themselves upon their Submissiveness. And that none could have the Face henceforth to put them upon waiting in Hopes of Alterations, when so favourable a Juncture was past by and produc'd nothing: And they acted in the same Time fully convinced, that it must be
be some very peculiar Providence indeed, that must An. 1689
satisfie those of a Necessity of a Coalition between the
contending Parties, who discover'd so much backwardness to lay hold of Two such happy Opportunities, as the Restauration of King Charles and the late Revolution, for the healing of our uncomfortable Breaches.

The Dissenting Ministers of the several Denomina-
tions subscribed the Doctrinal Articles of the Church
of England, as the Act of Parliament requir'd: But some
few Expressions in them being dubious, Mr. Baxter
drew up a Brief Explication, which he gave in for his
Sence at the Time of his Subscription, in which many
of his Brethren concurred with him. And because few
have taken Notice of this Explication, I think it not
improper to insert it here. It was intituled,

R. B's Sense of the subscrib'd Articles of Religion:
Printed in 1689.

'Take not this Form of Words, call'd, the Articles
of the Church of England, to be essential to the
said Church; nor any Thing in them to be essential
to the Christian Religion, which was not so from
its Beginning, and in the First Ages of Christianity;
yea, and in every following Age: Nor do I take
such Form or Matter to be instead of the Scripture
and the ancient Creeds, a necessary Rule of Divine
Faith, or necessary to the Being of Ministry, Mem-
bership, and Communion in the Church of Eng-
land: But that they were subordinate to the Scriptures
and the said Creeds, a laudable Profession of this
Church at the Reformation, that they mis-expounded
not the Divine Rule by any Herefies, thereby to
promote our Communion with other Reformed
Churches, and to guide Novices at Home in the
Exposition of the said Rule. Far be it from us to
be of a Religion and Church, which is no older than
the said Articles or Common Prayer. But hold-
ing with excellent Augustin, That contra rationem ne-
mo sabrius, & contra Scripturam nemo Christianus; so
also that, contra Ecclesiam nemo pacificus (the Church
still being suppos'd to be for Reason and Scripture,
Sober and Christian,) and willing that God's own
Word
Word were taken for the sufficient Terms of our Consent and Concord in Order to Union and Communion; and knowing that the Ambiguity of Words, and our common Imperfection in the Art of Speaking, do leave an Uncertainty in the Sense of most Human Writings till explained, and yet supposing that the Authors of these Articles meant them Orthodoxy, that I may not seem needlessly Scrupulous, I subscribe them: And that I may not be unconsiously rash in subscribing, I here tell all whom it may concern, how I understand the Words which I subscribe.

Art. 2. 'A Sacrifice for all the Sin of Man Original and Actual.] Though [Omnibus] be also in the Latin, [All] is left out in King James his Edition. I suppose they meant not [for any Man's final predominant Impenitence, Infidelity, Atheism or Unholiness;] but for all Sorts of Sin, on Condition of Faith and Repentance, actually pardoning them to penitent Believers.

Art. 3. 'He went down into Hell.] That is into Hades, the State of separated Souls; of which see Archbishop Usher's Answer to the Jesuits.

Art. 4. 'Took again his Body with Flesh and Bones, and all Things appertaining to the Perfection of Man's Nature, where with he ascended into Heaven, and there sitteth, &c.] That is, he sitteth in Heaven with the same Body glorified, which was Flesh and Bones on Earth, and catachreptically is by some so call'd; now it is a Celestial, Incorruptible, Spiritual, Glorious Body; but indeed is not now the same Thing, which we call formally Flesh, Bones, or Blood, nor will admit of the same Definition. For 1. The Scripture faith plainly, That Flesh and Blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of God, 1 Cor. 15. 50. There is a Natural Body, and there is a Spiritual Body, v.43.44. The Context shews, That it is not mortal sinful Corruption; that is call'd Flesh and Blood here, but that Natural Corruptibility, which Flesh and Blood hath. See Hammond on the Text.

Christ's Body will not be worse than ours (but ours made like to his, Phil. 3. 20.) but ours shall not be Flesh, Blood, and Bones.
2. "When there is not the fame Form or Definition, An. 1689, there is not to be the fame proper formal Denomina-
tion: But no sober Philosopher or Physician ever
gave such a Definition of Fleth, Blood, or Bones, as
will truly agree with Christ’s glorified Body: The
Name therefore can be but Equivocal.

3. "There is a Symmetry in God’s Works, Christ
being in his glorified Humanity advanc’d above An-
gels in Power, is not below them in Natural Perfe-
dition. His Spiritual Celestial Body is congruous to
his Soul; and all the Angels obey and Worship him.
When we are the Children of the Resurrection, we
shall be equal to the Angels, and neither marry nor die:
And so not have Bodies of Mortal Constitution. I dare
not say, That the Sun or Light is a more glorious Body
than Christ’s; nor encourage those Disputers, that ask,
how many Foot long and broad his Body is, or the
Place that containeth it.

4. "I dare not incur the Guilt of contradicting Two
General Councils in a Matter of Faith, when they
anathematize the Dissenters, and agree therein tho’
disagreeing in other Things, and pleading the Tra-
dition of the Fathers and the Scripture.

The Seventh General Council at C. P. under
Conf. Copron. condemning Image-Worship faith, (as Bin-
nius translateth it) pag. 378. Defin. 7. [Siquid non confessius
fuerit Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum post assump-tnem animatæ rationalis & intellectualis carnis, simul se-
dere cum Deo patre atque in quoque rursus venturum cum
Paterna Majestate, judicaturum vivos & mortuos, non
amplius guidem Carnem, neque incorporeum tamem,
ut videatur ab iis, a quibus compunctus est, & maneat
Deus extra crassitudinem carnis, Anathema.

To which faith the Second Nicene (their Adver-
aries) by Epiphanius: Hic usque recitentum & pa-
trim traditionibus conscientia dicunt.

5. "The long Church Divisions, which have for 1300
Years follow’d the rash Determinations about some
dark invisible Things, maketh me more inclin’d to sus-
pend, than rashly to affirm, in doubtful Cases, espe-
cially about God and Jesus Christ.
6. 'It is not the Perfection of glorified Humanity to be Flesh and Bones.

7. 'I cannot say, That Earth (as Flesh and Bones are) dwells in Ethereal Regions.

Art. 6. 'Holy Scripture containeth all Things necessary to Salvation.] I consent therefore if the Ministry, Sacraments, and Church Communion be necessary to Salvation, the Scripture containeth all necessary to them.

Ibid. 'In the Name of the Holy Scriptures we understand those Canonical Books, of whole Authority was never any Doubt in the Church.]. Expos. Not excluding the Epistle to the Hebrews; James; 2. Pet; Jude, 2 and 3 John, Revelation; which divers Churches long doubted of.

Art. 7. 'The Civil Precepts thereof (the Law given from God by Moses,) ought not of Necessity to be receiv'd in any Common-wealth.

Expos. 'Civilia sunt praepcta, quæ dantur ad regendas civitates, ( seu Societates civiles ) God's Laws are the Supreme Civil Laws: Man's Laws are but By-Laws (such as Corporations make under the Laws of the Land,) about Things mutable, left undetermined by God, and subordinate to his Laws. God hath Two Sorts of Civil Laws: First, such as are universal or common to all Christian Nations at least; as that there shall be Rulers or Subjects; that Rulers obey and promise the Laws of God, and the Kingdom of Christ, and do nothing against them; That they seek the common Good, and rule in Righteousness and be a Terror to evil Works, and encourage Piety, and Virtue, and Peace; that they restrain Blasphemy: Perjury, Prophaneness, Murder, Adultery, Theft, false Witness, and false Judging, &c. These Civil Laws bind all Nations, as the Law of Nature, and all Christian Nations, as the Law of Christ; but not as the Law of Moses promulgate to the Jews.

2. But there are also particular Civil Laws, that were proper to the Jews: Common-wealth in specie: I suppose the Article meaneth these, and includeth the former in the Word (Moral Laws) though indeed they be the most eminent Civil Laws.

Art. 8. 'The Three Creeds, viz. Nice Creed, Athanasius Creed, and that commonly call'd the Apostles Creed
Chap. XVII. after the Revolution in 1688.

Creed, ought truly to be receiv'd and believ'd An. 1689.

Expos. Rightly understood, viz. 1. That by [God of God, very God of very God] be not meant Two Gods. 2. Nor the Damnatory Clauses taken for Part of Athanasius's Creed, though they be Part of the Liturgy Assented and Confented to.

Art. 9. This Infection of Nature does remain even in them that are Regenerate. That is, in a mortified, subdued Degree, but not predominant, or unpardoned.

Art. 10. We have no Power, (nihil valentis) viz. our Natural Powers or Faculties are not sufficient without Grace.

Art. 11. We are accounted Righteous before God, only for the Merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and not for our own Works or deservings: Wherefore that we are Justified by Faith only, is a most wholesome Doctrine.

Expos. Though he that doth Righteousness is Righteous; and the Scripture throughout, and frequently mentioneth an inherent Personal Righteousness necessary to Salvation; yet this is no Universal Righteousness, nor such as will justify us according to the Law of Innocency or Works, but is meerly subordinate to the Merit and Efficacy of the Sacrifice and Righteousness of Christ, which only meriteth for us as a Price, our Faith being only the requisite (yet given) moral Qualification for the reception of the Free Gift of Pardon, Justification, and Adoption, and hath not the least Part of the Office or Honour of Christ: Yet are Christ's Words true, that by Men's Works they shall be Justified or Condemned; and all Men shall be judged according to their Works: And James truly faith, that by Works a Man is Justified, and not by Faith only. Not by Works of Perfection or of Moses's Law, nor any that as a Price or Commutation do make the Reward to be of Debt, and not of Grace, but by a Practical Faith or Christianity: Such Acts as Faith itself is, and prove our Belief; such as Christ has promised Justification and Salvation to; such as by justifying Belief to be sincere, do justify the Person against the Charge of Infidelity, Hypocrisy, Impenitence and Ungodliness: Christianity is that Faith which Paul opposes to Works.
Art. 12. Good Works spring out necessarily of a true and lively Faith, insomuch that by them a lively Faith may be as evidently known, as a Tree discern’d by the Fruit.

Expf. 1. It is an hypothetical Necessity that is here meant, consistent with Freedom. 2. And a Truth of Evidence, and not an equal Degree.

Art. 13. Works done before the Grace of Christ, and the Inspiration of the Spirit, are not pleasant to God; for as much as they spring not of Faith in Jesus Christ, neither do they make Men meet to receive Grace, or as the Schools say, deserve a Grace of Congruity; yea, rather they have the Nature of Sin.

Expf. 1. No Good is done before all common Grace.

2. Preparatory Grace usually goes before special Grace; and those that resist it, are farther from the Kingdom of God, than they that have it: And to him that hath (by improvement) shall be Given; And in every Nation, he that fears God, and works Righteousness, is accepted of him. Believing that God is, and that he is the Rewarder of them that diligently seek Him, is better than nothing, and than meet Sin.

Art. 14. Voluntary Works, besides, over and above God’s Commandments, which they call Works of Supererogation, cannot be taught without Arrogancy and Iniquity.

Expf. I suppose, they meant not, that Voluntary Canons, Impositions, Oaths, and Church-Offices are so bad.

Art 16. Expf. I suppose, this Article meaneth only the unpardoned Sin against the Holy Ghost, and of a total Departure from Common Grace, and some degree of Habit and Act from special Grace; but determineth not the Controversy, whether any totally and finally fall from such an unconfirmed Grace as else would Save.

Art. 18. They are to be had accursed, that presume to say, that every Man shall be fav’d by the Law or Self which he professeth, so that he be diligent to frame his Life according to that Law and the Light of Nature. For Holy Scripture doth set out to us only the Name of Jesus Christ, whereby Men must be fav’d.

They worship Devils, and offer their Children in Sacrifice to them, and Murder the Just; this will save none. But if the meaning be to Curse all that hope that some are fav'd, who never heard of the Name of Christ, and that his Spirit and Grace go farther than the Knowledge of his Name, I will not Curse such. All were not accursed that hoped well of Socrates, Antonine, Alexander, Severus, Cicero, Epistatus, Plutarch, &c. There is no Name that is no Messiah to be fav'd by, but Christ. But, 1. God judgeth Men by no other Law, than that which they were under: And the Law of Grace made to fallen Mankind in Adam and Noah, was not repeal'd by the Jews Peculiarity. 2. God had more People than the Jews and Profelytes of old. 3. The Old Jews knew less of Christ, than his Apostles before his Resurrection. 4. The Apostles then believed not his dying for our Sins, his Resurrection, Ascension, Heavenly Intercession, &c. 5. 'Tis no Christianity now, that believes not these. If I durst Curse all the World, who now believe no more than the Old Jews and the Apostles then did, yet durst I not Curse all Christians, that hope better of them.

Art. 23. 'Those we ought to judge Lawfully called and sent, which be chosen and call'd to this Work by Men, who have Publick Authority given them in the Congregation to call and send Ministers into the Lord's Vineyard.]

Expos. 'Given them, that is, by Christ in his Scripture Institution, and by those that Christ Authorizes under him.

Art. 25. 'Sacraments be certain, sure and effectual Signs of Grace, and God's good Will, &c.]

Expos. 'They signify what God offereth; They invest the true believing Receiver in the right of Pardon, Adoption and Salvation: They are morally operative Signs of exciting and encreaing inherent Grace in Believers.

Art. 26. 'Nor is the Effect of Christ's Ordinance taken away by their Minister's Wickedness.]

Expos. 'Sacraments are not void, because a bad Man Administred them; but Prayer and Preaching, and Example, are usually more effectual from able, godly Men
Men, than from the Ignorant and Wicked. The
blind Man could say, God heareth not Sinners; but
if any be a Worshipper of Him, and doth His Will,
him he heareth. P/ai. 50; to the Wicked saith God,
What hast thou to do to take my Covenant into thy Mouth,
&c. It is a Sin to prefer a bad Man before a better.
And it is dangerous to encourage Men in daily Sin;
who usurp the sacred Office of Bishops or Pastors,
having neither the Qualifications essentially Necessary
thereto, nor that which is essentially Necessary to a
Call.
The excepted Articles, and those that need no Ex-
position, I pass by. If I have hit on the true Meaning,
I subscribe my Assent; and I thank God that this
National Church hath Doctrine so Sound; and pity
them that Write, Preach, or Practice contrary to the
Articles which they subscribe, and accuse them that
refuse subscribing them; and take them for Sinners
who take them not for their Pastors, because that their
Wickedness nulleth not their Sacramental Adminis-
trations.

The Presbyterians and Independents, who had often
attempted coming to an Agreement before, thought this
a proper Opportunity for a new Essay, and after seve-
ral Meetings, they Agreed in, and afterwards publish'd
the following Articles.

An. 1689. Heads of Agreement Assented to by the United
Ministers, &c.

The following Heads of Agreement have been resolvd upon,
by the United Ministers in and about London, formerly
call'd Presbyterian and Congregational; not as a Measure
for any National Constitution, but for the Preservation of
Order in our Congregations, that cannot come up to the
common Rule by Law Established.

I. Of Churches and Church Members.

1. We acknowledge our Lord Jesus Christ to have
one Catholic Church, or Kingdom, compre-
prehending all that are united to him, whether in
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Heaven or Earth. And do conceive the whole Multitude of Visible Believers, and their Infant Seed (commonly call'd the Catholick Visible Church) to belong to Christ's Spiritual Kingdom in this World: But for the Notion of a Catholick Visible Church here, as it signifies its having been collected into any form'd Society, under a Visible humane Head on Earth; whether one Person singly, or many collectively, we, with the rest of Protestants, Unanimously Disclaim it.

2. We agree, that particular Societies of Visible Saints, who under Christ their Head, are stakedly join'd together for ordinary Communion with one another in all the Ordinances of Christ, are particular Churches, and are to be own'd by each other, as Instituted Churches of Christ, though differing in Preachings and Practices in some lesser Things.

3. That none shall be admitted as Members, in order to Communion in all the special Ordinances of the Gospel, but such Persons as are knowing and found in the Fundamental Doctrines of the Christian Religion, without Scandal in their Lives; and to a Judgment regulated by the Word of God, are Persons of Visible Godliness and Honesty; credibly professing cordial Subjection to Jesus Christ.

4. A competent Number of such Visible Saints (as before describ'd) do become the capable Subjects of stated Communion in all the special Ordinances of Christ, upon their mutual declar'd Consent and Agreement to walk together therein according to Gospel Rule. In which Declaration, different Degrees of explicitenes shall no way hinder such Churches from owning each other as Instituted Churches.

5. Though Parochial Bounds be not of Divine Right, yet for common Edification, the Members of a particular Church ought (as much as conveniently may be) to Live near one another.

6. That each particular Church hath Right to chuse their own Officers; and being furnish'd with such as are duly Qualify'd and Ordain'd according to the Gospel Rule, hath Authority from Christ, for exercising Government, and of enjoying all the Ordinances of Worship within itself.
7. "In the Administration of Church Power, it belongs to the Pastors and other Elders of every particular Church (if such there be) to Rule and Govern; and to the Brotherhood to Consent, according to the Rule of the Gospel.

8. "That all Professors as before describ'd, are bound in Duty, as they have Opportunity, to join themselves as fixed Members of some particular Church; their thus joyning being part of their professed Subjection to the Gospel of Christ, and an instituted Means of their Establishment and Edification; whereby they are under the Pastoral Care, and in case of scandalous or offensive Walking, may be authoritatively Admonish'd or Censur'd for their Recovery; and for Vindication of the Truth, and the Church professing it.

9. "That a Visible Professor thus joyn'd to a particular Church, ought to continue steadily with the said Church; and not for sake the Ministry and Ordinances there dispense'd, without an orderly seeking a Recommendation to another Church. Which ought to be given, when the Case of the Person apparently requires it.

II. Of the Ministry.

1. "We Agree, that the Ministerial Office is Instituted by Jesus Christ, for the gathering, guiding, edifying and governing of his Church; and to continue to the end of the World.

2. "They, who are call'd to this Office, ought to be endued with competent Learning, and Ministerial Gifts; as also with the Grace of God, found in Judgment, not novices in the Faith and Knowledge of the Gospel; without Scandal, of Holy Conversation, and such as devote themselves to the Work and Service thereof.

3. "That ordinarily none shall be Ordain'd to the Work of this Ministry, but such as are call'd and chosen thereunto by a particular Church.

4. "That in so great and weighty a Matter, as the calling and choosing a Pastor, we judge it ordinarily requisite, that every such Church consult and advise with the Pastors of Neighbouring Congregations.

5. "That
5. 'That after such Advice, the Patron consulted on the abo-
about, being chosen by the Brotherhood of that partic-
ticular Church, over which he is to be Fiji; and he ac-
cepting, be duly Ordain'd, and set apart to his Office
over them; wherein 'tis ordinarily requisite, that the
Pastors of Neighbouring Congregations concur with
the Preaching Elder, or Elders, if such there be.

6. ' That whereas such Ordination is only intended
for such as never before had been Ordain'd to the Min-
isterial Office; if any judge, that in the Affairs of
the removal of one formerly Ordain'd, to a new Sta-
tion, or Pastoral Charge, there ought to be a like so-
lemn Recommending him and his Labours to the Grace
and Blessing of God; no different Sentiments or Prac-
tice herein, shall be any occasion of Contention or
Breach of Communio among us.

7. 'Tis expedient, that they who enter on the Work
of Preaching the Gospel, be not only qualify'd for
Communion of Saints; but also that, except in Cases
extraordinary, they give proof of their Gifts and fit-
ness for the said Work, unto the Pastors of Churches,
of known Abilities to discern and judge of their Qua-
lifications: That they may be sent forth with solemn
Approval and Prayer, which we judge needful, that
no doubt may remain concerning their being call'd
to the Work; and for preventing (as much as in us
lies) ignorant and rash Intruders.

III. Of Censures.

1. 'As it cannot be avoided, but that in the purest
Churches on Earth, there will sometimes Offences
and Scandals arise by reason of Hypocrisy and pre-
vailing Corruption; so Christ hath made it the Duty
of every Church, to reform itself by Spiritual Reme-
dies, appointed by him, to be applied in all such Ca-
es; viz. Admonition and Excommunication.

2. Admonition, being the rebuking of an offending
Member in order to Conviction, is, in case of private
Offences, to be perform'd according to the Rule in
Matth. 18. v. 15, 16, 17: And in case of publick Off-
fences, openly before the Church, as the Honour of
the Gospel, and Nature of the Scandal shall require:
And if either of the Admonitions take Place for the
recovery
recovery of the fallen Person, all further Proceedings in a way of Censure, are thereupon to cease, and Satisfaction to be declar'd accordingly.

3. 'When all due Means are us'd, according to the Order of the Gospel, for the restoring an offending and scandalous Brother, and he notwithstanding remains impenitent, the Censure of Excommunication is to be proceeded unto; wherein the Pastor and other Elders (if there be such) are to lead, and go before the Church, and the Brotherhood to give their Consent; in a Way of Obedience unto Christ, and unto the Elders, as over them in the Lord.

4. 'It may sometimes come to pass, that a Church Member, not otherwise scandalous, may sinfully withdraw, and divide himself from the Communion of the Church to which he belongeth; in which case, when all due Means for the reducing him prove ineffectual; he having hereby cut himself off from that Churches Communion, the Church may justly esteem and declare itself discharg'd of any further Inspection over him.

IV. Of Communion of Churches.

1. 'We Agree, That particular Churches ought not to walk so distinct and separate from each other, as not to have care and tenderness towards one another: But their Pastors ought to have frequent Meetings together, that by mutual Advice, Support, Encouragement, and brotherly Intercourse, they may strengthen the Hearts and Hands of each other in the Ways of the Lord.

2. 'That none of our particular Churches shall be Subordinate to one another, each being endu'd with equality of Power from Jesus Christ: And that none of the said particular Churches, their Officer, or Officers, shall exercise any Power, or have any Superiority over any other Church, or their Officers.

3. 'That known Members of particular Churches, Constituted as aforesaid, may have Occasional Communion with one another in the Ordinances of the Gospel, viz. the Word, Prayer, Sacraments, Singing Psalms, dispensed according to the Mind of Christ; unless that Church with which they desire Communion, hath any just Exception against them.

4. 'That
4. "That we ought not to admit any one to be a Member of our respective Congregations, that hath joynd himself to another, without endeavours of mutual Satisfaction of the Congregations concern'd.

5. "That one Church ought not to blame the Proceedings of another, till it hath heard, what that Church charg'd, its Elders or Messengers can say, in Vindication of themselves from any Charge of irregular or injurious Proceedings.

6. "That we are most willing and ready to give an Account of our Church Proceedings to each other when desir'd, for preventing or removing any Offences, that may arise among us. Likewise, we shall be ready to give the right Hand of Fellowship, and walk together according to the Gospel Rules of Communion of Churches.

V. Of Deacons and Ruling Elders.

"We agree, the Office of a Deacon is of Divine Appointment, and that it belongs to their Office to receive, lay out, and distribute the Churches Stock to its proper Uses, by the direction of the Pastor and Elders, if such there be. And whereas, divers are of Opinion, that there is also the Office of Ruling Elders, who labour not in Word and Doctrine; and others think otherwise, we agree, that this difference make no Breach among us.

VI. Of Synods.

1. "We agree, That in order to Concord, and in any other weighty and difficult Cases, 'tis needful, and according to the mind of Christ, that a Synod be call'd to consult and advise about such Matters.

2. "That a Synod may consist of smaller or greater Numbers, as the Matter shall require.

3. "That particular Churches, their respective Elders and Members, ought to have a Reverential regard to the Judgment of such Synods, and not dissent therefrom, without apparent Grounds from the Word of God."
VII. Of our Demeanour towards the Civil Magistrate.

1. 'We do reckon ourselves oblig'd continually to pray for God's Protection, guidance and Blessing upon the Rulers set over us.
2. 'That we ought to yield unto them not only Submission in the Lord, but Support, according to our Station and Abilities.
3. 'That if at any Time it shall be their Pleasure to call together any Number of us, or require any Account of our Affairs, and the State of our Congregations, we shall most readily express all dutiful regard to them herein.

VIII. Of a Confession of Faith.

As to what appertains to soundness of Judgment in Matters of Faith, we esteem it sufficient, that a Church acknowledge the Scriptures to be the Word of God, the perfect and only Rule of Faith and Practice; and own either the Doctrinal Part of those commonly call'd the Articles of the Church of England, or the Confession, or Catechisms, shorter or larger, compil'd by the Assembly at Westminster; or the Confession agreed on at the Savoy, to be agreeable to the said Rule.

IX. Of our Duty and Deportment towards them that are not in Communion with us.

1. 'We judge it our Duty to bear a Christian Respect to fellow Christians, according to their several Ranks and Stations, that are not of our Perswasion or Communion.
2. 'As for such as may be ignorant of the Principle of the Christian Religion, or of vicious Conversation, we shall in our respective Places, as they give us Opportunity, endeavour to explain to them the Doctrine of Life and Salvation, and to our uttermost, perswade them to be reconcil'd to God.
3. 'That such who appear to have the essential Requisites to Church Communion, we shall willingly receive
receive them in the Lord, not troubling them with An. 1690.

Disputes about lesser Matters.

As we Assent to the forementioned Heads of Agreement, so Unanimously Resolve, as the Lord shall enable us, to Practice according to them.

There were now publish’d Two Discourses of Mr. David Clarkson, concerning the Primitive Episcopacy, and concerning the Ancient Liturgies, in Two Octavo’s. About this time also was Printed, The Way to Peace among all Protestants: Being a Letter of Reconciliation, sent by Bishop Ridley to Bishop Hooper, with some Animadversions upon it. A Memorial of God’s last Twenty nine Years Wonders in England, for its Preservation and Deliverance from Popery and Slavery. The absolute Necessity of Seeing vigorously by the present Government; Or a View of what both Church Men and Dissenters must expect, if by their unhappy Divisions, Popery and Tyranny should return again. A short View of the Methods made use of in Ireland, for the subversion and destruction of the Protestant Religion, and Interest in that Kingdom, from the beginning of the Reign of the late King James, to this time; and of the suffering of the Protestants all along. The Mystery of Iniquity working in the dividing of Protestants, in order to the subverting of Religion and our Laws, for almost the space of Thirty Years last past plainly laid open; to which is added a Specimen of a Bill for uniting of Protestants. An Examination of the scruples of those who refuse to take the Oath of Allegiance. King William or King Lewis: Or the inevitable Necessity these Nations lie under of submitting wholly to one or other of these Kings. Reflections upon the Opinions of some modern Divines concerning the Nature of Government in the General, and of England in particular, with Magna Charta annexed. And many other Things of the like Nature; the most considerable of which are put together in the Collection of State Tracts, publish’d on Occasion of the late Revolution in 1688, and during the Reign of King William III. Vol. 1.
KING William had a discontented Party at the beginning of his Reign, and he could never wholly get above it. The Archbishop of Canterbury, from the first refused to own his Government, and so did some of his Suffragans, out of their regard to the Allegiance they had sworn to King James: And many discontented Persons fell in with them from the Hopes or the Fears of his Restoration. They were disgusted with a Revolution that seem'd to have been accomplished under the particular Direction of Heaven for the Preservation of our Religion. They represented all as illegal and unjustifiable; and expected King James with an Army, to come and settle Things upon a right Foundation: For the Interest of the Church of England, was in their Opinion involv'd with his Interest, and the one they tho't could not subsist without the Restoration of the other. But as for King William, nothing could perswade them, but that as they often fa'd, by Tolerating all Religions, he intended to destroy the Church. When the time allow'd by the Act of Parliament for the Clergy to take the Oaths was expir'd, they who refus'd to qualifie themselves were suspend'd ab Officio. Hereupon a Petition was drawn up, and handed about, and subscrib'd by many, beseeching his Majesty, that the incapacity they were under, might not disable them from serving their Majesties in their respective Provinces. But others argu'd against it as preposterous. A Design was form'd to bring the Convocation to Petition for their Restoration: But that also was quash'd. One publish'd an Apology for them: Another in Answer to it, publish'd an Examination of the Case of the suspend'd Bishops. They never could be prevail'd with to give their Reasons for refusing the Oath: And upon that Account it was argu'd to be very improper for them to have any favour shewn them. At length
length a Message was sent from Queen Mary, after the Ann. 1690.
Battle at the Boyne*, to try (supposing the Parliament could have been brought to dispense with their taking the Oaths) whether the suspended Bishops would do their Functions, Ordain, Confirm, assist at Prayers and Sacraments, give Institutions, and Visit their Diocesses.

If they would, a Scheme was prepar'd for offering that Matter to a second Consideration in Parliament. But the depriv'd Bishops would Answer nothing, and promised nothing. And yet the Government proceeded slowly in filling their Sees: That was not done, till Letters were discover'd that shew'd what Correspondencies and Engagements there were among them.

Dr. Sherlock's Case, who was Master of the Temple was particular. Had he taken the Oaths at first as others did, no more notice had been taken of him than of the rest: But he refused, and 'tis said, encourag'd others to do so too, and discontinued Preaching from August 1, 1689, to February 2, 1689, when he began again; declaring from the Pulpit that he did it with the Permission of his Superiors, and the Advice of some Eminent Lawyers. Upon this a Pamphlet was publish'd, call'd the New Nonconformist; or Dr. Sherlock's Case in Preaching after a Deprivation; shewing, that he hereby justified the Nonconformists, whom he, as well as others, had so much blam'd for Preaching after their being Silent by the Act of Uniformity in 62. At length he and being reduc'd, and King James fled, he also thought fit to take the Oath: And it was commonly said, that King William's Success at the Boyne was the convincing Argument that remov'd his Scruples. He so much as then publish'd the Case of the Allegiance due to Sovereign Rais'd by Power, Stated and Resolved, according to Scripture and the Kings Reason, and the Principles of the Church of England, Letters Patents, with a more particular Respect to the Oath lately enjoyn'd, of Allegiance to their present Majesties. In the Preface to it, he mentions Bishop Overall's Convocation Book†, as

* See Bishop Burnet's Reflections upon a Pamphlet, Entitul'd [Some Discourses upon Dr. Burnet, and Dr. Tillotson, occasion'd by the late Funeral Sermon of the former upon the latter.] Oct. 1696.

† See the Canon in Ep. Convocation Book were neither confirm'd by Act of Parliament, nor of Allegiance to their present Majesties. In the Preface to it, he mentions Bishop Overall's Convocation Book†, as

them, may consult a Book intituled, The Spirit of the Church Faction detected in its Nature and Operations; more particularly in the Mystery of the Convocation Book lately publish'd, and expos'd to the View and Censure of the World, by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, Printed in 1691. 4to.
An. 1690; that which open’d his Eyes and gave him full Satisfaction. Many were the Answers return’d to this, his Vindication of himself. Several Remarks were made upon his Management of this Subject of the Oath. As, that he wav’d the Legality of the Revolution, and consequent Settlement, and laid his main stress on the disposal of Providence; and so said no more than might be said in the Case of any Usurper: That King William’s Right could never be Maintain’d or Defended upon his Hypothesis; and that there was little room for confiding in Persons that fell in with such a Government as this upon such Grounds. One upon this Occasion wrote a Congratulatory Letter to Mr. Samuel Johnson, who had been such a Sufferer for the sake of our English Liberties: And no side was pleas’d. The Doctor fell under the displeasure of the Jacobites because he deserted them; and the zealous Friends of King William’s Government, were far from being satisfy’d, because he would to fall in with them but by halves.

The History of Passive Obedience was now publish’d, to prove the unwarrantableness of a Nations defending their Rights and Liberties, and resorting themselves from Slavery: Mr. Johnson wrote Reflections upon it; and shew’d that the Opinions of private Doctors there collected were but flights of Flattery, opposite to the Establish’d Doctrine of the Church of England, and to Six acts of Parliament.

Those of the Clergy that refus’d to take the Oaths, call’d those who fell in with the Government Schismatics, and were for Confining the Church of England to their own Party: And they accus’d those of their own Church whom they were for separating from, of immoralities in their Prayers, and of all the Mischiefs done in the Wars, and of setting up Antibishops: Nay, some did not stick to declare, that they were out of the Church, and that there was no Salvation to be had among them in the ordinary Way. Upon occasion of these Differences a great many Writings were publish’d, and some of them drawn up with great heat and warmth. One put out a Pamphlet with this Title; How far the Clergy and other Members of the Church of England ought to Communicate with the Non-Swearing Bishops. In which he pleads that Canonical Obedience was still due from the Clergy to their Ordinaries, and
not to be transfer'd to others; it being represented as An. 1690; contrary to all the Canons of the Ancient Church, that Two Bishops should exercise their Jurisdictions, at the same time, in the same See; which he affirms could not be without damnable Schism. The Men of this Stamp had a new Form of a Liturgy now among them, which was very Remarkable*: I'll single out a few Passages by which the rest may be judg'd off. It was call'd a Pamphlet Form of Prayer and Humiliation for God's Blessings upon his Enituted, Majesty, and his Dominions, and for removing and averting of God's Judgments from this Church and State. It had in it such Expressions as these: Restore to us again, the Publick Worship of thy Name, the Reverent Administration of thy Sacraments: Raise up the former Government both in Church and State, that we may be no longer without King, without Priest, without God in the World. We humbly beseech thee to look compassionately on this persecuted Part of thy Church, now driven from thy Publick Altars in Corners and secret Closets: That thy Protection may be given over us wherever we shall be scattered, and a Remnant prefer'd amongst us, by whom thy Name may be Glorified, thy Baldwin, Sacraments Administer'd, and the Souls of thy Servants kept upright, in the midst of a corrupting and a corrupted Generation. We pray thee to be Gracious to our Prince, who for the Sins both of Priests and People, is now kept out; and that in thy due Time thou wouldst deal with him according to the Justice of his Cause. Comfort him, O Lord, in the sadness of his Spirit; guide him in the perplexity of his Mind, and support him in the streights and necessities of his Fortunes. Raise him Friends Abroad; Convert or Confound the Hearts of his Enemies at Home. Do some mighty Thing for him, which we in particular know not how to Pray for: And by the secret Windings, and powerful Workings of thy Providence, make the Stone which these foolish Builders have rejected, the Lead Stone of the Corner. —By thy mighty Power deliver such, who for obeying thee and a good Conscience, are, or shall be designed to Death or Ruin†. Turn the Hearts of the Children to the Father, and the Disobedient to the Wisdom of the Just, &c.

* See a Reflections upon a Form of Prayer, lately set forth for the Jacobites of the Church of England.

† The observant, that soon after this Form of Prayer was publish'd (the Author of which is not generally known,) there were Treasonable Designs discover'd, of subverting the Government, and Restoring King James, with the Assistance of a French Force. Several that were concern'd were taken, and the Lord Preston and Mr. Ashton try'd and found Guilty: Tho' the last only suffer'd,
An. 1690. They that thus pray'd against the Government could not reasonably expect any Favour from it: For they not only disowned it, and inveigh'd against it as a down right Usurpation, but they pray'd for such as were guilty of Treasonable Practices against it. No such Canting as this could ever be charg'd on the Dissenters Prayers, as warmly as they had often been Reflected on. And in some Passages there was a Prophaneness that was Peculiar to themselves. But on the other side, several Writings were publish'd in Vindication and Defence of the Body of the Church of England against these Men. As Conscience satisfied, in a Cordial and Loyal submitting to the present Government: In Three Discourses, justifying the Williamites against the Jacobites. The first being Animadversions on a Book Entituled, The Doctrine of Non-Resistance or Passive-Obedience no Way concern'd in the Controversies now depending between the Williamites and the Jacobites. The Second on 1 Sam. 23. 30: The Third on Dan. 5. 20. And the vanity and falsity of the History of Passive-Obedience detested. Both by Mr. Tim. Wilson. And the Present Settlement Vindicated, and the late Misgovernment Prov'd, &c.

In the mean time the Dissenters Universally, freely, and without scruple took the Oath to the Government, disclaim'd the new coin'd Distinction of a King de facto, in Opposition to one de jure; readily sign'd the Association in Defence of their Majesties Title, cheerfully paid their Taxes, pray'd heartily for the King and Queen, and for Success against their Enemies, and in all respects behav'd themselves as good Subjects, and their Majesties were well satisfied in their Conduct, and had not the least uneasiness from them. They thank'd God and their Rulers for their Liberty, and let themselves to make a Religious Improvement of it. They publicly Ordain'd such to the Sacred Ministry as had had a Learned Education in order to their fitness for it; first carefully examining them, and then solemnly laying Hands upon them, after Fasting and Prayer, according to the Rules for that Purpose, in the Directory of the Westminster Assembly. They carried it lovingly to each other, and acted in Concert: And were Moderate towards the Establishment Church, who were now too much divided among themselves to be at leisure to fall out with them.
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A Paper was about this Time publish'd, intituled, An. 1690.

Humble Requests both to Conformists and Dissenters, touching their Temper and Behaviour towards each other, upon the lately past Indulgence, which is fit to be preserved to Posterity. When I have added, that it was drawn up by as great a Man as Mr. Howe, I can leave it to the World to judge, which Side discover'd the better Temper.

Humble Requests both to Conformists and Dissenters, touching their Temper and Behaviour towards each other upon the lately past Indulgence.

1. "THAT we do not over-magnifie our Differences, or count them greater than they truly are. Requests

I speak now of the proper Differences which the Rule itself makes, to which the one Sort conforms, the other conforms not. Remember that there are Differences on both Parts, among themselves, incomparably greater than these, by which the one Sort differs from the other. There are Differences in Doctrinal Sentiments, that are much greater. How unconceivably greater is the Difference between good Men and bad! between being a Lover of the blessed God, the Lord of Heaven and Earth, and an Enemy! a real Subject of Christ, and of the Devil! Have we not Reason to apprehend there are of both these, on each Side? Let us take Heed of having our Minds tinctur'd with a wrong Notion of this Matter, as if this Indulgence divided England into two Christendoms, or distinguishing rather between Christians and Mohammedans, as some Men's Cyclopick fancies have an unlucky Art to represent Things, creating ordinary Men and Things into Monsters, and prodigious Shapes at their own Pleasure. It hath been an usual saying on both Sides, That they were (in Comparison) but little Things we differ'd about, or circumstantial Things. Let us not unslay it, or suffer an habit of Mind to slide into us, that consists not with it. Tho' one must not go against a Judgment of Conscience in the least Thing; yet let us not confound the true

Dif-
Differences of Things; but what are really differ
Things let them go for such.
2. Let us hereupon carefully abstain from judging
each others States God-ward upon these Differences.
For hereby we shall both contradict our common Rule,
and ourselves. When Men make Conscience of small
and doubtful Things, on the one Hand, and the other,
about which they differ, blessed God! how little Con-
sience is made of the plainest and most important
Rule, not to judge one another for such Differences?
Rom. 14, 2, 13. Why of all the Parts of that Holy
Book is this Chapter only thought no Part of God's
Word! or this Precept so variously enforce't in this
Chapter! and so awfully! Verse 10, 11. But why
do't thou judge thy Brother? or why do'st thou set at nought
thy Brother: we shall stand before the Judgment Seat
of Christ. For it is written, As I live faith the Lord,
every Knee shall bow to me, and every Tongue shall con-
fect to God. Is it a light Matter to usurp the
Throne of Christ, the Judgment Seat of God? Yet
how common hath it been to say, such a One con-
forms, he hath nothing of God in him? Such a One
conforms not, 'tis not Conscience but Humour? God
forgive both! Had they blotted, Rom. 14. out of their
Bibles? 'Tis plain by the whole Series of Discourse,
'tis the judging of Men's States, and by such small
Matters of Difference, that is the Thing here forbid-
den. Otherwife that there is a lawful judging of o-
thers, who knows not? some few Things contained
in this Chapter [To receive one another, (i.e. as Chris-
tians, or as Such whom God receives) notwithstanding
remaining Doubts about such small Matters, not deter-
mining such doubted Things in Bar to the Doubter;
Verse 1, 2, 3: Or not to lay Stumbling-blocks in each o-
thers Way; Verse 13: Not to do the doubted Thing,
with a Mind still unsatisfied, Verse 5. 23. Not to con-
censure either him that does or forbears, nor admitting an
hard Thought of him, or less favourable, than that
what such a one does, he does to the Lord, and what
the other forbears, he forbears it to the Lord, Verse 6.]
These two Things I say, put in Practice, had taken
away all Differences, (that we are now considering)
or the Inconvenience of them long ago. And we
shall still need them as much as ever.
3. Let
3. 'Let us not value our Selves upon being on this or that Side of the severing Line. 'Tis jewi/le, yea Pharisaical to be conceited, and boast our selves upon Externals, and small Matters; especially if arbitrarily taken up, and is it self an Argument of a light Mind, and incomprehensive of true Worth. Tho' I cannot sincerely be of this or that Way, but I must think my self in the Right, and others in the Wrong that differ from me; yet I ought to consider, this is but a small, minute Thing, a Point compared with the vast Orb of Knowables, and of Things needful, and that ought to be known. Perhaps divers that differ from me are Men of greater, and more comprehensive Minds, and have been more employ'd about greater Matters; and many, in Things of more Importance, have much more of valuable and ueful Knowledge than I. Yea, and since these are not Matters of Salvation we differ about, so that any, on either side, dare considerately say, he cannot be saved that is not, in these Respects, of my Mind and Way, he may have more of sanctifying, favoury Knowledge, more of solid Goodness, more of Grace and real Sanctity than I. The Course of his Thoughts and Studies having been by Converse and other Accidents led more off from these Things; and perhaps, by a good Principle been more deeply engaged about higher Matters; for no Man's Mind is able equally to consider all Things fit to be considered, and greater Things are of themselves more apt to beget holy and good Impressions upon our Spirits, than the minuter and more circumstantial Things (tho' relating to Religion) can be.

4. 'Let us not despise one another, for our differing in these leffer Matters. This is too common, and most natural to that Temper that offends against the foregoing Caution. Little spirited Creatures valuing themselves for small Matters, must consequently have them in Contempt that want what they count their own only Excellency. He that hath nothing wherein he places Worth, belonging to him, besides a Flauting Peruque and a Laç't Suit, must at all Adventures think very meanly of one in a plain Garb. Where we are taught not to judge, we are forbidden to despise, or set at naught one another upon these little Differences.

5. 'Not
5. Nor let us wonder that we differ. Unto this we are too apt; i.e. To think it strange, (especially upon some arguing of the Difference) that such a Man should conform, or such a one not conform. There is some Fault in this, but which proceeds from more faulty Causes. Pride too often, and an Opinion that we understand so well, that a Wrong is done us, if our Judgment be not made a Standard and Measure to another Man’s. And again, ignorance of Humane Nature, or Inconsiderateness rather, how mysterious it is, and how little can be known of it: How secret and latent, little Springs there are, that move this Engine, our own Mind, this Way or that; and what bars which (perhaps he discerns not himself) may obstruct, and shut up towards us another Man’s. Have we not frequent Instances in other common Cases, how difficult it is to speak to another Man’s Understanding. Speech is too penurious, not expressive enough. Frequently between Men of Sense, much more Time is taken up in explaining each others Notions, than in proving, or disproving them. Nature, and our present State, have in some Respects, left us open to God only, and made us inaccessible to one another. Why then should it be strange to me, that I cannot convey my Thought into another’s Mind? ’Tis Unchristian to cenur (as before) such a one hath not my Conscience, therefore he hath no Conscience at all; but it is also unreasonable and rude, to say, such a one sees not with mine Eyes, therefore he is stark blind. Besides, the real Obscurity of the Matter is not enough considered. I am very confident an impartial, and competent Judge, upon the View of Books, later, and more ancient, upon such Subjects, would say, there are few Metaphysical Questions disputed with more Subtlety than the Controversies about Conformity, and Nonconformity. Blessed be God, that Things necessary to the Salvation of Souls, and that are of true Necessity, even to the Peace and Order of the Christian Church, are in Comparison so very plain.

Moreover there is besides bare Understanding and Judgment, and divers from that heavenly Gift which in the Scriptures is called Grace, such a Thing as gust and relish belonging to the Mind of Man, and I doubt not with all Men, if they observe themselves, and
and which is as unaccountable, and as various, as the An. 1690.
Relishes and Disguits of Sense. This they only wonder at, that either understand not themselves, or will consider no Body but themselves. To bring it down to the present Case. As to those Parts of Worship, which are of most frequent Use in our Assemblies (whether Conforming or Nonconforming) Prayer, and preaching, and hearing of God's Word: Our Differences about these cannot, but in Part, arise from the diversity of this Principle, both on the one Hand, and the other. One Sort do more favour Prayer by a foreknown Form; another that which hath more of surprize, by a grateful Variety of unexpected Expressions. And it can neither be universally said, it is a better Judgment or more Grace, that determines Men the one Way or the other, but somewhat in the Temper of their Minds distinct from both, which I know not how better to express than by mental Taste, the acts whereof (as the Objects are suitable or unsuitable) are relishing or disrelishing, liking or disliking: And which hath no more of Mystery in it, than that there is such a Thing belonging to our Natures as Complacency or Displiency in Reference to the Objects of the Mind. And this, in the Kind of it, is as common to Men, as Humane Nature, but as much diversify'd in Individuals, as Men's other Inclinations are, that are most fixed, and leaft apt to admit of Change. Now in the mentioned Case, Men cannot be said to be universally determined either Way by their having better Judgment; for no sober Man can be so little modest, as not to acknowledge, that there are some of each Sentiment, that are least judicious, than some that are of the contrary Sentiment, in this Thing. And to say that to be more determined this Way, or that, is the certain Sign, or Effect, of a greater Measure of Grace, and Sanctity, were a great Violation both of Modesty and Charity. I have not met with any that have appeared to live in more entire Communion with God, in higher Admiration of him, in a pleasanter Sense of his Love, more humble fruitful Lives on Earth, or in a more joyful Expectation of eternal Life, than some that have been wont with great Delight publickly to worship God in the Use of our Common Prayer; and others I have known

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known as highly excelling in the same Respects, that could by no Means relish it, but have always counted it insipid and nauseous. The like may be said of relishing or disrelishing Sermons preached in a digested set of Words, or with a more flowing freedom of Speech. It were endless and odious to vye either better Judgments, or more pious Inclinations, that should universally determine Men one Way or the other in these Matters. And we are no more to wonder at these Peculiarities in the Temper of Men's Minds, than at Men's different Tastes of Meats and Drinks, much less to fall out with them that their Minds and Notions are not just formed as ours are; for we should remember they no more differ from us, than we do from them; and if we think, we have the clearer Light, 'tis like they also think they have clearer. And 'tis in vain to say, who shall be Judge? For every Man will at length judge of his own Notions for himself, and cannot help it; for no Man's Judgment (or relish of Things, which influences his Judgment, tho' he know it not) is at the Command of his Will; much less of another Man's. Therefore,

6. 'Let us not be offended mutually with one another for our different Choice of this or that Way, wherein we find most of real Advantage and Edification. Our greatest Concern in this World, and which is common to us all, is the bettering of our Spirits, and preparing them for a better World. Let no Man be displeased (especially of those who agree in all the Substantials of the same holy Religion) that another uses the same Liberty, in choosing the Way most conducing in his Experience, to his great End, that he himself also uses, expecting to do it without another Man's Offence.

7. 'But above all, let us with sincere Minds, more earnestly endeavour the promoting the Interest of Religion it self, of true reformed Christianity, than of this or that Party. Let us long to see the Religion of Christians become simple, primitive, agreeable to its lovely Original State, and again it self, and each in our own Stations contribute thereto all that we are able, labouring that the Internal Principle of it may live and flourish in our own Souls, and be to our ut-

most
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most, diffus'd and spread unto other Men's. And for An. 1690, its Externals, as the Ducture of our Rule will guide us, so gradually to bend towards one common Course, that there may at length cease to be any divided Parties at all.

In the mean Time, while there are, let it be remembred that the Difference lies among Christians, and Protestants, not between such and Pagans. Let us therefore carry it accordingly towards each other, and consider, our Assemblies are all Christian and Protestant Assemblies, differing in their Administrations for the most Part, not in the Things prayed for, or deprecated, or taught, but in certain Modes of Expression. And differing really, and in the Substanee of Things, less by meer Conformity, or Nonconformity to the publick Rule of the Law, than many of them that are under it do from one another; and than divers that are not under it. For Instance, go into one Congregation, i.e. a Conforming one, and you have the Publick Prayers read in the Desk, and afterwards a Form of Prayer, perhaps used by the Preacher in the Pulpit, of his own Composure, before he begins his Sermon. Go into another Congregation, and Prayer is performed without either Sort of Form, and perhaps the Difference in this is not so great. It may be the Conformist uses no preconceived Form of his own, and the Nonconformist may. Both instruct the People out of the same holy Book of God's Word. But now suppose: one of the former Sort read the Publick Prayers gravely, with the Appearance of great Reverence, Fervency, and pious Devotion; and one of the latter Sort that uses them not, does however pray for the same Things, with Judgment, and with like Gravity and Affection, and they both instruct their Healers fitly, and profitably: Nothing is more evident, than that the Worship in these two Assemblies doth much less considerably differ to a pious and judicious Mind, than if in the latter, the Prayers were also read, but carelessly, sleepily, or scenically, flauntingly, and with manifest Irreverence, and the Sermon like the rest: Or than, if in the former, all the Performance were inept, rude, or very offensively drowsy or sluggisht.
Now let us shew our selves Men, and many Christians, not swayed by Trifles and little Things, as Children, by this or that Dress or Mode, or Form of our Religion, which may perhaps please some the more for its real Indecency. But know, that if while we continue picquering about Forms, the Life be lost, and we come to bear the Character of that Church, Thou hast a Name that thou livest, and art dead, we may ere long (after all the Wonders God hath wrought for us) expect to hear of our Candlesticks being removed, and that our Sun shall go down at Noon-day.

The true serious Spirit, and Power of Religion and Godliness, will act no Man against his Conscience, or his rule understood; but will oblige him in all Acts of Worship (as well as of his whole Conversation) to keep close to Gospel-prescription, so far as he can discern it. And that, he will find requires, that in Subordination to the Divine Glory, he seriously design the working out the Salvation of his own Soul, and take that Course in Order thereto, put himself under such a Ministry, and such a Way of using God's Ordinances, as he finds most profitable, and conducing to that great End, and that doth his Soul most real Good. If you are Religious, or of this or that Mode or Way of Religion, to serve a carnal Design for your self or your Party, not to save your Soul, you commit the most detestable Sacriledge, and alienate the most sacred Thing in the World, Religion, from its true End; which will not only lose that End, but infer an heavy Vengeance. Yea, and 'tis too possible to transgress dangerously by preferring that which is les, tho' never so confidently thought to be Divine, before that which is greater, or separately from its true End. You greatly prevaricate, if you are more zealously intent to promote Independency than Christianity, Presbytery than Christianity, Prelacy than Christianity, as any of these are the Interest of a Party, and not being considered in Subserviency to the Christian Interest, nor designed for promoting the Edification and Salvation of your own Soul. But that being your Design, Living Religion will keep your Eye upon your End, and make you steady and constantly true to that; and to your Rule, without which you can never hope to reach your End.
"Now hereupon, such as conform to the Publick Establishment, and they that dissent from it, may differ from each other upon a twofold Account. Either 1. As judging the contrary Way, to be simply unlawful: Or, 2. As judging it to be only less edifying. 'Tis not the Business of this Paper to discuss, who herein judge aright, and who wrong; but supposing their Judgment to remain as it is (which they themselves however should examine, and if it be wrong rectifice.) I shall say somewhat to each of these Cases.

To the former, While your Judgment continues as it is, 'tis true, you cannot join in Worship with the contrary minded; but nothing forbids, but you can be kind, conversable, courteous towards them; and your common Christian Profession (besides the Rules of Humanity) oblige you so to be: Yea, and even to converse with them as Occasion invites, more intimately as Christians, the visible marks of serious Christianity appearing in them.

To the latter Sort it is acknowledg'd, you cannot constantly join in Worship with those of the contrary Way; because you ought ordinarily to worship God in that Way which you judge to be best, and most agreeable to the Divine Rule, (tho' you are not obliged utterly to abandon any for its Imperfections or Corruptions, that is not corrupt in the very Essentals ;) And that you ought most frequently to attend on that which you find to be most edifying to your own Soul: As that should be your more ordinary Diet that best agrees with you. And that Way therefore you must most constantly adhere to, which is most grateful and favour to you; because you cannot so much edify by what you less relish. But your Judgment and Latitude will well allow you sometimes to frequent the Assemblies with which you hold not constant Communion. And if it will allow, it will also direct you thereto for a valuable End; as that you may signify you ordinarily decline them not as no Christians, or their Worship as no Worship; but as more defective or less edifying; and that you may maintain love, and both express, and beget aDisposition to nearer Union. And if our Rulers shall judge such Intercourses conuding to so desirable an End,
they may perhaps in due Time think it reasonable to put Things into that State that Ministers of both Sorts may be capable of inviting one another occasionally to the Brotherly Offices of mutual Assistance in each others Congregations. For which, and all Things that tend to make us a happy People, we must wait upon him, in whose Hands their Hearts are.

However, had the Dissenters at that Time taken some Steps that were omitted, some ill Consequences that afterwards arose might have been prevented; particularly had they now set up a General Correspondence in all Parts of the Kingdom, and regularly kept it up, many good Ends might have been answered; and there would have been no such Clamours as were rais'd and spread upon their attempting it some Years afterwards. But from the First, there were some that kept a watchful Eye upon them, to take Care that they might be no farther conniv'd at than the Law oblig'd the Church to give them their Liberty: Tho' there were others who tho' they had as equitable a Right to some farther Allowances, as to any that were particularly made them in the Act of Indulgence. I shall mention their having Schools and Academies for the training up their Youth, as an Instance: And that the rather, because it being left out in the Act of Exemption, (it were no difficult Thing to tell by whose Means it was expung'd after it was inferred, if that were needful;) some even in this Reign gave them Disturbance about it. And Bishop Stillingfleet * having in his Primary Visitation this very Year, charg'd his Clergy to acquaint themselves with the Dissenters, and endeavour to oblige them, and let them fee that they had no other Design upon them but to do them good; addis, That if after all they grow more Headstrong and Insolent by the Indulgence which the Law gives them, he would have them take Notice, whether they observ'd those Conditions on which the Law gives it to them. For says he, these are known Rules in Law, that he forfeits his Privilege, who goes beyond the Bounds of it; that no Priviledges are to be extended beyond the Bounds which the Laws give them; for they ought to be observ'd as they are given. I leave it (says he) to be consider'd, whether all such as do not observe the Conditions of the Indulgence, be not as liable to the Law, as if they

* See his Ecclesiastical Cases, Vol. 1. pag. 36.
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they had none. This is a plain Intimation he was not An. 1690:
defirous the Difsenters should have too much Liberty. Nor was this peculiar to him: It was the common Temper of the Clergy towards them.

It was therefore very reasonably that Mr. Lock at Mr. Lock's this Time publish'd his two Letters of Toleration, with two first some Account of which I shall close this Year's Occurrences. His first Letter on this Subject, was printed in Toleration, Latin in Holland, in 1689; and was now publish'd in English. He there afferts that Toleration is a Mark of the true Christian Church, and an essential Part of Charity. He is for carefully keeping up the Distinction between the Common-wealth and the Church: The Common-wealth (according to him) is a Society of Men, constituted only for the preferring, procuring and advancing of their civil Interests, such as Life, Health, Liberty, and the Possession of outward Things. He afferts that the Care of Souls, is not committed to the Civil Magistrate, any more than to other Men; and that his Power consists only in outward Force. But the Church he represents as a voluntary Society of Men, joining themselves together of their own Accord, in Order to the publick worshipping of God, in such a Manner as they judge acceptable to him, and effectual to the Salvation of their Souls. The Right of making Laws for this Society, can (subordinately to the supreme Divine Legislator) belong to none but the Society it self; or to those whom the Society by common Consent has authorized thereunto. No Force is here to be made Use of, the Arms by which the Members of this Society are to be kept within their Duty, are Exhortations, Admonitions, and Advices. No Church is bound by the Duty of Toleration to retain any such Person in her Bosom, as after Admonition continues obstinately to offend against the Laws of the Society. No private Person, nor particular Church, has any Right, in any Manner to prejudice others in their Civil Enjoyments, because they are of another Church or Religion. They that are distinguished by an Ecclesiastical Character and Office, have no Right to deprive such as are not of their Church and Faith, either of Liberty, or of any Part of their worldly Goods upon the Account of any Difference in Religion: Nay they are to presst the Duties of Peace and Good-
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An. 1650. Good-will towards all Men, and to exhort all to Charity, Meekness, and Toleration. The principal Care of every Man's Soul belongs to himself. It does not belong to the Magistrate to prescribe Laws to the Religion of others, either by his own Judgment, or by the Ecclesiastical Authority and Advice of others. Tho' the Magistrates Opinion in Religion should be found, and the Way that he appoints truly Evangelical, yet if Persons are not thoroughly perswaded thereof in their own Minds, there can be no Safety for them in following it; they must therefore be left to their own Consciences. They are to enter into Religious Societies, as they apprehend may be most to their Advantage. And such Societies the Magistrate is to tolerate. As to outward Worship, the Magistrate has no Power to enforce by Law, either in his own Church, or much less in another, the Use of any Rites or Ceremonies whatsoever in the Worship of God. It no Ways concerns the Common-wealth or any Member of it, that this or the other Ceremony be there made use of. And withal, Things indifferent in common Use, when they come to be annexed to Divine Worship without Divine Authority, are as abominable to God as the Sacrifice of a Dog. Circumstances of Divine Worship that are in General necessary, may be determined, but not Parts added. Nor has the Magistrate any Power to forbid the Use of such Rites and Ceremonies as are already receiv'd, approv'd, and practis'd by any Church. Nothing may be prohibited in the Worship of God, but what is unlawful in the ordinary Course of Life, and in any private House. No Power can be given to the Magistrate for the suppressing an Idolatrous Church, which may not in Time and Place be made use of to the Ruin of an Orthodox one. Nor are any Civil Rights to be either chang'd or violated upon Account of Religion, in one Place more than another. Idolatry was indeed to be punish'd with Death among the Jews, who were under a Theocracy: But it was, because they that were guilty of it were Traitors and Rebels, and guilty of High Treason. They that were Strangers to the Common-wealth of Israel, were not compelled by Force to observe the Rites of the Mosaic Law. As to Speculative Opinions in Religion, and Articles of Faith; they should not be impos'd on any Church.
Church by the Law of the Land. For it is absurd, that Things should be enjoined by Laws which are not in Men's Power to perform. The Magistrate should not forbid the Preaching or Professing of any speculative Opinions in any Church, because they have no manner of Relation to the Civil Rights of the Subject. If Truth makes not her Way into the Understanding by her own Light, she will be but the weaker for any borrowed Force Violence can add to her. Moral Acts belong to the Jurisdiction both of the Magistrate and of Conscience. Every Man is bound here to be useful to his utmost. He may and ought to use Explanations and Arguments to promote the Salvation of others, but no Force is to be used. In Order to the securing their Temporal Interests, Men enter into Civil Societies, where they intrust the Magistrate to make Proposition; and he is to take care of the Good and Welfare of the Society that intrust him: But as to the Matters of Salvation, every one is still to do what is in his Conscience persuaded is acceptable to the Almighty. And no Law can oblige Men against their Consciences, nor can the Magistrate change Propriety amongst Fellow-Subjects, for a Cause that has no Relation to the End of Civil Government. And no Opinions contrary to Humane Society, or against Moral Rules which are necessary to the Preservation of Civil Society, are to be tolerated by the Magistrate. Nor can that Church have any Right to be tolerated by the Magistrate, which is constitution upon such a Bottom, that all those who enter into it, do thereby ipso facto deliver themselves up to the Protec- tion and Service of another Prince. Nor yet are those at all to be tolerated, who deny the being of a God, upon whom no Promises, Covenants, or Oaths can have any hold. Did but all teach that Liberty of Conscience is every Man's natural Right, equally belonging to all Dissenters from them as to themselves, and that no Body ought to be compelled in Matters of Religion, either by Law or Force; it would take away all Ground of Complaint and Tumults, upon Account of Conscience. If that Church which agrees in Religion with the Prince, be esteem'd the chief Support of any Civil Government, and that for no other Reason than because the Prince is kind and the Laws are
are favourable to it, how much greater will be the Security of a Government, where all good Subjects of whatsoever Church they be without any Distinction upon Account of Religion, enjoying the same Favour of the Prince, and the same Benefit of the Laws, shall become the common Support and Guard of it; and where none shall have any Occasion to fear the Severity of the Laws, but those that do Injuries to their Neighbours, and offend against the Civil Peace. None ought to be excluded from the Civil Rights of the Common-wealth because of his Religion. It is not the Diversity of Opinions (which cannot be avoided) but the Refusal of Toleration to those that are of different Opinions, that has produc'd all the Battles and Wars that have been in the Christian World, upon Account of Religion.

The Argument of this Letter being reflect'd on, the Author of it undertook the Defence of it in a Second Letter on the same Subject. The Objector had own'd that Force was improper to convert Men to any Religion, and was therefore told that the Toleration mov'd for, was but the removing that Force. 'Twas suggested, That the Religion would not be likely to gain by force a Toleration. 'Twas answer'd, That we have an Experiment in the Christian Religion in its first Appearance in the World, and several Hundreds of Years after which it gain'd exceedingly, tho' Jews and Pagans were more than toler'd by the Governments of the Places, where it grew up: And it's as able to shift for itself now without the Help of Force; and this is therefore urg'd in Proof of the Truth of it. The Inventions of Men in Religion need the Force and Helps of Men to uphold them. A Religion that is of God, wants not the Assistance of Humane Authority to make it prevail. The Toleration pleads for would be own'd to be a Service to Religion in Popish, Mahometan, or Pagan Countries: and there must be something very peculiar in the Air, that must make it less useful to Truth in England.

The Author of the Letter assuring that Force had no proper Efficacy to enlighten the Understanding or produce Belief, the Animadverter pleaded that it might indireclly and at a Distance do some Service: But it was answer'd, That what is unlawful in it self, (as it certainly
tainly is to punish a Man without a Fault) can never be An. 1690.
made lawful by some Good, that indirectly, and at a
Distance, or by Accident may follow from it. If it
would, then the Cruelties used by Heathens against
Christians, and Papists against Protestants are justifica-
able. But 'tis moderate Punishments only are pleaded
for. 'Tis answer'd, That any Sort of Punishments
where there is no Fault, will be that unjustifiable Se-
verity by Sufferers and By-standers, and so produce
Effects contrary to what was design'd; and be more
likely to drive Men from the Religion that uses them,
than bring them to the Truth. Where Force is used,
tis Compliance is aim'd at, not Conviction. But 'tis
mov'd, That Force may be used to bring Men to consider
Reasons and Arguments, by which they may be brought to
embrace the Truth, which either thro' Negligence they would
never acquaint themselves with, or thro' Prejudice they
would reject and condemn unheard. 'Tis answer'd, (1.) It
is impracticable to punish Dissenters, as Dissenters, only
to make them consider. For if you punish them as
Dissenters, you punish them whether they consider or
no. (2.) To punish Men out of the Communion of
the National Church to make them consider, is unjust.
For it may be, being satisfied of the Truth of their
own Opinions they don't judge it worth while to consider:
Or they may not be able to examine and
consider all the Proofs and Grounds, upon which the
National Church establishes their Settlement: Or they
may have examined, and yet can find no Reasons and
Arguments proper and sufficient to convince them.
And (3.) Whatever indirect Efficacy there may be in
Force, applied by the Magistrate in the Way proposed,
it makes against the Proposer. As it may be service-
able to make Men embrace the Truth which
must save them, so may it be serviceable to bring
Men to receive and embrace Falshood, which will
destroy them. Nay Force is more likely to make Men
receive and embrace Error than Truth; both be-
cause Men out of the right Way are as apt, or aper to
use Force than others: And also, because few of the
Magistrates of the World being in the right Way,
(scarse one in ten,) the using Force would do at least
Ten Times as much Hurt as Good. The utmost then,
the Plea amounts to, is, That it is not impossible but

K. K. 4.
An. 1690. Force may be useful: But there are many Things of which that may be said, that are not fit to be us'd. And if it may be useful, it may also be useless. Men mayn't be brought to a right Consideration by it, or they may have consider'd already; and God has not directed it, and therefore there is no reason to expect he should make it successful. Nay, Force is likely to be more hurtful than useful. For to punish Men for that which it cannot be known whether they have perform'd or no, is so unjust, that its likelier to give Men an aversion to the Religion that uses it, than to bring them to it. And withal, many are unable to discern betwixt Truth and Fallhood that depend upon long Proofs and remote Consequences, &c. But farther, though Force were useful, yet it does not follow 'tis lawful. Still Commiilion or Authority may be wanting. God has not directed to it, and therefore 'tis not Warrantable. Where the Scripture is silent, 'tis Presumption in us to direct. God would not have Men compell'd to hear. He did not think Force a proper Means to bring Men into the right Way: And therefore it is not proper.

But who are they that upon this Hypothesis are to be punish'd? 'Tis such as are in a wrong Way, and deaf to all Perswasions. And who are they? The right Way in England is wrong in France. Every one here must be Judge for himself. How shall it be known who are deaf to all Perswasions? If you mean deaf to your Perswasion, you but beg the Question, and suppose you have a Right to punish such as differ from you. Where can we find those that will own themselves in the wrong Way? May the Magistrate punish all that differ from him in Religion? This is what the Matter seems to issue in. For what are they to be punish'd for, but for not considering? But why then must all Difsenters be punish'd? Have none of them consider'd? Have all consider'd that Conform? This is not like a fair Physician to apply a Remedy to a Disease, but like an enraged Enemy to vent one's Spleen upon a Party. 'Tis to punish the Innocent with the Guilty, and let the Guilty escape with the Innocent. If Difsenters are to be punish'd for not considering, then all should be punish'd that do not consider. This will take in many of the National Religion in all Countries. But it cannot for Men's Negligence to Consider be justly infer'd that therefore Difsenters are to be punish'd.
And to what End must they be punish'd? Is it to An. 1690. make them Examine whether their Religion be true, and so worth the holding under the Penalties annex'd? What then will become of thos[.] that have no such Penalties to make them consider? Either they also should be punish'd, or others let alone. Or must Men be punish'd that they may be willing to submit to Instruction? The Di[.]enters say they are willing. Who must Judge? Must they be punish'd to shut Passion out of the Choice? But how if it should happen they should be sw[.]y'd by the Passion of fear of Suffering? Will you punish Men to bring them to Reason and sound Judgment? You may as well do it to bring them to have the Philosophers Stone. The most plausible Plea is, Men are punish'd to bring them to the Knowledge of the Truth. But every one has not a sufficient Ability for it: Every one has not Opportunity for it. You may this Way punish them to make them do, what they have done already. Its beyond the Power or Judgment of Man in that variety of Circumstances, in respect of Parts, Tempers, Opportunities, Helps, &c. Men are in in this World, to determine what is every ones Duty in search, inquiry, and examination, or to know when any one has done it.

Further, what Degree of Punishment is to be us'd in this Force? They are moderate Penalties that must be us'd. But what are they? Such as will prevail with Men of common Discretion. But who they are, is as hard to know, as what is a fit Degree of Punishment in the Cafe. So that this is but a regulating one uncertainty by another. Besides; all Men of the same Degree of Discretion are not apt to be mov'd by the same Degree of Penalties. And what is to be the length of the duration of these moderate Punishments? Di[.]enters are punish'd to make them consider. Well they have consider'd, and yet are Di[.]enters still. Must they not be punish'd on? If they are to be punish'd to make them consider, whether they have consider'd or no, then their Punishments tho' they do consider, must not cease as long as they are Di[.]enters. So that upon the whole, the Punishment must be very immoderate or none at all. And if the Magistrate has Power to use Force, it must be to compel Men to be of his Religion; and if this is true in one Country 'tis true in another. The Scheme
An. 1690. Scheme of the Letter for Tolerance suits all Countries alike, and therefore is the more likely to hold. We may justly suspect that neither to comport with the Truth of Religion or the Design of the Gospel, which is suited to only some one Country or Party. What is true and good in England, will be true and good at Rome too, in China or at Geneva; but the Method for Propagating Truth and Religion by moderate Punishments, is calculated for those Countries only, where the Magistrate is supposed to be in the Right, and is therefore the less able to bear scanning.

An 1691. The Nonjurant Bishops and Clergy persisting in their refusal to take the Oaths to the Government, their vacant Dignities were this Year fill'd up: And Dr. Tillot-son was promoted to the Archbishopsrick of Canterbury, in the room of Dr. Sancrest: Dr. Patrick Bishop of Chichester was translated to Ely, in the room of Dr. Turner: Dr. Fowler to the See of Gloucester, in the room of Dr. Frampton: Dr. Cumberland to the See of Peterborough, in the room of Dr. White: And Dr. Moor to the See of Norwich, in the room of Dr. Lloyd: And Dr. Kidder upon the refusal of Dr. B—— to Bath and Wells, in the room of Dr. Kennet. Dr. Comber also was made Dean of Durham, in the room of Dr. Green: And Mr. Talbot Dean of Worcester, in the room of Dr. Hicks. And now they had a taste of that Ejection and Silencing, in their Turn, which formerly had so little drawn forth their Compassion, in the Case of so great a Number of their Brethren. Upon this they miserably fell to Pieces among themselves, and the Two Parties in the Church were very severe in their Reflections upon each other. Hereupon was publish'd a Pamphlet, Intitled, A Vindication of their Majesties Authority to fill the Sees of the deprived Bishops, in a Letter occasion'd by Dr. B's refusal of the Bishopsrick of Bath and Wells. And another call'd, A Vindication of their Majesties Wisdom in the late Nomination of some Reverend Persons to the vacant Archbishopsrick and Bishopsricks, occasion'd by the scandalous Reflections of Unreasonable Men. Had indeed those of the Clergy who took the Oaths to the Government, now generally refused the vacant Church Preferments, it had drawn fatal Consequences after it. Better Men could not be found than they that were pitch'd upon: And yet really they in effect were set up as Marks, against which the Malice
Malice and Fury of the Jacobites and Nonjuring Clergy An. 1694. and Laity was principally directed. One goes so far as to Question* whether ever any handful of Men mer-
ited more of the Church of England, by any single Act, since the Reformation, than the excellent Persons who accepted of these Bishopricks. The great Personal Merit Posture of the deprived Bishops, the late eminent Service which se-
veral of them had done to their Country in King James the with Rela-
Second Reign, the Cause itself for which they suffer'd; (which seem'd to very many to be the Cause of the Church of England itself) and the Commiseration of the People toward good Men, who left such great and honourable, and advantageous Posts, purely for their Consiences; made it not a very desirable Thing (as he observes) to Men of Cha-
acter and Merit, to venture to fill their Places. The Ja-
cobite Interest was then truly Formidable; and the Revolu-
tion was Green, and had taken but little Root. Yet then did these excellent Men venture to accept of these Employments, in which they could not but expect to meet with Opposition, at least with coldness from the Inferior Clergy, of whom a great Majority did almost adore their deprived Bishops. Of the complying Clergy (lays he) its to be fear'd great Numbers took the Oaths against their Wills: And he adds,
We who convert'd among them freely at that Time, perceiv'd a great deal of it; we lamented it, and tho we could not exactly tell what Mischiefs, the ill Blood then caus'd might afterwards produce, yet that it would produce a great deal we foretold, and our Prophecy but too truly came to pass. However, it was to their Immortal Honour, that they ven-
tur'd in that ticklish Conjuncture to accept of these Employ-
ments, (they could not at that time well be call'd Prefer-
ments) under those discouraging Circumstances.

At this Time was publish'd the Unreasonable of a Contest of Separation from the New Bishops: Or a Treateise out of the Church Ecclesiastical History, shewing that although a Bishop with Non-
was unjustly depriv'd, neither He nor the Church ever juris-
made a Separation; if the Successor was not a Heretick: Translated out of an Ancient Greek Manuscript in the Publick Library at Oxford, by Dr. Hody. This Baroccian Manuscript was Compos'd upon occasion of the depriv-
ation of a Patriarch of Constantinople, and the advance-
ment of another to his See. Some Friends and de-
pendants of the deprived, began to make a Party, and
air up the People to a Schism: Giving out that the former
An 1691. former was sill their Canonical Bishop, that it was
sinful to have Communion with the New one, and that
all his Ordinations would be invalid. Hereupon the
Author of this Manuscript is suppos'd to have made this
Discourse to the People of Constantinople, and included
in it all the memorable and parallel Examples that had
happend to that See within the space of near a Thou-
sand Years. He allows these Advocates for a Separation
all that they would have. He admits that the de-
posed Bishop was unjustly depriv'd, and the New one
Uncanonicaly promoted: And yet asserts that even in
these Circumstances, if he was not a Heretick, neither
the People nor the Ejected Patriarch himself ever re-
frus'd Communion with him; the sufficiency of his Or-
dinations was never question'd by any Council; there
was no Precedent for Schism upon those Accounts in
all the History of the Church. And from hence Dr.
Hoay draws an Argument à fortiori, thus: That if in
the Cases of unjust Deprivation and Uncanonical Suc-
cession, a Separation is without Example in Eccle-
siastical Story, it was much more inexcusably to make a
Schism, where neither of those hard Circumstances
could be found.

The Debate among them at this time stood on this
Foot. One side said the State could not deprive Bishops
of their Episcopal Character, but that they remain'd
Bishops still; and their Ordinations, and Confirmations,
and other Episcopal Acts were Valid, except such Acts
of Jurisdiction as respected the particular Diocese out
of which they were Ejected; as Visiting and Censuring
the Clergy, conferring Benefices, &c. Others said the
Princes had Power entirely to depose Bishops, and urg'd
Solomon's deposing the High Priest Abiathar; and prod-
ced many Precedents in the Christian Church for Con-
firmation. And their Opposites in the mean time urg'd
 Instances of Persons who adher'd to their Bishops, when
they were unjustly and invalidly depriv'd, though their
Successors were Orthodox in the Faith.

The Diffenters in the mean time met Amicably toge-
ther, and acted in Concert, a few Particular Persons
only excepted. They Unanimously supported the Go-
vernment, and had the Favour of such as were Friends
of it. They made their Observations on the Conten-
tions in the Church, and hop'd a time might come,
when they that were so firm in the Interest of the Go-
An. 1692.-

ternment might be more consider’d: And they might
have depended upon it, had they but continued their
harmony and brotherly Correspondence. The Found-
dation of the Societies for Reform of Manners was
laid this Year, and the Dissenters from the first were as
forward to encourage it, and as ready to assist in it as
any. The Jacobites held on plotting against the Go-

ternment, and endeavour’d to obtain Assistance from
France, for the Reinhoning the late King. The King
was to have been this Year Assassinated in Flanders;
and a Party in England seem’d not to have been igno-
rant of it. And divers Tracts were publish’d as before,
in Vindication of the Revolution, and King William’s
Government.

The Contests in the Church of England occasion’d by
the Deprivation of the Bishops still continu’d. A Vin-
dication of the deprivation of the deprived Bishops was now publish’d; Jacebites,
Assenting their Spiritual Rights against a Lay Depriva-
tion; Against the Charge of Schism as manage’d by the
late Editors of an Anonymous Barocian M.S. Herein
it is pleaded, that tho’ the Instances collected in the said
M. S. had been pertinent to the Editor’s Design, yet that
would not have been sufficient for obtaining their Cause:
And that the Instances there collected are not pertinent
to the Editors Design, for vindicating the validity of the
Deprivation of Spiritual Power, by a Lay Authority.
And it is here Asserted, that if the Enemies of the de-
priv’d Bishops would do any Thing to purpoze by the In-
stances they produce, they ought to prove, that even in
Sarum’s Reforming of a purely Lay Deprivation, those Eastern Churches 18th Ed.
sectors did not think fit to Assert their Spiritual Liberties, against a Pamphlet
the Encroachments of the secular Magistrate, &c.

But they were not content with Arguing. The ejected
Episcopal Clergy, with the loss of their Places seem’d
also to lose their Tempers. And it was observ’d (by
some very able to make Remarks) That of all the sorts of
Men * who have within the Memory of the present Age
been on the suffering Side, never any suffer’d so little,
and raged so much as the Jacobites. They lost their
Preferments, and some of them were doubly tax’d; but
none of the
they were not hunted from Place to Place, nor vex’d with former upon
Imprisonments and Prosecutions (as the poor Nonconfor-
the latter.]
mists had formerly been.) They liv’d at quiet even when 1696.
An. 1692. they did all they could to let none have quiet about them: And some of them were so far gratified, that they nam'd their Successors into their Benefices, of which it was believ'd they afterwards receiv'd the greatest Part.

Bishop Burnet: in Particular had but Five Nonjurors in his Diocese of Sarum. One of them, Mr. Martin, was continu'd in his Living to his Death which happen'd about 1694, and the Bishop still paid him the actual Income of his Prebend out of his own Purse. He would not take the Oaths, but he did not joyn with the Nonjurors in their Schism. Mr. Spinks enjoy'd a Donative, which the Bishop suffer'd him to serve by a Curate, which he could have requir'd him to serve in Person; and he enjoy'd his Prebend a Year beyond the Time fix'd by Law. Mr. Jones had the nominating of his own Successor, to whom his Living was Collated. Mr. Dickson died soon after the Deprivation. Dr. Beach also kept in his Living Two Years after he was by Law depriv'd, and was afterwards Indicted for Seditious Words, and found Guilty, but Pardon'd. And their Treatment was much the same in other Dioceses. I'm sure the poor Nonconformists, who were Eject'd in 62, (though none were truer to the Government than they) would have been heartily glad of such Usage, as the Jacobites now met with, though they were continually Plotting against the Government: The overthrow of which they had this Year compass'd, had not Providence eminently appear'd in our Fav'our, and given us a signal Victory over the French Fleet, great Part of which were destroy'd and burnt by Admiral Ruffel: Which gave King James so heavy a blow, that he never recover'd the Impression of it, but lost all Hopes of ever being Restor'd.

There now came out a Tract call'd Solomon and Abiatar, Or the Case of the depriv'd Bishops and Clergy discus'd, in a Dialogue between Eucheres a Conformist, and Dyocheres a Recusant: By Mr. Hill. In which the State of Things under King William, is represented as worse than a Deluge of Popery, and the whole Revolution as a great Impiety: And Submission to the Deprivation of the Bishops a giving up all to Erastianism. For it is declar'd that if that would hold, a Bishop would be but an Ecclesiastical Justice, and a Priest but a Church Constable. Abiatar's Priesthood it is here said, determin'd by his own voluntary Cession, not the Kings Ecclesiastical
clesiastical Censure. And when he quitted the High An. 1692. Priesthood, he did it for himself and his Posterity, who had no Claim thereto Originally Legal; whence it reverted of Course to the House of Ezechur, and therein to Zadok, without any Title from the King, &c.

The Jacobites had still hopes of their old Mafers Restora-
tion, who intended a Descent from France. But the French Fleet was beaten, and many of their Ships burnt at La Hogue, and so their Hopes were defeated.

A Noble Peer * at this Time making a Speech upon * The Earl a Publick Occasion, thought fit to reflect upon the fo- of Warm-
ting Divisions among Protestants, as a Deceit design'd to rington's gull the Nation into Popery and Slavery. He says, That Speech to this must be to serve some new Design, because the Laws the Grand against Diffenters were stretch'd and Executed, beyond their Genuine and Natural Intent or Construction: Because seve-
ral Laws were put in Execution against them, which were plainly and directly made for other Purposes, by which the Law itself suffer'd Violence: And because more Diligence and Care was employ'd, to punish People for Nonconformity, than to reform their Lives and Manners. He represents the Act of Indulgence as a Prudent, Necessary, and Pious Work; and recommended it to the Jury, as their Duty, if they found any speake to the disadvantage of the Act, to Present them as disaffected to the Government, and followers of the Seeds of Division in the State.

Mr. Johnson now publish'd an Argument, proving that the Abrogation of King James by the People of England from the Regal Throne, and the Promotion of the Prince of Orange, one of the Royal Family, to the Throne of the Kingdom in his stead, was according to the Constitution of the English Government, and pre-
scrib'd by it: In opposition to all the false and trea-
cherous Hypotheses, of Usurpation, Conquest, Desertion, and of taking the Powers that are upon Content. Now also came out a true Account of the Author of a Book, Entituled, *Echum BZmum*, Or the Portraiture of his Sacred Majefty, in his Solitude and Sufferings; prov'd to be Written by Dr. Gauden late Bishop of Worcester: With an Answer to all Objections made by Dr. Hollingworth and others. Publish'd for Publick Satisfaction, by An-
thony Walker, D. D, with an Attestation under the Hand of the late Earl of Anglesey, to the same Purpose. At which some were very angry, and others well pleas'd.

The
The Diffenters had this Year a troublesome Affair with one Mr. Richard Davis, of Rothwel in Northamptonshire. And at length the United Ministers publish'd to the World their Sense concerning some of his erroneous Doctrines and irregular Practices, in these Words.

We the United Nonconforming Ministers in and about London, having been oft consulted by our grieved Brethren in the Country, about some Expedient to reclaim Mr. Richard Davis of Rothwel, in the County of Northampton; or at least to prevent the Scandal and mischievous Effects of his erroneous Principles and irregular Practices; have thought it incumbent on us to publish the following Account and Testimony, that we may not be wanting in our Faithfulness and Zeal for the Truth of Christ, and for that Peace and Order among his People, which is so strictly enjoyn'd by him; nor be esteem'd approvers of those Delusions and Extravagancies, whereby Souls are endanger'd, Divisions highly fomented, and our present Liberty abused, to the hurt and reproach of all of us as Diffenters.

It will we doubt not appear to impartial Men (since divers Methods that we have us'd for the reclaiming of him, have prov'd unsuccessful) to be our present Duty to Vindicate our Selves, and warn such in whom we are respectively concern'd, against his Delusions, under the Name of the Blessed Gospel; and his dividing Courses, whilst he pretends to Reform the Church. We shall not here enumerate all the Errors he studiously Propagateth; but do hereby bear our Testimony against these following, viz.

That the Law of Innocency was not able to save Man at first. That Justification upon Believing, is only a manifestation to the Confidence of an Antecedent Justification; and so it is not the State of the Soul, but its sense of its State, that is alter'd upon Conversion. That Justifying Faith is a Persuasion that our Sins are pardon'd; and when it is said, we believe for Pardon, it is meant for the Knowledge of Pardon. That this Faith is not a confenting Act of the Will. That the Law prepares not for Conversion, and its Convictions tend to drive Men farther from Christ. That the Law of the Gospel is the great Law of Electing Grace, viz. I will have Mercy
on whom I will have Mercy. That there be no prepara-
tory Humblings in order to Faith. That we should
begin our Religion with high Confidence of our In-
terest in Christ, and must maintain it against all
Challenges or Doubts from our Sins or Defects.
That they are like Baal's Priests who put Men on
trying themselves by such Marks, as Sincerity, Uni-
versal Obedience, Love to God, and Christ, and the
Brethren. That all Believers at all Times stand be-
fore God without Sin; yea, when they are sinning
against God, they are without spot before God; and
when they have sinned, and pray for Pardon, it is for
the discovery thereof to their Conscience, and not
for what is properly Forgiveness. That Christ ful-
filled the Covenant of Grace for us, and he believ'd
for us as our Representative. Which with many
others are well Attested. yea, and own'd in his own
Papers, for the most part in express Words, and the
rest plainly appear to be his Sense.
These Assertrions we declare repugnant to the Gof-
pel, (as also to the Doctrine of the Church of England,
and other Confessions agreeable to the Gospel, where-
to we have Assented) strong Temptations to carnal
Security and Libertinism, and some of Satans fiery
Darts, whereby he endeavoureth the ruin of those
Souls who are less subject to other Snares; and as
what would destroy the Ministry which Christ hath
appointed and prospered to the Conversion of Sinners.
In the like manner we do Testify against the Un-
christian Practices of Mr. Davis; viz. That though
he scrupled not to Baptize the Children of his own
People, he yet Rebaptized such Adult Members as
were Baptiz'd in their Infancy by any Ministers of
the Church of England; in Answer thereto he thus
Writes: That if any, being the seed of Strangers, and
having no other Baptism than that of the Publick, desire
to submit to the Ordinance, I dare not refuse it; for I
look on that done in the Publick, Null and Void on a two-
fold Account. (1.) They and their unbelieving Parents,
being in no sense or wife under the Covenant, Baptism
cannot be a Seal; and while it is not a Seal, I apprehend
it nothing, and therefore Null and Void. (2.) The Ad-
ministrators are none of Christ's sending, therefore what
they do in Matters of Religion is nothing; an Idol is

Ll  nothing;
An. 1692. nothing; and by parity of Reason Ordinances falsely administered, are nothing, &c. And though it (viz. Baptism) be done by them in the Name of Father, Son, and Spirit, yet still they Prophecy lies in the Name of the Lord, for he never sent them. Our Reasons against this horrid Opinion were sent to him, but without any influence for his Conviction. His sending forth Preachers unfit for the Ministry, and unapprovd by the Neighbouring Ministers; his unchurching such Churches as agree not with his exorbitant Methods, and licentious Principles; his wickedly railing at most of the Orthodox, Laborious Ministers, endeavouring to the utmost to prejudice the People against their Persons and Labours; as Idolatrous, Illegal, and Anti-christian; Yea, affirming, that all the Churches are gone a Whoring from Christ, and that happy is he who is an Instrument in breaking all the Churches, wherein he hath made too great a Progress.

Having thus express'd our Thoughts concerning his Principles and Practices (whereunto many more might, and in due time may be added, with just Reflections thereon) we do here further Declare, that he never was, nor is by us esteem'd, of the Number of the United Brethren.

It is our Grief, that a Man should with meer Falseness, Clamour, and Noise, prevail so far: It is no less our wonder, that he should generally set up for the only Gospel Preacher, reviling most others, and yet when charg'd with his Affertions, he at Times attempts to unintelligent Persons, to reduce those abominable Affertions, to what is the general Opinion of such as he exposeth. But we shall earnestly pray for his Repentance; and (in the mean time) that Scripture may be verified in him, 2 Tim. 3. 9. He shall proceed no further, but his Folly shall be manifested to all Men: Which we are encourag'd to hope the sudden Accomplishment of, since he is given up to such trifling Visions, Enthusiastic Pretences, Self-contradictions, highest Arrogancy and Insolence, and many are awakened to see the wiles of the Devil by their visible Effects; and most Persons fit to judge hereof. Agree, it cannot be the Interest of Christ that he serves, by the Spirit he discovers, and the Publick Scandals and Mischiefs he so industriously promotes.

Had
Had the United Ministers rested here it had been An. 1692, well. But Animosity and Contention about Doctrinal Matters unhappily broke out amongst them, and such Heats arose, as expos'd them justly to the Censures of Standers by; and they acted as if they had been under the secret Influence of some that were fearful lest their Interest should gain, by their continuing United, while the Establish'd Church was so much divided. A new Impression of Dr. Crisp's Works was publish'd in 1690, with an Addition of some Sermons, Prefac'd by his Son; and some Ministers were upon his request prevailed with to prefix their Names, Attest'ing that they believ'd what was publish'd was Genuine. The known Character of the Doctor, with the Nature of some of his darling Notions, made this Publication offensive to many; and the rather, because of the Names prefix'd, which they fear'd would be interpreted by some, as a giving Countenance to such Opinions as were thought of ill Consequence. A Book hereupon came forth this Year, Intituled, Gospel Truth Stated and Vindicated, wherein some of Dr. Crisp's Errors are consider'd. And to this several Names were prefix'd by way of Approbation. The Method of this Book is very clear; and had they that were of different Sentiments, as clearly laid down any opposite Opinions in a Scheme, with distinct Reasons under each Head, why such Notions were embrac'd as Truths, and the others rejected as Errors, Matters might easily have been brought to an amicable Issue, and every Man might have judg'd for himself, which Scheme to embrace.

Before this there had been clashing in the Pulpit in Pinners-Hall Lecture, and that with no little warmth. And upon the publishing of this Book there was a great Clamour rais'd, and that particularly upon the Account of the Interpretation given, of Phil. 3. 9. One wrote warmly against what he call'd Neonomianism, and Differences rose to a great height: And at length a Paper of Objections sign'd by Six Ministers Hands, was given in at the Meeting of the United Brethren, and it was observ'able that several of them that Sign'd it, never did concur in, nor approve of the Union. Some for themselves to contrive an healing Expedient, and after much Pains taken, fix'd on certain Doctrinal Articles which were on both Sides agreed on, and sub-
As 1692. scrib'd December 16. 1692, and publish'd to the World, under the Title of, The Agreement in Doctrine, among the Dissenting Ministers in London, by which it was hop'd future Differences would have been prevented. But separate weekly Meetings were kept up, and some feem'd desirous to be thought to differ from their Brethren, whether they really did so or no, or at least fancied they did so, more than they did: A Letter was publish'd in 4to, Intituled, A Vindicatjon of the Protestant Doctrine concerning Jufification, and of its Preachers and Professors from the Unjust Charge of Antinomianism; and the hopes of a free brotherly Correspondence vanish'd away. The Difference was chiefly about some Terms and Phrases relating to the Doctrine of Justification, and about the extent of Redemption, and the middle Way: But they manag'd them with such Hear, as to give those who have at all Times been forward enough to reflect upon them, occasion to say, let these Dissenters alone, and they'll do their own Work.

At this Time came out a Book of an Ecclesiastical Nature, Written by a young Gentleman, but drawn up with such strict care and exactness, that a Man that had spent all his Days in conversing with the Fathers and Primitive Writers of the Christian Church, would have had no need to have been adm'd of the Performance. It was Entituled, An Enquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the Primitive Church, that flourish'd within the first 300 Years after Christ: Faithfully collected out of the extant Writings of those Ages. 8vo.

He observes that by the Church, the Primitive Writers sometimes understood the Church Universal, of all those who throughout the Face of the whole Earth, professed Faith in Christ, and acknowledged him to be the Saviour of Mankind: At other Times, a particular Church or Company of Believers, who at one Time, in one and the same Place, did associate themselves together, and concur in the Participation of all the Ordinances of Christ, with their proper Pastors and Ministers: And sometimes also, the Place where a particular Church or Congregation met for the Celebration of Divine Service. Once 'tis us'd by Cyprian for a Collection of many Churches, but that is not common. And often they meant by it, the invisible Church; that is
is such as by a sound Repentance and a lively Faith, are An. 1692, actually interested in the Lord Jesus Christ. And it is frequently also to be understood of the Faith and Doctrine of the Church. But most usually by the Word Church, a particular Church is meant in their Writings: And such a Church was made up of Clergy and Laity. The Clergy had their Peculiar Acts. When Persons were in any Places converted by the Preaching of the Gospel, Bishops were appointed them. There was but one in a Place that was Bishop by way of Eminency. And this Bishop had Originally but one Church, which was call’d his Parish, and was no larger than our Parishes. And that the Bishops Diocese did not exceed the bounds of a modern Parish, is evident from hence: (1.) In that all the People of a Diocese did every Sunday meet all together in one Place to Celebrate Divine Service. (2.) In that the Bishop had but one Altar or Communion Table in his whole Diocese, at which his whole Flock receiv’d the Sacrament from him. (3.) In that the other Sacrament of Baptism was generally Administred by the Bishops alone, within their respective Dioceses. (4.) The Churches Charity was deposited with the Bishop. (5.) All the People of a Diocese were present at Church Censures. (6.) No Offenders were restor’d again to the Churches Peace, without the Knowledge and Consent of the whole Diocese. (7.) When the Bishop of a Church was dead, all the People of that Church met together in one Place to choose a new Bishop. (8.) At the Ordinations of the Clergy, the whole Body of the People were present. (9.) Publick Letters from one Church to another were read before the whole Diocese. And (10.) The whole Diocese of the Bishop did meet all together to manage Church Affairs. These Things put together are a plain proof, that how large soever the local Extent of the Primitive Churches was, their Members made but one single Congregation, which had no more Christians in it than our Parishes now have. For farther Proof of which, our Author produces out of those that are reckon’d the Genuine Epistles of Ignatius, such an Account of the Bishopricks of Smyrna, Ephesus, Magnesia, Philadelphia, and Trallium, as manifestly evidences them to be but so many single Congregations.
Nay, he shews that the greatest Bishopricks in the World, even in the Third Century, were no more than so many single Congregations. He shews it as to Antioch, and Rome, and Carthage. (In Alexandria only they had separate Congregations for their convenience.) There were Bishops then in Country Villages. And all the Christians of a Diocese, met together in one Place, every Sunday to serve God.

The Bishops Work was to Preach, Pray, Baptize, Administer the Lord's Supper, take Care of the Poor, Ordain Ministers, Govern his Flock, Excommunicate Offenders, and Absolve Penitents. He was to be always resident on his Cure. He was chosen, and Presented by the Majority of the Parish. And approved by the Neighbouring Bishops, by whom also he was Ordain'd or Install'd; Three or more of them usually concourring in the Solemnity. And he immediately gave notice hereof to other Bishops; especially such as were of Note and Eminence.

Our Author describes a Presbyter as a Person in Holy Orders, having therefore an inherent Right to perform the whole Office of a Bishop; but being posses'd of no Place or Parish, not actually discharging it, without the Permission and Consent of the Bishop of a Place or Parish. Presbyters, he says, were the Bishops Curates and Assistants, inferior to them in Degree, or in the actual Discharge of their Ecclesiastical Commission. Without the Bishops leave, a Presbyter could not Baptize, or Administer the Lords Supper, or Preach, or Absolve Offenders, or perform any other Ecclesiastical Office. Notwithstanding which, Presbyters were of the same Specifick Order with Bishops, and had the same inherent Right to perform those Ecclesiastical Offices, as Bishops did. For they Preach'd, Baptiz'd, Administered the Eucharist, rule'd in the Churches to which they belong'd, Presid'd in Consistories, Excommunicated, restor'd Penitents, Confirm'd, and Ordain'd, and in General discharged all those Offices which Bishops did, with the Permission of the Bishops in their several Cures. Presbyters were also call'd by the same Titles and Appellations as the Bishops were: And they are expressly said to be of the same Order with the Bishops. There were many such Presbyters in one Church, that there might be a Provision for the People, under
under all Accidents and Circumstances. They were not Necessary or Essentia to a Church: And yet their Office was even in the Apostollick Age, though by their Names they were not distinguish'd from Bishops till some time after.

The Deacons were to take care of the Poor. The Subdeacons were to assist and help the Deacons. The Acolyths, Exorcists, and Lectors, were Candidates for the Ministry, who by behaving themselves well in these meander Employes, were to give Proof of their Ability and Integrity, that they might be promoted gradually. Ordination is the Grant of a peculiar Commission and Power, which remains indelible in the Person to whom it is Committed, and can never be obliterated or razed out, except the Person himself cause it, by Herefie, Apostacy, or gross and scandalous Impiety. When Persons were Ordain'd Presbyters, they presented themselves to the Presbytery of the Parifh, and were by them examin'd about their Age, their Condition in the World, and freedom from secular Employments, their Conversation, and their Understanding and Learning: Then they were propounded to the People for their Approbation, and afterwards had the Hands of the Presbytery laid on them: But were not Ordain'd to a particular Church, or for it, but they were Ordain'd Ministers of the Church Universal.

The Laity also had their peculiar Acts in the Primitive Times. Baptism qualified them for Church Membership, unless they had been guilty of gross and scandalous Sins. Adult Converts to Christianity were first Catechumens; and then after due Instruction they were Baptiz'd, and own'd Church Members. Such Church Members elected their Bishops, and if they prov'd Hereticks or Apostates, or grossly Scandalous, they depos'd them. And all Things relating to the Government and Policy of the Church, were perform'd by the joint Consent and Administration both of Clergy and Laity.

Discipline was much valu'd in the Primitive Times. By it is meant the Power and Authority of the Church exerted by her for her own Preservation, in the censoring of her offending Members. The Faults for which offenders were Censur'd, were Schism, Herefie, Covetousness, Gluttony, Fornication, Adultery, &c. The Judges
An. 1692. Judges were the whole Church, both Clergy and Laity. And the Presbytery was a sort of Committee to prepare Matters for the whole Court. They presided. If possible, the Offenders appear'd Personally, and pleaded for themselves. Judgment was pass'd by Suffrage; and the Sentence of the Court pronounc'd, either by the Bishop, or a Presbytery Commission'd by him. Their Censures consist'd in Excommunications and Suspensions, which were much dreaded. When any thus Censur'd desir'd to be absolv'd, they first lay groveling and weeping at the Church Doors, and then were admitted into the Rank of Penitents; (their Penitentiary Stations varying according to different Times and Circumstances) afterwards they were examin'd; and if approv'd, they came into the Church with all expressions of Sorrow, confess'd their Sin, and then were Absolv'd with Imposition of Hands. But the Clergy were generally restor'd only to Lay Communion.

Christian Churches were so far independent as to have sufficient Right and Power in themselves to punish and chastise offending Members: And yet they consider'd themselves as Parts of the Church Universal, and had intercourse with each other by Synodical Assemblies, especially Provincial Synods, which met at differing Times, according to different Circumstances and Customs. These Synods were made up of Bishops, Presbyters, Deacons, and deputed Laymen. They had sometimes One, sometimes Two Moderators. As to Foreign Churches they only advis'd: But to their own Churches whom they represent'd, their Decrees were binding.

The Unity of the Church Universal was not reckon'd to consist in an Uniformity of Rites, or an Unanimity of Consent to the non Essentials of Christianity: But in an harmonious Affent to the Essential Articles of the Faith. The Unity of a particular Church in the Primitive Times consist'd in the Love and Amity of the Members towards each other, and the close adherence of the People to their Bishop or Parish Church. The breach of the latter was that which they most generally count'd Schism. It was a causeless Separation from the Parish Church: But they reckon'd a Separation warrantable, in Case of Apostacy or Heresie, or a scandalous and wicked Life. Except in these Cases they count'd a Separation Schismatical.
Their Publick Worship was thus manag’d. They began with reading the Holy Scriptures; and sometimes they used to read other pious Writings. There was one whose Office it was to read; and more or less was read according to Circumstances. This was follow’d by singing of Psalms, which were either Scriptural, or of private Composition; and all the People here bore their Part, but had no Church Musick. The preaching of the Word succeeded; the most usual Subjects whereof, were the Lessons that had been read before, their Sermons being usually of an Hours length. Their Discourses they accommodated to the Capacities of their Hearers. The Bishop usually was the Preacher: But a Presbyter, or any other fit Person preach’d in his Room if he defir’d it. After Sermon the whole Congregation sent up United Prayers, looking toward the East; and lifting up their Eyes and Hands towards Heaven. The Minifter had on a Pallium or Cloak, but no Surplice, or other additional Vesture. He pronounce’d his Prayer with a modest and bashful Voice. The Repetition of the Lord’s Prayer was not reckon’d necessary; and yet it was usual. And the other Prayers which they used, were not imposed Forms; but the Words and Expressions of them, were left to the Prudence, Choice, and Judgment of every particular Bishop or Minifter. They had no stipendi Liturgies or impos’d Forms of Prayer.

In Baptism, the Bishops or Pastors usually Officiated. The Persons baptized, were either Infants or Adult Persons. When Adult Persons were baptiz’d, they abjur’d the Devil, the World, and the Flesh, and gave their Assent to the Fundamental Articles of the Christian Faith. In the Case of Infants, there were Godfathers or Sponsors. After the Questions followed Exorcising: That is, the Minifter put his Hands on the Head of the Person to be baptiz’d, and breath’d in his Face, implying the expelling of the Evil Spirit from him. And then the Minifter having consecrated the Water, the Person was baptiz’d in the Name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Their usual Way was to dip the whole Body: But Sprinkling was esteem’d valid and not unlawful. Prayers afterward follow’d. Then Confirmation, which was made up of Unction, Signation, and Impoition of Hands. They were anointed, sign’d with the Sign of the
An. 1692. the Cross, and the Minifter laid his Hands upon them, praying that the Holy Ghoft would defcend and reft upon them. Presbyters did this as well as Bishops, upon their Permission, or in their Abfence.

The Lords Supper was celebrated at the Conclusion of their solemn Services, and when and where Tertu- lian liv’d, at Supper Time: But in Times of Perfe- cution, at any Season or Opportunity. The Commun- icants were fuch as were in the Number of the Faith- ful. In France and Africa they firft made their Offer- ings. But in many Places, the Minifter firft began with an Exhortation. A Prayer was made over the Elements by him that Officiated, to which the People said, Amen. The Words of Institution were read. Then the Bread was broken: And that and the Cup deliver’d to all. The Pofture was standing at Alexan- dria. And afterwards they fang a Psalm or Hymn.

As for the Place of Publick Worfhip, the Primitive Chriftians met where they could; and yet they had fix’d Places for it, which were call’d Churches. They were erected on high open Places, and made very Light. But they did not imagine there was any Holy- ness in these Places. Their chief Times of Worfhip were the firft Day of the Week, on which they met constantly. This Day they celebrated with Joyfulness, efteem’d Holy, and fpent in an holy Manner, in Me- mory of the Glorious Refurrection of their Redeemer. They call’d it the Lord’s Day; and sometimes Sunday, but never the Sabbath Day. Saturday was another usual Time of their Publick Worfhip. They also obferv’d Fafts; some of which were Occasional, at unusual Seasons, according to Circumstances; and others fix’d, and al- ways obferv’d at the fame Time and Season: Some of thefe were Weekly, as Wednesday and Friday: And one was Yearly, and called Lent. Some of their Fafts ended at Three in the Afternoon, others lafted till Evening, and others till the Morning of the next Day.

They had also their Fafts; Three of which were Annual: as Easter, Whit Sunday, and Christmas. Easter was the moft ancient; Whit Sunday often mention’d; and even Christmas is taken Notice of by Clemens Alexan- drinus. Epiphany was also kept by fome in Memory of Chrift’s Baptifm. The Anniversaries of the Martyrs al-
Chap. XVIII. after the Revolution in 1688.

so were Festively observ'd, to encourage others to follow their Examples. They were kept at the Martyrs Tombs, and spent in Prayers and Devotions.

Several Ceremonies were used by the Ancients, which crept into the Church many Ways. But every Church follow'd its own Rites, without imposing them on any other. And the Members of every Church were oblig'd to observe the Rites of that Church where they liv'd. The Author all along supports his Assertions, with Citations out of the Writings of the Three First Centuries; adding in the Margin the Original Words of the Passages cited. And he concludes with a Perswaion to Peace, Unity, and Moderation. But the Reader must not imagine, that all these Things mention'd were from the First: Tho' all come within the Compass of the Three First Centuries, yet some were only of the Third of them, which this Author is free in acknowledging.

At this Time also came out Mr. Lock's Third Letter for Toleration, in which he undertook to shew his Antagonist, that the moderate Penalties he pleaded for, were but a new Way of Persecution; and that if he'd be true to his own Principles, he must carry his same Degrees of Force, to all those Degrees which he declar'd against. To the Magistrates being oblig'd to use Force to bring Men to the true Religion, he replies, that the Magistrate must act according to his Belief or Perswaion. He can only use Force to bring Men to that Religion which he believes to be true. And if so, all Magistrates of whatsoever Religion, must be allow'd to use Force to bring Men to theirs, because they believe it true. And as long as they are persuad'd their Religion is the true, they are as much oblig'd to use Force to bring Men to it, as if it were the true. If a firm Perswaion is sufficient to authorize the Magistrate to use Force, the People in every Country are given up to the coactive Force of the Magistrate, to be employ'd for the assisting the Ministers of his Religion: And King Lewis of good Right comes in with his Dragoons. And they that punish others for not being of the Religion which they judge to be true, are Judges of Truth for others, let it be done to bring them to judge more sincerely for themselves, or under what Pretence or Colour for ever. If the Magistrate punishes a Man because he
An. 1692. he judges him in an Error: 'Tis queried, Why is not a Man as fit to judge for himself when he is in an Error, as another to judge for him, who is as liable to Error himself? He that punishes another to make him consider, takes upon him to judge for him what is right in Matters of Religion. He that is of any Religion, has already judg'd for himself: And if you punish him after that, under Pretext to make him consider, that he may judge for himself, 'tis plain you punish him to make him judge otherwise than he has already judg'd, and to judge as you have judg'd for him. To have a Power to use Force in Religion, vested in the Magistrate, takes away the Care of Men's Souls from themselves, and places it in the Magistrates rather than in themselves.

A Commission may well be demanded, by which Magistrates are authorize'd for this. Good Proof of it may be the rather insisted on, because it is so evident that the Execution of such a Commission would do more Harm than Good. Its not very likely God should give such a Commission. If the Magistrates Authority may do much towards the upholding and preserving the true Religion within his Jurisdiction, it may also do much towards the upholding and preserving a false Religion, and (if that will do) to establish it. No Man has or can have Authority to shut any one out of the Church of Christ, for that for which Christ himself will not shut him out of Heaven. Whoever does so, is truly the Author and Promoter of Schism and Division, sets up a Sect, and tears in Pieces the Church of Christ, of which every one who believes, and practises what is necessary to Salvation, is a Part and Member; and cannot, without the Guilt of Schism, be separated from, or kept out of its external Communion. To punish Differents as Differents, to make them consider, has something impracticable in it, unless not to be of the National Religion, and not to consider be the same Thing. 'Tis pleaded they are punished, for rejecting the true Religion, of which sufficient Evidence was tender'd them. But how can it be known, That ever sufficient Evidence was tender'd to such Differents as are punish'd, to prove that what they reject, is a Part of that one only true Religion, which unless they be of, they cannot be
favored? Or indeed how can it be known, that any An. 1692.
Dissenters reject that one only true Religion, when being punished barely for not conforming, he is never asked, what Part it is he differs from or rejects? Withal, as the Power of punishing (if it be allow'd) cannot be limited to any distinct Sort of Magistrates, nor can the Dissenters from any National Religion be exempted, so neither can the Punishment be limited to any Degree short of the highest. If moderate Punishments are needful, the highest will be so. If the lowest Degree of Force be necessary where gentler Means will not prevail; higher Degrees of Force are necessary, where lower will not prevail, for the same Reason. If Force be the Remedy, it must be proportion'd to the Opposition. Where Force is proper to Work, they who are not wrought on by lower Degrees, may yet be by higher. If the Measure of the Penalties inflicted be to be determin'd by the Prudence and Experience of Magistrates, whatever Degrees of Force they shall use, will always be the Right. And where there is a Fault to be corrected by the Magistrates Force, there no Degree of Force which is ineffectual, and not sufficient to amend it, can be immoderate; especially if it be a Fault of great Moment in its Consequences, as certainly that must be, which draws after it the Loss of Men's Eternal Happiness.

But the Measure of Punishments is to be estimated as well by the Length of their Duration, as the Intenfenes of their Degrees. 'Tis said Men must be punished as long as they reject the true Religion? If so, then they that punish them, must be Judges for them what is the true Religion. Then also they that offend God, must be always subject to Punishment from Men. Nay, then the Punishment inflicted, might as well be altogether forborn: For if it be reasonable to continue a Man several Years, nay, his whole Life, under the same repeated Punishments, without going any higher, tho' they work not at all; because it is possible they may some Time or other work upon him, why is it not as reasonable and useful (as it is much more justifiable and charitable) to leave him all his Life under the Means, which all agree God has appointed, without going any higher, because it is not impossible that some Time or other Preaching may work upon him?
The using Force with a Design to bring Men to the true Religion, tho' it looks plausible, is but a Pretence; Bringing Men to the true Religion in this Cause, is a bringing them to Conformity to the National; (which being reach'd, Force is laid aside) and how far that outward Conformity is from being heartily of the true Religion, may be known by the Distance there is between the easiet and the hardest Thing in the World. If Penalties are used in England to bring Men to the true Religion, then the Discipline and Ceremonies of the Church of England, make up a Part of the only true Religion: For the greatest Part of Dissenters own and profess the Doctrine of that Church, as firmly as those in its Communion. But all that Force can do, is to bring Men to an outward Profession of the Religion of the Church of England. And why should Force be used to promote Ceremonies, under a Pretence of bringing Men to the true Religion? Are Kneeling at the Lord's Supper, or the Cross in Baptism, necessary to Salvation? Can any Humane Power, make a Thing in its own Nature indifferent, necessary to Salvation? If it cannot, then neither can any Humane Power be justified in the Use of Force, to bring Men to Conformity in the Use of such Things. Force cannot be lawfully us'd to bring Men to the Communion of the Church of England, till it is prov'd, that all that is requir'd of one in that Communion, is necessary to Salvation. And if Force be necessary to bring Men to Salvation, how can there be so many as there are, not only in most Country Parishes, but in all Parts of England, grossly ignorant in the Doctrines and Principles of the Christian Religion? Why should it not find out some of the ignorant and unconsidering, that are in the National Church, as well as it does to diligently, all the Nonconformists out of it, whether they have consider'd, or are knowing or no? They that make strict Laws for Conformity, and take no Care to have it examin'd upon what Grounds Men conform, are not very much concern'd that Men's Understandings should be convinc'd. The Scriptural Methods are best, to bring Men to true Religion, which lies not in Externals. Whatever the Religion be, it is natural for Force and Penalties when us'd to bring the Irreligious, and those who are careless and unconcern'd
cern'd into the National Profession: But whether it be not fitter for such to be kept out, rather than by Force to be driven into the Communion of any Church, and own'd as Members of it, deserves the Consideration of such as have a due Care and Respect for truly Religious and Pious Conformists.

After all, the Christian Religion prevail'd in the First Ages of the Church, by its own Beauty, Force, and Reasonableness, without any Penal-Laws to back it: And it is as able to prevail now, as it did at first, and has done since in many Places. All the Assistance it needs from Authority, is only a Liberty for it to be truly taught. There is no more Necessity of Force to make Men of the true Religion, than there is of Castration to make Men Chaste: And therefore the Magistrate may as well castrate Men to make them Chaste, as use Force to make them embrace the Truth that must save them, &c.

This Year the Jacobites rejoic'd at the Ruin of our Smirne Fleet, and the ill Success of the Battle of Landing; as they usually did at every Thing which they apprehended might weaken King William, or promote the Interest of their old Master. The Contest between the two Parties in the Church of England, continu'd much upon the same foot as before. In November died Dr. Sancroft, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, at Fretchingfield in Suffolk, the Place of his Birth; and where he liv'd in Solitude and Retirement after his being depriv'd. His Conduct after the Revolution in 1688, is hard to be accounted for. He left his Authority entirely with his Chancellor, who acting in his Name and by his Commission, was the same Person in Law with himself. Oaths were tender'd to others, and taken by them in his Name, which he thot unlawful. The other Bishops that were depriv'd, also generally did the same. When the Election of Dr. Burnet to Sarum was return'd and confirm'd, the Precept for his Consecration went to the Archbishop in Course. Archbishop Sancroft said he would not obey it. Some Bishops tried to persuade him, but in vain. The Earl of Nottingham tried, and succeeded no better. The Party got it among them, that he had promised them not to do it. But
An. 1693, as the Time came on, and he saw that he must be sued in a Premunire, when this was laid before him, he all on the sudden ordered two Commissions to be drawn, both which he sign'd and sealed: One directed to the Archbishop of York, and all the Bishops of England; the other to the Bishop of London, and all the Bishops of the Province, to execute his Metropolitical Authority during Pleasure. This last was made use of, and pursuant to it, Dr. Burnet was Consecrated: So that this was as much his own Act, as if he himself had Consecrated him. Indeed in that Part of his Deportment which related to the Publick, there was something very singular, either in his Opinion, or in his Temper. Either his Opinion of the Establishment differed from his Brethren, or he had a Fearfulness of Temper, that neither became his Profit, nor those Times. He was one of those Lords that met at Guildhall, and sign'd the Invitation to the then Prince of Orange, to come and look to the Preservation of Religion, and of the Nation. When the Prince came to St. James's, he neither waited upon him, nor did he send any Message, importing that the State of Affairs was changed, and that he had thereupon chang'd his Mind. When the Convention was summon'd, he would not appear all the while, tho' his Brethren did, and both spake and voted according to their Principles. The Matter stuck so many Days in the House of Lords, and was at last carried upon so small an Inequality, that the weight of an Archbishop of Canterbury might have held, if not turned the Balance. No Man did run any risk either at that Time or afterwards, for the Freedom with which he debated or voted. Here was a very unaccountable Behaviour, if he think'd it was either Rebellion or Treason that was then in debate. If he had but once come and declar'd against all that was then in Agitation, and then withdrawn; this would have become him and his Station. His Chaplains took the Oaths, and were not discom滕enand'd by him: Those that knew him best, gave it out, upon that strange Department of his, that he wish'd well to the Change, only that he himself would not be active in it; and this they imputed to some Promise, that they believ'd he had made to the late King. When King James went to Ireland, and during all the Time of that War, when the Party in England grew bold and was full of Hopes, he continu'd in his former Silence and Reservedness; and still kept up his former Friendship with those who had taken the
the Oaths. At that Time several Clergymen who had An. 1693.
Scruples concerning the Oaths went to him, and deair'd to
Discuss the Matter with him, but he declined it. When
Bishop Turner’s Letters were intercepted he said to a great
many, that he had no Authority from him to write as he
did in his Name. After he was deprived, he never took on
him to Act with his Archiepiscopal Authority. He never
stood upon his Right, nor complained of Wrong, int any
Publick Act or Profession. He never require’d the Bi-
shops or Clergy of his Province to adhere to him, or to
disown his Successor; and neither living nor dying, did he
publish any Thing to the Nation, charging these Things
upon them, or requiring them to return to their former
State. And yet if all that was done, was Rebellion,
Treason, Murder, or Perjury, these can be no light Mat-
ters. He who was at the Head of the Church, if he tho’t
so of them, ought to have lift up his Voice like a
Trumpet, and have cried aloud, and not have spared.
It was visible to all who saw the State of Affairs, that
he would have been in no Danger if he had done it. But
suppose he had been in Danger, ought not such a Man as
he was, to have sacrific’d his Life, rather than have aban-
don’d such a Post, and have been silent at such a Time?
Since therefore such a Way of proceeding is not reconcile-
able with an Apostolical or Primitive Spirit, and looks like
not only a deserting, but a betraying the Obligations that
he lay under: It is the most favourable Judgment that
can be made of him, to think that he was more indifferent
in this Matter, than some would make us believe he was:
That tho’ he would not Act, nor keep his Post under the
Government, yet that flow’d from particular Considera-
tions, which tho’ they might work upon himself, yet he
acted for the Cause itself with no Zeal nor Courage. But
notwithstanding all this, there were some that highly
applauded him. And three of his Sermons, preach’d
upon Publick Occasions, (which were all he ever
Printed) were Reprinted, some Time after with a
Pompous Character and Elogium of him prefix’d.
A noble Peer (whom I have cited before,) in his
Charge to the Grand Jury at the
Quarter Sessions for the County of
Chefter *, about this Time, says a-
mong other Things, That there
are some People, who are afraid of

* See the Earl of Warrington’s
Charge, in the State Trials of
An. 1693: their Shadows. For (says he) how the Church can be hurt by any Laws that concern the State, is not easily to be comprehended, if those Laws establish no other Gospel, than that which was deliver'd by our Saviour. Nothing can hurt the Church but itself; and it is never more in Danger, than when it is in its greatest Pomp and Grandeur. The Deceit of this is very plain; because they that baulk most of the Danger that the Church is in, have the leaf of Religion in their Lives: For those who live and understand better, see the Folly of it, as also of that Doctrine of Passive Obedience and Non-Resistance, which many cry'd up as the Corner-stone of the Church; a Burden which they were forward to lay upon other People's Shoulders, yet when it came to their own Turn, none were so uneasy under it as they. For when their Rights came to be touch'd, no Men's Mouths were so full of Liberty and Property as their's; but now that the Storm is pretty well blown over, they are angry that that Liberty is granted to others which yet they promised to confent to, and are return'd to where they were, in supporting that arbitrary Doctrine.

Great Heats were this Year continu'd among the Difsenters about Doctrinal Matters. Mr. Williams now publish'd his Defence of Gospel Truth, in Answer to Mr. Chancy. And Dr. John Edwards of Cambridge, join'd in Concurrence, in a Book intituled, Crispiam unmask'd; or a Discovery of the several erroneous Assertions and pernicious Doctrines, maintain'd in Dr. Crisp's Sermons: And Mr. Chancy publish'd several Controversial Tracts: And the Debate widen'd instead of lessening; while others lamented to see the Consequences of these Heats upon real Vital Religion.

Mr. Tong's At this Time came out a Defence of Mr. Henry's Vindication of Non-Conformity into the Nature of Schism, and the Vindication of it: with Reflections upon a Pamphlet call'd the Review: And a Brief Historical Account of Nonconformity, from the Reformation to this present Time: written by Mr. Tong; in 4to. The Reader may here see a just Account of Catholick Unity, which has been most unmercifully tortured, and made use of to frighten the Weak and Timorous, and chastise the more resolute Oppofer of Spiritual Usurpation and Tyranny. Nothing belongs to it, but what belongs to the Being of the Church.
It is either Political or Moral. Political Unity, is that whereby all the true Members of the Church are united unto Christ their Head, and that is by true Faith. The Moral, is that by which they are united one to another, by Christian Love, which in some Degree follows the former. 'Tis the former that primarily, necessarily, and immediately constitutes that sacred Society, the Church of God. In which Scripture, Fathers, and Reformers agree. By this Faith, the true Members of the Church are united in the Love and Service of one God, and so distinguish'd from Pagans; and in Affiance in one Mediator, and so are distinguish'd from Mahumetans and Deists; and in the gracious Influences of one Spirit, and so are distinguish'd from impenitent sensual Persons; and in one Rule of Faith, Worship, and Obedience; and in one Baptism. And this is the Unity describ'd, Eph. 4. 5, 6. The Moral Unity, by which the Members are knit together in Love, admits of various Degrees, and is subject to sinful Declensions: But he that is wholly without it, can never know that he hath pass'd from Death to Life. This Love Christ makes the Badge and Characteristick of his Disciples. A regular Ministry, is not essential to this Unity *. To affirm that no Man can be truly converted, but by a regular Ministry, would involve the Minds of Men in endless Perplexities. P. 5, 6, &c.

This is confirm'd by various Testimonies. And since the Unity of the Church consists in the true Catholic Faith and Christian Affection, whereby Men are knit to Christ the Head, and to one another; none are out of the Unity of the Church, but those that are destitute of these Fundamental Graces: And to affirm this of Protestant Difunents in General, is a Piece of Diabolism which the Gospel abhors, and Humanity itself will be ashamed of. The Author in Chap. 2. proceeds to clear the Nonconformists, from the Charge of Disobedience to Superiors; whether Spiritual Governors the Bishops; or the Civil Magistrate. And he makes use of a threefold Plea:

1. That Bishops have no Power by the Law of God, but what Presbyters have as well as they: From p. 17, to p. 38: He here proves, That the Jurisdiction of English Bishops is not from Divino; but Presbyters have as much Power by the Law of God as they: Anfwers...
An. 1693. Allegations out of Antiquity: And gives the Judgment of Fathers, Councils, and School-men; together with the first Reformers, and foreign Divines. And from thence he infers that Ordination by Presbyters must needs be valid, p. 39: And that there is no Necessity of an uninterrupted Line of Succession, from the Apostles, p. 40, &c.

2. He pleads, That the whole Jurisdiction of our English Bishops, and the Power of their Canons, is deriv’d from the Civil Magistrate, and Laws of the Land, p. 53, &c.

3. He pleads, That the Civil Power has now left us to our Liberty in the Cafe of Conformity, and therefore we are not Guilty of Disobedience to Authority in what we do, p. 60.

He goes on Chap. 4. to clear the Nonformists, from the Charge of Indecency and Irregularity. He considers the Nature and Rule of Decency, p. 66. And vindicates the Dissenters from the Charge of Indecency in Expression, p. 68. Gesture, p. 69. And Habit, p. 70. Shews that there is no positive Decency in the Ceremonies, p. 71. Makes some Reflections upon Parish Order, p. 72: And upon the Terms of Conformity, p. 73; and the Reasons of Nonconformity, p. 75. And answers the common Arguments produc’d for the Imposition of Ceremonies, p. 79.

In the Reflections on the Review, the Notion of Schism is farther consider’d, and divers others Matters. And in the Close an Appendix is added that is Historical, which tho’ short, is clear and strong.

A Plea for Abatement, by an Anonymous Churchman

Now also came out A Plea for Abatement in Matters of Conformity, to several Injunctions and Orders of the Church of England. By Irenæus Junior, a Conforming Member of the Church of England: In 4to. The Author begins with an Intimation, that if the many earnest and repeated Promises of Persons in Extremity, could lay an Obligation of Performance upon them, to pay their Vows whenever they become solvent, there were many of no small Figure and Interest in the Church, under no mean Tie to find out an Expedient and Temper, to heal those Breaches which several controverted Rites and Ceremonies of the Church had unhappily occasion’d. And he mentions some, That in the height of the Storm promised a Candle as tall as their Main-Mast,
Maff, who when that was allay'd, tho't one burnt into the Socket, too costly a Sacrifice to offer up, for the Peace and Unity of the Church. He however, (and he intimates he is not alone neither) moves for Concessions, in Hopes of gaining some of the Dissenters at least, and preventing the scarring of others that frequent the Publick Churches. He moves that some Regard may be had to the tender Consciencies of Conformists, who have a long Time lain under an heavy Burden: Who like Issachar have rather chewed the Cud than divided the Hoof: Bit the Bridle, than snarl'd at the Governors of it.

He moves, (1.) For dropping the Surplice and Habits, of which he declares several of the first Reformers had no Fondness: And begs that for the Future the Righteousness of the Saints may be a sufficient Qualification for the Ministerial Office, tho' they should appear in no other clean Linnen in Time of Worship; according to Rev. 19. 8. (2.) As for the Sign of the Cross, which other Protestant Churches rejected as superstitious, and an unnecessary Addition to the Sacrament of Baptism, and the insifting on which tempted some to let their Children die unbaptiz'd, he moves that it might be abated or left indifferent. (3.) As for Kneeling at the Lord's Supper, tho' it be an Expression of Reverence when it is accompanied with a devout Heart, yet he pleads 'tis hard to force Ministers to deny Children their Bread, meersly for a Rite which the Imposters themselves own to be indifferent: And therefore he begs, That that also may be left indifferent. (4.) In the Liturgy, he moves that the Form and Method of it may be reconsidered, since it is much of the Roman Stamp: That Church-Musick may be so ordered, as that People may not be tempted to mistake the tickling of the Ears, for an Elation of Mind, and Heavenly Rapture: That David's Psalms may be read in the New Translaction; as well as the rest of Scripture; and read by the Minifter, rather than alternately by Minifter and People: That the reading Second Service at the Altar, may be wav'd as not to Edification. He would also have the Length of the Service considered, and some Abatement made. This he says, falls Heavy in Country Villages, where they can't be at the Charge of Readers. He repre-
An. 1693. fents it as a Grievance, that the most difficult and constant Labour should meet with the least Encouragement: And moves that Matters may be so ordered, as that poor Country Ministers may not be forc'd to sink down under two Heavy Burdens of the Desk and Pulpit. He moves that the Lords Prayer and Doxology, mayn't be so often repeated at the same Time, lest People should apprehend they tho't to be accepted for much Speaking. He moves that the Articles of Faith, and Subject Matter of Prayer might be clear and perspicuous; and would have the Article of the Descend into Hell alter'd, it having been so much controverted. He's for an Abatement of the Athanasian Creed (commonly so call'd) that the Gate of Heaven may not be made narrower than God hath made it. As to Regeneration by the Spirit, which is so great a Thing, he moves that there may be no Insinuation, as if, wherever the Means were used, the End were ex opere operato certainly attain'd: And for the Office of the Burial of the Dead, he's for having it so manag'd, as that there might be a Separation of the Precious from the Vile; and no hoping against Hope, nor contrary to it. He moves that the Collects for the King, and those in Authority may be so ordered, as that the Living may not be flatter'd: That the Office of Confirmation might be allow'd, to all those to whom is committed the Dispensation of the Oracles of God, and Holy Sacraments. And as to Discipline, he moves that the Minister of the Parish might be empowered to affift the Bishop, when any of his Flock are convented as Criminals: That Discipline might not be more quick fought in Matters of Conformity, than in Morals. He complains that Non-Resistance and Passive Obedience were the Universal Cry in the Church, and squeeze'd till the Blood came: But the Mischief was, when they had nurr'd the Prerogative till it had stung some of them, and his'd at all the rest, they presently let the World see, they never brew'd this Doctrine for their own Drinking. Then (says he) they acknowledg'd we suffer'd justly, but what have our Brethren done, whom we pursu'd with such Revenge and Rage? Then they confest that they sacrific'd the Interest of the Church to their Malice: But if the Dissenters would forbear to comply with the Common Enemy, they would do great Things.
Things for them, whenever they came again into their An. 1693.
Kingdom: But alas there's too much Reason (says he) to cry out, Abrogat Daemon, Monachus tunc effer vo-
lebat: Convuluit Daemon; Daemon ut ante fuit. Witnesses
great regret some of them have express'd against that
Kindness and Favour, which the King and two succe-
ding Parliaments have evidenc'd to Dissenting Protestants;
while they with Fury bite the Chain which restrains
them from falling foul upon their former Prey: Besides
their unreasonable stickle to prevent the least Abate-
ment in Matters, which respect the Ceremonial
Part of Worship; a Conformity to which goes with
them for the whole Duty of a Minister. He pleads
earnestly for such Abatements as those above mention'd
in such a Juncture, and urges many very moving Con-
siderations: But the Time was not yet come.

The Jacobites held on Plotting, but still were dis-
appointed in their Designs; and thereby the more en-
rag'd. The Division continued in the Church of Eng-
land, and so did Contention among the Dissenters:
And being both engaged at once, (tho' in different
Ways) neither Side could much insult the other.
Bishop Burnet now publish'd four Discourses to the
Clergy of his Diocese; the Last of which is concern-
ing the Obligations to continue in the Communion of the
Church; in which he represents the Dissenters as viola-
ting the Laws of Christian Unity, for not complying
with the Act of Uniformity. Some Notes were hereupon
published by an Anonymus Author, who tho' perhaps he
wrote not with all that respect that was due to
a Prelate who has deserv'd so well of all true Protes-
tants, and been so zealous for Moderation, as the Bi-
shop of Sarum, yet fastened upon some Things that
were deserving Observation. For it was (as he takes
Notice) a little odd, that in a Volume publish'd by
such an one as his Lordship, the Atheist should lead the
Van, and the Dissenter bring up the Rear. And after
all that has been said of Uniformity in the Church, and
the Charge brought against the Dissenters as violating
Unity for not falling in with it, there is a great Dif-
formity in the several Modes of Worship in that
Church, and greater Difference between them, than
between some Church Worship, and the Worship
in some Dissenting Congregations. For (says he)

An. 1694.

Bishop of Sarum's
Four Discourses to his Clergy.
A

A Church of England Courtier is one Sort of Worshipper, a Church of England Cathedralist of another kind, a Church of England Citizen yet less Theatrical, and a Church of England Peasant of a Sort by himself. This diversity of Worship is so very considerable, and makes these pretended Uniformity Men look so little like Members of one and the same Church, that a perfect Stranger to them all, at one Time visiting the Royal Chappell at high Devotion, and by and by looking into Westminster Abbey, and anon tracing to St. Lawrence's in the City, and shortly after travelling to some homely Country Church, and strictly observing all their various Ways of Worshipping, would be apt to conclude, that these Men never had an Act of Uniformity read among them, but were each of them a more distinct sort of Worshippers, and less of a Piece than the Dissenters are with the last mention'd, and honestest sort among themselves. This much abates the Plea against the Dissenters, as violating Unity, by being wanting in Uniformity.

But this was as nothing to the Assault the Bishop met with upon this Occasion from another Quarter. For Mr. Hill of Killmington put out a Book against his Lordships Second Discourse of the Divinity and Death of Christ, and call'd it a Vindication of the Primitive Fathers against the Impartions of Gilbert Lord Bishop of Sarum. He charges the Bishop with defectively stating our Faith and Doctrine in the Articles of the Trinity and Incarnation: And with exposing the Fathers, under the same and worse Imputations. And he Appeals to the Judgment of the Church Universal, the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of England, and the next Sessions of Convocation; and seems very desirous to have the Bishop then burnt for an Heretick. Some Remarks of an University Man were publish'd upon this Book of Mr. Hills; in which he complains that his Lordships Sense was confounded, and his meaning represented falsely, and by halves: And he calls Mr. Hills Performance a Suffrage of Scurrilous Expressions, and discovers great Indignation against his undecent and unchristian Way of Writing, and says that such Men as he, are born to be the pests of their Neighbourhood, and the Plagues of the Church. This was soon follow'd with a Pamphlet, Entituled, Animadversions on Mr. Hill's Book, in a Letter to a Person of Quality; in which the Author after taking him to Task for various
Chap. XVIII. after the Revolution in 1688. 537

Particulars, declares that he wishes from his Heart he An. 1694. might come to himself, consider his fault, and repent: And says, that if he could but for a Minute reflect in cool Blood, upon his outrageous Way of Writing, and upon the Service he had done to the Enemies of the Trinity, by endeavouring to Sacrifice to them one of the Defenders of it, for whose Talents he could not but express some esteem, how averse to ever he might be to his Person, he was sure he would be ashamed of his Book.

Had the Diffenters but been now at Unity among themselves, when upon every Occasion there were such Flames breaking out in the Establish'd Church, it would have been much for their Honour, and might have had good Effects: But the ferment that was got among them was not easily stopp'd or check'd. Papers pass'd between the two Parties call'd Presbyterian and Congregational, in order to a Renunciation of Arminian Errors on one Hand, and Antinomian on the other, but to little Purpose. A Breach was now made in Pinners Hall Lecture. Mr. Williams was to be excluded: Nothing less would satisfy. A new Lecture was set up at Salters Hall. Three of the old Lecturers, viz. Dr. Bates, Mr. Howe, and Mr. Aisop, bore him Company; and Two more were added: And the Two old Lecturers at Pinners Hall, viz. Mr. Mead, and Mr. Cole, had Four more added to them: And it was observ'd that Three of them that were so added, never were of the Union. Mr. Matheu now publish'd Two Sermons on Rom. 3. 22. Entitled, The Righteousness of God through Faith, upon all without Difference who believe. Which was answer'd by Mr. Williams, in a Tract, call'd Man made Righteous. Now also Mr. Lorimer publish'd his Apology for the Ministers who subscrib'd unto the stating of the Truths and Errors in Mr. Williams's Book; shewing that the Gospel which they Preach, is the old Everlasting Gospel of Christ, and vindicating them from the calumnies where-with they were aspers'd, by the Letter from a Minister in the City to a Minister in the Country, 4to. And Things seem'd more likely to grow worse, than better.

In the mean Time the Nation sustaine'd Two Publick Losses, which occasion'd a general Concern. The first of Archbishop was of Archbishop Tillotson, who died Nov. 22. Bishop Burnet tho' a great Orator, did not exceed at his Funeral.
As 1694 ral. He was one of eminent Piety, singular sweetness of Temper, and a great Lover of Peace: And yet perhaps might not have been so well able to grapple with some Difficulties, that he would have met with, had he liv'd longer, as his Successor. 'Tis observ'd by Dr. Nichols *, That this Archbishops was not intent upon having a Convocation call'd for several Years together, least Debates about altering the Liturgy, might prove prejudicial to Religion: Nor was the calling of a new Convocation, in his Time much desir'd or insisted on. They that were desirous of taking Dissenters into the Church, and were for Alterations in order to it, were in hopes that after some delay, the Minds of Men would be soften'd, that at length they might agree. Others were well enough pleas'd that those Things that were not agreeable to them were not urg'd upon them, and that they were under no necessity of refusing to gratifie the King, and offending their Archbishops. They could not have any great fondness of seeing him at the Head of a Convocation, who they knew could not but remember their former Treatment of him.

The Bishop of Sarum after his Death defended him from the Charges and Accusations of his Enemies, some of which were very black and heavy *. He was charg'd with being an Atheist, a Socinian, unjust and severe to the Non-jurors and I know not what: But the Bishop of Sarum by giving a true and naked Account of Things, endeavours to do do Justice to the Memory of one, whom the opposite Party had been pursuing implacably many Years. And in a little time Dr. Williams (who was afterwards Bishop of Chichester) publish'd a Vindication of the Archbishop's Sermons, concerning the Divinity and Incarnation of our Blessed Saviour, from the exceptions of a late Book, Entitled, Considerations on the explication of the Doctrine of the Trinity: And a Letter was added by the Bishop of Sarum in Vindication of himself from the Reflections of the same Author.

Within Five Weeks after, viz. on Dec. 28; Queen Mary also depart this Life at Kensington, after a few Days Illness of the Small-pox. Never was there a more Universal
versal Sorrow: Nor could there well be a greater Occasion, considering how excellent a Person She was in herself, and how great a Blessing to the Land. The new Archbishop of Canterbury Dr. Tennison preach'd Her Funeral Sermon, at the Time of Her Interment. Nay, there were a multitude of Funerall Sermons that were preach'd and publish'd upon this Occasion, both by Church Men and Dissenters. Bishop Burnet also publish'd an Essay upon Her Memory; in which among other Things mention'd in Her Commendation, he intimates, That She had an Affection for the Church of England that was neither blind nor partial. She saw what finishings were still wanted, and had dedicated Her Thoughts and Endeavours, to the considering of the best Means that might both compleat and stabilize it. She long'd (says he) to see us in a closer Conjunction with all Protestants Abroad: And hop'd we might strengthen our Selves at Home, by Uniting to us as many as could be brought within our Body. Few Things ever griev'd Her more, than that these Hopes seem'd to Languish: And that the Prospect of so desired an Union, vanish'd out of sight.

The Two Houses of Parliament, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, the City Clergy of the Church of England, and the several Corporations of the Kingdom, Address'd his Majesty, by way of Condolence upon this Melancholy Occasion: And among the rest, the Dissenting Ministers in and about London attended him in a considerable Body, with Dr. Bates at their Head, who made this Affecting Speech.

' May it please Your Majesty,
'Though we come in the Rear of the Train of the invaluables, in the Death of Your Royal
'Consort, and our most Gracious Queen, yet our Re-
'sentments of it are with as tender a Sympathy as are in the Breasts of any of Your Subjects. This gives the sharpest Accent to our Passions, that the Considerations which are most proper and powerful to allay our Sorrows, exasperate them: For while we remember what She was, how general and diffusive a Blessing to Three Kingdoms, the severe Stroke of Providence in taking Her from us, is most afflicting. Such a con-
currence of high Perfection shin'd in Her Person and Actions
Actions, that would have made Her Illustrious in a low Condition; and in Her exalted Station, they were attractive of the Eyes and Admiration of all. Her Mind was above the Temptations that attend the Throne. Majesty was mix'd with that condescending Humility, that tender and beneficent Goodness, that She was easily accessible to all for their Relief and Support. Her Piety and Purity were so Conspicuous, Her Affections were so compos'd and temperate, that the Court, that is usually the Centre of Vanity and Voluptuosity, became Virtuous, by the Impression of Her Example. Her Conversation was so regular, that Her Enemies (if Goodness in such a bright Eminency had any) could not fasten a Taint upon Her. Her Royal Endowments for Government, Wisdom, Magnanimity, Vigilance and Care in managing Affairs of State (without which the highest Princes are but Civil Idols, useless and unprofitable to the World) these were in such a Degree of Excellency, that in Your Majesty's constrain'd Absence, while You were defending the Interest of Christendom, against a Potent Enemy Abroad, with the Sword of War, She sweetly ordered all Things at Home with the Sceptre of Peace. She is gone, and must return no more: O astonishing Grief! But it becomes us with humble Submission to Acquiesce in the Divine Disposition. The Will of God is always directed by Infinite Wisdom, and is the Rule of Goodness. We must refresh our Sorrows with the Hope that She is entered into Her Saviour's Joy, whom She imitated and honour'd; and that She is made happy in the Love of God, and the Light of His Countenance for ever.

We humbly beseech Your Majesty to accept the renewed Assurances of our inviolable and constant Fidelity to Your Person and Government; and that we shall influence all that are within our Compass to persevere in their Duty: We shall earnestly Pray to the Blessed God to keep You in the best Protection, His encompassing Favour to support Your Spirit with Divine Comforts, and to continue long Your Precious Life, so necessary for Preserving the pure Religion, and the Civil Rights of this Kingdom.
I well remember that upon this Speech, I saw Tears in 1694, trickle down the Cheeks of that great Prince, who so often appear'd undaunted in the Field of Battle.

The new Archbishop soon after his Advancement, prevail'd with the King to publish some Injunctions for the Preserving and Restoring of Ecclesiastical Discipline. They related to Ordinations, and Persons admitted into Orders, the Residence of Bishops, Qualifications of Curates, Plurals, the Manners of the Clergy, daily Prayers, the Religious observing the Lords Day, Visiting the Sick, Catechizing, Confirming, Penance, and Marriage.

At this Time was published, A Discourse concerning the Bishop King Inventions of Men in the Worship of God, by Bishop King of Humane Inventions of London-Derry, in Ireland; which in a surprizing Manner turns that Argument against the Dissenters, which they had so often strenuously urg'd against the Establish'd Church. The Parts of Worship this Author insists on, are Praises, Prayer, Hearing, bodily Worship, and the Celebration of the Holy Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ.

In the Praises of God, he says, the Old and New Testament require the Use of the Psalms, and allow us to sing or lay them. They recommend Psalms and Hymns in Prose; and encourage us to offer our Praises by Way of Responses, or Answering. They recommend the Use of Musical Instruments, and require that we understand the Praises we sing to God. The Establish'd Church appoints a number of Psalms to be said or sung every Day, proposes them in Prose, and allows the People to bear their Part in them, and permits the Use of Musical Instruments, &c: Whereas the Dissenters use not whole Psalms, sing Gods Praise only in Metre, reject Musical Instruments, and have no Responses.

As to Prayers, he afferts that the Scripture directs that they should be offer'd up in a set and prepar'd Form of Words, and that it should be so, as to Confession, Supplication, Intercession, and Deprecation: That Holy Men of God though full of Wisdom, and of his Spirit, us'd the same set Form of Prayer always on the same Occasion: Our Saviour and his Apostles pray'd by a Form: And we have Examples in Scripture for joyning Voices
Voices in Prayer, and for Responses. And the Practice of the Church is agreeable: While among the Dissenters, some reject Forms as useless, others condemn them as unlawful; and all are against the Peoples joining their Voices with the Minister.

As to Hearing, he says that God has positively commanded us to read his Word in our Publick Assemblies, and this in the New Testament is call'd Preaching. This Publick reading the Word in Scripture Times was managed with Solemnity, and an enlargement or Comment was sometimes added. The Practice of the Church is represented as agreeable: Whereas among the Dissenters, their Preachers, he says, may choose what Part of Scripture they'll explain; have no summary of Principles injoin'd to be either read or taught in Publick Assemblies, and have cast out the reading of the Word of God from most of their Meetings.

Bodily Worship, he declares to be positively commanded in Scripture, and constantly and carefully Practis'd, and that not only under the Old Testament, but by our Saviour and his Apostles, and the Primitive Christians, &c. And the Church is very careful about it: While the Dissenters, he says, disallow bodily Worship, and their Practice is agreeable.

The Lords Supper ought to be frequently Celebrated, and is so in the Church; whereas he afferts that among the Dissenters, there are no set Times for the Administration of this Ordinance, and they never press People to Communicate, &c.

From hence he draws this general Conclusion, that the Worship of the Church is very Scriptural, while that of the Dissenters, neither agrees with Scripture Precepts nor Patterns, and is according to Humane Invention. Mr. Boyle distinctly answer'd this Book, and there were several Writings that past between the Bishop and him upon this Occasion. The Bishop was charg'd with misrepresenting the Dissenters of his own Diocese: Though had they been as faulty as he represented them, no just Argument could have been drawn from thence against the Body of the Dissenters in general, who were universally known to be free from several of the Faults he charg'd them with. His Argument did not strike much, and brought no great Credit to his own Church, nor any disreputation to the Dissenters in gene-
general, who were better known to the World than to An. 1694. him, if those that he publish'd were the Notions of them which he entertain'd.

Now also came out a *Plea for Scripture Ordination*; Mr. Owen's Or Ten Arguments from Scripture and Antiquity; proving Ordination by Presbyters, without Bishops to be valid: By Mr. James Owen, in 8vo.

His Assertion, he States thus:

That such as are set apart with Impofltion of Hands, for the Office of the Ministry, by Gospel Ministers, without the species of Church Officers, who claim a superior Power over Presbyters, are regularly Ordain'd, and their Ordination is valid according to the Scriptures.

He proves it thus.

1. Because this Ordination hath all the Scripture requisits, either in the Ordainers, the Ordained, or the Circumstances of Ordination.

2. Because we have Scripture Examples of such Ordination as theirs.

3. Because Presbyters have as real a Power to Ordain, as they have to Preach the Gospel, to Baptize, and to Adminifler the Lords Supper.

4. Because this fort of Ordination is the same with the Ordinations in the Reformed Churches beyond Sea.

5. Because it is better than the Ordination of the Church of Rome, which is not contested.

6. Ordination by Presbyters is therefore valid, because they have Power to imposl Hands in Ordination.

7. Because among the Jews any one that was Ordain'd himself might Ordain another.

8. Because Ordination by Presbyters is perform'd by Persons who have the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven committed to them.

9. Because Orders confer'd by Presbyters, are confer'd by such as are in Orders, and have the Power of Order equally with the highest Bishop.

10. Because Ordination by Presbyters was valid in the Primitive Church.

Some Years after, the fame Author wrote a *Defence of Scripture Ordination*, against the Exceptions of T. G; in which among other Things, he shews that Timothy and Titus were no Diocefan Rulers: That the Presbyters
An. 1694. *ters of Ephesus* were the Apostles Successors in the Government of that Church; and not *Timothy*: That the First Epistle to *Timothy* was written before the Meeting at *Miletus*: And that the Ancient **Waldenses** had no Dio-
cesan Bishops.

An. 1695. This Year came out a Defence of the Archbishops
*Sermon on the Death of Her late Majesty*; and of the
*Sermons of the late Archbishop, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, Bishop of Ely, Bishop of Salisbury, Dr. Sher-loc, Dr. Wake, Mr. Fleetwood, &c.* preach’d upon
for the
*Queen.*

...
in Time to come. All *Protestants* are now at Liberty An. 1695. to Worship God according as they are perswaded in their Conscience is most agreeable to his Will, without fear of being ruin’d in their Persons or Estates, by any Faction, prompted thereunto by the Court, or without hazard of having any Party of Protestants join with Papists, to overthrow the Church as by Law Eftablish’d, that so they may procure eafe to themselves. We are now deliver’d from having the Charters of our Cities and Corporations seiz’d by quo Warrantos, Sheriffs impos’d, and Juries pack’d, to ruin the Lives and Estates of such as the Court pleas’d; and cut off the chief of our Protestant Nobility, by wretfted Forms of Law. We are now deliver’d from having the Throats of our Peers and Magistrates cut, and the Scandal of it thrown on themselves: We are now deliver’d from all Restraints upon those who have a Right to Vote for Members of Parliament, and are in no fear of having a Court Faction impos’d upon us as the Representatives of the Nation. We are now deliver’d from a Power of difpening with Laws, and a Set of Judges and Ecclefafticks, who advanc’d the Kings Power above all Laws. We are now affur’d of a Priviledge of having a new Parliament once in Three Years: And we are now deliver’d from all apprehensions of the Courts joyning with France to enslave us, or bringing in of French and Irish Papists to endanger our Lives and Estates. We are now secure against the keeping up of a standing Army in Time of Peace, and have Liberty to enquire which Way the Money of the Nation is spent, and to punish those that mispend it. We are now deliver’d from the fear of being invaded by our Neighbours of Scotland, where our late Princes had procur’d an Act of Parliament for a numerous Army, to overawe us into a compliance with the Designs set on foot to bring in Papery and Slavery. We are now deliver’d from all fear of loing the English and Protestant Interest in Ireland, by having the Government of that Kingdom put into the Hands of Irish Papists: And we are also deliver’d from all Fears of an Invasion from thence. We are now deliver’d from all Danger of being engag’d in a War upon every trivial Occasion with our Protestant Allies, the Dutch; and being

N n ' made
An. 1695. made the inglorious and unhappy Tools of contributing to the Ruin of the Reformed Religion in Europe.

We are now delivered from an illegal High Commissioner, compos'd of Papists and corrupt Protestants, to Ruin our Church and Universities. We are now deliver'd from Regulators to turn out such Magistrates of Corporations, and Commissioners of the Peace, as will not agree to repeal those Laws which secure our Religion. We are now delivered from all Fear of having Papists to be our Magistrates and Legislators; or having our Nobility and Gentry prosecuted as Criminals, for advising not to obey the Orders of such Magistrates. We are now delivered from having Money levied for the Use of the Crown, by pretence of Prerogative. We are now delivered from excessive Bails and Fines, and cruel unusual Punishments: Nor are our Representatives in Parliament now prosecuted for freedom of Speech. These are the direct and immediate Fruits of the Revolution.

Whereas Archbishop Tillotson was accus'd of turning out Archbishop Sancroft from his legal and rightful Possession, in a most violent and barbarous Manner: 'Tis here answer'd, that the whole Kingdom knows that the one was legally turn'd out, and the other as legally put in, if the Authority of King and Parliament may be accounted Law. And that Archbishop Sancroft was more severely dealt with for Petitioning King James, than ever he was for disowning King William; and Guilty of a greater inconsistency in his Practices, than any could be fasten'd upon Archbishop Tillotson.

And it being said, That all the World was satisfy'd in the Legitimacy of the Prince of Wales; And that the King and Queen stigmatiz'd him as supposititious, contrary to their own Knowledge; An Answer is return'd in these Words following:

'Does our Author think, that those fullsome Depositions after the Prince of Orange's Design was known, have convinc'd the World of that pretended Princes Legitimacy? Or does he think that such Evidence as that, Part whereof may be very consistent with an Imposture, and the other Part sworn by such as had their dependence on the late King, and were known to have prostituted their Consciences to the Court, is sufficient to satisfy the World? What Account can our 'Au-
Author give, that there was not as much Pains taken to satisfy the World of the Queens Pregnancy and Birth, when it had been real, it might have been uncontrovertably prov'd by as unexceptionable Evidence, as there was to prove the Birth afterwards? Would it have been any Thing more inconsistent with Majesty, to have condescended to give satisfying Evidence of a Thing that was so vehemently suspected beforehand, than to submit to give unsatisfactory and exceptionable Proof of it afterwards? —Suppose the Queens Pride would not give Way to it, was She not a Subject that could have been commanded by the King Her Husband? Or if He had been loth to thwart Her in that Condition, might he not have had such Evidence present at the Time of her Labour, without Her previous Knowledge, as the Nation would have given Credit to? Would it have been any Thing more derogatory from Her Modesty to have been brought to Bed before such Evidences as these, than it was for an Emprefs to be deliver'd on a Stage, in the middle of a Camp; because Her Pregnancy was suspected on Account of Her Years? What Reason can be assign'd why the Examination of that Affair was not submitted to the Parliament as the Prince of Orange desir'd? Why the Two Ladies, appointed to be Witnesses of the Birth by the Princess of Denmark, should not have been sent for, till the Time was past? Why the pretended Evidence, who were the most particular, should have been carried to France out of the reach of Examination? And how did the Princess stigmatize Her Brother contrary to Her own Knowledge? Was She present at the Delivery, or had She any Deputies present for Her? Did this Author never read of Queen Mary's Design to impose upon the Nation; in like Manner, and on the same Account, viz. to Entail Popery upon us? And why should we think that Mary of Modena was less Zealous for her Religion than Mary Tudor? Is there not a Cheat of the same Nature, and manag'd in the same Manner, mention'd in Siderfin's Reports, Temp. Car. 2. Fol. 377. of a Woman pretended to be deliver'd within Bed by a Midwife, and yet the Imposture discover'd afterwards by the Deposition of the real Mother, and the said Midwife? Now what can our Author say in Opposition to these
these Presumptions of a Cheat? And why the Prince and Princes of Orange ought not to have been satis-
fy'd as to the scruples about it? But instead of that,
that the Principal Evidence should be carried whither
there cannot be any access to examine them? The
chief Thing they have to say, is the late King's own
Evidence; but besides that he cannot be look'd on as
impartial in the Case; why should we think that the
Church of Rome, that could dispence with His Coro-
nation Oath, by which he was oblig'd to Govern ac-
cording to Law, and preferve the Church of England,
whereas he did plainly attempt the subversion of both;
I say, why might not the Church of Rome as well dis-
penfe with him to Swear fallly in this Case, as to
break his Oath in the other, seeing both were for the
advantage of the Catholick Cause? And yet that bi-
gotted Prince might think he was doing God good Ser-
cvice all the while: For its very well known that the
breach of Faith, and the most barbarous Murders and
Massacres are esteem'd hallowed Means by the Church
of Rome to accomplish her wicked Ends. No Body
can doubt this, who has ever seen the Popes Chappel,
where the French Mafacre was repreffed, and the
Admiral thrown out of the Window with these Words
at bottom, Pontifex Colimii necem probat: And indeed
the Present to the Lady of Loreto by the Queens Mo-
ther, and the Kings Pilgrimage to St. Winifred's Well,
to usher in this Pregnancy, gives the Face of a studied
Popifh Cheat to the whole Affair, &c.

A new Parliament was call'd and met this Year. The
Affatination Plot broke out, and made a great Noise.
King William was to have been Murder'd, and an Inva-
sion was to have follow'd. King James came down to
Calais waiting for the Success of the Conspiracy, but
Providence again appear'd in our Favour. Mr. Pender-
graff and Mr. De la Rue made a full Discovery; and the
Parliament drew up an Association, ordering it to be
Sign'd by all their Members: And fo the Government
was considerably strengthen'd, by that which was in-
tended to overthrow it.

This Year arose a great Conteft in the Church of
England about the Doctrine of the Trinity. Dr. Sherlock
wrote upon that Subject, and asserted Three distinct
Minds; and was thereupon violently Attack'd by Dr.
South.
South, and charg'd with having Three distinct Gods. An. 1695. And while one charg'd the other with Tritheism, he re
torted upon his Antagonist a Charge of Sabellianism. This made a great Noise, and many Pamphlets were
Written. One venting Dr. Sherlocks Notions in a Ser
mon before the University of Oxford, was Censur'd, and
a Decree pass'd in the Convocation of that Univer-
sity, condemning those Notions as contrary to the Doctrine
of the Catholick Church, and especially to the Doctrine
of the Church of England publickly receiv'd. His Majesty
therefore gave forth Injunctions for Unity in the Church:
Ordering that no other Doctrine concerning the Trinity
should be deliver'd, than what was contain'd in Scrip-
ture, and agreeable to the Three Creeds, and the Thirty
nine Articles. That new Terms should be avoided:
And publick Opposition between Preachers, and bitter
invective and Scurrilous Language against any Persons
whatsoever. And that the same Care should be taken
hereof in Writing as in Preaching. The Archbishop
also sent forth his Circular Letter,
Dated July the 16th, this Year, containing many Rules and Or-
ders fit for general Observation.*

The Diffenters still continu'd their Doctrinal Con-
tentions. An Attempt was now made for a Reunion
among them. There was an Offer on one Side to re-
nounce Arminianism, if the other Side would but re-
nounce Antinomianism; but it did not succeed. (1.) A little after, a
few particular Ministers of both Sides, privately drew up a Paper,
with a Design to use their Interest
to get both Sides to Sign it. (2.) But this created new Heats, instead
of extinguishing the old ones. Some were Zealous for it, and complain'd
much that it was not accepted: Others were as much against it;
and that among other Reasons, be
cause it bore hard upon Mr. Wil-
liams. (3.) And not long after, fol-
low'd an Attack upon his Reputation which was so
peculiar, as scarce to admit of any Precedent; and was
far from recommending the Diffenters as to their Can-

* It may be seen at large, Compleat

(1.) The Paper drawn up for
this Purpose, may be seen at
large, in the Faithful Rebuke
to a false Report, p. 22. (2.)
This which (by Reason of what
happen'd afterwards) was com-
monly call'd the First Paper,
may be seen in the Report of
the Present State of the Diffé-
rences in Doctrinals between
some Diffenting Ministers in
London, pag. 11. (3.) See Faith-
ful Rebuke, p. 28.
Au. 1695. - dor or Conduct to Sanders by. I enter not into Particulars, out of unwillingness to revive, what they that are Wise on all Sides had rather should remain bury'd in Oblivion. I shall only say that the Ends of some Persons were not Answer'd. Afterwards a new Clamour was rais'd against Mr. Williams, as denying that Change of Persons between Christ and Believers, that was necessary to the right Stating the Doctrine of Satisfaction against the Socinians. Upon this, Mr. Williams wrote a Letter to Mr. John Humfrey giving his Sense of that Matter: And Mr. Lob wrote another Letter to Dr. Bates; arguing that either Mr. Williams was not found in the Point before mention'd, or else the Doctor had not represented it rightly in his Harmony, Printed many Years before. Mr. Thomas Goodwin also, now publish'd his Discourse of the True Nature of the Gospel, which he would not allow to be a Law: But as it fell out, the Church Party could not insult them with any great Decency, since they had as warm Contests among them, upon another Head.

An. 1696. Several were this Year Executed for the Assassination Plot, (in which no Dissenter as I know of was ever charg'd with being concern'd) and among the rest, Sir William Perkins and Sir John Friend; who at the Gallows were Absolv'd with Imposture of Hands, by Mr. Collier, Mr. Cook, and Mr. Snatt, Three Non-jurors. And the Archbishops and all the Bishops then in Town, to the Number of Fourteen, publish'd a Declaration against this Acton of theirs, as extreamly inoffent, and without Precedent in the Manner, and altogether irregular in the Thing itself. And these Absolvers were Presented, and Indicted, and Imprison'd, but receiv'd no farther Punishment, though one of them publish'd a Justification of his Practice.

The Dissenters continued divided, and a Second, and a Third Paper were drawn up in Order to the accommodating Matters but in vain. It look'd as if the Creed making Age were again reviv'd. But where there is a Disposition to quarrel, 'tis an easie Thing to find an Occasion. Their Divisions were this Year reflected on by Bishop Stillingfleet, in his Charge at a Visitation at Worcester. He thereupon Charges them as very defective in their Discipline*. But had there been more Discipline in the Establish'd Church, (of which they have no
no great Occasion to make their boasfs/ this Accusation
might have been purs'd with the more Grace. Mr. Lo-
rimer now publifh'd his Remarks on Mr. Goodwin's Dis-
course of the Gospel: In which he proves that the
Gospel Covenant is a Law of Grace.

This Year the Peace was made at Ryfwick. There An. 1697,
were hot Debates about keeping up standing Forces af-
fterwards: But they were soon over. The Commons
Addref'd the King for a Proclamation against Pro-
phaneness and Immorality, which was accordingly pub-
liff'd. This (as our late Historian
* observes) gave a new Zeal to the
Worthy Persons who had engag'd them-
selves in voluntary Societies for the Re-
formation of Manners, who had soon after, their Publick TheSocieties
Sermons and Assemblies at Bow Church; (and he might for Refor-
have added at Salters Hall too) to animate the good Work.
This was indeed a Work that needed all Hands; and
since the Difsenters as readily gave their Assistance in it
as any, by Meeting, Consulting, Contributing to the
Charge of it, Preaching, and giving Informations, &c.
I don't see why it should not be taken notice of.

The War being now at an End Abroad, an ill Tem-
per began too generally to appear at Home. The very
Liberty of the Difsenters to Worship God in their own
Way had all along been a Grievance to many: And
their bearing hard upon them at this Time in several
Instances, where the Act of Indulgence had not for-
mafly reliev'd them, is an Evidence that if they did
not revive all the former Severities against them,
twas not for want of good Will. Several at this
Time met with trouble for instructing Youth.
Among others, Mr. Jofhua Oldield then Paftor of
a Congregation of Difsenters in Coventry, who had
according to Law declar'd against Popery, and sub-
crib'd to the Doctrine of the Church of England con-
tain'd in its Establish'd Articles, who had also sworn
Allegiance to the Government, and Associated for it,
was upon a fufpicion of his instructing Youth in some
fort of Learning, cited on the 6th of October this Year,
to appear in the Eccleftical Court to be held at Co-
ventry on the 14th, for the Diocese of Lichfield and
Coventry, Whereupon the Judges Charge of Teaching
N n 4

with-
An. 1697. without Licence, he demanded a Copy of the Libel or Articles against him; but was put off, and forced to attend again for it Twenty Miles off at Litchfield, on the 26th. There he received a Libel ex Officio for Teaching without Licence, and without Subscription to the whole Book of Common Prayer, and Thirty nine Articles of the Church entire, contrary to the 77th Canon, though he was not so much as accused as deficient in any other Qualification required therein, or as chargeable with any other Crime whatever. His present Answer was earnestly solicited by the Judge; nor could he obtain a longer Time or nearer Place for it than the Court Day following, Nov. 9. at Litchfield. He then answered by his Proctor; and one of his Family being occasionally Present, was by the Judge himself terrify’d with the threatening of Excommunication, into the taking of an Oath to accuse the Defendant, which he avoided by withdrawing himself, before the Hour appointed for his Examination. But coming to London, the Defendant at a considerable Expence obtain’d a Prohibition in Form, in the Court of Kings Bench, by which the Prosecution was flopp’d. I have here added a Copy of the Libel in the Margin for the gratification of the Curious.*

The

*In Dei Noie Amen, nos Richardus Raines, Miles Legu’ Dr. Vicarius in Spu’alibas gen’lis Rein’di in Cto Parris et dom’ dom’ Wmi perne Dia Lichen’ et Covenn’ Epi Curiaeque sue Cons Epa’ Lichen’ Officialis Princ’ Itime fulcitus Tibi Josbus Oldfield de Civitate Covenn’ Lichen’ & Covenn’ Dioces’ Arlos Capitula five Interri subfequen merâ animæ tuae falvorumque Tuorum reformaconem et præsertim puerorû Eruditionem fine Liâ in ea parte pratis obtenta concernen’ ex Officio nro ad promoconem Nath Hinckes Norii Pubci Officii Dni Judicis promotoris necessari, assignati damus obmus & ministramus, &c.

1. Inpris Tibi prefato Josbus Oldfield obmus et Arlamur Quod tu scis, &c. Quod ommes & singuli qui de et super Criminiibus Excessibus aut delictis fidant et sunt Criminosi et Culpabiles Juxta leges sita tura canones et Constituciones Ecclesias in ea parte edit’ et provis’ sunt et sunt corrigend’ et puniend’ et obmus et Arlamur conij divij et de quolet.

2. Item
The Defendant obtain'd a stay of the Proceedings An. 1697, in the Ecclesiastical Court, and brought up the Matter to be argu'd at the Kings Bench, where it was depending Three or Four Terms, to his great Trouble and Charge. A Prohibition was at length obtain'd, and was to have been solemnly Argu'd, but that the Ecclesiastical Court thought fit to let the Cause fall: Not without intimation from his Majesty, (upon his having the State of the Case laid before him,) that he was not pleas'd with such Prosecutions. Mr. Frankland's Case was Parallel to this, only went much farther, for he was Excommunicated: And several others met with Trouble about this Time upon the like Account.

2. Item Tibi prefato Joshua Oldfield obmus et Arlamur Quod inter Canonos et Constituiones Ecclesias in coru' robore existent' et prefertim per 77 Canonem five Constituonem Canonu' fact' in Synodo inchoat' London Anno Dni 1603. inter alia Ordinatu' et Constitutu' est prout sequitur, vizt. No Man shall Teach in Publick School or Private House but such as shall be allowed by the Bishop of the Diocese, or Ordinary of the Place under his Hand and Seal, being found meet as well for his Learning and Dexterity in Teaching as for sober and honest Conversation, and also for right Understanding of Gods true Religion. And also except he shall first subscribe to the First and Third Articles aforementioned simply and to the two first Clauses of the Second Article. Prout per eund' Canonem ad quem nos referimus et pro hic lector et insert' heri vult et petit' pars ista promovens quatus fibi expediat pleniq' et apparel et p't ut supra.

3. Item Quod premisit non obstantibus Mensibus Maij, &c. et Martii 1695, ac Martii, &c. 1696. Nec non Martii, &c. et Octobris hoc instant' et hie curren', Anno Dni 1697. Eorumve, &c. You the said Joshua Oldfield have Taught in a Publick School, or in your own or some other Private House, Situate in the City of Coventry within the Diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, without any Licence from, or allowance by the Bishop of the Diocese, or Ordinary of the Place under his Hand and Seal; and without first subscribing to the First and Third Articles, and to the two First Clauses of the Second Article mentioned in the Canon set forth in the First Article of these Articles. Et obmus et arlamur ut supra.

4. Item Quod rone premisituer Tu prefatus Joshua Oldfield in paenam Juris Incidifi et obmus et Arlamur ut supra.

5. Item Quod Tu prefatus Joshua Oldfield fuisti et es de Civitate Covent' Lich'en et Covent' Dioces', &c.

6. Item Quod premisit, &c.

Now
Now came out the famous Letter to a Convocation-Man concerning the Rights, Powers, and Priviledges of that Body. The Author declares, That there was at this Time as great need of a Convocation as ever there was since Christianity was establish'd in this Kingdom. He represents the Danger from the Socinians, and other Subverters of the Catholick Faith: Pleads the Insufficiency of the Episcopal Power and Jurisdiction, and of the Authority of the Universities, to give a suitable Remedy; and intimates, that the Parliament's meddling would not be so proper. He afferts, that a Convocation is as much a Part of the Constitution, as a Parliament itself. He complains of the difufe of it, and the defeating the Ends of it, by repeated unwarrantable Adjournments during the Life of the last Metropolitan. He puts the King in Mind of his Coronation Oath to preserve the Rights of the Church of England intire; and insinuates that the Church of England might expect from him, as tender a Concern for her Welfare and Interests, as that of Scotland had had, by means of General Assemblies, often convened. He represents a Convocation as a Spiritual Parliament, and the Lower House of it he calls the Commons Spiritual: And says, That the King is intrusted with the Power of convening Synods and Convocations; in Respect to the Church, as he is with summoning Parliaments for the Redress of Grievances, and the Publick Safety of the Nation, in the same Manner, and under the same Limitations. He pleads that a Writ ought to be iss'd for a Convocation, whenever a Summons goes out for a Parliament; and in Proof hereof, he (among other Things) urges a Clause in the ancient Writ whereby the Bishops were summon'd to Parliament, which was a Præmonition or Warning they were requir'd to give to their Deans and Chapters, Archdeacons, and the Clergy of their Dioceses, about their Presence in Parliament, in Order to form a Lower House of Convocation. He affirms also that a Convocation when summon'd and met, is at Liberty to confer and treat about Matters proper to their Cognizance. He argues against the Need of a Licence to treat and debate: And afferts that the Convocation has a Power of proceeding against any Bishop, Priest, or Deacon, for Hereisy or Schism, or any other Spiritual Offence, that is not restrain'd.
strain'd by any Act of Parliament whatsoever: And that their Canons need not a Parliamentary Confirmation, provided they do not impugn Common Law, Statutes, Customs, or Prerogative. Here began a Contest which is not yet come to an End, and it is not easy to say when it will.

An Answer to this Letter was soon publish'd by Dr. [Name], entitled, The Authority of Christian Princes over their Ecclesiastical Synods, in 8vo; and dedicated to the Archbishop of Canterbury. He charges the Author of the Letter, with some farther Design in publishing it, than barely to assert the Rights of the Clergy and Convocation. He begins with considering the Right of a Convocation to meet and sit; and takes a Compass, because the Matter tho' important had not been so well consider'd as it deserv'd. He asserts that Christian Princes have a right not only to exercise Authority over Ecclesiastical Persons, but to interpose in ordering Ecclesiastical Affairs too. One great Part of this Authority, has consist'd in the Power to convene Synods, and order what relates to their Assembling and Acting. It was always a Part of the Princes Prerogative, that no Societies should be incorporated, nor Companies meet without his Permission. The ancient Synods were conven'd by the Imperial Authority. It was so as to the greater Councils and lesser Synods. No Assemblies of the Clergy were suffer'd, but by the leave of the Emperors, and according to their Direction. And what Power the Emperors heretofore laid claim to in the whole Empire, the same succeeding Princes have continu'd to assert, within their own particular Dominions. 'Twas thus in Spain, Germany, France, &c. This Author observes, That when the Civil Magistrate advis'd with the Clergy about calling a Synod, it was not look'd upon as a Matter of Right; and that he often call'd Synods together without such Advice: That when the Bishops have desir'd a Council earnestly, and it has been refused by the Magistrate, they have submitted, and not reckon'd they had a Right to meet without Leave: Nor were the stated Provincial Councils held without their Leave, or against their Consent. And when a Synod was resolv'd on, the Prince determin'd or allow'd, Time and Place of meeting: And also appointed what Persons should come to them.
When Synods are assembled, he afferts that the Civil Magistrate has a Right to prescribe the Matters on which they are to debate: And also the Manner and Method of their Proceedings in them: And if he pleases; to sit in them and preside over them, or appoint his Commissioner to do it in his stead: That they cannot dissolve themselves, and depart from such Council till he gives them a Licence: And that their Definitions are no farther Obligatory, than as ratified and confirmed by the Civil Authority. For he declares, the Prince is not oblig'd to confirm whatsoever the Clergy shall think fit to determine; that he must be allow'd a Power of annulling and rejecting what they have done, if it appears hurtful and unjust; to annul Part and confirm Part if he sees good; and to alter or improve it, to add to, or take from it; and that the Prince has this Power over the judicial Determinations of his Synods, as well as over their Canonical Resolutions. He proves from History of Times past, that thus it has been all along: And declares that these Priviledges belong to the Christian Magistrate as such: And therefore that every Sovereign Prince, has a Right to exercise this Authority within his Dominions; and the Kings of England among the rest.

He farther afferts, That by our own Constitution, the King of England has all that Power over an English Convocation, that ever any Christian Prince had over his Synods. He has Authority to call the Clergy together in Convocation, to appoint the Time and Place of their meeting, and who shall come to it; nor are they to sit or act, but when and as often as he thinks fit; which has commonly been to give Money, after which they have been dismissed. A Convocation has been call'd with the Parliament, because it has been used to give Money with it: But the Clergy now not affenting themselves, it were no great Matter whether they had a Right to be summon'd or no.

When they are met they can't confer, or make Canons without the King's Licence. They may deliberate of what might usefully be considered, but mayn't proceed to any Canonical Debates or Resolutions about any Thing, but according to his Special Direction. Anciently they were won't to judge of Herefy in Convocation,
cation: But then 'twas not so much the Convocation that judged, as the Archbishop in Convocation; and that with the King's Leave; who may prohibit in such Cases, or receive an Appeal, and Confirm, Suspend, or Annul Sentence as he finds to be reasonable. They cannot break up at Pleasure, but must continue to sit, as long as the King shall think fit to require them to do: Nor can they execute any Canons without the Royal Assent; nor indeed with it, can they execute any Canons against the Prerogative of the King, the Common or Statute Law, or against any Custom of the Realm.

After this, he gives an Historical Deduction of the State of the Convocation, from the first Conversion of the Saxons to our own Days: And then in Opposition to the Author of the Letter, he denies the inherent Authority of the Church to make Synodical Authoritative Definitions. He denies, that the sitting of Convocations is any of the Rights of the Church (unless by accident) and much more its chief Right. He afferts that its safer for them to act in Convocation under the King's Direction, than at the Motion of every warm unthinking Member of their own Body. It is (says he) more than probable that had not the Prince a Tie upon us, we should before this Time have run our selves into yet worse Divisions than we now labour under; and in all Appearance have expos'd both our selves and the Church, for a Prey to the common Enemy of both. He declares himself not satisfied that the Convocation is of the same Power with regard to the Church, that the Parliament is, in respect of the State: And afferts a greater Need of frequent Parliaments, than of frequent Convocations. He says, That were it still the principal Business of a Convocation (as heretofore) to give Money to the Government, instead of a Vindication of its Right to sit, we should rather have seen a Complaint against the Charge and Trouble of it. He afferts that the Convocation now debareed of, is summoned by another Sort of Writ than that which heretofore came together by Virtue of the Premonition, &c. to the Bishop, and that it consists of another Sort of Persons, and is quite another Thing: And that the 25th of Henry VIII. has refir'd the Crown to its Royal Authority, and put the Power of directing the
An. 1697. Convocation into the King's Hands, where it ought to be. This (he says) is the Sense of that Statute that has universally obtain'd, and been confirm'd by constant Practice; and been acquiesc'd in, by those whose Interest it was to have declared against this Sense of it. For no Convocation since this Act, has ever refus'd the King's Licence when sent, or protest'd against it, or ventur'd to proceed to confer, deliberate, and make Canons, without it. He pleads that the King might keep his Coronation-Oath, and that Magna Charta might be as sacrely observ'd, as any one could with it should be, tho' the Clergy be not allow'd all that unreasonable Liberty which some Men plead for on their Behalf. He charges the Author of the Letter with Acting, as if he intended rather to reflect upon the Administration of Affairs, and to raise Difcontents in Men's Minds against the Government, than to do any Service either to Religion or the Church.

P. 304. He pleads that Synods may in some Cases be useless, and sometimes hurtful; and are not to be call'd together, when their Meeting is likely to turn to the Prejudice of the Church. As for Libertines, he says 'tis ridiculous to think that all the Synods in the World should ever be able to perswade them. They that are not to be restrained by what has been already determined in Matters of Faith, will much less regard any new Decisions that can be made against them. He adds, That the King might as well assemble his Parliament to try a Thief or Felon, as his Convocation to convict a Man of Heresy or Schism. Where Discipline is defective, a Convocation may be needful to consider a Remedy: But (says this Author) I am afraid our Distemper is become too great to be healed: And that we are incapable of such a Discipline, as, above all Things, we the most want. And he adds, When Men's Passions are let loose, and their Minds disordered: When their Interests and Designs, their Friends and their Parties, nay, their very Judgments and Principles, lead them different Ways; and they agree in nothing so much as in being very Peevish and Angry with one another: When their very Reason is deprav'd, and they judge not according to Truth or Evidence, but with respect of Persons; and every one opposes what another of a different Perswaasion either moves or approves of: What Good can the Prince propose to himself; or
or any wise Man hope for, from any Assembly that can be An. 1697.
brought together, under the unhappy Influence of these, and
the like Irrepossessions?

Tho' the Author declares himself very sensible of the
Looseness of Men's Principles and Practices, yet he in-
timates he is persuaded that should a Convocation meet
to repress it, under present Circumstances, it would only
expose its own Authority, and our Religion, to the
greater Contempt of Profane and Wicked Men. He
declares he sees no need of the meeting of a Convoca-
tion against Scepticism, Deism, Atheism, or Socini-
nianism, or any Attempts for an Universal Toleration;
or what Use it would be of in any of these Respects:
He argues upon the Point of declaring those Hereticks,
that had departed from the common Doctrine; shews
how likely the Convocation would be to fly into Heats
and Parties, and after all do nothing but expose them-
selves, and goes on saying; Whilft Pride and Peevish-
ness, Hatred and Ill-will, Divisions and Discontents, pre-
vail among those who should teach and correct others; and
instead of improving a true Spirit of Piety and Purity,
Love and Charity, Peaceableness and Humility, we mind
little else but our several Interests, and Quarrels, and Con-
tentions with one another, what Wonder if we see but little
Success of our Ministry, and are but little regarded upon the
Account of it: And he concludes with this Observation,
That the only Way to deal with some Persons, is to treat
them as they deserve: And to let them know, that those are
unworthy the Protection of the Government, who are em-
bark'd in an Interest different from it; and refuse to contri-
but to the Necessities of it.

This was soon answer'd by a Book call'd Municipium
Ecclesiasticum; or the Rights Liberties and Authorities
of the Christian Church: Asserted against all oppressive
Doctrines and Constitutions. The Author seems sur-
priiz'd, that such a Man as the Doctor should appear in
such a Cause. He charges him with Erastian Divinity.
He represents his Principle as worse than that of the In-
dependents, because it has no Authority but humane
Prudence at the Bottom. Tells him, that if he should
preach up his Maxims but on the other Side Tweed, they
would quickly bring him to the Stool of Repentance.
He complains of his Scheme, where the Prince is of a
different Religion from the People. But this Author
lays
An. 1697. lays the Grounds of Synodical Authority in a Divine Charter; and calls the Doctor's an enslaving Hypothesis, charging it with breaking in upon a Divine Right. He is very angry that the Doctor should look upon Synods but as prudential Clubs. He says the Clergy only are the poor, tame, dispirited, drowsie Body, that are in love with their own Fetters: And complains that the Powers of the Church are chain'd down to mere Politick Ends and Services. He wonders how a Claim of an oppriffive Supremacy, can be deem'd a glorious Jewel in a Christian Crown, which if exercised, must of Necessity forfeit the King's Salvation! and asks if it is not a dangerous Complaisance in Priests, to fann such an Ambition, as must end in the Ruin of the Church, the Priesthood, and the Soul of the Prince? To the Doctor's Examples as to the Power of the Jewish Kings, Roman Emperors, and other Princes, and particularly Saxons, he says they prove no Right: And is concern'd, that every Act of uncontrollable Tyranny, should pass with the Doctor under the Reputation of Authority. He charges the Doctor with using his generous Adversary, not only with extream Spight, but undeserv'd Contempt: And with being guilty of a great many Incongruities: And at last concludes with a Wish, that he might humble himself to God for the Wrongs he had done to the Church, and when he has done so, he doubts not but he would quickly endeavour to make her Reparation.

Dr. Hellier also this Year publish'd a Treatise concerning Schism and Schismatics, wherein the chief Grounds and Principles of a late Separation from the Church of England are consider'd and answer'd. He says Men seem to be hard put to it to find a Cause of Separation, when Protestants are forc'd to take up old confuted Popery, to ground it upon. If they had never so just a State Quarrel on the Account of a Popish Prince, one would think they should scarcely part with the Principles of their own Religion for the sake of him.

The Diffenters still continu'd divided, and that to such a Degree, that they could no longer keep their Differences private among themselves, but publish'd an Account of them to the World; as if they were afraid to seem to be united, when the Church of England was in so divided a State. Now came out a Report
of the present State of the Differences in Doctrinals, be-An. 1697, between some Dissenting Ministers in London, written by Mr. Lobb. It was answer'd in a faithful Rebuke to a false Report; written by Mr. Alsfop. And now also came out, The Righteousness of God revealed in the Gospel; or an impartial Inquiry into the genuine Doctrine of St. Paul, in the Great, but much controverted Article of Justification; by Mr. John Humphrey: prefaced by the Bishops of Ely, Worcester, and Chester.

This Year Sir Humphrey Edwin who was a Diffenter, The City being Lord Mayor of London, carried the Regalia with Sword car- him to a Meeting of Dissenters at Pinners-Hall. This tried to a Fact had unhappy Consequences both in this and the next Reign; and many were the Exclamations about it raised. Among others Dr. Nichols tells the World, That to the great reproach of the Laws, and of the City Magistracy, he car- ried the Sword with him to a Nafty Conventicle, that was kept in one of the City Halls: Which horrid Crime (says he) one of his own Party de- defined, by giving this arrogant Reason for it, that by the Act of Parliament by which they have their Liberty, their Religion was as much established as ours. But many who wish'd this Action had been wav'd, as tending to enrage, were yet to seek for the Horridness of the Crime: Nor could they see the great Arrogance of the Plea; when the Religion that is own'd in Churches and Meetings, is one and the same. A Pamphlet was also now publish'd, called, An Enquiry into the Occasional Conformity of Dissenters in Cases of Preferment; of which little Notice was taken at this Time: But it was Republish'd in 1701, when it will in Course fall under Consideration.

This Year there was a new Parliament; but they An. 1698; did not meddle with Matters of Religion, tho' they had a Committee for Religion as usually.

The old Differences yet continu'd among the Diffenc- ers about Doctrinal Matters. There now came out a Defence of the Report concerning the present State of the Differences in Doctrinals, between some Dissenting Ministers in London, in Reply to a Book intituled, A faithful Rebuke of that Report: And it was soon follow'd with
An. 1698. with a Vindication of the faithful Rebuke to a false Report, against the rude Cavils of the pretended Defence: And that also was follow'd with a Pamphlet, entitul'd, A View of an Ecclesiastic in his Secks and Buskins: Or a just Reprimand given to Mr. Afsop, for his Foppish, Pedantick, Detractive, and Petulant Way of Writing. He that will be at the Pains to read over what was publi'd upon this Occasion, will see Cause to pity the Diffenters, who pel'ted one another with hard Names, and severe Reflections: And if they themselves will review them, it might be a Warning to them for the future, to leave off Contention before it be meddled with. At length came out Mr. Lobbs Appeal to the Bishop of Worcester, and Dr. Jonathan Edwards, about the Controversy between him and Mr. Williams: And the Congregational Ministers about the City, publish'd a Declaration against the Antinomian Errors.

Neither was the Church of England now free from Contentions. For Dr. Wake publish'd an Appeal to all the true Members of the Church of England, in behalf of the King's Ecclesiastical Supremacy, as by Law Establish'd, by our Convocations approved; and by our most eminent Bishops and Clergymen stated and defended: And dedicated it as he did his former Book to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

He seems surpriz'd to find himself charg'd, as if in defending the Authority of the Prince, he had betray'd the Rights of the Church: This he represents as an Evidence that some Men's Refentments are as much beyond Modesty, as they are without Reason. He says, the Prince's Authority was both the Means by which the Reformation was carried on, and the Ground on which it was justified: and that he hardly knew any Author of the Church of England till now, that pretended the Rights of the Church were infring'd by it: And that all Clergymen of the Church of England have solemnly declared their Assent to it, and are oblig'd to their Power to maintain it. He wonders that the Church of England should be represented as in a persecuted State, and having been so ever since the Reformation; and not so much as a protected Church till the Act of the Submission of the Clergy is repeal'd.
He here shews the Sense of the Church of England An. 1698, ever since the Reformation, as to the Authority of Christian Princes over the Ecclesiastical Synods of their Realms. He begins with the Act of Submission, 25 Henry VIII. c. 19, which continu'd in Force in the Time of Edward VI, and was reviv'd at Eli. An Oath was fram'd in Recognition of this Supremacy, and enjoyn'd to be taken by all Officers and Ministers Ecclesiastical and Temporal. The 37th Article of the Church agrees with this Oath; and so do the Canons of 1603. And the most learned Divines and other Writers, ever since have concurr'd. He cites for Proof, the Institution of a Christian Man; King Henry's Declaration against the Council of Mantua; The Letter of Tonstal and Stokely to Cardinal Poole; Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions; and her Bishops in their Articles. Here he particularly cites, Archbishop Whitgift, Archbishop Bancroft, Bishop Jewel, Bishop Bifion, Dean Novell, Mr. Hooker: King James; Bishop Andrews, Mr. Mason, King Charles I. Archbishop Laud, Archbishop Bramhall, Bishop Davieant, Dr. Heylin. Nor did the Parliament or Convocation after King Charles II. Restauration, (tho' zealous enough for the Church) think the Church was at all oppres'sd, by the legal Jurisdiction of the Prince over it. Nay, the most eminent Divines defended the Supremacy upon the Legal Bottom, as Bishop Taylor and others; and among the rest Bishop Parker; Dr. Falkner, and Dr. Barrow.

He afferts, That 'tis the Right of every Christian King to call his Clergy together; that the Persons that meet in our Convocations are determin'd by the King's Writ: And that the Sovereign Legislative Authority may appoint any other Method of framing the Lower House of Convocation (than that which is now usual) that should appear to them more proper and expedient, &c. And adds, That if for thus defending the King's Authority over the Clergy he ought to be censor'd, he was afraid so great a Part of his Order would go along with him, as would make it scandalous to stay behind: And be number'd among that little, noisie, turbulent Party, who set themselves up as Judges over them. And that he was fully perswaded that nothing at this Day prefer'd them from Ruin and Defolation, but their not having Power of themselves to do the Church a Mischief, and to throw all
into Confusion, in such Times of Faction and Discontent; of Heats and Animosities as the present; to the certain Scandal and Division of the Church; it may be to a new Confusion of all Things in the State too.

An. 1659. Mr. Hill wrote an Answer to this Appeal; and it would have been a long Time before any Convocation had been summon'd, if the Government had said, till they could have agreed what they had a Right to do, when they came together, before a Writ was issu'd out for that Purpose.

In the Session of Parliament this Year, it was complain'd of in the House of Commons, that many Persons dissenting from the Church of England, and Men of small Fortunes, were made Justices of the Peace: Which occasion'd an Address of that House to his Majesty. And great Complaints also were made of the growth of Popery. An Address was also made to the King, for a Proclamation against Vice and Immorality, which was issu'd out accordingly: And a Circular Letter to promote Reformation, was sent by the Archbifhop of Canterbury, to all the Bifhops of his Province.*


The Dissenters at length began to grow more cool and calm. A Book was now printed, intituled, A Plea for Mr. Baxter, and those that speak of the Sufferings of Christ as he does: And Mr. Williams publish'd an End to Discord. And some Time after (viz. the next Year, tho' I shall mention it here, that I may have no Occasion to return to these Matters again) came out a Discourse of the Bifhop of Worcester's, concerning the Doctrine of Christ's Satisfaction: Wherein the Antinomian and Socinian Controversies about it are truly stated and explained; in Answer to Mr. Lobb's Appeal, and to several Letters from the Dissenting Parties in London. The Bifhop very candidly gives an Account what he esteem'd Truth, and what Error, in the Matters that had been debated, and upon what Grounds: But intimates he could see no Occasion for so much Heat: and concludes, there must be something farther in the Matter, than appear'd to an indifferent and impartial Reader; which he would not inquire into; no more shall I: But as it is Matter of great Lamentation
cation that they should spend the Reign of such a Prince as King William in Party Quarrels; so it is to be hop'd, the Sense of the ill Consequences that attended their so doing, will be a Caution for the Future.

The Bishop of Sarum, who some Years before had published his Discourse of the Pastoral Care, and dedicated it to the Queen, at this Time publish'd his Exposition of the Thirty Nine Articles of the Church of England, which he dedicated to the King. Several of the Clergy were not a little incensed against him for the Freedom he had used in his former Performance. For he there told the Queen in his Dedication, what need there was of a Reformation of the Lives and Manners of Men, and particularly of the Clergy: And in his Preface, he speaks of the gross Ignorance of some in Orders, or that pretend to them; and the Insensibleness of others of the extent of their Office, while they imagine their whole Work consists in Publick Functions, and the Pastoral Care is generally neglected; and many confirm'd in Atheism and a disbelieve of Reveal'd Religion, by observing the common Want of that strictness of Life in Persons consecrated to the sacred Ministry, which their Character calls for. And he applies to them the Words of the Prophets, Malachi 2. 7, 8, 9, and Jer. 10. 21. And he adds, it is not our boasting that the Church of England is the best Reformed, and the best constituted Church in the World, that will signify much to convince others. We are too much Parties to be believ'd in our own Cause. There was a Generation of Men that cried, The Temple of the Lord, the Temple of the Lord, as loud as we can cry, The Church of England, the Church of England, when yet by their Sins they were pulling it down, and kindling that Fire which consumed it. It will have a better Grace to see others boast of our Church, from what they observe in us, than for us to be crying it up with our Words, when our Deeds do decry it. Our Enemies will make severe Inferences from them, and our Pretensions will be too vain and impudent Things, as long as our Lives contradict them. Such Passages as these in the Preface, with some warm and severe Reflections upon several common Prac'tices of the Clergy in the Book itself, had exasperated many of them to a great Degree; and the Publication of this his Exposition of the Articles raised it to such a pitch, that it could not long be smother'd.
An. 1699. In the Dedication of it, he tells King William that his Work was not yet done, nor his Glory compleat, till he had employ’d that Power which God had put into his Hands, in supporting and securing the Church: in the beating down In-fidelity and Impiety, in the healing the Wounds and Breaches that are made among those who do in common profess the Faith, but are unhappily disjointed and divided by some Differences that are of less Importance: And above all Things, in the raising the Power and Efficacy of Religion, by a suitabler Reformation of our Lives and Manners. And adds, how low severall all our Hopes are either of raising the Power of Religion, or of uniting those who profess it, yet we have often been taught to despair of nothing that is once undertaken by your Majesty. In his Preface he intimates, that he was mov’d to undertake the Work by Archbishop Tillotson, and encourag’d by Queen Mary; that he had the Concurrence of Bishop Stillingfleet, and the Approbation of several Bishops: And that when he was discoursing with a Lutheran Divine in Germany about their want of Union in those Parts, he reminded him of the Divisions in England, about much smaller Matters that had continued so long; declaring that if the Church of England would heal her own Breaches, the rest of the Reformed Churches would with great Respect admit of her Mediation to heal theirs: Which (with many other Things in the Body of the Book that were no Way to the Gutt of such as th’ot the Church of England to approach the Borders of Perfe-ction) he recommended to the Consideration of the Clergy. These Things so incensed some against him, that forgetting all his past Service to the Church, they bid him open Defiance, and could find no room for Forgivenefs, as we shall fee in the Sequel.

Now also came out a Discourse of Schism: addres’d to those Difenters who conform’d before the Toleration, and have since withdrawn themselves from the Communion of the Church of England: By Mr. Burseough: But it was answered by Mr. Stoddon, a Minister in the same Country. About this Time also came out a Book of another Nature, call’d Catholicism without Popery: An Essay to render the Church of England, a Means and a Pattern of Union to the Christian World: Written by a Gentleman of the Long-Robe. The Author in his Preface intimates that his Discourse was presented in Manu-
script to Her late Majesty about the Year 1691, and was now publish'd not to inflame our Differences, but compose them by promoting Catholicism; in Order to which it makes some Rational and Scriptural Overtures.

In July this Year the Duke of Gloucester died, which the King took Notice of in his first Speech to his new Parliament, the February following: Telling them that the Duke's Death, made it absolutely necessary that there should be a farther Provision for the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line, after him and the Princes: And an Act pass'd accordingly, by which the Crown was settled, on the Princess Sophia, Electresses Dowager of Hanover, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants: And none were more thankful to God for this Settlement than the Dissenters.

The Contest about the fitting, and the Power of a Convocation was continu'd this Year: Nay, it rose to a greater height. For now came out Dr. Atterbury's Rights, Powers, and Priviledges of an English Convocation Stated and Vindicated, in Answer to Dr. Wake. He dedicates it to the Two Archbishops: And tells them he has no shadow of Doubt remaining with him, but that his Scheme is Truth and will stand. In his Preface, he says, that he found Dr. Wake's Book of the Authority of Christian Princes, &c. a shallow empty Performance, Written without any Knowledge of our Constitution, any skill in the particular Subject of Debate; upon such Principles, as are destructive of all our Civil as well as Ecclesiastical Liberties; and with such Alterations on the Clergy both Dead and Living, as were no less injurious to the Body than his Doctrine. He declares he found it absolutely necessary to say something in Defence of the Churches Rights, or to sit down contentedly under the loss of them: And that he was entirely acted by Love to Truth, and publish'd on by an hearty Concern for the Interests of Religion and of his Order, and by an eager desire of doing somewhat towards the supporting the good old Constitution he liv'd under, which Dr. Wake both in Church and State endeavour'd to undermine. He charges the Dr. with liberally casting Slights and reproaches upon his own Order, when it had the ill luck to come in his Way: Nay, he says his whole Performance is nothing more than a Series of long, flat,
impertinent Accounts, attended with suitable Reflections; but without one word spoken, or true Stroke struck in behalf of his Point, from the beginning of the Book to the end of it.

Convocations or Provincial Synods, he says, have been held frequently from the very beginning of Christianity. The Authoritative Part of these Meetings was compos'd of the Bishops and Presbyters. They met Twice a Year, and needed no leave. In these Assemblies the Gravamina Cleri, or Articuli Reformations were constantly expected from the Lower House. A Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, is an attendant upon a Parliament of England. The Clergy were brought to Parliament by the Præmunrientes Clause. But in Process of Time, by a mistake in their Politicks, they were separated from the Parliament, and yet still continued to attend it, in Two Provincial Assemblies or Convocations: Which as they meet for the same Purpose, and had the same Reasons of State inferred into their Writs of Summons as the Parliament had, so did they keep closely up to the Forms and Rules, and Manner of Sitting and Acting, practis'd in Parliament; and they had Parliamentary Wages, and Parliamentary Priviledges; and attended the Parliament as one of the Three States of the Realm. But he declares he's not for setting up a Plea for any old Priviledges and Preheminences of the Clergy which are long since dead and buried, and which he thinks ought never to be reviv'd, even for the sake of the Clergy themselves, who have thriven best always under a competency of Power, and moderate Pretences. These Parliamentary Convocations, he says, came into the room of Provincial Councils. But this Author afferts, that the Clergy have not only a Right to meet, and fit in Convocation, as often as a new Parliament Sits, but a Right also (when met) of treating and deliberating about such Affairs as lie within their proper Sphere, and of coming to fit Resolutions upon them, without being necessitated antecedently to qualifie themselves for such Acts and Debates, by a Licence under the Broad Seal of England. He takes a great deal of Pains about the Statute of 25 H. 8. c. 19. which was the Act of Submission; and puts such a Sense upon it, as at length to conclude, that as to all Convocational Acts previous to the passing, or decreeing a Canon, the Clergy,
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Clergy have just the same Right to them since this Statute, as they had before it. Though they can't make and attempt a Canon, yet they may speak the Sense of the whole Clergy of the Kingdom in Matters proper for them to intermeddle in: They may Petition, Advise, Address, Represent, give their Judgment where it may be defir'd, or their Censures either of Men or Books where it may be needful: And suggest the fittest Methods of securing the Christian Faith, and of preventing the revival of old Heresies and Errors, and the growth of new Ones.

He charges Dr. Wake with taking a great deal of needless Pains to prove what was not contested; viz., that Princes have an Ecclesiastical Supremacy. And with insisting mostly upon general Councils, while the Debate turns on Provincial Synods only: And in the few Historical Facts the Dr. mentions that seem proper, he says, He either mistakes National Synods for Provincial, or extraordinary Assemblies for stated Ones, or conceals some Circumstances that would give an Account how the Royal Power came so particularly to interpose. He says, the Dr. does not distinguish between the Powers in Fact exercis'd by Princes, and those of Right belonging to them, by Vertue of their Office: And that he confounds the Princes Power of proposing a Subject of Debate to his Synods, with his Power of confining them to Debate of nothing but just what he proposeth. And he adds, that those very Acts of Authority, which were exercis'd by Princes in Ecclesiastical Matters, to support the Churches Power, are by Dr. W. perversely made use of to undermine and destroy it. He intimates, That with the Writers in this Argument it has been a fashion all along to disguise Truth. He says, Dr. W. makes no Distinction between absolute and limited Princes, but produces the Acts of the one to justify the Exercise of a like Power in the other: And that he does not duly distinguish between the King in Parliament, and the King out of Parliament, and so confounds the Executive and the Legislative Part of our Constitution; those Powers in which the Crown is Arbitrary, and those in which it is purely Ministerial.

He afferts that the Praemunientes in the Bishops Writ is not an idle useless Clause, inserted only on a particular Occasion, and continu'd by Accident, but a real and effectual
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An. 1700. effeclual Summons of the Clergy to Parliament; such as they heretofore made formal Returns to, as often as it went out, and did expressly obey. And of this he gives Instances till the Time of Henry the 8th: and then undertakes to prove, that the Writ to the Two Archbishops to convene the Clergy of their Provinces, which does not expressly mention a Parliament, yet has an immediate reference to it: The Original Design of its issuing out, together with the Bishops Writ, being only to secure an Obedience to the Premunitory Clause of it, and to make the Clergies Parliamentary Attendance the more full and certain.

After having discours'd largely of the Right of the Clergy to Meet and Act in Convocation, he touches on the need of such Meetings, that she may preserve her Right: And promises distinctly to insist on it hereafter.

Through the whole he is not only very liberal in his Invectives against Dr. Wake, since Bishop of Lincoln, but free in his Censures on Dr. Nicholsoon since Bishop of Carlisle, whom he calls a little Writer, and Taxes with gross oversights, if not wilful Faults. And with great severity falls on the Bishop of Sarum for many mistakes in his History of the Reformation, and his forwardness upon all Occasions to bear hard upon the Clergy. He discovers a mighty Zeal to support the sinking Interests of Religion and the Clergy: And appears concern'd for the Reputation of his Order even in Popish Times, but especially in the present State of Things. And though it seems pretty natural to him to be free with all that come in his Way, he yet declares, the utmost readiness to do right to any injur'd Person, let his Character be what it will; and that he abhors the thought of falling in with a Calumny knowingly, let it be never so Popular and Fash- onable: And he thanks God that there is not a Line in his Work that can reproach him with the Guilt either of Flattery or Design.

The Bishop of Sarum did not think it proper to keep of Sarum's silence, but soon sent forth his Reflections upon this Performance. He says, That though the Author pretended to plead the Cause of the Church, which is indeed the Cause of Christ, himself, yet he had so entirely laid aside the Spirit of Christ, and the Characters of a Christian, that without large allowances of Charity, one can hardly think that he did
did once reflect on the Obligations he lay under to follow the An. 1700. Humility, the Meekness, and the gentleness of Christ: So far from that, he seems to have forgot the common Decencies of a Man or of a Scholar. He says, a Book writ with that roughness and acrimony of Spirit, if well receiv'd, would be a much stronger Argument against the expediency of a Convocation, than any he brings or can bring for it. Such Practices, he says, do effectually obstruct the progress of Religion, while an Age that is too much posses'd against both us and our Holy Faith, fails not to make a very wicked Use of all those advantages with which Ambitious or ill natur'd Zealots furnish them; to represent us to the World as a Company of aspiring and fatious Men, who are ready to sacrifice every Thing to our own Humours and Notions, not considering how much Religion itself suffers by the management. He confesses that where it lay in his Way, either as a Historian or as a Divine, to acknowledge such Corruptions and Disorders among the Clergy, as were too visible to be denied, and too gross to be extenuated or excus'd, he thought it became him to Write honestly and impartially. He says he knows that nothing pleases some, but what tends to encrease the Wealth, and raise the Authority of the Clergy: Whereas, others who are justly sensible of the depression of Holy Functions, choose rather to set about those Methods by which the Church was at first established, protected, and provided for.

He says that a Convocation cannot be call'd a true Representative of the Church, though it be now a Legal one. In that for Canterbury there are Twenty Deans or more that pretend to sit there; as many Proctors from Chapters, and Sixty Archdeacons, and but Thirty eight Clarks chosen by the Clergy. So that the Deans and Chapters who had their Authority at first by Papal Bulls, and have now their Exemptions and Jurisdictions continu'd to them only by a Proviso in the Statute of 25 Hen. 8. have more Interest in the Convocation than the whole Body of the Clergy. He declares that for above 140 Years the Crown has been in Possession of a Right of making use of a Convocation, or of settling Matters of Religion without it, at Discretion, and that this is founded upon a Statute that has been understood at least by Divines and Lawyers in favour of the Prince: And therefore it argues the Fruitfulness of a Man's Imagination, who could make so great a Book, and such heavy
An. 1700, heavy Complaints, for no other Cause but this. He modestly defends his History of the Reformation, intimates the Disadvantage he was under in drawing up the first Part of it, signifies his readiness to amend any real Mistakes, and his hearty Wishes that another Spirit might prevail. But after all, a Convocation was this Year summoned, and, fate, and much such a Spirit appeared within Doors, as the Writings published about that Controversy discover'd without. The Convocation met with the New Parliament.

A late Author here observes*, That the Convocation in the Beginning of King William's Reign, discovering an Aversion to the Scheme that was prepar'd for them, was prorogued. And that afterwards, a new Convocation was summoned with every Parliament, and in being with it; and that for want of proper Business it was continued and prorogued by the President and left always in a Capacity and Readiness to come together, upon any Exigence of Church or State that required their Counsel or Assistance, tho' no such Exigence did happen for several Years together. What was thus designed for the Ease of the Clergy, in not obliging them to a fruitless and expensive Attendance, when there was no Occasion to justify their Absence from the Duty of their Cures, did by Degrees give an Handle of Complaint. Murmurs of Restraint and Hardship were privately fomented among those of the Clergy who were Non-Jurors. These Discontents unhappily mov'd the Lower Clergy, to raise new Disputes of Privilege and Independence on the Archbishop, and Bishops in Convocation; and to labour to bring themselves to be such a Spiritual House of Commons, as if their Pretensions could prevail, would very much endanger the Peace of Church and State. Under this Disposition the Convocation met, on Feb. 10. Dr. Hales, Dean of Chichester preach'd the Latin Sermon. The Archbishop in a Latin Speech admonish'd the Lower Clergy to choose a Prolocutor, against the 14th Instant. They chose Dr. Hooper, who was presented, approv'd, and confirm'd. On February 25, when the Archbishop's Schedule of Prorogation was sent down to the Lower House, which was legally to determine every Session, they in Contempt of it continued sitting, and proceeded in some Debates of no Moment: After which the Prolocutor intimated an Adjournment by Consent of the House, to meet again in Henry VII. Chappel, instead of the Prorogation to meet
meet in the Jerusalem Chamber, as by the Schedule, An. 1700, which expressly included the whole Body of the Convocation, and left no Pretence to separate Adjournments in either House. The Archbishop and a far greater Part of his Suffragans looked on this Proceeding of the Lower House as a Declaration of setting up for a separate Interest and Power, that would break the Union of a Provincial Synod, and prevent the good Correspondence of both Houses, and so frustrate the common Methods of doing any Business. In the Fourth Session, February 28, the Prolocutor and Clergy did not attend the Archbishop and Bishops in the Synodical Place, the Jerusalem Chamber; which was interpreted to be a second Contempt of the Authority of the President, and the Obligation of his Instrument, the Schedule proroguing and continuing the whole Body of Prelates and Clergy.

The Archbishop sent for the Prolocutor, and with the Consent of his Brethren put thefe two Questions to him: 1. Whether the Lower House of Convocation did fit, after they were prorogued by his Grace on the 25th Instant? 2. Whether they did meet this Morning without attending in this Place, to which they were prorogued. Upon some Discourse the Prolocutor said, That the Lower House was preparing somewhat to lay before his Grace and the Upper House, concerning the Methods of Prorogation, and some other Things of Form. The Archbishop answer'd, that he and his Brethren were ready to receive, whatfoever should be offered by them, and would consider of it, and do upon it what should appear to them to be just and right: But in the mean Time he and his Brethren tho' fit to continue the usual Practice. Accordingly, that the Phrase of Proroguing *in hunc locum* might admit of no Dispute, it was in the Schedule of this Day expressly specified, *in hunc locum vulgo vocat* Jerusalem Chamber: To which the Lower House submitted with a Salvo Jure. And at the next Session March 6th, the Prolocutor with several Members, attended the Archbishop and Bishops in the Jerusalem Chamber; and being soon dismissed, went to their own House, from whence in a little Time they carried up a Report of a Committee appointed to search the Convocation Books, for Directions concerning the Prorogations of their House. The Report was thus:

1. We
An. 1700.

1. We find that the common Use of this House has been to continue sitting, till the Prolocutor did Prorogue or Adjourn, or intimate the Adjournment or Prorogation thereof, either personally or by some Member of this House, thereto deputed by him. And in both these Cases (as we conceive) with the Consent of this House. And we also find by some Instances, that this House did not always Prorogue and Adjourn to the same Day with the Upper House.

2. We find the like common Use by this House to have been, that when in the Upper House the Convocation was Prorogued or Adjourned, by the Words in hunc locum, this House did meet apart from the same, at the same particular Place where it Sate last. And when the Convocation was Prorogued or Adjourned to some other general Place, viz. St. Pauls and Lambeth, then also this House did assemble in a separate Place, distinctly from their Lordships. And farther, we find no footsteps of Evidence to conclude, that it was ever the Practice of this House to attend their Lordships before this House did meet and sit, pursuant to their former Adjournment. But when this House had first met and sat, it hath been the constant Practice to attend their Lordships with Business of their own Motion, or when they were call'd up to their Lordships by a special Messenger.

This Paper was order'd by the Archbishop to be read, though it was Intitled, A Report of the Committee, and did not run in the Name of the House as it should have done; and then refer'd the Examination of it to a Committee of Bishops. In the mean while the Archbishop deliver'd to the Prolocutor the Form of an humble Address to his Majesty, and propos'd to him the Consent of the Lower House, which was given without Amendment, only they propos'd it might be Reformed Churches instead of Reformed Religion: And with the Alteration of that Word, it was presented to His Majesty, on March 10th, by the Archbishop. It contain'd Thanks to His Majesty for his constant Protection and Favour to the Church of England; an Acknowledgment of his Pious Concern for the Reformed Churches in General, and an Assurance of their steadfast Fidelity and Affection, and readiness to Maintain the Supremacy as settled by Law, &c: And they were graciously receiv'd by
by the King. He thank'd them for their Promises of An. 1700. maintaining his Supremacy according to Law; beyond which he assured them he would never extend it.

On March 20th, the Prolocutor brought up a Representation from the Lower House, with respect to Books lately publish'd against the Truth of the Christian Religion. It contain'd several Resolves of a Committee of their House, with respect to a Book Entitled, Christianity not Mysterious, which (in Conjunction with some other Books) they represent'd as of pernicious Principles, and of dangerous Consequence; and pray'd for the Advice and Directions of their Lordships of the Upper House, about an effectual Course to suppress such Books. And on March 22. The Archbishop producing a certain Book, Entitled the Ballance of Power, &c. In the 40th Page of which were these Words; Are not a great many of us able to point out to several Persons, whom nothing has recommend'd to Places of highest Trust, and often to rich Benefices and Dignities, but the open Enmity which they have almost from their Cradles, protest to the Divinity of Christ? It was agreed that a Paper should be fix'd over several Doors in Westminster Abbey, intimating that it was design'd by the said Archbishop and Bishops, that the Author himself, whoever he was, or any one of the great many to whom he refers, would point out to the particular Persons, whom he or they knew to be liable to that Charge, that they might be proceeded against in a judicial Way; which would be esteem'd a great Service to the Church: Otherwise the above-mention'd Passage must be look'd upon as a Publick Scandal. And it was Sign'd at bottom Tho. Tillot.

Dr. Nichols * gives this short Account of this Convocation. They collect'd and read several Books Written against the Orthodox Faith, and noted down their Errors, and wanted nothing but the Kings leave to pass cles. Another Censures upon them, and condemn them; and to glic.p.105. strengthen the Church with new Canons. Some complain'd as warmly of Bishop Burnets Exposition of the Thirty nine Articles, as of the Writings of Atheists and Deists. But all being at last tir'd out with waiting several Months to no purpose, without a Royal Licence to proceed to Business, the Archbishop prorogu'd them to the first of May. The lower House was so displeas'd with this Prorogation that by their own Authority they Ad-
An. 1700. Adjourn’d to the next Day, and then to another Day. The Bishops looking upon this as an ill Precedent, and tending to the Diminution of their Authority, were for having nothing to do with the Lower House, till they had given the Reasons of these their Proceedings. And thus there arose a new Controversie between the Two Houses of Convocation, about the Right of Prorogation, which Controversie was hotly agitated. They who were for the Archbishops Right appeal’d to Prece-
dents for many Years past, as far as the Registers re-
main’d. And they who were for the Right of the Lower Houfe, defended themselves with Two Precedents in the Time of Archbishop Laud; adding, that more In-
fiances might have been produc’d, if the Registers had not been lost. And about this Matter they contended with as much eagerness, as if the whole of their Reli-
gion had been depending.

An. 1701. The Partition Treaty now occasion’d great Debates. In September this Year King James died at St. Germain’s in France, above Twelve Years after his Exile, and af-
ter frequent unsuccessful Attempts for a Restoration. After his Death the King of France declar’d for the pretended Prince of Wales. King William highly re-
sent’d it, and so did the whole Nation. A new Par-
liament was call’d. The King made a very Affecting Speech to them, that will hardly ever be forgotten. I’ll only transcribe one Passage:

"Let Me Conjure You to disappoint the only Hopes of our Enemies, by Your Unanimity. I have shewn, and will always shew, how defirous I am to be the Common Father of all my People: Do You in like manner lay aside Parties and Divisions; Let there be no other Distinction heard of among Us for the Future, but of those who are for the Protestant Religion and the present Establishment, and of those who mean a Popish Prince and a French Go-
vernment."

At this Time was Printed an Enquiry into the Occasi-
onal Conformity of Dissenters in Cases of Preferment. The Author represents it as a most reproachful Thing, for Persons to have such preposterous Confciences as to be-
lieve one Way of Worship to be Right, and yet serve God another Way themselves. By Conforming (lays he) I deny my Dissent to be lawful; or by my Dissent-
ing I damn my Conforming as sinful. Several Opini-

The begin-
nning of the Grand De-
bate about Occasion-
Confor-

The Histori-
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ons may at the same Time confift in a Country, in a An. 1702, City, in a Family, but not in one Person. Either the Conformift will mar the Dissenter, or the Dissenter will mar the Conformift. He prefix’d a Preface to Mr. Howe, (because the Worthy Person who was then Lord Mayor of London was of his Congregation) and desires and urges him, either to defend this Practice of Occasional Conformity, or declare against it; leaft the World should believe that Dissenters allow’d themselves in what they could not defend.

Mr. Howe publish’d a small Pamphlet in return to this publick Challenge, and Entitled it, Some Consideration of a Preface to an Enquiry concerning the Occasional Conformity, &c. He tells the Prefacer that he for a long Time had had an habitual aversion in his own Mind from perplexing himself or disturbing others, by being concern’d in agitating the Controversies that have been on foot about the Circumstantialibus of Religion. That he had contented himself by the best Means he could be furnish’d with, and the best Use God enabled him to make of them, so far to form and settle his own Judgment as was necessary to his own Practice: That he had faithfully follow’d his Judgment, and abstain’d in the mean Time from cenfuring others who took a different Way from him. That he was sensible every one must give Account of himself to God: And that it is a great Consolation to such as sincerely fear God, that if with upright Minds, they principally study to Approve themselves to him; and if they mistake, do only err for fear of erring; he will not with severity Animadvert upon the Infamy of a Weak, and meerly misguided Judgement: And that it is a sure Truth, worth all this World, that to an honest unbyast Heart’tis a far easier Thing to please God than Men. That they that contain fervently, and conclude positively, concerning Church Power, &c. often discover more confidence than Knowledge, and solid Judgment, and much oftner little of the Spirit of Christ and the Gospel.

He farther tells the Prefacer, that before he had offer’d at engaging him in this Quarrel, he ought to have been well assured that he really did concern himself to advise one Way or other, as to the lawfulness or unlawfulness of that Occasional Conformity, about which he contended; or at least that he ought to have done so: But that not
being able to make either of these appear, he had been
Guilty of an Affectation of intermedling beyond any
Call he had, that could lead him to it.

He signifies to Mr. Prefacer, That he had pretended
to Judge in a Matter he had nothing to do with; and
that he had taken upon him to invade the Throne of
the most High, in charging the Worthy Person referred
to, with acting against his Conscience. He tells him,
that before he concluded that with so rash Confidence,
he ought to have been able to prove the Act in its Cir-
cumstance unlawful. And his making use of that Text,
about *following God or Baal,* as if the God of the Di-
senters and of the Establish'd Church differ'd as the Li-
ving God and Baal, he tells him was profane and im-
pious Wit.

He adds, That the Person by him Criminated, might
notwithstanding any Thing he had said, be in the Right:
But that if the Prefacers Judgment upon the Case was
true, he conceiv'd that that Truth, accompany'd with
his Temper of Spirit, was much worse than the others
Error.

The Reply in a Letter to Mr. Howe is warm,
and charges Him with mistaking the Person, Tem-
per, Profession, and Intention of the Author of
the Enquiry; and with some angry Reflections drops
the Debate.

It must be own'd it was wish'd by several of both
Sides at that Time, that Mr. Howe might have been
prevail'd with to have enter'd into the Merits of the
Cause; and had he foreseen what follow'd soon after,
'tis not very unlikely but he might have then done it:
But he not thinking it so proper as Circumstances then
stood, I shall here subjoin a Letter which he wrote some
Time after to a Person of Rank and Figure upon that
Subject; which may perhaps be a gratification to the
Curious.
A Letter to a Person of Honour, partly representing the Rise of Occasional Conformity, partly the Sense of the present Non-Conformists, about their yet continuing Differences from the Establish'd Church.

My Lord,

This well known to such as have understood the State of Religion in this Kingdom, since the beginning of the Reformation, that there have been very different Sentiments about the Degrees of that Reformation itself. Some have judg'd the Church, with us, so insufficiently Reformed, as to want, as yet, the very Being of a true Christian Church; and wherewith they therefore thought it unlawful to have any Communion at all. Of whom many, thereupon, in the several Successive Reigns, withdrew themselves into Foreign Parts, for the Enjoyment of the Liberty of such Worship, as they judg'd more agreeable to the Word of God.

There have been also no inconsiderable Numbers, in former, and latter Times, that, though not entirely satisfy'd with our Reformation, were less severe in their Judgment concerning the Constitution and Practice of the Establish'd Church; i. e. did not judge its Reformation so defective, that they might not Communicate at all with it; nor so compleat, but that they ought also to covet a Communion, more strictly agreeable to the Holy Scripture; and accordingly apprehended themselves to lie under a twofold Obligation of Conscience in reference hereto.

1. Not, by any Means, totally to cut themselves off, on the one Hand, from the Communion of the Establish'd Church, in which they found greater and more momentous Things to be approv'd of and embrac'd, with great Reverence and Complacency, (viz. all the true, noble, Essentials of Christian Religion; not subverted, as among the Romanists, by any contrary Doctrines or Practices,) than could be pretended to remain the Matter of their disapprobation and dislike.
2. "Nor, on the other Hand, to decline other Communion, which to the Judgment of their Conscience appear'd, in some considerable Circumstances, more agreeable to the Christian Rule, and to their Experience, more conducing to their Spiritual Advantage and Edification.

"Which latter Judgment of theirs (whether itself justifiable or no, we are not now considering) hath been with many so fixed, and inflexible, that, in several successive Reigns, great Numbers of such Persons, whom we had no Reason to apprehend had any Thought totally to abandon the Establish'd Church, yet thought themselves obliged besides, to seek and procure Opportunities for such other Communions, even with extream Peril, not only to their Estates and Liberties, but to their very Lives themselves.

"They could not, therefore, but think both these Sorts of Communion lawful, viz. where to they might adjoin, but not confine themselves.

"And though to that former sort of Communion, there hath for many Years by past, been superadded the accidental consideration of a Place, or Office attainable hereby; no Man can allow himself to think, what he before counted Lawful, is, by this supervening Consideration, become unlawful; especially, if the Office were such, as was in no manner of Way to be an emolument, but rather an Occasion of greater Expence to the Undertaker of it, i.e. only enabled him to serve God, the Government, and his Country, being regularly call'd hereto, in the Condition of a Justice of Peace, or otherwise.

"In which Capacity, it is notorious that divers Persons of eminent Note, of this Persuasion, (and some in higher Stations) have within the space of Forty Years past, and upwards, been Serviceable to the Publick in divers Parts of the Nation.

"It is not, indeed, to be thought that the Judgment and Practice of such Men, can be throughout approved by our Reverend Fathers and Brethren of the Establish'd Church, as neither can we pretend it to be so Universally by ourselves. But we are remote from any the least Suspicion, that Persons of so excellent Worth, and Christian Temper, as now preside over the Establish'd Church, can suffer themselves...
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"to Judge, or Confer Men of this Sentiment, as be-
ing, for this single Reason, Men of Hypocrifical and
insincere Minds; but that they will rather think it
possible their Understandings may be imposed upon,
so as this may be the Judgment, in the whole, of a
sincere, though misinformed Confeience.

"For when they apprehend this Church, having
all the effential Parts of Chriflian Religion, hath
not, by adding some much disputed Things, that are
not pretended to be any Parts thereof (but that are
become as neceffary to Communion with it, as any
the moft effential Part) thereby unchurch'd itfelf, but
that they may hold Communion with it; yet they do
not fee that they ought to appropriate their Commu-
nion to it, fo as to refufe all other Commu-
nion, where the fame Effentials of Chriflian Reli-
gion are to be found, without thofe Additions, which
really belong not to it; They are apt to think fuch
Sentiments of theirs, not to be altogether deftitute of
fome plausible Ground.

"However, among thofe that are not entirely, in
every Punctilio of this Church, it hath not any fo
firm Friends, or that are fo nearly united in Judg-
ment and Affection with it, as Men of this Sen-
timent.

"We, for our Parts (who, because in fome Things
we conform not, are called Non-Conformifts,
whereas no Man Conforms in every Thing) are
not allowed to be counted Members of this
Church, by thofe that take Denominations, not
from the intimate Effentials of Things (as fameffi
of Doctrine, and the Institutions of Chriflian Wor-
ship) but from loose and very feparable Accidents:
Yet, Thanks be to God, we are not fo fuperb, as not
to apprehend, we are under ftriicter, and much more
facerd Obligation, than can be carried under the
found of a Name, to adhere to thofe our Reve-
rend Fathers and Brethren of the EftabliSh'd Church,
who are moft United among themfelves, in Du-
ty to God, and our Redeemer, in Loyalty to our
Sovereign, and in Fidelity to the Protestant Reli-
gion; as with whom, in this dubious State of
Things, we are to run all Hazards, and to live and
die together. Whether they can have the fame
Ar. 1701. "Affurance, both from Interest and Inclination of Mind, concerning all that are of the same External Denomination with themselves, they need not us to to advise with.

"We have our yet depending lesser Differences, about which we have (notwithstanding whatsoever Provocation) been generally, and for the most part Silent, and see not in Reference to them, what can further remain, than that we, for our Parts, do consider, that all Minds are not turn'd the same Way; that such, from whom we Difsent, no further differ from us, than we do from them; and we are therefore, no more to wonder at them, than our Selves.

"And we cannot disallow our Selves to hope, that our Reverend Fathers and Brethren will conceive of us, as humbly Difsenting from them, without diminution of that great Reverence, which their real Worth claims from us; and without arrogating any Thing unduly to our Selves on that Account. For tho' we cannot avoid thinking we are in the Right, in those particular Things wherein we differ; yet, at the same Time, we know our Selves to be far excell'd by them, in much greater, and more impor-
About this Time came out an Essay towards a Comp.
prehension: offer'd to the Consideration of the two
Houses of Parliament: and to the Archbishops, Bi
ishops, and Clergy in Convocation. The Author of
fers several Reasons to shew the Necessity of attempt
ing this Work; considers the most common Objections
against it; And proposes some Methods which he tho't
might be useful for the effecting it: But no Notice
was taken of it.

Debates were continu'd this Year and managed
with Warmth, both in, and out of Convocation. Mr. Hill
published the Rights, Liberties, and Authorities of the
Christian Church, asserted against all oppressive De
nies and Constitutions: And a Justification of his Munici
pium Ecclesiasticum. He says, it cannot be unseasonable
to assert the Sanctity and Power of the Church, when
every Ais and unclean Beast is lifting up his Heel a
gainst her. We (says he) have been led along to such
an Obscurrence of the secular Weather-cocks, and have
thereby so far sunk and exposed our Order by our Re
liances on the Arm of Flesh, that being deplum'd of
all Authority and Reverence, 'tis to be fear'd we may
in some little Time, be taken for chargeable Need-nors.
He urges, Dr. Wake's Scheme with a great many Diffi
culties. He cites several Passages of the Fathers in
which they equal the Priestly to the Regal Power, nay,
rather seem to prefer the former to the latter: And
says, he does it to shew in general the Superiority of
Dignity, and the independent Freedom of the more
excellent Authority in Spiritual Powers, in distinction
from the meaner Temporal Authority; that so all par
ticulars in Synods, or other Processes Ecclesiastical,
may be determin'd by the same general Rules and
Maxims, which assert a greater Excellency, and an un
iversal Independency, of the Spiritual Powers from on
the Temporal, in all Matters purely Ecclesiastical with
out Exception. He proves by many Citations from Fa
thers, and Councils, a great Necessity of frequent Sy
nods: And asserts that as Things now stand with us,
no Men can upon Principles, with well to the Constitu
tion of Parliaments, that are Enemies to the Rights
and Privileges of Ecclesiastical Convocations. He
says, That the deriving Synodical Authority from the

The Debate about the
Rights of a
Convocation
continued.
Mr. Hill on
that Subject.
Some Historical Additions  Chap. XVIII.

Lvi. 1701. meer Allowance of the Christian Prince, bewilders Men in a Maze of inextricable Inconsistencies and Contradictions. He mentions some Canons that requird stated Synods to be held, notwithstanding the Prohibition of the Prince: And cites many other Canons, to prove that the several Metropolitans had Power to call Synods, without any Intervention of the Imperial Authority. He also opposes the Doctor's Authorities with many contrary Citations, as to the Rights of Princes in calling Ecclesiastical Council.

He says that Ecclesiastics in a State of Canonical Freedom, Piety, and Learning, are not such a Knot of unroward Monfters and Salvages as they are now very piously represented. No; the Definitions of Catholick and Canonical Synods were of the Holy Ghost: they were in their own internal and sacred Virtue Authoritative and Obligatory, without any Civil Ratification. This he afferts to have been the Sense of the Fathers. And he considers the several Instances of Ecclesiastical Synods for several Ages, under the Reigns of Christian Emperors and Princes, both such as were directed, confirmed or rejected by such Princes, and thosë in which they did not interpose at all, or but in Part only, making Remarks all along, in Opposition to the Notions of the Doctor, as Occasion offer'd, or he thought it would in any Respect be to his Purpose; till he concludes that the Doctor had violated the most important Truths of Principles and Histories, to serve a rotten, corrupt and tyrannical Hypothefis. For his own Part he declares, that he had no Worldly Ambitions, Hopes, or Fears to byafs or corrupt him; and he pronounces a solemn Anathema against him, that would for these or any other Considerations consciously promote or palliate, any Errors or Delusions. And he conjures, challenges, provokes, entreats, and desires the Doctor, upon all the Points of Honour, and Motives of Charity, and Justice, to the Church of God, to Kings and Princes, to all seducible Consciences, and particularly his, to answer the former and this Second Book, fairly, fully and openly, upon every Point, Notion, and Fact, Argument, and Inference wherein he had been tax'd.
At the same time came out a Book of Dr. Kennet's, An. 1701, intitled, Ecclesiastical Synods and Parliamentary Conven- 

cations in the Church of England, historically stated, and 

justly vindicated from the Mis-representations of Mr. At- 

terbury. He dedicates it to the Archbishop of Canter-

bury, having first (as he intimates) obtained his Graces 

Leaves, not presuming to surprize him with an unexpected Address: Tho' had he taken that Freedom, he 

conceives it might have appear'd the more decent, be- 

cause he had expressed a due Respect and Reverence to 

the Governors in Church and State; and because the 

Reports and Authorities he produced, were not the 

Fruits of other Men's Collections, but the immediate 

Effects of his own searches into Registers and Records: 

Nor did he imperiously summon his Grace or my 

Lords the Bishops, to an immediate Compliance, upon 

Pain of being pronounc'd the Betrayers of the Church. 

In his Preface, he says, the Book he wrote against 

falsly represents the Historical Part of the Argument, 

discover a Zeal for the Church, without any 

Knowledge in the Constitution of it: And that he 

found it upon a second Edition of it, to be one of the 

most disjointed Pieces he ever saw, and the most im- 

perfect: And tho' it would be a Reproach to the English 

Church and Nation, if such a Book were judg'd to be 

the Sense of the Clergy, or of any other serious Men 

of Letters. He declares he would not have been an 

Adversary to Mr. Atterbury, if he had not verily be- 

liev'd him to be so, to Convocations and the Clergy 

of them: And that his Aims are, to reprove that de-

riding and insulting Way of Raillery and Wrath, 

that wounds Religion, and weakens that Church, 

whose Priests shall so attempt to vindicate her Rights 

and Powers: To assert the Nature of a Christian 

Church; to maintain the essential Difference between 

a Church and a State, and between Synods, and Ci-

vil Assemblies; to defend the Reformation, assert the 

Excellence of English Monarchy, plead for the King 

and Government, vindicate the Honour of the Minis-

 ters of State, keep up the Reverence due to Arch-

bishops and Bishops, consult the Interest and Security 

of the inferior Clergy; and prevent another fatal Se-

paration. And he affures all concern'd, that he is not 

to be frighted by Menaces.

He
An. 1701. He observes there have been Disputes in the Church from the first, especially in Matters of Privilege and Power; and that in this Church and Nation, from the very first Establishment of Religion, there has scarce been any one Age, but that some Disputes for Precedence and Authority have been thrown in, to disturb the Government and divide the People: But that since the Reformation the Clergy has freely own'd the Royal Supremacy, till the Attempt of some late Innovators.

He reflects upon the Author of the Letter to a Convocation Man. He wont allow him to be either a Lawyer, or a Parliament Man, tho' he would seem to be both: Charges him with not understanding what a Convocation is, nor the Preeminentes or Diocesan Writ; nor the Provincial Writ: and represents him as injurious to King William, by such direct Reproaches, or fly Insinuations, as make the Letter a Libel. He says that the Clergy were by that Letter brought under a Suspicion of being discontented and designing Men, setting up for themselves under new Pretences of Liberty and Power, neither enjoyed nor claimed in former Reigns.

He says, the Author of Municipium, &c. arraigns the fundamental Laws of the Land, as derogatory to the Laws of Christ. And as for the Author of the Rights, Powers, and Privileges of an English Convocation, he charges him with being a very assuming Writer, and talking much of his own Abilities; with appealing to Manuscripts and Records, which he was a Stranger to; with being severe and bitter in his Personal Reflections; and using taunting and opprobrious Language, past all Charity, and the Rules of Decorum; making his Adversary all over Fool and Knave; and with being trifling and childish in correcting small Mistakes. He says, That they that are Critical should be careful, that they do not themselves commit a Multitude of Errors, while they are running over their Articles against other Men; and that they do not tax a Fault in another, when the very Fault really is their own; against both which good Rules, this Author (he says) has offended; and that particularly in his Reflections on the famous Lyndwood, and the Bishop of Sarum, and Dr. Wills. He charges him also with expressing much Rancour and Malice, as well as Rudeness; with
triumphing over the Clergy upon their Loss of their Rights, as zealous as he appears for them; with creating Prejudice without Cause, and making Parties, when there is little or no Difference between them; and says, that no Writer ever manag'd an Argument with more Slightness and more superficial Touches, or indeed more Falsity and Deceit than he.

He afferts, That Diocesan Synods, are more ancient than Provincial. That Presbyters are no authoritative Part of Provincial Synods. That Capitular Proctors were summoned to our Convocations, not for Counsel or necessary Consent in Spiritual Affairs, but for Secular Possessions and Civil Rights, which were often there treated of; and to support the Government with their reasonable Aid and Taxes. He distinguishes between true Ecclesiastical Synods, which had no Authority in, or Dependence on the Parliament, and Parliamentary Assemblies of the Clergy.

He says, That the lower Clergy for many Ages did not come to Provincial Synods, but for a dutiful Attendance on the Bishops, and offered only a submissive Approbation of their Acts: And that their coming to Parliamentary Assemblies, was to give Money. And that it was by Degrees found expedient, that the same Clergy as was summon'd to the National Parliament, should at the same Time be summoned to a Provincial Synod or Assembly, concurrent with that Parliament. But this was by another Writ, besides that contained in the Bishop's Summons, with the Clause Premunientes: And even by another Writ from the King. And he charges Mr. Atterbury with miserable Confusion all along, as if he tho't every Parliamentary meeting of the Clergy, to be an Ecclesiastical Synod, and every Ecclesiastical Synod, to be a Parliamentary Body of the Clergy; than which nothing more false in Fact and Law: And says, That a Person that writes at so fictitious a Rate, would be a much better Champion for another Church of Traditions and Legendary Tales, than for the Church of England, that can be supported by nothing but Sincerity and Truth.

He says, That Prohibitions were not sent by our Princes to Parliamentary Convocations, but to Synods only; and that Mr. Atterbury's account of Christian and English
An 1701. English Synods, is the most inaccurate, confus'd, and mistaken Account that ever was given.

He wishes that the Parochial Clergy were more equally and fully represented in the Convocation: That their Proctors in the Lower House, might be at least a Balance to the other dignify'd Presbyters, and not be exceeded by them more than one half; One Hundred suppose to few than Forty.

He several Times charges Mr. Atterbury, with being very unjuft to the Rights of the Church, in representing Affairs of Religion determin'd in Civil Councils. He takes a great deal of Pains to rectifie the Matter of the Premunierentes Clause: And then says, That the English Clergy in their own Parliamentary Convocations, tax'd their own Body, to the 15 Car. II. 1663; when in a following Sessions of Parliament in 1664, by Measures wisely concerted between the Governors of the Church, and the leading Members of the House of Commons, the Clergy were in Silence to recede from the customary Right of taxing themselves apart from the Laity: And all their Ecclesiastical Benefices were to be now affessed, (as their Temporal Estates were before) upon the same Foot and Level with all other English Subjects in the Bills beginning in the House of Commons. And thus departing from their ancient Practice of Taxing themselves, the End of the Premunierentes he says was lost. Rectors and Vicas being now tax'd for their Glebe and Tythes, by the Commons, have a Vote in electing Members: And therefore have the less Occasion to be now represented by any Members of their own Body. And in Opposition to Mr. Atterbury, who with great Vehemence prefers the Execution of the Premunierentes Clause, he alleged, that the forbearing it, is no late Omission; that the restoring it would be no Benefit to the Clergy; that it would not make a Parliamentary Body of the Clergy, unless the Provincial Writs be added and executed; that if the Omission be an Offence, 'tis to the King, others are not concerned in it; that if the Church had had that Concern in it that is represented, it would hardly have been so long unobserv'd; and that the altering now, might be attended with ill Consequences: It might be the subject of some unseasonable Difference among the Bishops, or raise some unhappy Questions in the Ecclesiastical Courts, and be attended
attended with surprizing Difficulties: It might revive Ann. 1701.
the Claim of the Clergy to Tax themselves, and issue
in their loosing their Votes in Country Elections.

Soon after came out a Pamphlet in 4to, entitled, The
Principles of Mr. Atterbury's Book considered, and his Ar-
guments against Dr. Wake and others stated and examin'd.
This Author says, it was Mr. Atterbury's main Design
to abuse and misrepresent his Adversary, state his Ar-
guments unfairly, and answer what he never said. He
asserts, That whatever Custom there may be for the
Clergy's being call'd to Convocation when the Parlia-
ment sits, there is not the same Right for their sitting
and acting. Not one Instance is brought to prove that
the King since the Reformation, was ever denied the
Power of proroguing the Convocation while the Parlia-
ment continued sitting; or that when he exercised his Au-
thority in denying them to sit and act, the Legality of it
was ever disputed. He charges Mr. Atterbury with a gross
Mistake about the Premunire in the Case of the Clergy
in the Time of Henry VIII. He confronts Mr. Atter-
bury, with Mr. Smalridge's Animadversions on Church
Government. He says, that such Faults as Mr. Atter-
bury's were, are (God be thanked) to be found in few
other Writers: He discover'd none such in any of those
Authors, whom with all the Stock of Spite and In-
genuity he is Master of; he sets himself to defame. This
Author also charges him with falsely interpreting the Act
of Submission. He says that Mr. Atterbury has this
very particular Way of managing Controversy, that
he is well aware what Authorities oppose his Notions:
If they are down right Enemies, he denies them to be
Legal Evidence: If by Fraud or perverting their plain
Sense, he can reduce them to his Opinion, he takes
that Method for imposing upon his Readers Credulity:
And if Confidence of being in the Right can have any
Influence, his Readers are sure never to want a Bias.
He dilates on the Petition of the Convocation in Ed-
ward VI. Time, to the King for a Licence. And dis-
covers his Resentment, that such a Storm should be
raised against the Royal Supremacy in the Days of King
William, who had been our Protecor and Deliverer
more than any Prince before him.

This was soon follow'd with some Remarks upon the
Temper of the late Writers about Convocations: particu-
larly
An 1701. Early Dr. Wake, Dr. Kennet, and the Author of Mr. Atterbury's Principles. This Author observes that they who were afraid to trust the Church with too much Power, had us'd all they could against their Adversaries: And though they inveigh'd so nightly against a rude un-mannerly Way of being treated, had yet very plentifully bel patter'd their Opposers. He charges Dr. Wake with inveighing against the whole Body of the inferior Clergy, (upon whose Credit that of Religion does in a great Measure depend;) and with representing his Adversaries as disaffected to the Church and State; as Men immoral and turbulent; acting against repeated Oaths and Subscriptions; Excommunicating them, and excluding them from the Sacraments, and pronouncing them Papists or Presbyterians; Things not easly to be reconcil'd with Charity and good Manners.

And he says those that wrote after Dr. Wake, and for him, have not willingly fallen much short of him. He banter's Dr. Kennet for his Dedication; and accuses him of making long Panegyricks upon himself; and says he desires his Grace of Canterbury to patronize a great deal of Scandal and ill Manners. He is very severe in his Reflections upon him, and also upon the Author of Mr. Atterbury's Principles: And then closes with a Motion, that every Writer may have a due degree of Reflection, according as he is found to Transgress the Rules of Temper and Moderation.

This was follow'd with an Occasional Letter, on the Subject of English Convocations; by the Author of Ecclesiastical Synods and Parliamentary Convocations in the Church of England. The Author reckons it beneath him to take Notice of the Remarks forementioned. He leaves it to the World to judge on which Side the Temper lies. He frankly owns some Mistakes; but they are such as affect not the main Cause in Debate. He vindicates his Reflections on the Author he wrote against; says, he has not one Word detracting from him but as a Writer only. He says he had not exhausted his Subject; and mentions many other Faults he might have found with the Chapters which he had consider'd: And gives his Friend Assurance, that if he should go on, he would all along remember to join heartily with Dr. A. for all Legal Rights of an English Convocation; for all necessary
cessary or expedient Powers of the Church; and all An. 1701,
customary Priviledges of the Clergy: that so they
might be on their Guard against their common Adver-
saries, and not open a Pass to any opposite Army, while
they were skirmishing in their own Camp, and not gra-
tify the Befantians, the Papiits, the Assembly Men, nor
any other Party, who would be glad to see the Esta-
blishment loft, by disputing about the Constitution of
it. He argues the unreasonableces of the Lower
Houses pretending to a Right of adjourning themselves;
and pleads for the Rights of the Arch-bishop of Can-
terbury; and says that when no Prince has challeng'd the
Right of having the Premunitory Clause obey'd, and no
Parliament has interpos'd, no Bifhop been accus'd
for not bringing up his premonit'hd Clergy with him,
when none of the inferior Clergy have complain'd of
not being duly premonit'hd, return'd, and admitted to
Parliament, when no Lawyers have pleaded a breach of
Constitution in the Cafe, that after the silence and
confent of all Parties concern'd, there should at laft arife
a private Man, that should of his own Senfe request,
or rather enjoin the Bishops to command the strict Ex-
cution of their Parliamentary Summons on the Lower
Orders of the Clergy, and do this with a pure impo-
sing on their Lordships and the Clergy, Men of Senfe
will admire what such a Propofal means: And though
to serve a Purpose it may be some little Time com-
mended, and somewhat longer excus'd, yet it will on
second Thoughts be discover'd to be a new and dan-
gerous Project, that has no History nor Policy to support
it; that would but divide the Church, and disturb the
State, and put the whole Constitution out of Order.

Now also there was publish'd a Letter to a Friend in
the Country, concerning the Proceedings of the present Con-
vocation; a single Sheet in 4to. The Author laments
the Dilputes on Foot; and prays God they may have
no ill Effects on the Ecclesiaftical Constitution, nor
give too much Encouragement to the Enemies of Epis-
copacy. Besides a great many Things hinted here before
(which its needless to repeat) he says that the Premuni-
ten was at the beginning complain'd of and oppos'd by
the Clergy as an encroachment upon the Rights and
Liberties of the Church, and a diminution of the Met-
ropolitans Power. And now for so many Ages it has
had
An. 1701. had no effect in convening the Clergy, to plead for the 
reviving of it, and that too under the Notion of Defending 
the Rights and Liberties of the Church, is strange Doctrine 
to say no worse of it. He Argues from Instances, for 
the Archbishops Right to Prorogue the Lower House as 
well as the Upper, and Answers the Instances alledged 
against it; and vindicates the Proceedings of the Up-
per House with respect to pernicious Books, that had 
been Printed.

This was soon Answer'd by a Pamphlet intituled, The 
Power of the Lower House of Convocation to Adjourn itself, 
vindicated from the Misrepresentations of a late Paper, &c.
The Author complains that the Lower Clergy in Con-
\vocation found themselves oblig'd either to contend 
with their Bishops, for the Rights of their House, or to 
give up the Constitution of an English Synod, and be-
\tray the Trust lodg'd in them by the Clergy of the Pro-
\vince. They however, (he says) would have kept it 
within themselves: But their Lordships having suffer'd 
a Vindication of their Proceedings and Pretensions to 
be made Publick, it was no longer in their Power. 
The Letter that had been Printed, is charg'd with 
giving a Relation that was lame and imperfect, nay in-
consistent with Truth. It omitted the unreasonable At-
tendance which the Bishops requir'd of the Lower 
Clergy, which was a great Grievance. Having touch'd 
on that, the Author sets himself to prove the Power of 
the Lower Houfe to Adjourn itself. He says it must 
\have this Power because 'tis an House; which it could 
\not be, if it had not a Power of sitting and rising at 
\Discretion. He pleads that the Archbishop has now no 
fummoning Power but what is Miniftrial: And that 
therefore he having now no Authority to convene the 
Body of the Clergy, neither can he have any Authority 
to Prorogue, Adjourn, or Continue them. He Argues 
also from the sitting of Committees, by the sole Autho-
\rity of the Houfe, in the intervals of its Sessions; and 
from the mischievous Consequences that would attend 
the supposing the Power of adjourning the whole Synod 
to be in the Archbishop. His Graces Power (he says) 
at this rate, would be greater than what the Crown it 
\self ever Practic'd: He'd then have it in his Power to 
quash intermediate Sessions, and to prevent the dispatch 
of all manner of Business; and so defeat the very end
of the Assembly, and the intentions of the Kings Som-
mons. Thus 'tis intimated, When any future Prince shall
arise who has Thoughts of subverting the Church Establish-
ment, and knows that the first and largest Step towards it,
by suppressing Convocations, he hath nothing to do for the
attainment of that End, but only to make an Archbifhop,
who shall be ready to exert his adjourning Power as directed,
and by that Means to prevent all Opposition that may arise
from the united Counsels of the Clergy to the new Meafures
and Models intended. And he adds, that of the Three
Books that are left, which shew the Forms and Methods
of Adjournment practic'd in the Lower Houfe, (one of
the Years 1586 and 1588; another of the Year 1640;
and a Third of that Convocation which fat with the
Long Parliament after the Reforation,) each has feve-
ral Instances, wherein the very Style of Adjournment,
thaws the Power of Adjourning to be lodg'd in the
Lower Houfe itself. He Argues also from the Form of
Adjournments in the Upper Houfe Books; and afferts
that it has been the Ufage of the Lower Houfe to Sit,
Treat and Act, after the Upper Houfe was rifen; and
on intermediate Days also, when the Upper Houfe never
fat at all. Several very nice and critical Remarks are
made to Confirm and Support this. Among other
Things he affirms as to the Convocation of 1661, That
all the Time that pafs'd after 1664, may be suppos'd to
have been a continued Dream, in which the Convocation flep-
ted over their Privileges; and having once let go the great
Right of Taxing themselves, might be lefs careful to secure
the others. He lays, that never any Body of Men maintain-
d a Dispute of that length and Consequence, with
more calminess or greater deference to their Superiors
than the Lower Houfe of Convocation hath done this:
In which they perifh'd to the last, notwithstanding the
frequent Changes of the Question, the flights and un-
reasonable hardships of every Sort, which were in the
feveral steps of this Debate put upon them: And he
seems fearful leaf their Friends should be opnion
that they have rather ftopp'd too much than too little.
For the Members of the Lower Houfe when Assembled,
are no longer to be look'd upon as fo many private Per-
fons, but as the Legal Representatives of Eight or Ten
Thoufand Men in Holy Orders, and carrying in them
the Weight of the whole Clergy of the Province. And

Q q
under this View he intimates they may reasonably hope for good Usage at least; if not for some little degree of Respect from their betters.

This was follow'd with *A Narrative of the Proceedings of the Lower House of Convocation relating to Prorogations and Adjournments;* from Monday Feb. 10, 1700, to Wednesday June 25. 1701. Drawn up by the Order of the House. The publisher intimates that this Narrative was drawn up, that the Lower House might be in a posture of Defence. That they found there were great endeavours us'd to propofe the Minds of the Inferiour Clergy against their Representatives in Convocation, as if they were invading the Rights of the Metropolitan, and trampling upon Episcopacy itself: And therefore the publisher thought it neceffary that it should see the Light. Tho' for his doing this of his own Head, he begs the Pardon of those Gentlemen whose leave he owns he ought to have ask'd before. He reflects with freedom on the foremention'd Letter to a Friend in the Country, which he charges with fafle Affertions, and in conclusive Arguments, as well as Prevarications. He says, that the Lower House of Convocation in 1689, had very unacceptable Business propos'd to them, and were so far from considering how they should fit to pursue it, that they advis'd nothing so much as to be discharged from it.

The Narrative begins with applauding the decency of the Conduct of the Lower House, as well as the Justice of their Claim. It owns that the greatest Part of their Time was taken up in defending their Power to Adjoin themselves; a Thing which it represents as necessary to secure all the other Rights and Liberties of the inferior Clergy, and of the utmost Consequence to the Preservation of the Church itself. For if the Archbishops has a Power to deprive Bishops of himself, and to Adjoin both Houses of Convocation as he will, 'tis intimated, the whole Established Ecclesiastical Constitution will depend so entirely upon his Pleasure, that should he so think fit, he alone might effectually give it up to Alteration or Destruction.

The Narrative goes on to tell what they did from Day to Day, till it comes to the Reply of the Bishops, to the Answer of the Lower House, to the Two Questions put to the Prolocutor by the Archbishop, which is reflected on with Freedom, though not inferred.

The
The Arguments urg'd are much the same as those in the An. 1701._Answer to a Letter to a Friend, &c. The Narrative says that in the Lower House, they carried it for their own Right to Adjourn themselves, by a Majority of Sixty-six Voices against Twenty-four: After which they desir'd a Conference, which being refus'd, and that refusal follow'd with a long Adjournment, they exercis'd their Right, and held intermediate Sessions. Many are the complaints here made of the Bishops, as making them attend needlessly; and as doing what in them lay to cut off all Communication between the Two Houses. The Prolocutor Dr. Hooper is vindicated from the Pra- varication which he was charg'd with by the Bishop of Bangor; and an Account given of the steps taken by the Lower House with respect to the Bishop of Sarum's Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles, &c.

The next Thing that was Printed was the Right of the Archbishop to continue or Prorogue the whole Convocation; in a Second Letter, by Way of Reply to the Power of the Lower House of Convocation to Adjourn itself, &c. and the Narrative, &c. This Author says, that after all the endeavours to lessen the Character, and blemish the Conduct of the present Prelates, they have a sufficient share in the Esteem and Affections both of Clergy and Laity. He complains that some Archdeacons made the Justification of the Lower House, and the pretended Hardships put upon them by the Upper, a Part of their Visitation's Charge. He answers the Arguments urg'd in their Favour. He says they may be an House, without being vested in such Powers and Priviledges as none of their Predecessors either enjoy'd or claim'd. He proves, that though the Archbishop is disabled by the Statute of Submission from summoning a Convocation at Pleasure, yet after receiving the King's Writ, he summons it as much by his own Authority as he did before. He intimates, That if the English Clergy have been sleeping over their Priviledges, it has been so ever since the Reformation: None having happen'd to Dream of the refin'd Scheme now contriv'd for the Enlargement of the present Members from the Authority of their Ecclesiastical Governors. He afferts that the Consent of the Inferior Clergy to a Continuation or Prorogation, was never either ask'd or given. He charges those he writes against, with being inconsistent in their
Principles. When Dr. W. a fserted it to be a Part of the Princes Prerogative to summon Convocations when he shall think fit, he was severely corrected for giving the King so much Authority, betraying the Liberties of the Church, and putting it in the Princes Power to destroy our Religion at Pleasure: But when they would evade the Authority of their Metropolitan by transferring it to the Crown, then all the Power they can give the King is not little enough, and there is no Danger at all to Religion, nor are the Liberties of the Church in the least affected. He next proves that the Argument from Committees to sit in the Interval, is not a sufficient Evidence of a Power to continue; insinuates, that the Danger of trusting the Power of continuing in one Hand, is urg'd upon Republican Principles; and that the Inconveniences of a Power to continue at Pleasure, conclude as strongly against the Lower House, as against the Archbishop; that the Lower House of Convocation have in their Practices gone farther already than any of their Predecessors, but not near so far as the Principles used in their Defence will carry them. This Principle of a separate Right to continue, (he says) introduces a co-ordinate Power of Presbyters with their Bishops in Synodical Matters; justifies them in the Denial of their Counsel and Assistance, tends to divide their Consultations and Interests, and pave the Way for a State of Presbytery, by making all Instances of Submission, to be Acts of Choice and not of Duty. He goes on to the Argument from the Forms and Methods of Adjournments practised in the Lower House: And afterwards proves, that the Lower Clergy are included in the Continuations of the Upper House. He shows that in all the Instances produced in Favour of intermediate Sessions, the Clergy met by the express Command, and Direction of the Archbishop, to consider the particular Matters that he proposed to them; and that such Meetings as were held by his Grace's Command can infer no Right in the Lower House to hold them without that Command: That the Appointment of Committees of the Lower Clergy, was always claim'd and exercis'd by his Grace: That these Meetings in the Intervals, could be no other than Committees, because they frequently succeeded such Continuations as express an entire Suspension of Convocation Business: And that the Pro-
Anno 1701

The Revocation of 1688. and the Author of the Narrative, in Vindication of the Proceedings of the Members of the Lower House, with Relation to the Archbishop's Prorogation of it upon May the 8th. The Author prepares his Trouble to be engaged in a Dispute of this Nature, wherein the Church in general must suffer, which Side of the Question forever prevails, and where there's no clearing one Part of the Sacerdotal Order, without laying the Blame on another. He complains much of the Narrative as not agreeing with the Minutes; and of the Carriage of the Houle to Dr. Verney, and Dr. Trimnel; and that Leaves were cut out of the Act Book. He reflects upon the omitting to intimate the Archbishop's Prorogation, and vindicates Dr. Verney's addressing thereupon to the Archbishop; and the Absence of those on May 16, who were present on the 30th, against the Reflections of the Narrative, and the Address of the Lower Houle: And makes a Motion, that they that are in Authority, may not be sought to be deposed of a Power they have been accustomed to exercise, till the Usurpation is plainly made out.

This was follow'd with a Letter to a Clergyman in the Country, concerning the Choice of Members, and the Execution of the Parliament Writ for the ensuing Convocation: Which upon the Kings summoning a new Convocation with his new Parliament, recommends care in the
An. 1701. Election of new Members; in Consideration of the Disputes on Foot between the Two Houses; and Intimates, that when they are determin'd to the Prejudice of the Lower Clergy, there's an End of all the Rights and Liberties of their House, and they are from that Moment, an useless and insignificant Part of the Constitution. This Writer observes, that the elective Members bear the Proportion of above Four to Five in the whole. And that the Influence of the Bishops is great both in Chapters and Diocesses, and that they'd be likely to exert themselves towards procuring a Lower House, that would sacrifice its Rights and Liberties to the Upper. He represents it as a most unreasonable Thing, for the Bishops to over-rule the Elections of those Proctors, who in Convocation were to represent the Grievances and Hardships which the Clergy suffer from their Lordships Courts and Officers. He says, it has been resolv'd in the Lower House, that the intermedling of Bishops or their Officers, to by-pass the Election of Preceptors to serve in Convocation, is a Grievance: But that this Resolution (among others) was hinder'd from being carried to the Upper House, by some who had determined that the Convocation should meet to no Purpose. He begs therefore, that the Clergy will represent to their Bishops, that their now intermedling, would be injurious to the Rights of the Clergy, and utterly destructive of the Constitution of an English Synod. He says, that the late Pleas for the Authority of Metropolitans, have not been advanced with any View of perpetuating the present Church Establishment: And that a Temporal Government founded in Liberty, (as the English is) can never incorporate kindly with a Spiritual Society that is supported by Slavery: But will either reduce it to some kind of Conformity with it self, or quickly destroy it. He says, the English Clergy have so true a Respect for Episcopacy rooted in their Hearts, that its a Sign of their being ill used in an high Degree, and even forc'd to act on the Defensive, when they contend with their Bishops: And that they consult their Lordships Interests, by preventing if it be possible, any Diminution of their own; and are so far from attempting to encroach on the Power of their Bishops, that one End of their present Struggle is to prevent such Encroachments. He
He intimates, that it had also been resolved, That the not An. 1701.
executing of the Clause Pramunientes in the Bishop's
Writ, but suppressing the same, after that the Right of the
Clergy to meet in their Parliamentary Convocations hath
been publickly disputed and denied, and the encouraging Books
and Papers, written against the Rights and Authority of Con-
vocations is a Grievance: And he would have the Clergy
demand the Execution of this Clause, which he inti-
mates would fasten their Meeting so close to those of
the Parliament, that neither the Malice of their En-
mies, nor Treachery of their false Friends, would ever
be able to dissolve the Union. He answers Objections
against it: 'Tis with him a sufficient Proof, that the
Execution of this Clause is of some Importance to the
Constitution, that some Men are with so much Zeal
and Eagerness bent and bid to oppose it. And he con-
cludes with that Text of Scripture; Be of good Courage,
and let us play the Men for our People, and for the Cities
of our God; and the Lord do that which seemeth him good.
This was follow'd with a Second Letter upon the same
Subject; in which he endeavours farther to clear and
confirm the Entry of the Archbishops's Parliament Writ,
in the Convocation Acts of both Provinces, and to el-
ucidate some other Matters.

In answer to these two Letters, came out the Case of
the Pramunientes considered. The Author says, that now
for some Time the Clergy have had a loud Alarum,
that the Governors of the Church are destroying the
Constitution of it. That there was a late Reign,
when some Bishops were made, in Order to serve an
ill Cause, and to carry on very Arbitrary Measures,
but that since the Revolution it has been otherwise.
That it is a meer Faction that runs down the present
Bishops for imperious and arbitrary Men; and that the
many Tragical Complaints publickly urg'd against
them, are but the unreasonable Noise and Clamour of
some of their Inferiors, moved by Discontent and Dis-
appointment. That it was they that are against the Bi-
shops that began the Dispute, and made the Assalt;
that the Writers on that Side have trespass'd in Point of
Charity and good Manners, and publish'd so many
Insinuations, Colours and Stories, that even Martin
MAR-PRELATE did not more effectually affront the
the Bishops of the C. of E. That they that have plead-
An. 1701. ed against the Bishops, have been very inconsistent with one another, which shews that they begun their new Claims, before they had fix'd either the Ground or Extent of them: That themselves confess that the Rights they now claim, have not been claim'd in the Memory of Man; and that the Power of presiding over a Convocation is safe in the Hands of the present Primate: That they have not been ingenuous and fair in their Relation of Things; and that the Archbishop bore all their Behaviour, with that Tenderness and Affection that became his Character, and were peculiar to his Temper. In Answer to the two Letters, he says, there's no Way of ending the Disputes, while the Church stands, but the Clergy's returning to their Duty; and that even then the Bishops can do no Synodical Act without them. He can see no Harm in it, for the Bishop of the Diocese to recommend this or that Person, as best qualified to represent his Brethren. He intimates, that the Abuses of Ecclesiastical Courts and Officers, were never made a Subject of the Lower Clergy's Remonstrance, till the last Convocation: That there is hardly one of the Bishops who discountenanced the late Attempts of the Lower Clergy, but what has been expressly reviled and slander'd, in some one or other of the late Papers and Pamphlets: And that the Resolves mention'd, pass'd not in a full House, and are not to be found, either in the Minutes or the Narrative. As for the Motion about strictly executing the Praemunientes Clause, which was Dr. Atterbury's, he answers it out of Dr. Kennet's Reply to him: And concludes with telling him, that his Text in the Close, was much like H. Peters his Curfe ye Monet; and that he pray'd God to forgive him. In Answer to his Second Letter, He tells him that the Sight of that had convinced him, that his Cause was now capable of nothing but hardy Countenance, and flight of Hand: And that it would be given up for gone with all honest Mankind, when it can be no longer supported with sincerity and plainness; and when the last resort is to great Untruths, ambiguous Reserves, and the artifices of Deceiving.

Another Paper also came out against the foresaid Letter to a Clergyman, &c. The Writer of it had said, that it was the constant Practice ever since the Act of Sub-
mission, in the front of the Acts of every Synod to enter the King's Parliament Writ with the Clause Pramunientes, as well as that to the Archbishop for calling the Clergy of his Province. And in Proof of this he appeal'd to the Original Acts of the Convocations of York Province, and the Authentick Extracts of the Province of Canterbury. This Paper proves the contrary by a Certificate from York; and by Evidence from those Canterbury Extracts: And then signifies concern at so bold a Stroke, to serve a present Turn, before the falsity of it could be detected; at that Writers so shamefully imposing on his Brethren, and his prophaneness in applying a Text of Scripture in the close of his Letter, to the support of what was contrary to Religion and Truth. And that Writer having in this Case offer'd in so many Words, that if he therein deceiv'd, he was contented to forfeit all his Credit with any good Man for ever; This Animadverter tells him, that he could not see how he could avoid in that Respect falling under his own Sentence. He adds, That he could not help being in pain for the Church, when they who made most Noise of maintaining it, put its Defence upon such an Issue as this.

This was follow'd with a Reply to his Additional or Second Letter; wherein his Evasions were consider'd. This Author here freely told that Writer, that a complication of Falshoods, put together with so much Management, could not be the effect of Ignorance, though even that would not be to be pardon'd, at the end of such a solemn Appeal: But that an intended deceit (as this has all the Appearance of being) was of a blacker Completion, and requir'd a solemn Recanting. That explaining would not do. And that he had taken such lengths in his Assertion, that if he could keep up his Credit, under such a Cloud of Witnesses that so fully impeach it, he must conclude there is not Encouragement enough for Sincerity to be found in this World. But that he could not suppose his Brethren would set aside their regard to publick Records, rather than question the Integrity of one, who kept his Conclusion, even when he was forc'd to take Notice himself, that his Premises fail'd. Nay, that he hop'd he himself would repent, of that which upon the strictest Enquiry appear'd to him to be the greatest Prevarication he ever met with, except his Postscript, which also is here consider'd,
An. 1701. sider'd, which refers to a Clause in the Archepiscopal Mandate.

These Reflections drew forth a Third Letter to a Clergyman in the Country, in Defence of what was said in the Two former, about the Entry of the Parliament Writ, in the Journals of Convocation, and the insertion of the Clause in the Archepiscopal Mandate. He complains of his Answerers, that their chief Talent and Merit lay in darkning Disputes, and wearying Readers, by an endless Repetition of the same baffled Arguments, without any new Turn of Art or Improvement. The Art of spreading Scandal, he says is in our Time grown to an high pitch of Perfection; and some of the Order are extremely improvd of late in their Skill this Way. For his Part, he says he is easier under the Reproaches of his Antagonist, than he should be under his Panegyricks. He afferts his own Innocence; and declares he had represented Facts truly, and that the Author or Authors he was engag'd with, had deny'd it upon meer frivolous Conjectures and Reasonings. He produces a Certificate of Five Parliament Writs to the Archbishop, inserted in the Extracts of Five Convocations for Canterbury; and another Certificate in Opposition to the Assertions of his Antagonists. He says that the Wishes of those that wrote against him, to find the Facts he all'd'd False, were exceeding strong; and that they mislook tho'se Wishes for Arguments. And that his Antagonist us'd his Words more like an Executioner than a fair Answerer; and put what he said upon the Rack, to make it confess a meaning which he could not but know in his Conscience it was never intended to imply. He gives also a farther Account of the Affair of the Arch bishop's Mandate; and charges his Antagonist with a very gross and wilful Prevarication about it; and calls upon him either as publicly to disprove the Charge, or to own it. And confesses in the close that his Task had been tedious, but that it was absolutely necessary, in Order to clear his own Integrity, and detect the Artifices of these Men, who he says, make Lies their Refuge, and in Falsehood hide themselves.
But its Time now to return to the Convocation, that An. 1701. was left sitting, when we broke off last. The Bishops (as has been already intimated) were considering the Report brought up from the Lower House. They drew up an Answer to it, and were for pursuing the Debate about the Right of Adjournment in Writing. of the This the inferior Clergy were against, and on March Convoca-
31. 1701, they Voted their own Right to Adjourn themselves*. And then they sent the Prolocutor with a Message to the Upper House, intimating that they had consider'd their Reply, and desir'd a FREE CONFERENCE, upon the Subject Matter in Debate. The Archbishop requir'd their Answer in Writing. The Prolocutor told him, their Answer would take up about Twenty Sheets. The Archbishop answer'd, he did not confide them to length or breadth, but expefted their Answer in Writing. The Lower House insifted upon a Free Conference, and drew up their Reasons for it, which were presented on the 5th of April.

The Upper House being willing to give what Satisfaction they could to the Lower, with respect to their Complaint against Mr. Toland's Book, Intit. Christianity not Mysterious, search'd Precedents, and agreed to advise with Council, upon these Two Queries. 1. Whether the Convocations giving an Opinion concerning a Book, that is Heretical, Impious, and Immoral, is contrary to any Law? And, 2. Whether the Words in the Paper sent to them by the Lower House, were such an Opinion as is contrary to any Law? And having had the Judgment of some Eminent Lawyers, they gave this Answer to the Lower House, that they did not find, how without a License from the King which they had not yet receiv'd, they could have sufficient Authority to censure Judicially any Such Books; But on the contrary were advis'd, that by so doing, both Houfe's of Convocation might incur the Penalties of the Statute of 25 Hen. VIII.

On April the 8th a Paper was deliver'd to the Prolo-
cutor in Anfwcr to that from the Lower Houfe, deliver'd April the 5th, in which the Bishops tell them, 'That their Proceedings had been irregular, and without Precedent in sundry Particulars: That they could not find so much as one Instance of any Conference de-

Sir'd by the Lower House: That they were indeed once call'd up ad Collequium in 1689, but that the Consequences of it were such as did by no Means encourage the doing of the like at this present Time: And that their pretending to make a recess, by their own Authority, apart from the Upper House, and without Order from the President, was altogether new, and such a Violation of his Authority, as could not be comply'd with, nor suffer'd, without destroying the Fundamental Constitution of an English Convocation. After which the Archbishops made a grave Speech, and prorogu'd the Convocation to May the 8th. The Lower House late afterwards as a House, for some Time that Day, and then adjourn'd themselves to the next Day. This (says my Author) was an affectation of Independence that was unknown to former Convocations, and never before attempted by any Presbyters, in any Episcopal Church.

On May the 8th the Archbishop told the Prolocutor, that 'what had been done in the Lower House, as a Houfe, since the Prorogation, was not only null and without Authority, but of very dangerous Consequence to the Constitution. And that they could not receive from them, either by Word of Mouth or in Writing, any Thing done by the said House as a House in that Interval.' At the same Time the Prolocutor deliver'd a Paper, as the Act of the Lower House this Day, which was an Answer to what had been sent them about Toland's Book. 'They therein intimate their Apprehension of the little need there was to consult Lawyers about that Book; that the Archbishops might easily have obtain'd a Licenfè; that a bad use would be made of their omitting to express their dislike of fo ill a Book: And justify their own Proceedings, and much complain of Grievances they suffer'd from the Upper Houfe.

A Committee of Bishops prepar'd a Reply to this Paper; signifying, That 'they tho' it safest, and most for the Interest of the Church and Religion, that in the Matter of Toland's Book as well as others, they should govern themselves by Precedents of former Convocations: That his Majesty was the properest Judge, when to grant a Licenfè, and when not; Tho' condering the Treatment which the Licenfè granted to
the Convocation in 1689 met with, it could not be An. 1701.
tho't advisable to desire another, till a better Spirit
had appear'd in those of the Lower Houfe, than
either did then or now: That they would endeavour
to procure a Law for Regulating the Press, &c. That
the Actions of the Lower Houfe did not agree with
their Profession; for that they had risen to higher de-
grees of disrepect and invasion of the Metropolitan
and Episcopal Rights, than ever was attempted by
any Lower Houfe of Convocation before, &c. And
that they had hereby given the greatest blow to the
Church, that had been given it, since the Presbyte-
rian Assembly that sate at Westminster, in the late
Times of Confusion.

A Committee of Five Bifhops was appointed, to
meet a like Committee of the Lower Houfe to inspect
the Acts of each Houfe in this Convocation, and report
their Judgments. But the Lower Houfe refus'd to ap-
point such a Committee. And when the Schedule of
Prorogation was brought down to the Lower Houfe,
the Prolocutor refus'd to intimate it, and Adjourn'd to
the next Day, instead of May 16. upon which Dr. Ver-
ney made the Addrefs, that was mention'd before, upon
Occasion of the Narrative of the Lower Houfe.

The Lower Houfe had been drawing A Representation
of their Sense upon the Bifhop of Sarum's Exposition of the
Thirty nine Articles of the C. of E., which they brought
up May the 30th. Then happen'd the Altercation be-
tween the Bifhop of Bangor and the Prolocutor, men-
tion'd before.

The Paper presented with Relation to the Bifhop of
Sarum's Exposition, represented it as the Sense of the
Lower Houfe, that it was a Book that tended to introduce
such a Latitude and Diverfity of Opinions as the Articles
were fram'd to avoid. That there were many Passages in
the Exposition of several Articles, that appear'd to them to
be contrary to the true meaning of them, and to other re-
ceiv'd Doctrines of the Church. And that there were
some Things in it which seem'd of dangerous Confequence to
the C of E. as by Law Establish'd, and to derogate from the
Honour of its Reformation.

Then appear'd Dr. Sherlock, and Twelve other Mem-
ers of the Lower Houfe, and exhibited a complaint in
Writing, to the Archbishop and Bifhops, that they would
An, 1701. in the Lower House to enter their Protestation against Intermediate Sessions, but it was by a Vote carried against them, which Vote was not allow'd to be Registred neither; and therefore they begg'd leave to be admitted to enter such Protestations: And they subscrib'd their Names to it.

June the 6th; The Archbifiop told the Prolocutor, That he could not according to the Order of their House receive any Thing from him, till the Irregularity complain'd of was set Right: And yet at the repeated Request of the Bishop of Sarum, they were willing to receive the Paper their House had prepar'd against his Book. The Prolocutor not having that Paper now at Hand was sent to fetch it; And when he went away left behind him, a Paper, by Way of Defence of the Proceedings of the Lower House, which was read in his Absence, by the Register. It contain'd their Reasons for declining to meet the Committee of Bishops as they were desir'd.

They intitate they were a distinct House, and entirely at Liberty to admit or decline the Appointment of Committees as they saw fit. That the Bishops had no regular Way of seeing the Transactions of their House, but by their laying them before them: But that if the sight of their Journals was demanded of Right, they had Reason to insist upon their Liberty. That they could see no ground for such a Committee. That they had Reason to expect their Lordships should put into their Possession the Journals of the Lower House, of 1585, 1586, 1640, 1661, &c. (which of Right belong'd to them) before they required the Inspection of their present Proceedings. That they were however discourag'd by the Declaration made, that what they had done was of dangerous Consequence. And that their Lordships Sentence, cutting off all intercourse between the Two Houses, was not only over (ever) being pass'd upon so small an Occasion, but destroy'd for the present the whole Design, and the very Being of a Convocation.

This Paper was referre'd to a Committee of Bishops to examine, who drew up a large and particular Answer; signifying,
That it would have become the Lower House to have acknowledg'd the Patience and Tenderness of the Upper House. That searching Precedents, they had found they had a Right to appoint Committees; and that the Lower House had never before refus'd to comply with such an Appointment. That by their Refusal, they had disobey'd the Authority of the President and Bishops, and broken the intercourse between the Two Houses. That for this they might have proceeded against them, by Canonical Admonitions and Censures, which had hitherto been forborn: But that till they return'd to their Duty, Business could not proceed. That their Reasons offer'd for their Justification, were founded upon plain mistakes both of Right and Fact. That they assum'd to themselves to be an Independent Body: Whereas the whole Conversation is but one Body; and both Houses were always continu'd and prorogu'd with one Instrument or Act; and that of this Body, the Archbishop was the Head. That the Aim of the Motion to have the Books inspected, was to prevent Mistakes, and take away all Occasion of Disputes and Controversies between the Two Houses. That their complaint of wanting former Journals, as if they had a Right to keep them (if they knew where) was very unreasonable and unjust. That the Registers and Act Books of both Houses, belong'd to the Archbishop. That the Ancient Registers were in the Library at Lambeth, where they had free Access to them. That had they met, the Bishops might have satisfy'd those of the Lower House, that their Adjourning themselves, &c. were not only Illegal, but of dangerous Consequence. And therefore they move that they'll confider of their Irregularity, &c.

The Paper against the Bishop of Sarum being brought up, the Archbishop mov'd for the Particulars of their Charge against his Book: And waiting some Time for them to no purpose, Adjourn'd to June the 13th.

A Committee of Bishops, declar'd their Judgment as to the extraordinary steps of the Lower House.

Upon Occasion of the complaint against the Bishop of Sarum, They declar'd it their Opinion, That the Lower House had no manner of Power, judicially to Censurate any Book: That they ought not to have
have entred upon the Examination of a Book of any Bishop of this Church, without first acquainting the President and Bishops: That their Censuring the Bishop of Sarum's Book in general Terms, without mentioning the particular Passages on which the Censure was grounded, was defamatory and scandalous: That that Bishop by his excellent History of the Reformation, approvd by both Houses of Parliament, and other Writings, had done great Service to the C of E, and deserv'd the Thanks of their House: And that tho' private Persons may expound the Articles of the Church, yet that it could not be proper for the Convocation at this Time to approve; and much less to condemn such private Expositions.

2. As to the Altercation between the Prolocutor and the Bishop of Bangor, they declar'd they were of Opinion, that the Bishop had made a true and just Report of the Answer made him at the Door of the House: That the Prolocutor made the same Answer in Effect to the Archbishop in the House: That the Paper read by the Prolocutor in the House, was not about the irregularity complain'd of, but to introduce a Complaint against the Bishop of Sarum which had no Relation to it: That the Prolocutors Answer was such, as by no Means ought to have been given, by him, to the Archbishop, or any Member of that House.

3. As to Dr. Verney and the rest of the Dissenters from the Majority in the Lower House, they declar'd it their Opinion that they had behav'd themselves as of Right and Duty they ought to do: They had maintayn'd the just Rights of Convocation, and deserv'd the Protection of the Upper House: That the Prolocutor and some others of the Lower House, had violated the Methods of Proceedings in Convocation, endanger'd the Constitution of the Church, and been guilty of manifest Disobedience and Contempt.

June the 20th, the Prolocutor appear'd in the Upper House; and the Archbishop told him (as before,) that he could receive no Paper but that containing the Particularities of the general Charge against the Bishop of Sarum's Exposition, which at that Bishops request he was ready to receive. The Prolocutor saying he had Two Papers, but could not present the one without the other, without the Direction of the Lower House, went back for
for the Opinion of the House, but did not return, till An. 1761.
the Convocation was prorog'd till August the 7th, and
thence to September the 18th, till the Parliament was
Dissolv'd, and the Convocation with it.

And here I shall take Notice of the History of this Convocation, that first met on February 6, 1700, which was publish'd at large in 1702. I mention it here for some Reasons that will be obvious. It is said to be Faithfully drawn from the Journal of the Upper, and from the Narrative and Minutes of the Lower House, The Author in his Preface reflects on the Narrative of the Proceedings of the Lower House, as drawn up in haste and in Anger, never order'd by a full House in any proper Session, and read and debated in intermediate Conventions only. He asks how the Lower House came to a Power of publishing any Synodical Affairs without the Concurrency of the Upper, or the Knowledge of the President? He says there was much disguise and subterfuge in the Edition of the Narrative: And that the publisher of it, was not master of the Argument; and either not well instructed in his Cause, or not well dispos'd to report it. He says, That the late Assembly Men would not Adjourn to the Day given by Authority, but carried their Disobedience a step beyond the Neighbouring Presbytery; and touches on many unwarranted Assertions and Reflections in the Preface to the Narrative. He takes Notice that the Original Minutes of this Lower House were not preferv'd, but had been all Burnt or otherwise destroy'd: But that all that remain'd, was an Act Book of the Lower House, not drawn out of the very Minutes of each preceding Day, upon fresh Memory, by the Actuary himself; but the Work of a Committee toward the end of the Session, to make up a Narrative rather than a Journal, more to justify themselves, than to deliver naked Matter of Fact.

In the entrance on the History, the Narrative is reflected on, for saying that the Rights they claim are indisputably clear, and necessary to the very Being of a Convocation. If it be so, this Author says we have had no Convocation in Being these 400 Years. As to the Temper boasted of, he says the World will Read and Judge. He says that Men of Design may inform the Clergy, that their Rights and Privileges depend 

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An. 1701. on frequent and uninterrupted Convocations; but if their Scheme should prevail, and the inferior Clergy be bound to a continu'd Attendance during the whole Sessions of every Parliament, it would be soon found the Burden of the Church, and the Oppression of the Clergy. He sides with, and vindicates Dr. Kenne about the Archiepiscopal Mandate; and when he has done it makes this Remark: That in an Historical Subject, if Writers fail for want of Light and Knowledge, it is somewhat excusable; but when once they come to invent, and to impose their Inventions, for disgracing an Adversary, and deceiving a Reader, it must be downright want of Sincerity and Conscience. Reflections are all along inferred upon the Passages and Proceedings of the Lower House, and also upon the Narrative. He observes that the Lower House first exempted themselves from Obligation as to the Place which the Archbishop Adjourn'd them to; by Degrees they exempted themselves as to the Time also, till at length they entirely rejected the Authority of the Schedule. First they pleaded for a Tacit, and then they came to an express Consent to their own Prorogation; by which they took away the natural Sense of the Prolocutors intimation: For none can want to have their own Will and Pleasure intimated to them. There are many such Remarks made in the Course of this History.

There are also some other Passages to be there met with, one of which I think it proper to take Notice of.

When on April the 8th, Dr. Finch return'd from the Upper House to the Lower, with an Account that no Message would be receiv'd from them for want of the Prolocutors Presence, the Dean of Gloucester in some resentment took Occasion to say, that since the Upper House denied this Correspondence with them, it was now Time for the House to return their Thanks to Mr. Atterbury, for his learned Pains in Asserting and Vindicating the Rights of Convocation. Upon which it was warmly Debated, and the Form of Thanks being propos'd to be chang'd, from learned Pains in Asserting and Vindicating, into his Endeavours to Assert and Vindicate, upon a Division of the House, it was carry'd as desir'd, in the Affirmative. And then the Prolocutor said,
said, Mr. Archdeacon of Torness I and this House (no Par. An. 1701. limeareary Phrafe says the Author of the History) re- turn you our Thanks, &c. Upon which Vote a Letter was afterwards sent to that University, That whereas Mr. Francis Atterbury, late of Christ Church had so hap- pily Asserted the Rights and Priviledges of an English Con- vocation, as to merit the solemn Thanks of the Lower House of it, for his learned Pains on that Subject. —It might be hop'd the University would not be left forward in taking some publick Notice of so great a Piece of Service to the Church. And that the most proper and seasonable mark of Respect to him, would be to confer on him the Degree of Dr. of Divinity by diploma, without doing Exercise, or paying Fees: Which was accordingly done.

Many other Particulars are contain'd in this History, not to be elsewhere met with: The taking distinct No- tice of which would not confift with my designed Brevity.

About this Time also, Dr. Hody, publish'd A History Dr. Hody's of English Councils and Convocations; And of the Clergies History of sitting in Parliament, &c. in 8vo. In his Preface, he Councils promises a faithful and impartial History; without adding, concealing, or false Colouring. He signifies that he had perus'd the Ancient Records of the Archbi- shops of Canterbury, and examin'd the Edition of our English Councils. He declares himself an adversary to no Man; and promises not to go out of his Way to find Faults in other Men's Writings; but that where he notes them, 'twas because they lay directly in his Way. He says he had no inclination to those modif Figures of Writing, Raillery and Contempt. And yet he could not forbear with indignation to take Notice of some late Reflections on the present Government both in Church and State.

He begins with an Account of the Members of Page 1, which an English Convocation is made up, which have &c. been in some Respects different at several Times, and upon several Occasions. He considers a Convocation, either in itself as it is a Synod, and call'd by the Arch- bishops Mandate, or as it is a part of the Parliament, and summon'd by a Royal Writ directed to each partic- ular Bishop. He says the Premunicentes Writ has seldom been executed by any Bishop, or if executed, never effedually obey'd: Neither has it been expected it R r 2 should
He gives an Account of Ancient Synods; some Welsh, others under Augustine first Archbishop of Canterbury, &c. He observes that in old Times they often held their Councils in open Fields, upon the Bank of some River, and under some great Oak. He mentions the Synods and Councils of the 9th Century. They consisted not only of Bishops, but of other the most Famous and Wise Men. He proceeds to the Synods and Councils of the 10th Century. In this Time the married Clergy or Seculars, were turn'd out of Monasteries and Cathedral Churches, and Regulars put in their Places. He goes on to those in the 11th Century, before the Conquest. Where the Author observes, That all those Charters in which Exemptions are pretended to be granted to Monasteries before the Conquest are spurious. He touches on the Laws of King Edward the Confessor: And it is is observ'd out of an Ancient Writer, that even in the Confessor's Time, as well as afterwards under the Conqueror, &c. the Clergy were represented by Two Proctors sent up from every Arch-deaconry and Deanry, as the Commons by their Knights of Shires and Burghers: But he says 'tis forg'd. He then considers State Councils or Parliaments after the Conquest, and how far the Clergy were concern'd in them.

He gives a List of Bishops and Abbots and other Ecclesiastics, who held of William the Conqueror as Tenants in Capite: He observes that many Presbyters were so.

He goes on to Parliaments under the Conqueror. He observes that in those Times, the Masters of Chancery and of the Rolls, the Clerks in Chancery, and of the Two Benches and of the Exchequer, were all Clergy-men: And the Clerks of the Kings Courts being still Men in Holy Orders, all Livings in the Kings Gift, not exceeding the value of 20 Marks were therefore put into the Hands of the Lord Chancellor, to be dispos'd of among such Servants of his Majesty, as he saw fit.
Chap. XVIII. after the Revolution in 1688. 613

were concern'd in Parliament, after Edward I. (6.) And An. 1701.
after many Remarks made upon the Premonenteres Clause, (6.) P. 37.
he concludes that it was continu'd in the Writs, after
it became a confiant Custom for the Clergy to meet in
a separate Body by Vertue of the Archbishops Mand-
date, that thereby our Princes might affect their Right
calling the Clergy (if they please) to Parliament;
which the Clergy oppos'd, as an invasion and inroad
upon their Liberties. (7.)

In the Third Part of his History, He gives an Ac-
count of Synods under the Archbishops Stigand and Lan-
franc. (8.) In the Time of Anselm and William Corbel &c.
Archbishops: (9.) In the Time of Archbishop Theobald: (10.) P. 40.
Under Henry II. in the Time of Theobald, Thomas &c.
in the Time of Baldwin and Hubert Archbishops:
Under King John in the Time of Hubert and Ste-
phen Langton Archbishops. (12.) Under Henry III. in
the Time of Stephen Langton, S. Edmund and Boniface
Archbishops. (13.) He proceeds to give an Account of
Convocations in the Reign of Edward I. under John
Peckham and Robert Winchelsey Archbishops: (15.) In
the Reign of Edward II. under Robert Winchelsey and
Walter Reynolds Archbishops. (16.) In the Reign of
Edward III. under Reynolds, Mepham, Stratford, Islip,
Langham, Wiltesey, and Sudbury Archbishops. (17.) In
the Reign of Richard II. under Sudbury, Courtney, and
Arundel Archbishops. (18.) In the Reign of Henry IV.
under Archishop Arundel. (19.) In the Reign of Hen-
ry V. under Arundel and Chichley Archbishops. (20.) Ex-
tracts out of the Parliament Rolls of Henry VI. relating
to Convocations. (21.) Convocations in the Reign
of Edward IV. under Archbishop Bourchier. (22.) In
the Reign of Henry VII. under Archbishop Mor-
ton. (23.)

Together with the new Parliament, the King sum-
mon'd a new Convocation. Dr. Sherlock preach'd a ceedings of
Latin Sermon at the opening it, from Jude v. 3. Dr. Wood- the new
ward Dean of Sarum (a Civilian grown Popular says my Convo-
Author, by opposing his Diocefan to whom he ow'd his promotion
Preferments) carried it for Prolocutor, from Dr. Beve-
ridge Archdeacon of Colchester. The Two Houses agreed in
an Address to his Majestly, which was presented on
Jan. 22. at Kensington.
An. 1701. They signify'd therein to his Majesty the deep Re- 
sentment every one of them had, at their first hearing 
of the great Indignity which the French King offer'd to 
His Majesty and His People, in declaring the pretend-
ed Prince of Wales to be King of his Majesty's Realms 
and Dominions. They renew'd their Protestations of 
a firm and unshaken Allegiance: And assure'd his Maje-
sy, they would do their utmost Endeavours in their 
respective Places and Stations, to Maintain his right-
ful Title, and the Succession in the Protestant Line as 
by Law Establish'd, against the said pretended Prince, 
and all other His Majesty's open and secret Enemies, &c. 
And the King gave them a Gracious Answer.

There was however a great Difference between the 
Two Houses, and between the Members of the Lower 
House, about the Right of Adjournment. This Dif-
fERENCE was heighten'd on Jan. 28. For then a Member 
of the Lower House mov'd to change the Form of 
Entry in their Minutes, and to use the Phrase, of Do-
minus Prolocutor Continuavit & Prerogavit quoad banc 
Domzn; and it was done accordingly: The Prolocutor 
in his own Name, continu'd and prorogu'd that House, 
instead of intimating that it was continu'd and Pro-
rogu'd.

This was excepted against by several Members on 
Febr. 3: But it was carry'd by a Majority, that there 
should be no Alteration, and that the Matter should 
not then be further debated: And when the Schedule 
of Prerogation came down from the Upper House, it 
was laid aside, while the Houfe was proceeding to other 
Subjects. A Member mov'd that the Message deliver'd 
by the Prolocutor might be Communicated to the House, 
which he thought they had a Right to insist on; the Majo-
ritv oppos'd him, and they went on to appoint a Com-
mitee of Grievances. And then the Prolocutor Ad-
minister'd as by the Authority of the House, and the 
Delining Members Protested by Word of Mouth; 
and before the next Meeting, put their verbal Protesta-
tion into Writing. On Febr. 9. a Motion was made, 
that that Protestation might be admitted and entred, as 
a Standing Evidence of their asserting the just Rights 
and Authority of the President. This was oppos'd by 
a Majority. But Dr. Beveridge propos'd a Question, 
Whether upon Supposition that the House may sit upon Syno-
dical
dical Business, after the coming down of the Schedule, till An. 1701. they think their Business over, the House would agree that the Schedule should be then executed, and the House Pro-
rogu'd to the Day and Hour there specify'd, by Virtue of the said Schedule, and in Obedience to the Authority whereby the whole Convocation was Prorogu'd. To evade answering this Question it was at last agreed, that a Committee should be appointed to consider of such an expedient about the Prorogation of the Lower House, as might tend to the composing of Disputes: And Eight were fix'd on one Side, viz. Dr. Hooper, Dr. Jane, Dr. Aldrich, Dr. Atterbury, Dr. Binckes, Mr. Needham, Mr. Moor, and Dr. Wyne. And Eight on the other Side; viz. Dr. Beveridge, Dr. Hayley, Dr. Willis, Dr. Kenney, Dr. Trimnel, Dr. Prideaux, Dr. Green, and Mr. Lloyd. And this Committee meeting Febr. 10, Agreed, That no Forms of Prorogation should be us'd by the Prolocutor here-
after, that were not us'd before the last Convocation: That the Forms us'd by the Prolocutor in the Convocation of 1586, and 1588, should hereafter be us'd by the Prolocutor in the Order they lie in the Books, beginning with the First till they are all gone through: And that they should be pronounced by the Prolocutor, when the House agreed that their Business was over. After this, some boasted of the Advantage gain'd on the Side of the Lower House, and that the Archbishops Friends had given up his Caufe; and ex-
cluded the Schedule from any concern in the Adjournment. To obviate which Sense, some prepar'd a Paper against the next Session, in which they declar'd, That they understood the latter part of the Agreement aforefaid, with an Exception to any Cafe, when the President should see Cause to send an Order with the Schedule, signifying the express Time of intimating the Prorogation upon that Day: Otherwife if it were pretended to mean, that the Authority of the Archbishop, or any Order sent from the Upper House, was thereby excluded or diminish'd, they then solemnly pro-
tested against any such meaning or intended meaning: Which was brought to be offer'd to the House, on Febr. 12.

The Eight Members also drew up a Declaration of their Sense, in which they signify'd, among other Things, that they refus'd an Alteration that was offer'd on the Third Article of the Agreement foremention'd, viz. That the Form should not be pronounced by the Prolocu-

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they refus'd, because tho' they might generally presume upon the Archbishops consent for their sitting to dispatch all proper Business; yet they could not agree to any Thing that should preclude his Right to Prorogue them immediately if he found it expedient: And that they us'd the Words pronounce'd by the Prolocutor, to prevent the putting any Question to the House about Adjourning themselves; and that the Prorogation might be always to the Time and Place appointed by the Schedule.

On Febr. 12. The Prolocutor being indispos'd, appointed the Dean of Christ Church to Act as his Deputy: And a Deputy so appointed, had been accepted, had Application been duly made to the President to Approve and Confirm him. But no such Application being made, the Archbishop sent for the Clergy, and prorogu'd the Convocation to the 14th, telling them that an incident had happen'd of great Moment, which he and his Brethren must take time to consider of.

On Febr. 13. Dr. Woodward the Prolocutor died, in his Lodgings at Westminster, in very unhappy Circumstances. (Says my Author) The Archbishop on the 14th told the inferior Clergy he was much surpriz'd at the News of it, and adjourn'd them to the 19th. The Prolocutor before his last Sickness, had complain'd much of his Bishop, my Lord of Sarum, on Account of his Breach of Privilege in his Treatment of him. The Case was thus: The Bishop Visiting his Clergy, The Clergy paid their Attendance: But the Dean of Sarum declin'd appearing as Rector of Peufy, without making a reasonable Excuse; nay, rather aggravated his Absence with Contempt. The Bishop order'd a Citation in the usual Method. When the Time of Privilege afterwards commenc'd, he order'd his Chancellor to put a Stee upon the Case, and there was no farther Proceeding. Upon this a formal Complaint was on Febr. 9, presented to the Upper House, in which this was represented not only as an unlawful Molestation of a Member of the Lower House, but an injury offer'd to the whole Body of the Convocation, in the Person of the Referendary between the Two Houses of it. The Archbishop and Bishops answer'd, that the Proceedings referred to, were begun when there was no Privilege,
and that upon the opening of the present Convocation An. 1701, a Step was put upon the Cause, nor was there any Citation of Process decreed since.

But these Matters were canvass'd without Doors as well as within: And a faithful Account of what past in Convocation was publish'd in Three Letters, Numb. 1, 2, 3. Where there are Hints of a feeled Resolution taken, of rendring Convocations insignificant and useles. The Author in his first Letter says that for near 150 Years past, there is no one Instance of the Confirmation of a Deputy Prolocutor above: nor any Ground or Colour to believe that the Bishops at all intermedled with it.

On Febr. 19. the Archbishop dismiss'd the Clergy with a Speech: In which taking Occasion from their Complaint of the Bishop of Sarum, he tells them, 'he hopes for the Future, they would not be surpriz'd into Complaints, but would stay till they were assur'd they were well grounded both in Right and Fact. He adds that the Choice of a new Prolocutor would not now be so seasonable, for that many Members were absent, attending their respective Cures; and that a War was breaking out, which would turn Mens Tho'ts another Way: And that therefore he intended a Prorogation. He tells them their Heats had given great Offence, even to those that understand not the Nature of the Controversy, but were concern'd that there should be any Differences among such as were by Profession the Ministers of the Gospel of Peace, &c.' The Prorogation was to March 5. The Second Letter now came out. The Author says that his Grace was pleas'd to read his Speech; and that more Members now attended than were present at the Choice of the last Prolocutor: That more came to Town upon this Occasion than had left it to go to their Cures; and he left his Friend to guess whether their Presence might not be a truer Reason for the putting off the Election than the others Absence. He adds, that such hindrances as those mention'd had not been thought sufficient in other Instances: And that there was not even a War wanting in 1666 to call off Mens Minds from Convocational Business. He intimates that the fear of an Accommodation of their Differences was the Occasion of these unprecedented Proceedings. And in the Third Letter,
An. 1701. he carps at the Representation given by the Upper House of the Proceedings of the Bishop of Sarum against his Dean, and shews the Grounds they went on in their Complaint.

About this Time came out an Expedient propos'd, in Answer to the Right of the Archbishops to Continue and Prorogue the whole Convocation affected. The Author says, That there is no one Church throughout the Christian World more remarkable for Unity, and a good Correspondence between its Members than the C. of E. as by Law Established, from the Time of its first throwing out the Superstition and Corruption of Popery, to its Second Deliverance from Remisso Tyranny and Oppression: But that since, the Clergy have fallen out among themselves, and from little misunderstandings are in danger of breaking out into a Flame; And whereas Divisions in the Church us'd to be heal'd by Synodical Assemblies and Councils, Things have been so manage'd by the fomenters of the Differences, as to make the very Meetings of the Clergy an Occasion of warmer Disputes. He observes that from the very Time that the Differenters were by Law indulg'd, the Clergy of the Established Church found themselves abridg'd of their Ancient Privileges. He ascribes the Differences between the Two Houses, very much to the mistakes which both of them fell into, upon the Bishops changing their House, and removing to Jerusalem Chamber, leaving the Lower House to sit in Henry VII's Chappel. And the main of the Expedient propos'd, is that the Lower House should agree always to Adjourn to the Day to which the Archbishop Adjourn'd the Upper House, that they might be always ready to attend him where they were sent for. This was answer'd in a Letter to the Author of the pretended Expedient, which told him that an Expedient must begin in owning the Authority of the Metropolitan and his Suffragans: Whereas what he propos'd, reserv'd the Authority of Adjourning the Lower House to themselves: And that Grievances may be redress'd, but a Power so essential to the Constitution must not be parted with. Another Answer also came out, Entituled, Reflections upon a late Paper, Ent. An Expedient propos'd: This Author charges that Paper, as being rather an Invective against the Upper House, than an Expedient for reconciling them to the Lower.
After the Archbishops Speech, with which some were well satisfy’d, others discover’d their great dissatisfaction. They met again Two Days after, and chose a Chairman or Moderator. And when the Day came to which both Houses had been Prorogu’d, they meeting the Bishop of Lincoln, who as the Archbishops Commissary had Prorogu’d the Convocation to a farther Day, begg’d him to carry a Message to the Archbishop, of their desire to proceed to the Choice of a Prolocutor. He offer’d to take their Sense in Writing. Thereupon they cry’d out that it was the Unanimous desire of the Lower House of Convocation, &c. One present oppos’d, and said that they were not a House, and that many Members did not assent to such a Message; and that at most it could with Truth run only in the Name of several Members of the Lower House. This rais’d a new Clamour; and the Member who thus openly Dissented, was severally reflect’d on. And the King dying within a few Days after, the Convocation was Dissolv’d; tho’ some would gladly have had it continu’d, because the Parliament did so: The Lawyers declar’d it could not be. And when they made an Attempt to have it continu’d by an extraordinary Clause added in some Parliamentary Bill, the Attorney General declared it was against the Queens Ecclesiastical Supremacy; upon which they were forc’d to acquiesce in its Dissolution.

Our Glorious King William died at Kensington, on March 8, 1701. The Historian who wrote his Life*, says, That tho’ he publickly profess’d the Established Religion, yet he still retain’d a great Tenderness for the Dissenters, and was ever averse to Persecute People on the Account of their Belief. And he elsewhere † intimates, That he was by some look’d on as one who by Tolerating all Religions, intended to overturn the Established Church. The former Part of this Character argu’d him to have a just Sense of the Rights of Humane Nature, as well as of the true Interest of Britain: The Latter, is a Reflection that discovers at once the Ingratitude, Ignorance, and Bigotry, of those that made it. He had in-
An 1701, deed a Regard to the Dissenters, and yet they were not even in his Reign entirely free from Hardships. He knew they were firm in his Interest, and true to his Title, and faithful in his Service; and they never gave him any uneasiness: It is not therefore to be wondered he should discover a good Opinion of them. Perhaps the Time may come, when that may prove not to be to their Disadvantage. They not only at first extoll'd him as their Deliverer from Popery and Slavery, but in the whole course of his Reign (which visibly aimed at the Publick Good) they carried it to him with the Respect that was due to the great Defender of the Liberty of Europe: None more heartily Lamented the unspeakable Loss which the Nation sustain'd by his Death, or are to this Day more grateful to his Memory; or more thankful for the Settlement of the Succession to the Crown in the Protestant Line, which must be ascrib'd to his tender Concern for the securing our Liberty and Religion, to our Posterity after us.

CHAP. XIX.

An Account of the Case of the Dissenters, and of other material Incidents in the Reign of Queen ANNE, till the passing the Bill against Occasional Conformity, in 1711.

King William was no sooner dead, than the Dissenters felt the Effects of the Change. They that bore them ill Will before, and were ready to reflect upon them on all Occasions, now openly Triumph'd; and tho' their Hands were tied before, seem'd now to conclude they should have full Liberty to deal with them as they pleas'd; and talk'd of nothing less than suppressing them. This was common in the City: And in several Parts of the Country, they talk'd of pulling down the Meeting Houses, as Places not fit to be suffer'd. And in one Town *they actually went to Work, as soon as ever the Tidings of the Kings Death reach'd

*Newcastle under Line.
reach'd them. Several Sermons were preach'd, and Pam- 1702.
phlets dispers'd to blacken them as much as was possible. And such a violent Temper discover'd itself on a sudden, and such an inclination to Heat and Fury, as plainly shew'd the Parties affected to have been kept under an unnatural sort of Restraint before. Some that had taken the Oaths to King William, shew'd that they did not love him by Aspersing his Memory. He was bred up amongst the Presbyterians, and on that Account whatever he said or did, they could never think him a true Friend of their Church: But having now a Queen upon the Throne, that was bred up in the Way of the Church of England, they threaten'd Revenge upon those who had done them no other Injury, than the modest using the Liberty that had been Legally granted them amounted to. But Her Majesty openly declaring for the same Measures as had been pursu'd in the last Reign, and the House of Peers appearing Zealous for the Memory of King William, it was a curb and a check to them.

Among the many Addresses presented to Her Majesty at the first entrance on Her Reign, the Dissenting Mi-

nisters in and about the City, of all the Three Deno-

minations, Presbyterians, Congregational, and Antif-
debaptists, waited on Her in a Body, with Dr. Daniel 
Williams at the Head of them, with the following Addres,

sign'd by all their Hands; which was afterwards inserted in the Gazette, of March 23 1702.

To Her most Excellent Majesty, Anne, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, Scotland, France, and 
Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We Your Majesty's most Loyal and Dutiful Sub-
jects, the Protestant Dissenting Ministers in 
and about the City of London, crave leave humbly 
to Represent the deep Sense we have of the unspeak-
able Loss, We and all Your Majesty's good Subjects 
suffer by the Death of our late Glorious Monarch, 
William the Third.

But herein we are most sensibly and effectually 
Reliev'd, by Your Majesty's most Happy and Peace-
able Succession to these Crowns, whose rightful and
undoubted Title we acknowledge with the greatest
Sincerity, and whose constant Zeal for the Protestant
Religion is so justly Renowned: For all which, with
Unfeign’d Joy, we Bless and Adore the Divine
Goodness.
We farther beg leave to Affure Your Majesty of
our most Dutiful Affection, and inviolable Fidelity,
to Your Royal Person and Government; not doubting
of our Share in the many Blessings of Your Ma-
Jesty’s Wife and Happy Reign, which we heartily
Pray may be long over Us.

This was the first Time that the Three Denominations
appear’d together at Court upon such an Occasion;
and it was design’d hereby to manifest to those who
were common Enemies to them all, that their Diffe-
rences among themselves were not such as hindred
them from maintaining a Brotherly Affection. They
took the Oath to the Government, as it was now al-
ter’d by the Parliament as freely as any Men; and de-
fir’d and aim’d at nothing but to live Peaceably and
Quietly, serving God according to their Conscienc-
es, and to their utmost assisting and supporting the Go-
vernment, in a necessary, hazardous, and expensive
War against the Enemy of the Peace of Europe.
But the Debate about Occasional Conformity, which
had been rais’d in the foregoing Reign, was now reviv’d
with great Warmth. Few wrote on the Church Side,
but what made this the Matter of their Invectives and
Censures. The Moderation of the Diffenters towards
the Establish’d Church that was formerly reckon’d a
Vertue, was now represented as Criminal, and an Evi-
dence of an ill Design: And that was cry’d down as
sinful when it qualify’d for an Office, which they had
from the first Declare’d to be Lawful in their Apprehen-
sion, and had accordingly practic’d in a private Capa-
city. It being the desire of many to bring them under
a Popular Odium, this was reckon’d a proper step to it.
This was the common Cry of the Leaders of the Party
in the Election of a new Parliament: And the Populace
that are usually led more by Noife than Reason, gene-

Before the new Parliament which was call’d this
Year (and in Electing which there was a mighty struggle)
fate down, a Pamphlet came out with this Title, The 1702.
Establishment of the Church, the Preservation of the State;
shewing the Reasonableness of a Bill against Occasional
Conformity: In which the Author undertook to prove the
encouraging Dissenters utterly inconsistent with that Duty
of Charity that was owed them by the Church; that a ci-
vil Discouragement of them would be highly agreea-
table to Religion; that their Objections as to Cruelty,
and with Respect to Conscience had nothing in them;
and that the Countenancing them would be as little
Politic as Pious. And it was soon follow’d by an-
other, call’d, The Case of Toleration Recogniz’d; in which
a strenuous Motion was made for the adding farther
Conditions to the Toleration, and especially that of In-
capacitating such as had Benefit by it, for all Civil
Employments. And the Author has this remarkable
Pallage. If the Strength of the Dissenting Interest is at
present so considerable as to make it dangerous to provoke
them, by imposing Sacramental Tests, this is so far from be-
ing an Objection against them, that it is a good Argument
for having them. For if their Interest is so formidable, as
to make it hazardous to offend them, it is full time to ven-
ture their Displeasure, when there is such Reason to dread
their Power: And if they are not so terrible as they
would make the World believe they are, it is prudent to pre-
vent their being so. And he closes thus; I dare venture
to conclude with the Words of David, That tho’ Father and
Mother should forfake us, tho’ Kings and Queens should
in their turns successively overlook our Rights, yet the Lord
will be both a Sun and a Shield; Light and Protection to
his People. It was Dedicated to the Earl of Marlo-
rough, as to one of unsuspected Zeal for the Church.
This was answer’d in an ingenious Letter to the Author,
by no Occasional, but a constant Communicant with the
Established Church: Who upon his own declar’d and
avowed Principles, pleads for a simple Toleration,
without any Preternatural Embargoes laid, or to be
laid upon it, according to the unalienable Right of
Humanity.

The Queen at the opening of the New (and Her
first) Parliament, Octob. 21, told them, that She was
resolv’d to defend and maintain the Church as by Law Es-
established, and to protect them in the full Enjoyment of all
their Rights and Liberties; but said not a word of the
An. 1703. Toleration. The Commons in their Address, October 27, have these words; We neither doubt of the full Enjoyment of all our Rights and Liberties, nor of Your Majesties Defending and Maintaining the Church as by Law Established. Your Majesty has been always a most Illustrious Ornament to this Church, and have been expos'd to great Hazards for it; and therefore we promise our selves, that in Your Majesties Reign, we shall see it perfectly restored to its due Rights and Priviledges, and secur'd in the same to Posterior; which is only to be done, by diverting those Men of the Power, who have shown they want not the Will to destroy it.

Nov. 4. Mr. Bromley, Mr. St. John, and Mr. Annesly, were ordered to bring in a Bill for preventing Occasional Conformity. It was read a 2d time, Nov. 17, and a Motion made for the Exempting Protestant Diverseters from such Offices as cannot by Law be executed without receiving the Sacrament according to the Ufage of the Church of England, it was carried in the Negative. The Bill pass'd the House, and was sent up to the Lords; and Decem. 9. it pass'd there also, with some Amendments. The Prince was for the Bill, and most of the Great Officers of the Court; but a Majority of the Bishops were for such Amendments as occasion'd a Conference between the two Houses, and at length the dropping of the Bill.

As it now pass'd the Commons, it was to this Purpote: That 'As nothing is more contrary to the Profession of the Christian Religion, and particularly to the Doctrine of the Church of England, and Persecution for Conscience only; and in due Consideration of it, an Act past in the 1st Year of King William and Queen Mary, for the exempting their Majesties Protestant Subjects dissenting from the Church of England, from the Penalties of certain Laws, which Act ought inviolably to be observ'd, and Ease given to Consciences truly scrupulous: Nevertheles, whereas the Laws provide, that every Person to be admitted into any Office or Employment, should be conformable to the Church, as by Law Established, by Enacting, that every such Person so to be admitted should receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, to qualify themselves to have and enjoy such Offices and Employments, and do after-
wards resert to Conventicles or Meetings for the Exercife of Religion in other manner than according to the Liturgy, &c. contrary to the intent and meaning of the Laws already made: It was therefore mov'd to be Enacted, &c. That if any Person or Persons after the First Day of March 1707, either Peers or Commons, having any Office or Offices, Civil or Military, or receiving any Pay, Salary, Fee or Wages, by Reason of any Patent or Grant, or having any Command or Place of Trust under Her Majesty or Her Predecessors, or by Authority deriv'd from Her or them; or that should be admitted into any Service or Employment relating to the Government of Cities, Corporations, Burroughs, Cinque Ports and Port Towns, who by the Laws are oblig'd to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the Rites and Usages of the Church of England; should at any Time after their Admission into such Offices or Employments, or having such Grants, or during their continuance in them, or enjoying Advantage by them, knowingly and willingly resert to, or be present at any Conventicle, or Meeting under Colour of any Exercise of Religion, in other Manner than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of England, at which Conventicle or Assembly there should be Five Persons or more Assembled together, over and besides those of the same Household, if in any House where there is a Family inhabiting; or if in an House or Place where no Family inhabits, where Five Persons or more are so Assembled; or should knowingly and wittingly be present at any such Meeting, although the Liturgy be there us'd, in Case Her Majesty, the Queen Dowager, the Princes Sophia, or such others as shall from Time to Time be lawfully appointed to be Pray'd for, shall not be Pray'd for in express Words; shall forfeit the Sum of One Hundred Pounds, and Five Pounds for every Day that any such Person should continue in the Execution of such Office or Employment, after their being present at any such Conventicle; to be recover'd by him or them that should Sue for the same, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in any of the Queen's Courts at Westminster, &c. —And that every Person Convict'd in any such Action, or upon any Information,
An. 1702.

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tion, Presentment, or Indictment, in any of the
Courts at Westminster, or at the Assizes, should be
disabled from thence forth to hold such Offices or
Employments, or to receive any Profit or Advantage
by them, &c. And should be adjudged incapable to
bear any Office or Employment whatsoever. — And
that if any who should have been Convicted, and
thereby made incapable to hold any Office or Em-
ployment, should after such Conviction, Conform
to the Church of England, for the space of One Year,
without having been present at any Conventicle, and
receive the Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper at the
least Three Times in the Year, they should be capa-
bles of a Grant of any Office or Employment, or of
being Elected into, or holding any of the afore-
said Offices or Employments. — And that all fo
Convicted and afterwards Conforming, should at the
next Term after admission into any such Office, make
Oath in Writing, in some of the Queens Courts at
Westminster, Publicly, between 9 and 12 in the Fore-
noon, or at the next Quarter Sessions for the County
or Place where they reside, that they have Conform’d
to the Church of England, for the space of One Year
before such admission, without having been present
at any Conventicle; and that they had receiv’d the
Sacrament of the Lord’s Supper at the least Three
Times in the Year; which Oath should be there in-
roll’d, and kept upon Record. — And finally, That
if any Person after such admission into any Office,
should a Second Time offend in Manner aforesaid,
and be thereof lawfully Convicted, he should incur
double the Penalties foremention’d, to be recover’d in
the Manner aforesaid, and forfeit such Office or Em-
ployment, and not be capable of having any Office
or Employment, until he had Conform’d for the space
of Three Years, in Manner aforesaid; whereof Oath
to be made in Writing, in one of the Queens Courts
at Westminster, or at the Quarter Sessions of the Coun-
ty where he Resides.

The Lords Amendments were mostly Alterations of
Words and Expressions, except the Third of them, by
which they disown’d that every Person to be admitted
to any Office or Employment, was by Law oblig’d to
be entirely Conformable to the Church; or that that
was
was the intention of the Law, when it provided that every Person to be admitted to Office should receive the Sacrament according to the Rites and Usage of the Church of England: And except the Alteration of the Penalties fix'd by the Commons. They brought down the Forfeiture from 100l. to 20l, of which one Third to go to the Queen, another Third to the Poor, and the other Third to the Informer.

And they left out the 5l. for every Day the Offenders continued in their Office; and all the latter part of the Bill, with respect to future incapacity for Office, and the recapitulating, and the encreaing the Punishment for the Second Offence.

Their Lordships also added Five Clauses, by which they provided, that Oath should be made of the Offence to be punish'd, before some Judge or Justice within 10 Days after Commission; and the Prosecution be within Three Months, and the Conviction upon the Oath of at least Two credible Witnesses: That Dissenters should not be compell'd to hold any Office or Place, for which they could not be legally Qualified without taking the Sacrament: That the University Churches might be exempted, where Sermons were preach'd without Prayers: That such as went to the French and Dutch Churches might be excepted: And that Governors of Hospitals, and Assistants of Corporations and Workhouses for the Benefit of the Poor, might be exempted also.

On Jan. 16th, there was a Free Conference between the Two Houses about these Amendments. The Managers on the part of the Commons, were Mr. Bromley, Mr. St. John, Mr. Finch, Mr. Solicitor General, and Sir Thomas Powis: On the part of the Lords, the Duke of Devonshire, the E. of Peterborough, the Bishop of Sarum, the Lord Sommers, and the Lord Halifax.

The Managers for the Commons intimated, That the intent of this Bill was only to restrain a scandalous Practice, which was a reproach to Religion, and gave Offence to all good Christians, and to the Best among the Dissenters themselves. That it enacted nothing NEW, and was only intended to make the Laws in Being more Effectual. That this Bill appear'd to the Commons absolutely necessary for the preventing those Mischiefs which must prove destructive to the Church.
Church and Monarchy. That an Establish'd Religion and a National Church are absolutely necessary, when so many ill Men pretended to Inspiration, and when there were so many weak Men to follow them. That the only Effectual Way to preserve this National Church, was by keeping the Civil Power in the Hands of those whose Principles and Practices are Conformable to it. That the Parliament by the Corporation and Teft Acts that they had secure'd our Establishment, and provided a sufficient Bar to disappoint any Attempts against them, by Enacting that all in Offices should receive the Sacrament according to the Usage of the C. of E., and never imagin'd a Set of Men could at any Time rise up, whose Consciences were too tender to obey the Laws, but harden'd enough to break them. That as the last Reign began with an Act in Favour of the Diffenters, so the Commons did desire, that in the beginning of Her Majesty's Auspicious Reign, an Act might Pass in Favour of the C. of E. That those Men might be kept out of Offices, who have shown they never wanted the Will, when they had the Power, to destroy the Church. And that this Bill did not in any Respect intrench on the Act of Toleration, or take from the Diffenters any one Privilege they have by Law, or give any one Privilege to the C. of E., which was not at least intended by the Laws as they then stood.

As to the several particular Amendments made by the Lords, the Managers for the Commons insinuated upon it, That if the Laws provided that they that had Offices should receive the Sacrament, and by that intended a Conformity; then, whosoever breaks the intentions of the Law, breaks the Law, or at least evades it; and that it was fit to provide against such a Practice. That if the intention of the Teft Act, was the Reason to provide against such Evaders of it, the like intention in the Corporation Act, would serve for a Reason to provide against the Evaders of that. That by Occasional Conformity, the Diffenters might let themselves into the Government of all Corporations; and that it was obvious how far that would influence the Government of the Kingdom. That to separate from a Church which has nothing in it against a Man's Conscience to Conform to, is Schism: And

that
that that is a Spiritual Sin, without the superadding An. 1702 a Temporal law to make it an Offence. That Occasional Conformity declares a Mans Conscience will let him Conform; and in such a Man Non-Conformity is a wilful Sin. And why should Occasional Conformity be allow'd in Corporations, when the Lords agreed that out of Corporations it ought not to be allow'd? That in laying Penalties, the Commons would always endeavour to make them such as should neither tempt to Perjury, nor totally discourage Informations and Prosecutions; which they thought the Lords Amendment would do, should they Agree to it. That the Punishment of incapacity, the recaptcitating, and the increase of Punishment for a Second Offence, are warranted by many Precedents of the like Nature, in other Penal Laws. That an incapacity is a very proper Punishment; and that a Second Offence is a Relapse and Apostacy, which makes it more heinous than the first Offence, and therefore deserve an increase of Punishment. That he's indeed reduc'd to a very unhappy Condition, who is made incapable of serving his Prince and Country: But in the present Case both Prince and Country would be in a more unhappy Condition, to be serv'd by such, whose Principles are inconsistent with the Good and Welfare of the Establishment. That the Toleration was intended only for the ease of Tender and Scrupulous Consciences, and not to give a License for Occasional Conformity. That Conforming and Non-Conforming are Contradictions; nothing but a firm Perswasion that the Terms of Communion requir'd are sinful and unlawful could justify the one, and that that plainly condemns the other. That the exempting Differents from serving Offices, would rather Establish Occasional Non-Conformity, than prevent Occasional Conformity; and therefore increase and not cure the Evil the Bill was intended to Remedy. That the Act of Uniformity had provided for the Sermons or Lectures in the Universitites; and that therefore the Acts against Conventicles in the 16 and 22 Car. II, made no particular Exceptions for them, and yet they were never taken to be Conventicles. That the exempting such as should be present at the Foreign Reformed Churches, would be to open a Door to evade this Law. And that
the Places of Governours of some Hospitals are very considerable Preferments, and given as such to the Clergy of the C of E; and that the Commons could never Consent, by any Law, to let in the Difsenters to the Enjoyment of them.

The Managers for the Lords on the other Hand declar'd, that, By agreeing so far as they had done to this Bill, they had gone a great Way for preventing the Evil it was intended to Remedy; and own'd it to be a Scandal to Religion, that Persons should Con-form only for a Place. That they did not think going to a Meeting to be malum in se, for that the Difsenters are Proteftants, and differ from the C. of E. only in some little Forms, and therefore they tho't loss of Office a sufficient Punishment without an incapacity. That it could never be tho't tho'fe of the better Sort would be Guilty of this Offence; if they were they should lose their Offices: That ininferior Officers of the Customs and Excife, who had little elfe to subsift on, loss of Office was severe enough since thereby they would be undone. And that this was yet more considerable in Patent Places, which by a Common Custom are Bought and Sold, and are of the Nature of Freeholds. That Incapacity was too great a Penalty; and that it is hard to imagine any Offence that is not Capital can deferve it. That there is no more Reason to punish this Offence with Incapacity, than to make it Felony. That the Difsenters are not obnoxious to the Government as when the Corporation Act was made; the moft considerable Persons amongst them being well affected to the present Constitution, and hearty Enemies to the Queens and the Kingdoms Enemies. That in some Corporations they took the Election of Members to serve in Parliament to be only in such as are concern'd in the Government of them, as at Buckingham; and the Lords would not by this Bill deprive Men of their Birthrights; neither did they think fit to bring any greater Hardships upon the Difsenters, since great Advantages have accrued from the Act of Toleration. That the Lords did equally desire a good Correspondence betwixt the Two Houfes, and were so fatisfy'd of the necessity of Union at this Time, that they tho't all Measures fatal, that might create Divifions amongst Proteftants.
at Home, or check the necessary Union of the Allies An. 1702.

Abroad. That in a Time of War they tho't Alter-
tations unnecessary and dangerous, and were un-
willing to bring any real Hardships upon the Diffen-
ters at this Time; or give them any Cause of Jealou-
sies and Fears. That the Toleration had had such good
Effects, contributed so much to the Security and Re-
putation of the C. of E., and produc'd so good a
Temper among Diffenters, That the Lords were un-
willing to give the least discredite to that Act; Liberty
of Conscience, and gentle Meafures being most proper,
and having been found most Effectual toward increa-
sing the Church, and diminishing the number of
Diffenters. That some Parts of the Bill had an Air
of Severity not proper for this Season; that a proper
Time ought to be taken to apply Remedies; the at-
tempting too hafty Cures having often prov'd Fatal.
That if there had been such Danger and Neeceity, this
Remedy would have been propos'd before: That if
this Bill did Enaet nothing NEW, there would not
be such a Contefl about it. That they did confent
to a Punishment, but would proportion the Penalty
to the Offence. That they hop'd their desires of fe-
curing the Toleration Act, the Peace and Quiet of the
Kingdom at Home, and the Intereft of the Nation
Abroad, would meet with a fair Construction. That
they tho't the only Contefl between the Two Houfes
was which should most befriend and take Care of
the Church; the one would procure a hafty ftetted
Submission, not fo much to be depended on; the
other would obtain for her a more gradual but a safer
Advantage over Diffenters. That they conceiv'd both
the laft Reign and this began upon the fame Bottom
and Foundation; and that as in this Reign Her Ma-
jefty has been pleas'd to give Gracious Affurances as
to Liberty of Confeience, fo in the laft the Church ever
met with Proteftion and Support. That it is hard as
well as untrue, to fay of the Diffenters, they never
wanted the Will, when they had the Power to defroy the
Church and State; since, in the laft and greatest Dan-
ger the Church was expos'd to, they join'd with her,
with all imaginable Zeal and Sincerity againft the
Papifts, their Common Enemies; and that ever since
they have continu'd to fhew all the Signs of Friend-
ship.
ship and Submission to the Government of Church and State. That Toleration and Tenderness had never missed of procuring Peace and Union, as Persecution had never fail'd of producing the contrary Effects. That the Lords could not think the Dissenters could properly be call'd Schismatics; that such an Opinion allowed, would bring an heavy Charge upon the C. of E., who by a Law have Tolerated such a Schism: And that the Church Men having allow'd Communion with the Reformed Churches Abroad, it must follow they hold them not Guilty of Schism, or could not allow Communion with them. That this Bill would inflict a Second Punishment on them who fled from France for their Religion. That this might be us'd as an Argument to justify even the Persecution in France. That they could not depart from the Clause relating to the Dutch and Walloon Churches so long Establish'd among us, least it should give great Disgust and Offence to the Allies Abroad, and at the same Time forfeit the greatest Character can be given a Church, that of Tenderness and Charity to fellow Christians, &c. That as to Workhouses, they could not conceive, that the distributing of some Presbyterian Bread to the Poor, and Dissenting Water-gruel to the Sick, could ever bring any Prejudice to the C. of E.: And that they were of Opinion, that the Dissenters were coming into the Church, and that nothing but terrifying Measures and Severity could prevent the happy Union.

I was further added, That a Papist Convict, as soon as he Conforms himself, and receives the Sacrament is immediately clear'd; no Incapacity lies upon him. But this Act would carry the Matter farther to a Years Incapacity. A Papist that shall relapse and fall under a Second Conviction, is only Convicted over again, without any Aggravation of the Censure; which by this Bill would be much heighten'd upon a Second Offence: So that the Penalties of this Bill are higher than any the Law has laid on Papists for affisting at the solemnest Act of their Religion. Before the Act of Toleration past'd, while Conveticles were Illegal and Criminal Assemblies, a Man in Office, that was present at them, was only liable to a Fine of 10l. Whereas by this Bill he'd be liable to a Fine of an 100l, for
for being present at them, tho' they have an Impunity by Law: It does not seem so very suitable that the same Action should be made 10 Times more Penal, after such an Impunity is granted, than it was before the passing that Law, while such Assemblies were illegal. It seems infringing, and unbecoming so mild a Government as ours, to lay so heavy a Penalty on a Crime so dubiously express'd: Nor is it proper that the Sums rais'd by the Bill should all go to the Informer, which might give incouragement to false Accusations and Perjury. This Occasional Conformity has been both the Principle and Practice of some of the most Eminent among the Difsenters ever since St. Bartholomew in 1662 *. Nor is it a certain Inference, that because a Man receives the Sacrament in the Church, he can therefore Conform in every other Particular. Occasional Conformity was a step that carried many much further: And it was intimated that the Lords were not willing to ruin Persons utterly on Account of a Practice, that many well meaning Men have been and may be led into, and which they think naturally tends to bring them over intirely to the Church.

* Not only Mr. Baxter and Dr. Bates were here mention'd, but it was said that there was a Famous and Learned Man that liv'd at Salisbury, Mr. Tombs, who was a very Zealous Conformist in all Points but one, Infant Baptism: Whence it was inferred, that receiving the Sacrament does not necessarily import an entire Conformity in every other Particular; no more than a Man who can subscribe to the Two first Articles of Religion, is by that concluded to Assent to the rest of the Thirty Nine.

The Managers on the behalf of the Commons, Reply'd, that several Arguments urg'd by the Managers for the Lords, were against the Bill, which they had seem'd to Agree to. That no Time could be more reasonable for this Bill than the Present, because good Laws may be obtain'd most easily in the best Reigns. That should any by this Bill be turn'd out of their Employments, and consequently lose their Votes in Elections, yet it cannot be said they lose their Birthrights, because no Man is born a Magistrate. That some of the Lords Arguments had been so irregular as to defend Occasional Conformity: And that they were surpriz'd to hear a Prelate speak in Defence of such a Practice.' — They left the Bill with
An. 1702. with the Lords, and said that they hop'd they would not let the Publick lose the Benefit of so good a Law. But the Lords adher'd to their Amendments, and sent the Bill back to the Commons: And they persisting to disagree to them, for this Time the Bill came to nothing.

At the end of the Session, Feb. 27. 1702, the Queen declar'd from the Throne in Her closing Speech, That She was firmly Resolv'd to Maintain the Act of Toleration: And Recommended Peace and Union, as the most Effectual Means that could be devis'd to discourage and defeat the Designs of our Enemies. While this Bill was depending, a Pamphlet was publish'd, intituled, The shortest Way with the Diffenters. It was very Sharp and Poignant; and some on both Sides were at first amus'd with it, as questioning what its Design was; but it was not long before that was sufficiently discover'd. This Author here told the World, that the Representatives of the Nation had now an Opportunity, and perhaps the only one they should ever have, to secure the Ch. of E., and destroy her Enemies, under the Favour and Protection of a true English Queen: That this was the Time to pull up this Heretical Weed of Sedition, that had so long disturb'd the Peace of the Church, and poison'd the good Corn: That if it should be objected, that this renewing Fire and Faggot would be Cruelty, and accounted Barbarous, he answer'd, that 'tis Cruelty to kill a Snake or a Toad in cold Blood; but the Poison of their Nature makes it a Charity to our Neighbours to destroy those Creatures, not for any personal Injury receiv'd, but for prevention: Not for the Evil they have done, but the Evil they may do. And that as Serpents, Toads, and Vipers are noxious to the Body, and poison the sensitive Life, so the Diffenters poison the Soul, corrupt our Posterity, enslave our Children, destroy the Vitals of our Happiness, our Future Felicity, and contaminate the whole Minds; and therefore they are to be rooted out of this Nation, if ever we would live in Peace, serve God, and enjoy our own.

The Commons ordred the Book to be Burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, and the Author to be Prosecuted. He pleaded for himself that he gave them but their own Language, or at least the Sense of their own
own Expressions when they talk'd of hanging out bloody An. 1702. Flags, and Banners of Defiance; and shew'd them what many of their Pamphlets and Sermons, as well as their common Conversation tended to: But it was not to be born. He must be made an Example, for the Terror of others.

A Convocation was this Year called with the Parliment: And Dr. Aldrich Dean of Christ-Church, Oxon, was chosen Prolocutor. Both Houses present the New Convocation ed an Address to the Queen, on Nov. 6. in which they expressed their great Sense of the Favour and Goodness of God in setting her Majesty on the Throne of her Ancestors, and making her the Defender of that Faith, of which she had been so glorious an Ornament. They thank'd her Majesty, for her many gracious Affurances of her unmoveable Resolution to support and protect the C. of E. as by Law Establish'd, and to continue it to future Ages; by maintaining the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line. And told her Majesty, That they promised themselves, that whatever might be wanting to restore the Church to its due Rights and Priviledges, her Majesty would have the Glory of doing it, and of securing it to Posterity. She told them in Answer, That their Concurrence in this Dutiful Address, was a good Presage of their Union in all other Matters, which was very desirable for her Service, and the Good of the Church. But they did not answer her Majesty's Expectations. The former Contests was soon reviv'd. Many Days were not pass'd before the Lower House applied to the Archbishops of Canterbury, and his Suffragans, begging that the Matters in Dispute, about which there had been Differences in two late Convocations, concerning the Manner of Synodical Proceedings, and the Right of the Lower House to hold intermediate Assemblies, might be taken into Consideration, and speedily determin'd, that so Business might not be hinder'd, nor the Order and Peace of the Church disturb'd.

The Archbishop and Bishops made Answer Nov. 13. That they desired to put an End to all Differences, and preserve a good Understanding. That as for the Point of Proroguing, they were in Possession of a Right, deriv'd from their Predecessors; in the exercise of which, they would use such Methods as appear'd most conducing to Unity. And that accordingly they had appointed a Committee of seven Bishops, to meet.
An 1702, meet with Deputies from the Lower House, to offer and receive what might conduct thereunto. The Committee of Bishops offer’d, that the Lower House might meet in Committees, to prepare Business between the Synodical Prorogations: And that when Business should be before the Convocation, the Archbishop with the Consent of his Suffragans, would so order the Prorogations, that there should be sufficient Time allow’d for the considering and finishing of it.

The Lower House replied Nov. 13: That they conceiv’d such a Power as the Archbishop claim’d, was no way inconsistent with the Right which they claim’d, to hold Assemblies, and continue to act as an House in the Intervals of Prorogations, which Right they look’d upon as so indispensible necessary to the Being of a Lower House, and which had lately been so openly oppos’d, and with so much Pretence of Authority denied, that they declared they tho’t they could not answer the Trust repos’d in them, unless they continued to insist upon it: And therefore they renew’d their Request that something might be offered, more effectual to the Purpose intended.

On that very Day, it was ordered by the House of Commons, that Mr. Lloyd (Son of the Bishop of Worsceter,) should be prosecuted by the Attorney-General, after his Privilege as a Member of the Lower House of Convocation was out. This being taken Notice of by the said Lower House of Convocation, they on Nov. 20. order’d that their Prolocutor, and three of their Members, should wait on Mr. Speaker, of the Honourable House of Commons, to return their humble Thanks to him, and to that most Honourable House, for the great Favour which they had on all Occasions been pleas’d to express: And particularly for the late Regard which they of themselves, without Suggestion or Solicitation, were pleas’d to have to the Privileges of their House, in the Case of one of their Members, who had the Misfortune to fall under their Displeasure. This was read to Mr. Speaker at his House, Nov. 21; and the same Day he read it in the House of Commons; who thereupon passed a Vote, by which it was resolv’d, That the House would on all Occasions affors the just Rights and Privileges of the Lower House of Convocation. Which made some conclude, that now they should certainly carry
carry their Point. But the Archbifhop and Bifhops re-
solving to stand their Ground, the very next Day, 
Nov. 22, made Answer to the Lower Houfe, that they 
tho’t they had offer’d what was fufficient towards the 
ending the Differences there had been between them. 
That they could not depart from the Archbifhop’s Right 
of proroguing the whole Convocation, with Confent 
of his Suffragans, according to constant Usage. That 
by the fame Act by which the Convocation is proro-
gu’d, the whole Business of the Convocation is contin-
u’d in the State it is then in, to that farther Day 
of the next Session. That they could not admit of 
their new Claim: and that what had been offer’d, was 
sufficient for the doing of any Business to be done in 
Convocation.

The Lower Houfe therefore Dec. 2, representing it as 
not fo reasonable, that either Houfe fhould be judge over 
the other in its own Caufe, proposed that both fhould 
join in an humble Application to the Queen, praying 
that she would take this Controverfy into her Con-
sideration, and appoint fuch Perfons as she tho’t fit, 
to hear and finally determine it.

The Archbifhop and Bifhops on Dec. 11, anfwer’d, 
that they could yield no farther than they had done, 
without manifest Injury to their Conftitution as an Epi-
copal Church. That they did not admire their affe-
ding to express themselves in a Manner that fets the 
two Houfes on fuch an Equality, as was inconsistent 
with the Epifcopal Authority, and the Presidency of 
the Archbifhop: But that they could not think it pro-
per to trouble her Majesty with this Controverfy: And 
that it was not in their Power to part with any of 
thofe Rights with which they were intrufted by the 
Conftitution of the Church, and the Laws and Cu-
ftoms of the Realm.

The very fame Day the Lower Houfe addrefs’d the 
Upper, signifying their Trouble to find themselves af-
perfed, as ill affected to the Metropolis and Epif-
copal Rights, and that therefore they tho’t themselves 
oblig’d to make and sign a Declaration that was annex’d, 
and to beg that their Lordhips would not give credit 
fo any fuch evil Suggestion, and cause their Declara-
tion to be entered on their Books.
The import of their Declaration was, That whereas they had been scandalously and maliciously represented as Favourers of Presbytery, in opposition to Episcopacy, they now declare'd, that they acknowledg'd the Order of Bishops as superior to Presbyters, to be of Divine Apostolical Institution, and that they claimed no Rights, but what they conceived necessary to the very Being of the Lower House of Convocation.

The same Day they presented an Additional Address, signifying, That whereas this their Declaration had given new Offence, and that from having been traduc'd for allowing too little to Episcopacy, they were now accused of ascribing too much to it, they begged therefore that their Lordships would take the Doctrine aforesaid into their mature Consideration, and that they would abet and support it, and discourage and reprefs the contrary, whether Arian or Erastian Opinions.

Some of the Lower House made a separate Address to the Archbishop, and Bishops upon this Occasion, signifying that they who had not subscrib'd the Declaration aforesaid, and who were reflected on in the Additional Address of the Lower House, did not object against the Truth of the Doctrine, (viz. That the Order of Bishops as superior to Presbyters, was of Divine Apostolical Institution) but against the Legality of ascertaining it; being apprehensive of the Danger of making any Declaration of that Nature in Convocation, without a Royal Licence: And therefore they disclaimed the said Declaration, and Begg'd that their Dissent and Protestation might be entred into the Acts of the Upper House; and that all that offer'd, might have leave to subscribe it.

Dec. 15. The Archbishop told the Prolocutor, that this was a Matter of great Moment, that requir'd mature Deliberation and good Advice: and that therefore he reserved it till they met again after Christmas.

But on Dec. 23, the Lower House presented a Petition to her Majesty, shewing that after ten Years Interruption of holding Convocations, several Questions arose in that in 1700, concerning the Rights and Liberties of the Lower House, and particularly about Prorogations and Adjournments. That the Upper House had refused a Verbal Conference. That in the next
next Convocation the same Question took Place, and An. 1702.
that it was expected they should absolutely submit to their Lordships Judgment, tho' in their own Cause.
That in this Convocation they had applied to their Lordships to suggest a Method to settle the Matter:
But not succeeding, had offer'd to submit it to her Majesty's Determination, which their Lordships also declin'd. They therefore fled for Protection and Relief to her Majesty, begging she would call the Question into her own Royal Audience, &c. The Queen promised to consider their Petition, and give them an Answer as soon as she could.

The Archbishop on Jan. 20. answer'd the Lower House, that the Preface to the Form of Ordination, contain'd a Declaration of three Orders of Ministers from the Apostles Times, viz. Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, to which they had subscrib'd: But that he and his Brethren conceiv'd, that without a Royal Licence, they had not Authority to attempt, enact, promulge or execute any Canon, &c. by whatever Name it might be called, which should concern either Doctrine or Discipline: And that this was the Opinion of divers learned Persons in their own House: but that they took Notice of their Zeal for the Episcopal Order, and hop'd they would Act agreeably to it in their future Proceedings.

The Lower House, on Feb. 11. reply'd, that they wonder'd at their Lordships Caution, That they would not so much as satisfy the lower Clergy, that they did not differ from them even in this Point too. They took the Freedom to tell their Lordships, that they misinterpreted the Statute of 25 H. VIII, and signify to them, that declaring their Sense concerning a Truth in Religion, speculatively only, and without requiring either Assent or Obedience, was not forbidden by that Act: And intimate their Sorrow, that the Reflections of ignorant and malicious Men, of which they complain'd to their Lordships, were rather likely to be confirm'd by their Lordships Answer: And discover their Refentment of the closing Admonition, &c.

But the Contention was (as formerly) carried on without Doors as well as within. For about this Time came out, The Narrative of the Lower House vindicated from the Exceptions of a Letter, intit. The Right of
An. 1702, of the Archbishops to continue or prorogue the whole Convocation. The Author complains, that the Cause of the Lower House was important, and the Controversy of no small Moment. The Lower Clergy would preserve their Rights which they have enjoyed for many Ages, and were never questioned till within these Five Years. He afferts the justice of their Cause, and urges many Considerations in Proof of it: And then in the Vindication continually, he proceeds to give Evidence out of remaining Convocation Registers; and particularly the Journals of 1640. Now also came out, a Reconciling Letter, upon the late Difference about Convocational Rights and Proceedings, as managed by those who have maintain'd the Liberties of the Lower Clergy. This Letter complains, that there was now as much canvassing for Members of Convocation, as for those of Parliament. It observes, that Dr. Atterbury and Mr. Hill, who joined in the same Cause, are as wide in their Principles as East and West, never to be reconciled. That Dr. A. made two Editions of the same Book, directly contradicting one another in many material Points; that in both Editions he kept to the one Design of lessening the King's Prerogative in Convocational Affairs: And yet that he is since engaged in a mere opposite Argument, of advancing the Royal Prerogative much beyond the Act of the Clergy's Submission, and the Claims of any former Reign; by making the Synod purely subject by the King's Writ; and rendering the Archbishops an Instrument only of the King, and only Ministerial to him. He particularly observes, how little the Rights, Powers, and Privileges of an English Convocation, and the Power of the Lower House to adjourn itself, agree in Principle and Notion; with each other, and with the Narrative; and Instances in 28 Particulars in which they differ. Another Pamphlet was publish'd, call'd, The present State of Convocation in a Letter, giving the full Relation of Proceedings in several of the late Sessions: Beginning from Wednesday, Jan. 28th, and continued to Thursday, Feb. 19. This was opposed to the faithful Accounts Number 1, 2. These faithful Accounts are charg'd with containing many Particulars mis-represented, and some entirely mistaken. The thus making Convoca-
tional Transactions publick without Leave, is said to An. 1702-
be raising a War in the Church, and drawing out the Clergy against one another. This Letter contains many particular Facts, not to be met with elsewhere, but at the Close of the Third Volume of The Compleat History of England. Another Pamphlet came out, called the Case of the Schedule stated: Giving an Account of the Rise and Design of that Instrument, and its Influence on the Adjournments of the Lower House of Convocation; and examining the Authorities urg'd in behalf of the Archbishops sole Power to prorogue the whole Convocation: To which was oppos'd, the Schedule Review'd. 'Tis here complain'd, That the Manager of the Cause of the Lower House had betray'd such an unsteadiness in his Opinions, and had recourse successively to such a Variety of Shifts, as would tempt one to think that he first resolv'd upon his Point, and then set himself to find out Ways to maintain it: That the Foundations of the Defence were so often chang'd, that it was a Sign the Cause had not been well considered by the first Undertaker. He here attempts to prove, that the Principles of those of the Lower House upon the Point of Continuation, are fairly represented in the Right of the Archbishop, according to the Journal of the House, and the Books publish'd in Defence of their Proceedings. That by the present Principles of the Lower House as contained in their own Books, the Archbishop and Bishops have no Security that the Clergy shall attend their Lordships on the Synodical Day, nor any Power to oblige them to it: And that the Reasons offered in the Vindication of the Narrative, and the Author of the Case of the Schedule stated, in behalf of separate Adjournments and intermediate Sessions, are disagreeable to the Nature and Practice of Convocation, and the establish'd Distinction between Bishops and Presbyters. This was follow'd with, The Parliamentary Original and Rights of the Lower House of Convocation cleared; and the Evidences of its Separation from the Upper House produc'd on several Heads; particularly in the Point of making separate Applications, as a distinct Body of Men to other Bodies or Persons: in Pursuance of an Argument for the Power of the Lower House to adjourn it self. The Schedule Review'd is here represented as a despicable Performance. That

Author
Some Historical Additions  Chap. XIX.

An. 1702. Author is charg'd with imitating the new compendious Method of answering Books introduc'd by my L. of S. The several Particulars in which the Separation of the Synodical Clergy from their Bishops consists, are here dilated on; and it is inferred, that an House of Convocation so descended from an House of Parliament, and model'd upon the Platform of it, and so resembling it in its several Forms, Usages, Interests, and Priviledges, cannot with any Probability be supposed to want one of the first Rights of a Parliamentary House, the Right of Adjourning itself.

At this Time also a Book was publish'd in 8vo, call'd *Synodus Anglicana*; or the Constitution and Proceedings of an English Convocation, shewn from the Acts and Registers thereof, to be agreeable to the Principles of an Episcopal Church: With an Appendix, containing the Registers of the Upper House, in 1562, 1640, and 1661; and the two entire Journals of the Lower House, in 1586, and 1588. This Author considers the Method of summoning an English Convocation, and the Manner of opening it: Shews that there's no Power in the Lower House to admit or deny Proxies: Considers the Election and Office of a Prolocutor, and by what Degrees the inferior Clergy became a separate House from the Bishops: States the Manner of enting upon Business; and the Right of the Archbishop and Bishops, to require the Clergy to consider any particular Business; and to order Committees of the Lower House; and also to prescribe a Time for the return of Business committed to them, and to require Answers in Writing: Shews the Right of the President and Bishops to take to them the Assistance of Persons learned in the Law: And treats of the *Gravamina* or *Reformanda* in Convocation; and the Clergy's Petitions of other Kinds, and the Part which the Clergy have had in judicial Cases; and the Clergy's Right of a Negative, or final Dissent from the Upper House: He then considers the Manner of passing Business in Convocation, and the Proroguing or Dissolving it: And after producing the Registers foremention'd, he adds some Observations, concerning the Right of continuing, and concerning the Right to determine controverted Elections, and concerning the substituting a Prolocutor; and
and the Authority of the Summons to Convocation, An. 1702, &c.

Some of the Members of the Lower House, finding themselves unable to deal with the Bishop of Sarum in a judicial Way, in Convocation, now assaulted him with great Heat and Vehemence, with one Pamphlet after another from the Prefs. First came out A Prefatory Discourse to an Examination of the Bishop of Sarum's Exposition on the 39 Articles, &c. That Book is there represented, as giving great Offence to the Generality of the Clergy. It is accused, as encouraging a Latitude that would open a Way to a Comprehension: And the Three Heads of Complaint mentioned before, p. 605, that were sent from the Lower to the Upper House against it, are dilated on. Then came out An Examination of his Exposition of the Second Article, and that was followed with, A Vindication of the 23d Article from his Exposition of it. The Bishop published a Sheet which he call'd Remarks on the Examination of the Exposition of the Second Article of our Church: And a Friend of his published, An Answer to the Prefatory Discourse: And a Defence of his Exposition of the 23d Article, which he closes with a Motion, That they that were so angry with the Bishops Exposition, should give the World a better.

This Year I published the First Edition of my Abridgment of Mr. Baxter's Life, with the Reasons given by the silenced Ministers for their Nonconformity. I have had the Thanks of some that belong to the Establisht Church, as well as several that were out of it: But many also have been displeased. Among the rest Dr. Nichols charges me, with some hard and severe Reflections: For which Charge if there be any Ground, I can safely say it was against my Intention. I am sure many such were wav'd, where some would have thought there was sufficient Occasion, and Provocation. He also blames me for treating some Eminent Persons of their Communion, and the Church it self, with less Reverence than was becoming: And says, that when I gave the Reasons of Nonconformity, I accused the Church, in a Manner that not a little disturb'd some of the gravest Men. But such sort of Charges were so common as the Times then went, that these may very well be look'd upon as Words in Course.
This Year also was Printed, *A Letter from some Aged Nonconforming Ministers to their Christian Friends, touching the Reasons of their Practice*: Which thro' drawn up without any concert between the Author or Authors and me, will be found by one that examines, to have much the same Faults as my Account has been charg'd with, which I extracted out of their Writings, and endeavour'd to tack together upon the most moderate and charitable Bottom; that a Conscientious Nonconformity can be suppos'd to allow of.

Now also Mr. Sacheverel, who became afterwards so famous, publish'd a Discourse at Oxford, call'd the Political Union, in Qu: Reflecting upon the Toleration, and with a Design to advance the Temporal Power of the Church: And it was answer'd by a Discourse of the Danger of Priestcraft to Religion and Government, with some Politick Reasons for Toleration. This occasion'd the coming out of the new Association of those call'd Moderate Church Men, with the Modern Whigs and Fanatics to undermine and blow up the present Church and Government, 4to. Part 1. Which was follow'd soon after with Part 2, with Reflections on divers Pamphlets.

Many other Pamphlets now appear'd: As Mr. Hoadly's Vindication of Dr. Sherlock, in Answer to Mr. Taylor's Treatise against him, about Church Communion. *The true Character of a Church Man: The Character of a Low Church Man. A new Test of the Church of England's Loyalty; or Whiggish Loyalty and Church Loyalty compar'd. The Case fairly Stated, in a Dialogue between Moderation and Constitution. A Case of present Concern, in a Letter to a Member of the House Commons, inveighing against my Abridgment. Mr. Stubbs's Sermon for God or for Baal: Or no Neutrality in Religion.*

Now also the Case of the Regal; and of the Pontificate, Stated in a Conference concerning the Independency of the Church, made a Noise. It came out before, but was now Reprinted with Additions, and may serve for a fit close of the Writings of this Year. This Book avow'dly sets the Church above the State, and attempts to take from the Crown the Nomination of Bishops: Would have the Bishop pray'd for before the King or Queen, and would make Princes the Servants of the Church, and the Church to have an Authority over the King
King himself; and that not only to debar him the Prayers and Sacraments, but to proceed to Excommunication, if other Methods prevail not to bring him to Penance for open Scandals. 'Tis here asserted that the Regale, that is the Power of Princes in Matters Ecclesiastical (which by the Way has been commonly represented as a main Fundation our Reformation stands upon) is the effect of Popery, and the Cause of all manner of Mischiefs: And the quitting all pretences to it, is necessary to the thriving of Religion. This Author leaves the Reformation in a Schism: And moves for a Treaty with the Church of France, and is for so far reconciling our Differences as not to hinder Communion. He was for a Treaty between the English Convocation, and the general Assembly of the Gallican Bishops and Clergy: And in a Marginal Note concedes the Misfortune, that the English Convocation not being suffer'd to sit while that of France lasted, renders any Treaty between them impracticable. But he seems to promise, that as the Issue of that French Assembly exceeded Expectation, so there may be a Time, when by the assistance of a reconciling Body of Men, who are not against a Peace with France, a most Glorious Step may be made in this great Work, by that King whom God shall inspire to take his Regale out of the Way, from obstructing such mighty Ends as those propos'd, by which he would truly deserve the Title of most Christian, and most Catholick, and would be in good earnest the Defender of the Faith.

The Parliament met again, Nov. 9, this Year. The Queen in Her Speech earnestly de'red them to avoid Heats and Divisions, that would give Encouragement to the common Enemies of Church and State. The Commons in their Address which was presented Nov. 11, promis'd they would take Care of it. The Lords in their Address which was presented the next Day, promis'd Her Majesty, not only to avoid, but oppose, whatsoever might tend Conformity to create any disquiet or division amongst Her Subjects. The Two Houses had not fate long, before the Bill for preventing Occasional Conformity which had miscarried in the former Session, was again fet on foot, among the Commons. The Bill was the same in Substance now as before, and yet in several Things it differ'd. The Preamble, against Persecution for Conscience only,
An. 1703. was now left out. The former Bill began with mentioning the Act of Indulgence, saying, That that Act ought inexplicable to be observed; whereas, this takes not the least Notice of it. This Bill began with mentioning the Corporation and Test Acts, which it says, manifestly intended that all Persons to be admitted into such Offices and Employments, should be, and always remain Conformable to the C. of E. as by Law Established; which Acts, it says, have been notoriously eluded, &c. And in the enacting Part, whereas the former Bill allow'd but Four besides the Family where a Conventicle was held, this allow'd Nine, and inflicted no Punishment, unless there were Ten or more, besides the Family. The Penalty in the former Bill was 100l, and 5l. for every Day that the Persons concern'd continu'd afterwards in Office. But now it was brought down to a Forfeiture of 50l. There were also some other Differences.

A Member of the House of Commons speaking to this Bill, among other Things, said that Her Majesty sufficiently shew'd Her desire to see it succeed the last Sessions, by the Prince of Denmark's constant Attendance upon it: And that he believ'd the Reason why some Persons oppos'd it, was because the Queen seem'd to espouse it. The Bill he said was lost because Two or Three Noble Lords were by turns to be Absent: And complain'd that the Miscarriage of the Bill was imputed to their want of Attendance, when at the same Time they were design'd to be out of the Way. He represented it as shameful, that there should be such Trimming in a Bill to prevent Hypocrify. He said, when Members of Parliament and Ministers of State stand Neuter, in Matters that nearly concern the Interest of the C. of E., and have not Courage to own their Opinion, they very well deserve to be turn'd out. He banter'd the Archbishop of C----y as opposing the Bill, because my Lord S----y told him it ought not to Pass; and intimated that none of the rest of the Bishops that were against the Bill could give a better Reason: And talk'd of moving for leave to bring in a Bill in Favour of Episcopacy. For (says he) since they are of the same Principles with the Dissenters, it is but just that they should stand on the same Foot. He argu'd that it could not be more unseasonable to Pass a Law for the farther Defence of the Ch. of E. here, than it was for Scotland last
laſt Sessions to Pafs an Act for the Security of the An. 1703. Kirk there. And whereas it was pleaded that the Bill would create Division, he queried whether a Schism was to be allow'd to avoid Division? He said one Diffenter in Place was capable of doing more Mifchief to the C. of E. than Ten out of it. He concluded with saying, that the Practice of Occasional Conformity eluded the Force of one of the best Laws made in the Church of England's Defence, and that it was Scandalous and knavifh in itſelf; and that he might pretend to foretel, that by the Benefit of this Occasional Conformity, the Diffenters would come to be the Majority of the Houſe of Commons, and then he'd venture to pronounce the Days of the Church of England few: And that he might not see such dismal Effects of a pretended Moderation, he heartily wish'd Success to the Bill. It pafs the Commons on Dec. 7, and was sent up to the Lords, who treated it fo coldly, that they'd fearce allow it a second Reading. The Bishop of Sarum making a Speech upon the Occasion, faid that he was fenſible it was a Disadvantage, especially to one of his Bench, to speak againſt any Thing which in the Sound and firſt Appearance femail'd to be intended for the Service of the Church, and that if he was he not fully convinc'd that this Bill was not fo, he could not have a Heart or a Face to speak againſt it. That he look'd upon himſelf as bound up in this respect by his Promife in the Address at the beginning of the Session. That the Bishops had been indecently reſleeted on because they could not think this Bill for the Service of the Church: But that they appeal'd to the World and their Diocefes as to their true Zeal for the Church; and that they were above ſuch Calumnyes. That the Capital Proceedings in Queen Elizabeth's Reign, and the ſevere Act in her 25th Year, that punishes Meetings with Imprifonment, Banifhment and Death was a blemish even of that glorious Reign. That the Repeal of that Act past in both Houſes, and its known by what Management it was, that it was not tender'd to the Royal Assent. That Queens Treasurer was known to be a Church Papifh or Occasional Conformift, and yet continu'd in that great Poft 14 Years till his Death. She encourag'd Occasional Conformity, and no Body was uneafie at it.
An. 1703. That the Severities of King James's Reign cast a Blot upon it, and the Proceedings, and the Star Chamber, and High Commission, not a little contributed to the Miseries of the Civil War. That the Proceedings in King Charles's Reign were severe, and set on with bad Designs. That after the Restoration it had been a very ease Thing to have made up all Differences among us; but the Design was to inflame them. That all the Severities of that Reign could not bring the Dissenters to Petition for a general Toleration. But that the whole Management with Relation to Dissenters was an Artifice to advance a Papish Interest. That by the Toleration Act, the Heat rais'd by the Dissentions is much allay'd. But that this Bill alarm'd them, who apprehended the Toleration was aim'd at; and that it was a Step that would be follow'd by more; That this would make Men Jealous; and was very unfeasible, in a Time of War, when all was at Stake: And that to raise Discontents and Apprehensions in great Numbers at such a Time, might have very ill Effects. That any Thing that divides and weakens us must give our Allies a melancholy Prospect.

That Things are suspicious when the Men that promote them, and Write for them without Doors, are known and avow'd Enemies of the Government. He intimated that L— that High Church Man, had written Two furious Books for this Bill. That he knew one of the eminentest Papists of the Age, say that he was for the C. of E. as by Law Establish'd: And that being ask'd how such a Profession could agree with Sincerity, he answer'd, that he look'd upon all the Laws of Queen Mary, as yet in full Force. That the Fury with which this Matter was driven, heighten'd the Jealoufie.

That it was hard that they who had all their Lives been building up the Church, must now be defam'd as undermining it, because they could not comply with other Mens Notions. That he own'd he began the World on a Principle of Moderation, which he had carried down through his whole Life, and in which he hop'd he should continue to his Lives end. That he could not in the General condemn Occasional Conformity. That he had himself practis'd it in Geneva and Holland, and would do so again if there were Occasion.
supposing the Diflenters mistaken, yet he did not see An. 1703, why they might not be Tolerated in it. That the Diflenters have all along been call'd on to come as near the Church as they could: And after several other Reasons against the Bill, he added in the close, that he thought it ought not to be now entertain'd; but that the Subject matter of it ought to be left to be consider'd at a properer Time.

The Lord Haverfham also made a Speech against it, and told the Lords that whether the posture of Affairs was consider'd at Home or Abroad, by Sea or Land, in Court or Camp, he could never think this a proper Time for such a Bill. And the Lord M—n said that if they pass'd this Bill, they had as good tack the pretended Prince of Wales to it. After a warm Debate, at the Second Reading the Bill was rejected by a Majority of 12 or 13 Voices. Among the Lords that were for the Bill, and that enter'd their Diflent when it was rejected, were the Duke of Marlborough, and the Lord Godolphin.

But there were warm Debates without Doors as well as within, about this Bill against Occasional Conformity. A little before this Session of Parliament, Dr. Davenant a Civilian, wrote a Book Entitul'd, Essays from the upon Peace at Home, and War Abroad, which was said to be written with the Encouragement of the Lord Treasurer, persuading all to throw aside their Heats and Animosities, and Unite in their own Defence against the common Danger, with a design to dissuade from bringing in, and passing this Bill. Sir Humphrey Mackworth also, a Member of the House of Commons, publish'd a Treatise in Defence of the Proceedings of the Commons in Relation to that Bill, which was chiefly made up of the Arguments us'd a Year before on the same Subject. And Mr. Tutchin, the Author of the Observator, was Voted against by the Commons, for some of his Papers that related to Passages in the House about Occasional Conformity.

The Queen in Her Speech at the rising of the Parliament, pres'd them to go down into their several Countries, so dispos'd to Moderation and Unity, as it became all those who were join'd together in the same Religion and Interest.
An. 1703. This Year Mr. James Owen publish'd a Pamphlet in 4to, Entitled, Moderation a Virtue, or the Occasional Conformity justify'd from the imputation of Hypocrisy. It runs upon Seven Heads. The Author afferts, 1. That Occasional Conformity is no new Thing, but warranted in some Cases, by the most sacred and inconceivable Precedents. John the Baptist was an Occasional Conformity to the Jewish Church; and so was our Lord Jesus Christ, and his Apostles. St. Paul in particular was Eminent for it. He judg'd the occasional Use of the Levitical Ceremonies lawful to avoid Offence, and the constant Use of them sinful, because it would encourage an Opinion of their being necessary. The Apostles made no Laws for Uniformity in lesser Matters, nor was their Practice Uniform. The Jewish Church encourag'd Occasional Conformity, whilst she underbroid her true Interest; but when the narrow spirited Zealots prevail'd, they by their fierce Opposition to Occasional Conformity, exasperated the Romans against them, to the utter subversion of their Church and State. II. That the Principles of the Occasional Conformists are truly Christian and Catholick. They confine not their Communion to any one Sect or Party of Christians, but have an Universal and Comprehensive Charity towards all that belong to the Mystical Body: And to this was their Occasional Conformity owing, before the Corporation and Test Acts were made; and so could not be justly charg'd as a Crafty invention to get into Places. III. That the Difference between the Church and moderate Disfenter is inconsiderable. They agree in an hearty Opposition to Popery; in a firm Adherence to the Queen and the Protestant Succession: In subcribing the same Doctrinal Articles, and in the substance of publick Worship. The Things in which they differ are small, if compar'd with the great Things wherein they agree: And at the same Time there are great Differences in the Establish'd Church. The Presbyterers are against the Bishops in Convocation: Some subscribe the Articles as Articles of Peace, and others as Articles of Faith: Some profefs Calvinism, others espouse Pelagianism: Some are for the Jus Divinin of Monarchy, and the unalterable Succession in the right Line; and others as much against it, &c. When the Church allows so great a diversify of Opinions and Practice, why
why (says he) should the little Peculiarities of the harmless Dissenter, be a bar to his serving the Government? IV. That the employing of sober Dissenters in publick Trusts is so far from being prejudicial to the C. of E. that it really strengthens it, in Opposition to Immorality and Prophaneness. V. That Occasional Conformity is an advantage to the Church, and weakens the Dissenters, frequently adding to the former, and taking from the latter, as the Lords observ'd in their Debates. VI. That the late Bill against Occasional Conformity would have been highly prejudicial to the C. of E. by cutting off all hope of accommodating the Difference, between the Church and Dissenters, driving them to a total Separation: By bringing the C. of E. under the invidious imputation of Persecution: By exposing even the most sober part of the C. of E. to the Mercy of Informers: By widening our Breaches at a very unseasonable Juncture, when there is such a necessity of all Hands to obviate the Designs of France and Rome. VII. That the Dissenters from the Religion of the State, have been employ'd in most Governments. This was the Practice of the Ancient Egyptians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks and Romans; and that both under Paganism and Christianity. The same is observ'd in the Jewish Nation, and even in Popish Countries; with which the Argument is concluded.

At the same Time came out, the Interest of England consider'd, in respect to Protestants Differing from the Established Church, with some Tho's about Occasional Conformity. This Author in his Preface, declares himself so Zealous for the Cause of Liberty, that he should not be afraid to lose his Life for it. He observes in his Discourse, that the Dissenters who were long run down as Rebels and Schismaticks, were now represent'd as Hypocrites; as if they were doom'd to Calumny and Hardships. They are treated as Exceptions from humane Nature. But since Interest might possibly be heard, when Justice can't, he undertakes to consider how the Interest of England is concern'd in their Treatment. He first considers the Interest of the Government. The Dissenters, he says will be disoblig'd by being Incapacitated for having any Place of Profit or Trust; they'll be affronted: For they'll be punish'd without offending; nay, after having done the Government
signal Service. He says they'd be depriv'd of their Property, and branded with Infamy and Disgrace, which is proper Persecution. He intimates, that when they were thus weaken'd it would give ground of Fear, that their Extirpation was the Thing intended. He suggests therefore, That it is against the Interest of the Government, to make the Diffenters uneasy, who are considerable for their Number as well as their Substance: And that he that advised thus to disoblige them, in Hopes they would resent it, design'd ill to the Security of the Government; while he that should do it, in Hopes they would bear it with a Christian Patience, was an Enemy to the Reputation of the Government, and to the Christian Faith. He intimates also, that such a Method would weaken, and tend to subvert the Constitution: It would discourage a Number of Men of Sense and Subsistence from affilting the Government; and tend to destroy the Ballance of England. For as the Liberty of Europe would be destroy'd, should any one Power be suffer'd to become Exorbitant and out of the reach of the rest; so must we bid Farewel to the Liberties of England, when we allow one of the Parties there to be above the Check of the other. And he adds, That our Religion, and Liberty, our Property and Trade; our Peace and Credit; the Integrity of our Councils; the Administration of Justice, and the Success of our Arms; our happy Establishment under a Protestant Queen, and the Succession in the Protestant Line, are all built upon the Constitution, and can't fail to share in the Fate of the Foundation which supports them. He then proceeds to the Interest of the Church, and considers how that is concern'd in the Treatment of Diffenters. And here he afferts, that the C. of E. is in greater Danger from the Enemies of Religion, and of the Government, and from some of her violent Friends, who subvert her Constitution, whilst they pretend to put her upon a better Foundation, than from the Diffenters who stand upon the same Bottom, and only differ in the Plainness and Simplicity of the Superstructure: And 'tis highly for the Interest of the C. of E. to incorporate their Strength with her own, that the may the better withstand the Designs of her Enemies: And that sooner or later the Diffenters will be found to be the Ballance of Religion.
Religion, as well as of the Civil Constitution. He An. 1703.

afterwards shews, that the Text Act, was not design'd
to affect the Dissenters; and he vindicates them from
the Charge of Hypocrisy; and shews that in the Affair
of Occasional Conformity, they could produce Apo
tolical Example to support their Practice. He ob
erves, That St. Peter generally worshipped God with the Use
of Jewish Ceremonies, and sometimes without them:
That St. Paul worshipped God generally without
Jewish Ceremonies, and sometimes with them; That
he advis'd Timothy to be circumcised at Lystra, but
would not allow Titus to be circumcised at Jerusalem:
That he did it in a Progress made to deliver a Decree,
which term'd Circumcision a Subversion of Men's
Souls: That he advis'd all that were Jews to remain
so, and yet told the Galatians, that if they became Jews
they could not be saved: That he allows the Corin-
thians to eat Meats offered to Idols, in the Idols Tem-
ple, and forbids them to eat those Meats in an Idola-
ters private Temple: And then says, That he that has
read the Scriptures, till he is able to solve these Para-
doxes, will understand the Reasons of Occasional Con-
formity, and none else.

Many other Pamphlets were also publish'd about this
Time; as Apostolical Conformity stated and asserted:
A View of the present Controversy about Occasional Con-
formity, as far as Religion is engag'd in it; with a Vindi-
cation of Mr. Stubbs's Sermon, Some Considerations hum-
bly offered to the Lord's in, relating to the Bill to pre-
vent Occasional Conformity: And a Sermon of Mr. Sache-
verell's, of the Nature and Mischief of Prejudice and Par-
tiality. Among others, there now came out a Letter to a Clergyman in the Country, concerning the Votes of the Bishops, upon the Bill against Occasional Conformity;
with a Design to prove that their Lordships neither
acted against the Interest of Episcopacy, nor of the Establisht Church, in being against that Bill. This
Letter represents the Time as improper in which the
Bill was propos'd: And intimates, that it tended to
divide and enflame us: That it would be a Disadvan-
tage to the Common Interest, and an Advantage to the
common Enemy: that the Tho's of it much pleased the Romanists, who could not rejoice at as it would
promote the Interest of the Church: That the great
Concern
An. 1703. Concern for it which appeared in those that hated the present Establishment, made it suspicious that it might have an ill Influence on the State of Affairs: That it was improper to begin a Reign, with what would alarm and discompose the Minds of the People: That it would be absurd to pretend to secure the Interest of Posterity, by making Laws likely to have pernicious Effects in our own Days: And as for the Bishops, it mov'd that their Behaviour and Characters might be considered and pleaded, that they had been the Chief Defenders of the Church against its Adversaries; and true to the Interest of the Nation. As for the Bill, it pleaded that it could be no Advantage. It could not strengthen the Security of the Succession in the Protestant Line, because it would turn out several that were well affected to it: That the natural Tendency of the Practice hereby prevented, was of present Advantage to the Church, tending to reconcile many to it: But that this Act would more incense Persons against the Church instead of convincing them, and so make them much more formidable to the Church than they were before, &c.

The Convocation sitting again this Year with the Parliament, were divided as before. The Lower House, on December 8. sent up a Paper to the Archbishop and Bishops, signifying that being called together to consult about such Matters as concern'd the Safety, Honour, and Advantage of the Church, they thought themselves obliged above all Things to have a regard to the Soundness of its Doctrine, and to labour some effectual Provision against its being corrupted and depraved: And therefore they reminded their Lordships of the daring Licentiousness of the Presb, through which there had for some Years past, several Books been printed, published, and dispersed, in which not only the Worship and Discipline of the Church, but the known Fundamentals of our Holy Religion had been impugnd, &c.

They added, That they had other Things lying before them, relating to the Discipline of the Church, which they conceived to be fit Matter to be enquired into by a Convocation: As Clandestine Marriages, and the Scandal said to be given by Neglect or Non-observance of the Ecclesiastical Laws and Canons in regard to Commutations: But that these Things requiring Time,
Time, They laid this Complaint against Heretical and Atheistical Books before them by itself. And they begged their Lordships would take the Matter into their serious Consideration; not doubting but that through their great Wisdom, and Interest with those in whom a sufficient Power is lodg’d, to effect so good a Work, some speedy Remedy might be found, and a Stop put to so growing an Evil.

The same Day also, they by another Paper, laid before their Lordships the Inconveniences to which they were liable, for want of a more effectual Method for recovering Rates made for the Repair of Churches and Chappels. They desir’d it might be consider’d, how far it was proper for the two Houses of Convocation to join in preparing such a Bill to be offered in Parliament, as might enforce the raising such Rates in the most effectual Manner, consistent with the ancient Liberties of Holy Church, and the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

In Feb. 1703. The Lower House sent up a Representation to the Bishops, intimating, that having by a Message brought by their Prolocutor from his Grace, Dec. 15. been encouraged to hope that against their meeting on Febr. 4. sufficient Power might have been procured for the joint Dispatch of Synodical Business, they had employ’d several Members in preparing Heads of Matters fit to be offered to their Lordships Consideration. And accordingly they represent’d to them, that a General Neglect of divers Canons and Constitutions now in Force, tends to introduce such Customs as may in Time be interpreted to amount to a Prescription: And complain’d, That Matter of great Offence had been administered to Pious Christians, and many evil Consequences might arise from the Practice of such Ministers as read not the Common Prayer, Distinctly, Reverently, and Intirely, (as by the Rubrick, and by the 14th Canon they are obliged to do) without either diminishing in regard of Preaching, or in any other Respect, or adding any Thing in the Matter and Form thereof.

They also complain’d, That the unjustifiable Use of the Form of Publick Baptism in Private Houses, had lessened the Reverence due to that Office; and had occasion’d those undue Practices of mutilating the publick
lick Form, and baptizing without the Sign of the Cross, or Godfathers and Godmothers: That Churchwardens were remiss in not making due Provision for the Administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper: That Decency and Order were not duly observ'd in several Churches, and that several were irreverent and disorderly, covering their Heads in Time of Divine Service, &c: That due Care was not taken about Holy Orders; and here the Things particularly complained of, were the little Caution used by some in granting, and by others in allowing of Letters Testimonial: the not insisting on true, certain, and sufficient Titles: the want of a strict and diligent Examination of such as offer'd themselves to be ordain'd; and an unnecessary Ordination of Persons without Degrees or Education, &c. That frequent Abuses happen'd by Clandestine Marriages, &c: That excommunicate Persons were not denounced as the 65th Canon prescrib'd; for want of which, the Awe of Excommunication had been diminished: That there were great Abuses about Commutations of Penance: That Persons were suffer'd to instruct Youth without due Licences; and ignorant and disaffected Persons encourag'd to erect Seminaries, to the Prejudice of the Two Universities, and in which such Principles are instill'd into Youth as tend to perpetuate Schism, and subvert the Established Constitution: That Persons were admitted to be Chancellors or Officials, and exercise Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, without taking any Degree in any University: That the Prefentments of Churchwardens were commonly defective, and yet they went unpunish'd: That the Practice of Registers was corrupt: That the Seal of Jurisdiction has been keep'd by other Persons besides the Judges themselves, and their lawful Substitutes: That Inconveniences have arisen for want of registering Testaments: That excessive Fees were extorted for Collations and Institutions: That Fees were unnecessarily demanded at Visitations, &c. That gross Errors were committed in some late Editions of the Bible and the Liturgy: And that the Stage was guilty of great Immorality and Profaneness. The Articles of this Representation were 21 in Number.
The Archbishops told the inferior Clergy, that an Order was given for the making out Copies of this Representation both for the present and absent Bishops: And that they would make the proper Use of it at all Times, and especially at their Visitations.

Her Majesty on Febr. 7. sent a Message to the House of Commons, by which she intimated, that she had remitted to the poor Clergy the Arrears of their Tithes, and would make a Grant of her whole Revenue arising out of her First-Fruits and Tithes, to be applied that Way. The House of Commons hereupon presented an Address of Thanks. The Convocation also for Canterbury presented a like Address of Thanks to her Majesty upon this Occasion, on Febr. 15. And the Convocation for York that was now sitting soon after did the same: And the Lower House of Convocation, sent their Prolocutor with some of their Members to wait upon the Speaker of the House of Commons, by him to return their Thanks to that Honourable House, for their espousing the Interest of the Clergy, and promising to pursue such Methods as might best conduce to the Support, Honour, Interest, and Security of the C. of E. as now by Law Established: And these Thanks of theirs, as Mr. Speaker (Robert Harley, Esq.;) assured them by a Letter in return, were received with the Respect and Affection justly due, to that Reverend and Learned Body of the Clergy.

On March 10. 1702, The Lower House sent up a Paper to the Upper, asserting their Right to be summoned, as often as a New Parliament was called, and that according to the Tenor of the Clause Præmunientes, as well as by Vertue of the Royal Writ, and Archiepiscopal Mandate: And complaining that this had been omitted in many Dioceses; and that even the Royal Writ itself, and his Grace's Mandate pursuant to it, had not been executed at all this Convocation, in the Diocese of Bangor. They also asserted their Right to have a Prolocutor chosen and admitted, at first, and as often as that Office should be vacant by Death or Promotion; and to assume an Actuary, and have a convenient Place for Debates; and to dispose of the intermediate Time as they thought good,
Several Things were also publish'd upon this Controversy without Doors: As the New Danger of Presbyterianity, &c. In which there is a Complaint, that tho' the Archbishops Right in Opposition to the Claims of the Lower House was fully justified, and the contrary Pleas answer'd, yet the Controversy was maintain'd with so much Heat and Confidence as ever. This it is intimated, created a Suspicion there was more at the Bottom than meer Zeal for the Rights of the Lower House. Their Proceedings this Author says, naturally tend to introduce a Presbyterian Parity into the Church: And he refers to a Letter (printed some Time before) from the Borders of Scotland, for Proof that they used the very same Arguments and Methods, that the Puritans did in Queen Elizabeth's Time, and the Scotch Presbyterians in the Reign of King James I. He says, the Lower House take a Method to destroy the Diftinction of Orders between Bishops and Presbyters, and to create Confusion. This Year also came out, A short State of some present Questions in Convocation: A summary Defence of the Lower House of Convocation, concerning Adjournments. The pretended Independance of the Lower House upon the Upper, a groundless Notion: in Vindication of the Synodus Anglicana, and the Schedule Review'd. A Letter from a Convocation-Man in Ireland to a Convocation-Man in England. And the Marks of a Defenceless Cause, &c. But the main Book that now came out, was, The State of the Church and Clergy of England in their Councils, Synods, Convocations, Conventions, and other Publick Assemblies, Historically deduced from the Conversion of the Saxons to the present Times: By Dr. Wate. It is Dedicated to the Archbishops, and Bishops, and Clergy of the two Provinces of Canterbury and York. In the Preface, he laments his being oblig'd to engage in such a Controversy; passes a Censure on his own former Work, and freely complains of Dr. A. for his wrathful and uncharitable Spirit; his Obscurity, and his Confidence; and says, that there was scarce a Leaf in his Book that would bear a rigorous Scrutiny, and but few that would stand the most favourable Examination. In his First Chapter, he considers the several Kinds of Assemblies of the Clergy of England, in a Parliamentary Convention, a Provincial Convocation, in Diocesan Synods and Provincial
cial Councils. In the Second, he sets himself by Argu-
ments to prove the real Difference both in Law and
Fact, between a Parliamentary Convention of the
Clergy, summon’d by the Præmuriy Clause; and
Provincial Convocations, summon’d by the King’s
Writs to the two Archbishops. He shews they have
different Rights, Powers, and Priviledges as such. In
the Third he shews, That the Bishops and Clergy have
a Right to be assembled in Convocation, at any, and
all Times, whenever the Affairs of the Church re-
quire their Consultation, or any Benefit may thence
accrue to Religion: But have no Obligation to at-
tend upon the Parliament, much les be forc’d to con-
tinue their Attendance during every Session, when
they have either nothing to do, or nothing to counter-
vail the Trouble and Charge of such an Attendance.
In the Fourth he shews, That the Convocation has not
as a proper Provincial Council, any Right to meet
once a Year, by Virtue of the ancient Canons. In the
Vth, VIth, VIIth, and VIIth Chapters, he proves,
that neither in the Time of Edw. I. nor any of the suc-
ceding Reigns to the Time of Hen. VIII. did the two
Convocations attend upon the Parliament, nor was it
accounted their Duty or Priviledge so to do. In
Chap. IX. he shews that no Right can in this Case be
proved from Custom. In the Tenth, he considers the
Right of the Convocation to treat of Canons and Con-
stitutions, without the Assent or Licence of the Prince.
And at the End there is a large Appendix, of Instru-
ments and Records, very few of which were ever
published before.

This Year came out Mr. Hoadly’s Reasonableness of Con-
formity to the Church of England, in two Parts; as Mr. Ol-
bytt’s Defence of Ministerial Conformity did a little before;
both in Reply to my 10th Chapter, in which I acted
but the Part of an Historian, in representing the Sense
and Reasons of the ejected Nonconformists; and was
not aware, That I assaulted any. Dr. Nichols speaking
of Mr. Hoadly’s Performance, is pleased to say, (how
truly, let others judge) that arguing from my Concessions,
he stabbs and cüts the Throat of the Cause which I had un-
dertaken to defend *. However it
yet survives; and as it unhappily
falls out, the Frankness of those

* Apparat. ad Defens. Eccl.
Anglic. pag. 110.
who are most zealous for the Church, who are not
backward upon Occasion to declare against such a soft
Sense of the Terms of Conformity as these Gentlemen
contend for, helps to keep it alive. I publish'd the First
Part of my Defence of Moderate Nonconformity, in an-
swer both to Mr. Olliffe, and Mr. Haedly. Now also
came out the Church of England's Wife, for the restoring
of Primitive Discipline: In which the Author attempts
to shew, that the C. of E. hath a Right to have her
Discipline restored, which it has in vain wish'd to see
effected ever since the Reformation; and that this was
a proper Season. He fastens upon the Words in the
Commination, that is used from Year to Year, accord-
ing to the Common Prayer Book, in which are these
Words, That in the Primitive Church there was a Godly
Discipline, and till it may be restored again, which is
much to be wish'd, &c. He says, That Withe's are in-
deed Marks of a good Intention, and an acceptable
Zeal where no more is possible to be done: But ever
to wish, and make no Attempt towards the Thing
wish'd for; if it be Zeal, is such as is a Reproach to it
self. Now also came out, A Letter concerning the Edu-
cation of the Dissenters in their private Academies. The
Author brings heavy Charges against their Manage-
ment, and particularly the dangerous Political Prin-
ciples there instill'd: To which an Answer was return'd
in the Year following.

M. D. CClV. The Parliament met a Third Time
in October this Year. Her Majesty signify'd in her
Speech, her Hopes that there would be no Contention a-
mong them, but who should most promote the Publick Wel-
fare. The Commons in their Address promised, that
they would endeavour by all proper Methods to prevent Divi-
sions: But on Nov. 23, bro't in the Bill against Occasion-
al Communion a Third Time. It had now a Preamble
of the same import with the first Bill, intimating, that
the Act of Indulgence ought inviolably to be observ'd:
It put the same Gloss upon the Corporation and Test
Acts as before: The first enacting Clause was exactly
the same with that in 1703: And the Difference in the
other Part, was not in any Thing very material. At
the second Reading it was mov'd to tack this Bill, to a
Money Bill; but a Majority of 251 Voices against
134, carried it in the Negative. And when it was af-
terwards
afterwards sent to the Lords, they carried it against a second Reading of it, by a Majority of 71 Voices against 50. Had this Tacking Method succeeded, Publick Affairs would have been at a Stand: And the Queen minded the Parliament of it at their rising, when in her closing Speech she told them, That they had so narrowly escap’d the Fatal Effects of unreasonable Humour and Animosity in that Session, that it ought to be a sufficient Warning against all dangerous Experiments for the Future. This Tacking seemed to carry in it a Design to take away the Negative of the Sovereign and the Lords. And had the Lords thrown out the Money Bill on the Account of the Tack, the Parliament would in all likelihood have been dissolv’d presently, and the Preparations for the War hindered. This caus’d a general Indignation against the Tackers.

Mr. James Owen’s Discourse call’d Moderation a Virtue, had this Year a furious Reply to it, call’d the Wolf stripp’d of his Shepherds Clothing, said to be written by Mr. Leesey: To which he return’d a modest Answer, and stili’d it Moderation still a Virtue. This was indeed an Answer to several bitter Pamphlets; and particularly to one, entit. Occasional Conformity a most unjustifiable Practice, as well as to the Wolf stripp’d. He here says, he does not wonder that such Gentlemen as now argu’d the Cause, should be unwilling to grant to Difsenting Protestants the Priviledges of Englishe-men, since they denied them the Charity they ow’d to their Fellow Christians; pass’d a severer Sentence on their Everlasting State, than they did on Heathens or Pagans, and scarce allowed them the common Deference that is due to the Rational Nature. He represents it as very odd, that Occasional Conformity to the Church should be so vehemently oppos’d, by one that was no Member either of Church or State. He adds a Defence of the private Academies of the Difsenters, against Mr. Sacheverel’s Mis-representations of them. Now also came out a Pamphlet call’d Moderation truly stated; which confounds Moderation with Lukewarmness in the Essentials and Vitals of Religion: As if there were no Difference between Divine Institutions, and Humane Additions.

Now also came out The Rights of Protestant Difsenters, in Two Parts: The First being the Case of the Difsenters review’d: The Second, A Vindication of their Rights to
An 1704. An Absolute Toleration, from the Objections of Sir Humphrey Mackworth. The Dedication of this Tract to her Majesty, is an handsome Apology for the Dissenters, against the invidious Charges and Insinuations, of an Epitite Dedicatory to one of the Volumes of the Lord Clarendon's History. In the Tract it self, the Author represents the Dissenters Principles; shews their Right to a Toleration; vindicates them from the Charge of Schism, and urges a great many Considerations in Proof of the Justifinables of Occasional Conformity, and the unreasonablenes of attempting to incapacitate Men to serve the Publick upon the Account of it, &c. Now also came out the Second Volume of Catholicism without Popery, in Answer to Sir H. Mackworth about Occasional Conformity.

The Pref's indeed swarm'd about this Time upon this Subject. There was a Serious Inquiry, into this grand Question, Whether a Law to prevent the Occasional Conformity of Dissenters, would not be inconsistent with the Art of Toleration, and a Breach of the Queen's Promise? The Christianity of High Church consider'd. A Letter to a Friend, concerning the New Distinction of High and Low Church. A Brief Account of the Tack, in a Letter to a Friend. C'sandra, but I hope not, telling what will come of it, &c.

The Convocation late at the same Time with the Parliament, and continu'd divided. The last Notice we took of them, was with respect to the Archbishop's short Speech to them on March 17, 1703, when he told them, that Order was given for the making out Copies of their Representation; both for the present and absent Bishops. When the Lower House was with the Archbishop on April 3, 1704. He spoke to them largely of their Representation as he had promised them he would do. He own'd to them their Right to complain of real Abuses and Grievances in the Church, but observ'd, that some of their Complaints did not come properly under the Power of the Canons, or the Authority purely Ecclesiastical: And that those of them that were properly Ecclesiastical, were laid down as Particulars preparative to a Royal Licence: And that the Abuses complained of had not commenced within a few Years past, or been passed over, every where with Supineness and Disregard: and that many of the Abuses they referred
referred to, were mention'd in King William's In-

juctions, and his own Circular Letter in pursuance of

them, An. 1695. He told them withal, that

since the Time of our Publick Deliverance from the

open Attempts of Popery, there have never been more

frequent and careful VISitations of Bishops In Perfon,

never more Precautions and strict Examinations before
giving Orders in most Dioceses, never more solemn

and orderly Confirmations, even in very many Places

where a Bishop had not been seen since the Reformation.

He also said, they had promoted the good Design of setting up Schools of Instruction for the Poor,

been concern'd for the propagating the Gospel in Fo-

reign Parts, in pressing the frequent Chatechizing of

Youth, and helping forward the Conversion of Di-

fenters of all Sorts, by sound Arguments and gentle

Methods, and exerting themselves in behalf of the

Protestant Succession, which is necessary to the pre-
serving the Queen, and the Faith of which she is De-

fender. And yet he own'd, there was Reason for all

possible Care and Diligence in rectifying Abuses; and

that the Bishops needed their Assistance, &c.

On Dec. 1. 1704. The Lower House of Convocation

presented another Representation to the Archbishop

and his Suffragans, signifying their Grief at the gene-

ral Complaint of the Clergy, that tho' Convocations

had been held now for some Years, after a long discon-
tinuance, yet the Publick had not hitherto reap'd the

Benefits that might be expected: That this tended to:
disparage the Constitution of the Church, and tempt-
ed some to speak against the Necessity and Usefulness of Ecclesiastical Synods. They promise for Time
to come to do what they can to silence that Com-

plaint: And intimate that the Fault did not lie in them,

that more had not been done. That the unhappy Di-

sputes between the two Houses had been their Hindrance,

but that they neither raised them, nor omitted any

Means they could contrive for bringing them to a regular

Determination. That they would gladly have receiv'd

Directions, but none being offered, they tho't they

might without Presumption make their Applications a-

bout such Matters to their Lordships. Accordingly some

Years ago, they laid before them Toland's Christianity

nos Mysterium, and desir'd Directions what Course to

take
take to suppress such Books, but could not obtain the Advice and Direction they prayed for. Afterwards other Books of the like Nature were published, and they had reminded their Lordships again of the Liberty of the Press, pointing at a Book of the Immortality of the Soul, which the House of Commons had since cenfur'd, to their own Honour, and the Reproach of the Convocation. They had since laid other Grievances before them, and should be glad to know what had been done towards the redressing them: But that they had no Intention to bring their Lordships under any Odium. They therefore beg their Lordships to exert their Vigilance and Zeal, for renewing Convocations from that Contempt, into which they are in Danger of falling; and that they would impart to their Clergy the Result of their wise Consultations about what might be done by the Synod for the Honour of Religion, and the Maintenance of the Doctrine, Worship, and Discipline of the Church; and candidly to receive their dutiful Applications from Time to Time.

At present, they repeated a Motion formerly made, concerning a Bill for the more easy and speedy Recovery of Church Rates; and desired, that some of their House that had Jurisdiction, might be permitted to join with their Lordships, in preparing the Heads of a Bill for that Purpose, which they intimated, was therefore the more needful, because of the Damage done to several Churches by the late Storm. They begg'd Leave again to take Notice of the many pernicious Books that were published and dispers'd, and requested their Lordships (as formerly) to use their Interest in Parliament for a Bill to repress the Licentiousness of the Press. They represented also the increasing Difficulties of the Parochial Clergy, about administering the Holy Sacrament indifferently to all Persons that demand it, in order to qualify themselves for Offices; because they saw not how they could in several Cases, act conformably to the Rubricks and Censures of the Church, in repelling such Persons as were unworthy, and particularly notorious Schismatics, without exposing themselves to vexatious and expensive Suits at Law. They beg they would use their Interest for the freeing them from these Difficulties, and in the mean Time, give them Directions how to behave themselves under such Exigencies.
On Febr. 14. 1704, another Paper was brought up An. 1704. by the Lower House, in which they represented to his Grace and their Lordships, that among many other Encroachments of the Dissenting Teachers upon the Office and Rights of the Clergy, their frequent presuming to Administer the Holy Sacrament of Baptism in Private Non Licens'd Houses, was a great Abuse of evil Consequence, no Way warranted by the Act of Toleration. They begg'd their Lordships would take this Matter into their wife Consideration, and by all proper Means endeavour to put a stop to all such bold intrusions upon the Rules and Discipline of the Church. They also intimated, that they could not without great Concern observe, how the Numbers of Non Licens'd Schools and Seminaries was multiply'd, and how the Dangers arising thence encreas'd; and under a deep Sense of what might be the fatal Consequence of such irregular Societies, as gave no Security to Church or State, and which they believ'd were labouring the Subversion of both, they earnestly beseech'd their Lordships, to use their utmost Authority and Interest for the suppressing such Seminaries, and thereby prevent the growth of Popery, Schism, and Sedition.

At the same Time they carried up another Paper, in which they intimated to their Lordships, the unwelcome Necessity they had more than once found themselves under, of laying before them their Complaints against the Bishop of Sarum: And yet as unwilling as they were to multiply Complaints, they now found themselves compell'd by a groundless Asperion with which he had lately loaded them, and which they should seem to have deserv'd, should they continue silent under it. Their Representation of Grievances last Winter they declare to have been inoffensive and respectful, and they add, that it had been favourably receiv'd and answer'd: But that from thence the Bishop had taken occasion to insinuate, if not to affirm, that many of the Persons concern'd in preparing it, were Enemies to their Lordships, the Queen, and the Nation. Which reproachful Character the Bishop gave of them to the Clergy of his Diocese, and had since publish'd to the World, even while they were Assembled in Synod. They thank God they are Conscious the Accusation did not belong to them. They ever accounted the Enemies of

* They herein refer to the Bishop of Sarum's Charge, at his Triennial Visitation, in 1704.
or false Friends of Episcopacy to be for that Reason theirs. They Reverence the very Bishop against whom they complain. They were ever zealously devoted to Her Majesty's Interest, even before She Ascended the Throne. That they had receiv'd such unparallel'd Marks of Royal Favour and Bounty, that they should be the most disloyal Subjects and the unworthiest of Men, if they should not make Her all the returns of Duty and Gratitude that were possible. And that they could not be Enemies to the Nation, when they were born and bred in it, and had true English Hearts and English Principles suitable to their Birth and Education. Being therefore openly aspers'd by undistinguishing Reflections, they beg that his Grace and their Lordships would interpose their Authority and influence, that the Bishop may be oblig'd either as openly to disclaim any such intended meaning, or to make some sufficient and speedy Reparation.

A Third Paper also was offer'd by the Clergy at the same Time in which they complain that their Paper of Dec. had had no Reply. That they were hindered in Business by so frequent Adjournments, which tended to frustrate the Use, and subvert the Constitution of an English Convocation, &c.

The Archbishop and Bishops made large Observations on the Paper that came from the Lower House Dec. 1. They observe that this Paper was not directed to the President, whom they had endeavour'd to deprive of his Ancient Title. They tell them that it is they, who by their unwarrantable Claims and Encroachments made it impossible for the Convocation to do the Church any Service. That should their innovations run on, there would be a new Danger of Presbytery; for Presbyters would be enabled hereafter to bid defiance to their Ecclesiastical Superiors, and to act independently from them, in the highest and most general Concerns of the Church. That 'tis strange any of the Clergy should understand so little of the Constitution, as to complain that no Business is finish'd, when the Royal License has not enabled to begin any: Or that they should hope that an Attempt to do Business while this was wanting, could have any other Effect than the increasing Differences. For that they'd be still running into irregular Practices against
against which their Brethren would enter their Pro-
testations, and against which their Lordships must find
some other method of Proceeding. That their Lord-
ships could not but look upon the seeming earnestness
of the Clergy to proceed to Business, as a design to
render themselves Popular, and their Superiours odious:
And that it was dangerous to those whom they repre-
sented. That in 1689 the Lower House was for super-
seating all Business with a Royal License in their
Hands, &c. That there are Laws and Canons in being
sufficient to correct and punish Offenders. That
any Thing hindered Discipline, it was the Reproaches
industriously spread amongst the Clergy against the Bish-
ops and their Proceedings. That the present Disputes
grew purely from the Attempts of some of the Clergy
to disengage themselves from the Authority of the Bish-
ops, by Priviledges which their Predecessors never
claim'd nor pretended to, and therefore they were
amaz'd at their solemn contrary Declaration. The
steps the Bishops had taken are reckon'd up, by which
they had testify'd their desire of Peace and good Agree-
ment. That the Convocation has really no Authority
to pass such Censures upon Books as they deafr'd: That
Grievances of the Clergy may be regularly offer'd by
their Representatives in Convocation. But that tis
without Precedent for Presbyters to expect, that their
Metropolitan and Bishops should be accountable to them
for their Conduct and Behaviour in their several Visi-
tations. And that as concerning Directions about their
refusal of the Holy Sacrament to unworthy Persons,
they could give them no better than the Rubricks and
Canons of the Church, which he that would strictly
and religiously observe, could not be wanting either
in a dutiful Regard to his Superiours, or in a Conscien-
tious Care of the Flock.

The Archbishops on Febr. 14. ask'd the Prolocutor of
the Lower House, if they had had any intermediate
Sessions since the last Synodical Day? The Prolocutor
answer'd, that they had had one the Monday before.
He told him it was very irregular, and that he admo-
viso'd them to hold no more intermediate Session, which
was a violation of the Presidents Right, and contrary
to the constant Custom of Convocations.
An. 1704. Febr. 23. The Prolocutor told the Archbifhop, that their Houfe had taken his Admonition into Consideration; and represented in return, that they had not been Guilty of any irregularity by their intermediate Seflion; that the holding fuch Seflions as oft as they fhall fee Caufe is no violation of the Presidents Right, nor contrary to the Custom of Convocations, but an unquestionable Right of the Lower Houfe, from which they could not depart. And that if the Admonition was intended as judicial, they Proferred againft it as Void and Null, and of no Effect in Law, and to which no Obedience can be due: And defir’d that this their Anfwer and Protestation (for which they were ready to Affign their Reafons) might be enter’d in Form by the Regifter in the Acts of the Day.

On March 15. 1704, at the Proroguing the Convocation, the Archbifhop made a Speech to the Prolocutor and the Clergy, and told them, that whereas they had brought up many Complaints, the greatest Part of them did not require any Anfwer, after fo many former Expressions of the Judgments and Resolutions of the Bifhops concerning them. That their Paper of Dec. 1. was of fo undutiful a Nature, that it might juftly be accounted an Act of Clemency in their Lordships to pass it by without Cenfure: And yet they drew up Observations upon it, and enter’d them in their Regifter, and they might be seen by any one that defir’d it. That there is no fuch Thing as Adjournments, in the Language or Practice of Convocation, and that Prorogations have been all along manag’d by Commiffaries, from the Restoration to the Revolution. That their Representation concerning unlicens’d Schools and Seminaries was a Matter of Law. That their former Complaints againft the Bifhop of Sarum had not fufficient Ground. That in what they now complain’d of, the Bifhop referr’d to flying Reports fet about to the prejudice of the Upper Houfe, which they had all Reason to complain of; tho’ they pray’d God to forgive the Guilty, and pity’d tho’ who were led away by wilful and perpetual misreprefentations. That their Lordships would govern themselves by the Articles and Rubricks, the Canons and Statutes; and that they knew no way of retrieving the Honour of Convocations, but by the departing of the Clergy of the Lower Houfe from
from unwarrantable Claims, and Innovations, and re- An. 1704, turning to the Ancient Canonical Methods.

He added, that this Convocation was near an end, and a New one would probably be summon'd: And that if new Occasion should be offer'd, he should think himself oblig'd to exert his Authority, seeing no better Fruit had been reap'd from his past Conduct, which some ascrib'd to fear and others to remissness. And he told them, he wish'd that the Clergy of the next Convocation might govern themselves by the Constitution as it is, and not as they would desire it might be; that they might not divide in Two, that Body of the Convocation which is but One; but prevent all Irregularities, and thereby all Censure, by Meeting together with such peaceable Tempers and dutiful Dispositions, as became their Function and Order, &c.

I have drawn up this Brief Account, out of the Complainer Reprov'd, the Complainer further Reprov'd, and the Collection of Papers, publish'd in 1705.

I this Year publish'd the Second Part of the Defence of Moderate Nonconformity, in Answer to the Reflections of Mr. Ollyffe and Mr. Hoadly, with an Introduction that contains (as I conceive) the Merits of the Cause in Debate, between the Conformists and the Nonconformists. Here I, that had before but acted as an Historian, and represented the Sense of others as fairly and faithfully as I could, gave my own Sense and Principles, for which I own myself to be Accountable, to any one that will fairly take them into Consideration. At this Time came out Anonymous Reflections on my Abridgment, in a Dialogue between a Churchman and a Peaceable Diffenter, which was follow'd with some other Essays of the same Kind; condemning my Book to the Flames, and inveighing against the Ejected Ministers, without any concern what was said, so it might but blacken: But I never could think it worth while to take Notice of a Writer of his Complexion, let him be ever so much affronted at it. A Defence of the Diffenter's Education was Printed; and soon after, A Defence of the Letter, printed about it the Year before: And Mr. Wesley now thought fit to set his Name to his Answer, tho' he did not at first to the Letter upon that Subject.

Among
Some Historical Additions

Chap. XIX.

An. 1704.

Among the many Clamours rais'd about this Time against the Diffenters, one was, that they did not deserve to have Liberty to themselves, because they were Enemies to the Liberty of others. This was started as a Maxim, that they that would be for straitening others if they were able, could not reasonably expect Liberty from those that were in Power, when they differ'd from them. I shall not set myself to Debate this Maxim, or consider what might be objected against it: But shall let the World understand, that the Diffenters took another Way to Answer it. For they were apply'd to, by some of the Denomination of Quakers, who complain'd to them, that in New England there were some severe Laws of a long standing, not repeal'd, tho' not of late rigorously put in Execution against Persons of their Character, which they desir'd their kind Interposition to screen them from, as they would manifest they were real Friends of Liberty, and not for confining it to themselves. Hereupon the following Letter was drawn up, and Sign'd by several of the other Three Denominations of Diffenters, and sent in their common Name to some Ministers of Reputation in New England, to be Communicated to their Brethren.

Reverend and dear Brethren,

YOU may from the enclosed gather the Occasion of our giving you this Trouble. As for an Application to the Queen therein desir'd, we could by no Means count it agreeable to the Respect we have for our Brethren of New England, had we thought it ever so suitable to our more private Station and Ministerial Character. We pretend not to Form a Judgment in the present Case, which would not be Just, without a full hearing of both Sides; much less would we presume to dictate Measures to you about it.

We cannot reasonably suppose, but You as well as We, are for a Liberty of Conscience as full as it is here Etabli'd and enjoy'd; since you are not so much as charg'd with having lately executed those Laws among you, which might now appear to infringe it, whatever peculiar Reasons your Ancestors had for first enacting them.
We conclude you agree with us, that the Truth is An. 1704.
not to be propagated or maintaine'd, by external Force or Violence, against Errors or Mistakes, but by the
gentle Methods of Argument and Perswasion: And
we cannot but judge it disagreeing with the
Spirit and Principles of the Gospel, and an en-
croachment upon the Divine Prerogative, and the
undoubted Rights of Mankind, to punish any for
their conscientious and peaceable Difsent from the
Etablifh'd Way of Religion, whilst they are not juft-
ly chargeable with any Immorality, or what is plainly
Deftuctive of Civil Society.

Since this is our real Sentiment, and we are call'd
upon to own it, we think our Selves oblig'd thus to
express it, for the avoiding that odious Imputation of
denying to others what we claim our Selves: And
that we may not give any handle or colour, for
the undermining your and our common Liberties.
We would also do, whatever may be done with Chris-
tian Prudence, to engage the Affections of those who
differ from us; and at the fame Time teftify our ab-
horrence of the Popish pretended Infallibility, and
French Perfeuation.

We cannot think the Truth to be betray'd, or any
Way injur'd by the avowing fuch Principles, as secure
it the Liberty to speak for itsel; and which if univer-
sally espous'd, muft open it a Way into all Parts and
Places of the World.

Therefore upon the whole, we conceive that the
Honour of God, and the Intereft of our Redeemer
engage us thus to appear for Liberty of Confeience.
And we perfwade our Selves, you will look upon our
laying this Matter fo freely before you, as an Inftance
of our Brotherly Affection to you; nor is it the wide
distance of Place, or any little difference of Sentim-
ent that may possibly be, which can leffen our
Concern for Members of the fame Mystical Body of
Chrift.

We therefore humbly offer it to the ferior Confi-
deration of yourselves, and by you to your fellow La-
bourers in the Minifttry, together with other Chris-
tian Brethren, what farther Affurance may be prudently
and fitly given, that in the present Affair you are like
minded with us, and are not to be out done by any in
the
the Evidence and Exercise of a truly Christian Charity; and that you will rather employ your own Interest for the procuring some such Liberty as is here allow'd, than that others should be left to try what their Endeavours can do, which we would gladly divert them from, in expectation of what this Letter may produce.

Finally Brethren, you will not forget that the Apostle tells us after the mentioning of Faith Hope and Charity, that the greatest of these is Charity; since you are (we doubt not) guided by that Wisdom from above, which is not only Pure but Peaceable, Gentle, and Easy to be intreated, full of Mercy and good Fruits, without Partiality, and without Hypocrisy, &c.

About this Time also came out, The Layman's Reasons for his joining in Stated Communion with a Congregation of Moderate Difcenters, in a single Sheet, which well deserves to be preserv'd, and shall therefore be here inferred.

The Layman's Reasons for his Nonconformity.

My Cafe is in short this. I am born in a Christian Nation, and baptiz'd into the Christian Faith; and I reckon it my unspreakable Honour and Happiness that I am so, and that I live in the Times of Reformation. In this Nation, wherever I am, I find Publick Assemblies for Religious Worship, all agreeing to Worship the same God, in the Name of the same Mediator, under the Conduct and Influence of the same Spirit, according to the Rule of the same Scriptures, holding Communion with the Universal Church in Faith, Hope and Love, under the Presidency of Gospel Ministers, by the same Ordinances of the Word, Sacraments and Prayer, looking for the same Blessed Hope: All these Assemblies concur, in their Testimony, not only against Jews, Pagans, and Mahometans Abroad, but against Atheists, Infidels and Profane at Home; and likewise in their Protestation against the Tyranny and Idolatry of the Church and Court of Rome.

But I find there is some Difference among these Christian Assemblies; tho' all good Christians are one in Christ by Faith, and one with each other by Holy Love, yet in outward and jeffer Things I observe they do not all agree; and it is no Surprize to
me that they do not; for I know that the best are imperfect in this World. 1. I find some of these Assemblies, and indeed the greater Number, Established and Appointed by an Act of Parliament at the Time of the happy Restoration, 14 Car. 2. The Ministers presiding in these Assemblies ordained by Bishops, usually presented by Lay-Patrons, and to the great Advantage of their Ministry dignified, and honourably provided for by the Civil Government; the Ordinances Administered in these Assemblies according to the Book of Common Prayer; and the Discipline managed by the Chancellor of the Diocess and his Court.

2. I find some few of these Assemblies, Permitted and Allowed, by another Act of Parliament 27 Years after the former, at the Time of the late Glorious Revolution, i.W. and M. The Ministers presiding in them ordained by Presbyters, chosen by the People, and those taken under the Protection, yet destitute of the Authority and Support of the Civil Powers. The Ordinances Administered in them not by a set, prescribed, constant Form, but by the Rule of the Scripture in general, and according to the Measure of the Gift given to him that Ministers. The Discipline managed by the Minister himself, who presides in other Ordinances, with the Advice and Concurrence of the Congregation. Providence hath so cast my Lot, and appointed the Bounds of my Habitation, that Assemblies of both these Kinds are within my Reach.

And through the Grace of God I think I can truly say, this is my Character. I am heartily concerned about my Soul, and my everlasting Condition. It is my Care and Desire to please God, and to work out my Salvation. All other Interests and Concerns are nothing to me in Comparison with this. I seriously profess I am afraid of Sin, and am solicitous to be found in the Way of my Duty, and to get all the Help I can to forward me towards Heaven, and fit me for it. Hereunto I can add this further Protestation, that through the Grace of God I have a Catholic Charity for all good Christians. I cannot monopolize the Church; 'tis narrow enough, I dare not make it narrower. I love a good Man, whatever Party
Party he belongs to, and him that follows Christ, tho' he doth not follow with me. He that fears God, and works Righteousness, is accepted of God, and shall be accepted by me.

My Practice is this. I join myself sometimes with the Assemblies of the Publick Establishment, if an Opportunity offers itself on a Week-day; or if I happen on a Lord's Day to be out of the Reach of such Assemblies, as I chuse statedly to join with, I freely and cheerfully attend the Divine Service of the Church, knowing nothing in the Prayers but what I can heartily say Amen to, which I chuse rather to do than to Answer aloud after the Minister. And this I do, that I may testify my Catholick Charity, and my Communion with, and Affection to all good Christians, tho' I be not in every Thing of their Mind. Hereby likewise I endeavour to fulfil all Righteousness, and in my Place I bear my Testimony to that which is of God in the Publick Establishment, wherein I do rejoice, yea, and will rejoice.

But I constantly join in all the Ordinances with a Congregation of moderate and sober Dissenters; with them I hold Stated Communion, and with them, after many serious and impartial Thoughts, have put myself under the Ministerial Conduct, and Inspection of a Preacher or Teacher, allow'd, tho' not Authoriz'd by the Law of the Land, but one who is manifested in my Conscience to be a true and faithful Minister of Jesus Christ.

The Reasons why I chuse my settled Communion with Dissenters are these Six, which abundantly satis-"fie my own Conscience at present, not judging other Mens Consciences, nor knowing what further Light God may hereafter give me in this Matter.

1. I think it is my Duty to own and adhere to that Ministry, which seems to me to be wrongfully and injuriously excluded from the Publick Establishment, and the Exclusion of which was professedly intended and design'd by the Act of Uniformity. By making such Oaths, Declarations, and Subscriptions, the indispensible Terms of their Admission into the Ministry, or Continuance in it, as they could not comply with, without sinning against their Consciences, they were and are effectually shut out from the Publick Establisment:
Chap. XIX. after the Revolution in 1683.

blihment: This I take to be a Wrong both to them Ab. 1704, who are well worthy of the Church's double Honours, and to the Church which stands in need of, and would be greatly benefited by their useful Labours. I therefore think that I ought in my Place both to bear my Testimony against the Exclusion of them, left I should partake with other Mens Sins, and should be found to have said a Confederacy with those that put so many burning, thinning Lights under a Bushel; and also to aid, assist and encourage those that are so excluded, putting my Soul into their Souls stead, and then doing as I would be done by. Were I a Minister I must be shut out as they are, and should expect to be countenanced in suffering for Conscience-fake, and therefore cannot but countenance them. And this is that which I verily believe most Men will do when it comes to be their own Case, whatever they talk when they are uppermost. Those who at any Time have thought themselves unjustly restrain'd from the publick Exercise of their Ministry, have ever yet thought themselves oblig'd to exercise it in private as they could, and their Friends oblig'd to stand by them in it, and so I believe they ever will.

2. I think it is my Duty to chuse rather Statedly to join in those Administrations which come nearest to the Divine Institution, than in those which have in them an unnecessary Mixture of Humane Invention. How far Men may lawfully devise and use Ceremonies of their own, under pretence of beautifying God's Ordinances, and edifying themselves and others, I pretend not to be a competent Judge; but to me it seems very plain that the Ordinances of Christ are purer, and look better without them, and that those who make the Scripture only their Rule, and admit nothing into their Worship but what is warranted by that, are to be preferred much before those who Practice many Things in their Stated publick Worship, which they do not produce any Ground or Warrant for in the Holy Scripture. To me it seems much better in Baptism only to wash a Child with Water in the Name of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in Token that he shall not be ashamed to confess Christ crucified, which is Christ's Institution, than besides that, in Token of the same Thing to sign him with the Sign X X 2.
of the Cross; and in the Lord's Supper to use the Gesture Christ's Disciples us'd, rather than another devised by Men. Having chosen the Scripture for the standing Rule of my Faith and Practice, I chuse to have Communion with those who seem to me to keep most closely to it.

3. 'I think it is my Duty to chuse rather freely to join with those who Assert and Maintain the Liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, than with those that willingly submit to the Impositions of Men in the Things of God, and justify these Impositions. I am very well satisfied, that when my Redeemer, in kindnefs to his Church, broke the Yoke of that Ceremonial Law which was given by Moses, he did not leave it in the Power of any Man, or Company of Men in the World, to make another like Yoke, and lay that upon the Necks of the Disciples. I doubt not but there is a Power in the Christian Magiftrates, or other Governors of the Church, to restrain and correct Natural Indecencies in any of the Nefceffary Circumftances of Publick Worship, Time, Place, Habit, or Gesture, and that, in any of these which unavoidably renders the Administration of the Ordinances either defpicable, or inconvenient, or unprofitable to those that attend upon them; but I fee nothing in the Gospel which warrants any Governors, Civil or Sacred, to impose fuch Habits and Gestures as they please, because they think them Decent, upon those who think them incongruous, and then to make the use of them the indifpenfible Condition of their Communion. In the Religious Assemblies of the Difizzerers I obferve, that generally every Thing is done with the Gravity and Decorum that becomes the Solemnities there perform'd. I fee no uncouth Habits, I hear no noififte Refonfes, but all Things are manag'd Decently and in Order, with Reverence and to Edification; and yet no Ceremonies are impos'd, no Terms of Communion made which Christ has not made, no Days made Holy but that which God has made fo, no Stress laid upon the Holines of Places, which the New Testament gives not the leaft Hint of since the Destruction of the Temple, and therefore I chufe to join with them, for where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty: Their Miniflers are not y'd up to any
any one prescribed Form of Prayer, but are at liberty An. 1704

to vary and enlarge according to the Improvements
to their Knowledge and Warmth of their Devotion,
and the Case of those whose Mouth they are in Pray-
er: And, as I think, every Minister ought to have
some Competent Measure of the Gift of Prayer as
well as Preaching, and that otherwise he is not duly
Qualified; so I think, having that Ability, he ought
not to be abridg'd of his Liberty to use it, especially
not in the Administration of Sacraments. All Things
are lawful for me, but I will not be brought under the
Power of any, 1 Cor. 6. 12.

4. 'I think it is my Duty to chuse rather to join with
those that refuse to admit into Communion with them,
such as are openly Vicious and Prophane, than with those,
that being under an unhappy Obligation to Administer the
Lord's Supper to all in Office, and to transfer the Trial of
all Suspensions to the Bishop's Court, cannot possibly use so
strict a Discipline. Not that I think I am ever
the worse for bad Peoples joining with me in
the Lord's Supper, but perhaps they are the worse
for my joining with them; and I would not be accessfo-
ry to the hardening of them in their Impieties. I do
not expect to meet with any Society of Christians
perfectly pure on this side Heaven; there are Spots, I
know, in our Feasts of Charity: But I must prefer
those who appear to me either to be more pure from
the mixture of corrupt Members, or at least more
solicitous and defirous to be so, and more ca-
able of being so by their Constitution I have
seen with much satisfaction many of the Church
of England Zealous against Vice and Prophane
ness, and active for the Suppressing of it, and have a
mighty Value and Veneration for them upon that Ac-
count, and with their Constitution would allow them
to do more, by Church Censures, in Prosecution of
that worthy Design than I apprehend it will; but for
that Pious Zeal of theirs I have so often heard them
call'd Presbyterians, by those that are Bigots for Epis-
copacy and the Ceremonies, that I contend it has made
me love the Presbyterians the better, since Zeal
against Prophanenefs enters so much into their
Character, even their Enemies themselves being
Judges.
5. I think it is my Duty to chuse rather to join with
those Churches, whose Constitution leaves room for a Ca-
tholick and Comprehensive Charity, than with those whose
allowed Principles and Sentiments force them to Mono-
polize the Church in England to themselves, and forbid
them to own the Difenting Ministers as true Ministers,
and their Churches, as true Churches. This I confess
has a mighty Influence upon me. The fober Difsent-
ing Ministers, as far as I am acquainted with them,
are manifest in my Conscience to be faithful Mini-
sters of Jesus Christ; and in their Administrations I
cannot but see the Institution of Ordinances ob-
serv'd, and every Thing well fitted to anfwer the
End of them: I know many who commonly attend
in their Assemblies, and have observed them to be
found in their Principles, fober in their Lives, honest
in their Dealing, constant in their Devotions, and
in all Incidences to have given undeniable Proof of
their being sincere good Christians; when therefore
in the Books and Sermons that plead for the Church
of England, I find these Ministers cenfur'd and con-
demn'd as Usurpers, Impofers, and Lay-intruders;
all their Administration null'd, their Assemblies de-
ed to be Parts of the Catholick Church, all that
join with them sentenced as Schiftmaticks to the Pit
of Hell, and no Hopes of Salvation given them, but
what God's General Mercy allows to Moral Hea-
thens; and all the Reformed Churches that have no
Bishops, falling fo far under the fame Cenfure, that
their Ministers cannot be admitted Ministers of the
Church of England, unless they be Re-ordain'd,
while those that have been Popifh Priests may; and
all these hard Cenfures excus'd from Uncharitable-
nofis with this, that they cannot help it, their Prin-
ciples lead 'em to it; then think I, the Lord deliver
me from fuch Principles, and from that pretended
Unity which is destructive of real Charity! On the
other Side, I find the Difsenters willingly owning
the Establish'd Churches as true Churches, their Mi-
ners as true Ministers, their Principles leading them
to do fo. I often hear them in their Publick Assem-
blies pray for them, and for their Success in their
Miniftry, and profefs their Communion with them
in Faith, Hope and Love, and in their common
Converfe
Converse I hear 'em speak of them with Love and Respect. My Judgment and Inclination leads me to the charitable Side, as the best and safest; and by all I have read and heard in this Controversy, that appears to me to be the Side of the Dissenters.

6. I think it is my Duty to attend on those Administrations which I find to be most for my own Edification in Faith, Holiness, and Comfort, and best (with me) to answer the Ends of Holy Ordinances. Herein I hope I may be allow'd to judge for myself; I have often tried both, and if I know my own Heart, without Prejudice or Partiality, and I must say, that I have found my Heart more affected and enlarg'd in those Confessions, Prayers, and Thanksgivings, which have been offer'd up without a stated prescribed Form, than ever it was in those that have been unavoidably ty'd up to certain Words. Far be it from me to make Comparisons of Men's Abilities and Performances. I greatly honour and value the Gifts and Labours of many that are in the Publick Establishment; but to my Capacity the Dissenters Praying and Preaching is most adapted, and most profitable; and those I am to reckon the best Gifts, and to covet earnestly, which I find by Experience best for me. Sabbath Time is precious, and I would willingly improve it so as will be most for my Advantage in keeping up Communion with God, and preparing for Heaven. If it be owing to my own Weakness that these Administrations are most agreeable to me, yet while I sincerely design God's Glory, and my own Spiritual Benefit therein, I trust, through Christ, that God will not only forgive me, but accept me, and that they also who are strong will bear with my Infirmities.

These are the Principles I go upon, and from them I conclude,

1. That if the present Dictate of my Conscience and Practical Judgment be, that it is my Duty to choose my stated Communion with the Congregations of Dissenters, then it is my Sin if I do not do it; for to him that knows to do good, and doth it not, to him it is Sin,

X x 4. 2. Then
2. Then by Occasional Communion with the Church of England, whereby I design to testify my Charity and Catholick Communion, and my Approbation of that in it which is good, I do not in the least condemn my Stated Communion with the Dissenters; for though I am not convinced that it is a Sin of Communion at any Time to join with the Established Church, nor that any Thing in itself unlawful is required as the Condition of Lay Communion; yet upon the Grounds aforesaid I am fully convinced it would be a Sin of Omission not to join with the Dissenters. I will not condemn any Thing that is good, nor refuse a less good, when a better is not in my reach; but when it is, I think I am obliged in Duty to God, and in Concern for my own Soul to prefer it. All Things are lawful for me, but all Things edifie not.

3. Then in all this I am far from judging and cen-\[\text{sur}ing those who differ from me. I walk according to my present Light, preferring that which I think and find to be best; and I verily believe those good Christians whom I know, that constantly join with the Publick Establishment do so too, preferring that which they think and find to be best; and both they and I (I trust) are accepted of God. To those who condemn me herein, I shall only offer that reasonable Demand of St. Paul's, 2 Cor. 10. 7. If any Man trust to himself that he is Christ's, let him of himself think this again, that as he is Christ's, even so are we Christ's.

An. 1705. The Miscarriage of the Occasional Bill, provok'd some Men to that Degree, that they seem'd terribly fearful the Church would be ruin'd, and with great Bitternese inveighed against the Government, the Ministers of State, The House of Lords, the Bishops; and all that contributed to the crossing of their Designs. In the Election of a New Parliament which came on this Year, The Danger of the Church was the common Cry on one Side, while the Danger from the Tackers was the Cry on the other; but the Moderate Party carried it: The Memorial of the Church of England was sent forth to enflame the Nation, and made more Noise than any Thing that had been of a long Time pub- lish'd.
Orbed. This Memorial bitterly complain'd of the great An. 1705.
Favour shewn to the Diffenters and their Abettors, and represented the Church, as us'd most unmercifully by the Queen and her Ministry, and most terribly Persecuted: And among others, there is this remarkable Passage in it: If the Diffenters will be disinoblig'd if they are not put into Place and Authority, and the C. of E. will be disinobliged if they are, whence may the greatest Inconvenience arise? Perhaps our wise Men think themselves secure in the Passive Principles of the Church, against any Resentments on that Side; and therefore bend all their Application to gain t'other, whose Temper and Principles are more mutinous.*
If this be their true Motive, they may be simple well meaning Men, but must be wretched Politicians. The Principles of the C. of E. will dispose Men to bear a great deal; but he's a Mad-man that tries how much. For when Men are very much provoked, Nature is very apt to rebel against Principle, and then the Odds are vast on Nature's Side. Whether the Provocations given to the C. of E. may not if continued, be strong enough to rouze Nature, some of our Statesmen would do well to consider in Time. For tho' the Church is not to be wrought up to Rebellion, yet they may be so alarm'd, as to secure themselves, at the Expence of those Ministers who give them the Alarm. Nor is it to be expected, that they should long bear to be thus used, and see a Party that they know seek their Ruin, courted at their Expence. This whole Memorial was indeed a plain Threatning of the Court and the Ministry. Enquiry was made after the Author or Authors; but no satisfactory Discovery could be made. This Pamphlet gave general Offence. It was answer'd Paragraph by Paragraph: And yet some there were that vindicated it. It was for a Time the most common Subject of all Conversation. And whoever will be at the Pains to give it the reading now, and compare several Passages of it with what has since happened, will be apt to conclude, that they who fram'd this Memorial, gave Measures to others, and had the Conduct of the whole Party.

* Of this, the World is left to judge by the Sequel. That the Temper of High Church has been sufficiently Mutinous, appears from this Memorial, and the other Pamphlets and Sermons, which were publish'd in Pursuance of it: And that their Principles are bad enough, appears from their Practices, in the Insurrection upon the Trial of Dr. Sacheverel, and its Consequences.
1703. It was presented by the Grand Jury of the City of London; and by Order of that Court burnt at the Old Bailey, and before the Royal Exchange: And the new Parliament met in October, under the Impressions of ill Designs on foot, among some that pretended a mighty Zeal for the Interest of the Church.

Her Majesty in her first Speech to the two Houses, Oct. 27. among other Things earnestly recommended An Union of Minds and Affections, as that which would above all Things disappoint and defeat the Hopes and Designs of our Enemies: And added these memorable Words: I cannot but with great Grief observe, there are some amongst us, who endeavour to foment Animosities; but I persuade myself they will be found to be very few, when you appear to assist me, in discountenancing and defeating such Practices. I mention this with a little more Warmth, because there have not been wanting some so very malicious, as even in Print to suggest the C. of E. as by Law Establish'd, to be in Danger at this Time. I am willing to hope not one of my Subjects, can really entertain a Doubt of my Affection to the Church, or so much as suspect that it will not be my chief Care to support it, and leave it secure after me. And therefore we may be certain that they who go about to inflame Things of this Nature, must be mine and the Kingdom's Enemies, and can only mean to cover Designs which they dare not publickly own; by endeavouring to distract us with unreasonable and groundless Distrusts and Jealousies. I will always affectionately support and countenance the C. of E. as by Law Establish'd. I will inviolably maintain the Toleration, &c. The Lords in their Address, entirely Harmoniz'd with Her Majesty, in these Words: 'We assure your Majesty, we will do all we can to discountenance and defeat the Designs and Practices of those who foment Animosities among your People, and will ever shew the utmost Detestation of those ungrateful and wicked Men, who labour to dis honour your Majesty's Reign, and distract your Subjects with unreasonable and groundless Jealousies of Danger to the C. of E. We shall be ready to concur in all Measures requisite to put a stop to the Malice of these Incendiaries.' The Commons also were in the
the same Disposition, as appears from these Words in An. 1705, the Address of their Houle: 'It is the greatest Concern imaginable to us, to find your Majesty has so just Reason to resent the Ingratitude of some, who endeavour to foment Animosities and Divisions amongst us: And we cannot without Indigation reflect, that there should be any so Malicious as to infuriate that the C. of E. as by Law Establish'd, is, or ever can be in Danger, for want of your Majesty's Care and Zeal to support and maintain it. These Suggestions proceed from your Majesty's and the Kingdom's Enemies, who to cover their own Disaffection to the present Establishment and Administration, endeavour to distract your Subjects, with unreasonable and groundless Distrusts and Jealousies. Your Majesty may be assured, that your Commons will zealously concur in every Thing that may tend to discourage and punish such Incendiaries, and to disappoint your Enemies both at Home and Abroad.

On Dec. 6. There were warm Debates in the House of Lords upon this Capital Point, whether or no the Church of England was in Danger. The Lord Rochester declared himself afraid the Church was in Danger, because of the Act of Security which had passed in Scotland, by which that People were Arm'd, and so had a Power given them to invade England, where they had a great Party of Friends, who never wanted Will to destroy the Church. That he tho't the Heir of the Crown ought to be present, in order to be fully acquainted with our Constitution, and enabled to prevent Evil Designs upon Church and State. And that the Occasional Bill was in itself so reasonable, and the Churches Request in it so small, that the Industry for opposing it, gave the greater ground of Suspicion. The Lord Halifax said, that the Act of Security in Scotland, was wholly foreign to Church Affairs. That the Absence of the Princess Sophia was a Danger to the Church, but lately started; and that he hop'd the Acts for Lords Justices had made such Provision, that he thought no Evil could happen to the Church after the Queen's Death, before her Arrival. That a Clergyman in a Company of Convocation-Men (as he could prove) had said, that that Princess was an unbaptiz'd Lutheran; and therefore he wonder'd how her coming should
should now be reckon’d such a Security to the Church. That it had appear’d to that House, when they canvassed the Occasional Bill, that it would not prove a Security to the Church, but rather the contrary. That there had been Times when the Church was in Danger. As when King Charles II. reigned, that was a Romanist, and yet the Church thought her self then secure, and those Patriots who stood up in Defence of it, and endeavour’d to prevent the Evils that might ensue from a Popish Succession, were discountenanced and punisht. That when that Successor came to the Throne, and the Church was apparently in the greatest Danger, some could fit in the High Commission Court, &c. That after the Accession of King William to the Crown, the Cry of the Churches Danger began, and was continu’d all his Reign; but he could not tell upon what Ground. That upon her Majesty’s Succefsion the Complaint was silent for a Time, but revived upon her making some Alterations in her Ministry; but without any just Reason, &c. The Bishop of London in Proof of the Churches Danger, urg’d the commonness of Prophaneness and Irreligion, and the Licentiousness of the Prefs; and that Sermons were preach’d, in which Rebellion was authorized, and Resilience to the higher Powers encouraged: In which he referr’d to a Sermon of Mr. Hoadly’s before the Lord Mayor, printed not long before. The Bishop of Sarum replied, that if the Doctrine of that Sermon was not good, he did not know what Defence his Lordship could make for his Appearance in Arms at Nottingham. He imputed all the present Clamour to the Ambition and Discontent of particular Men. And said, that the Church would always be subject to the Enmity of Prophaneness and Irreligion; and reflect’d on some Sermons preach’d at Oxford upon Publick Occasions. The Archbishop of York intimated his Apprehension of Danger from the increase of Difsenters and their Academies; and mov’d that the Judges might be consulted what Laws were in Force against such Seminaries, and by what Means they might be suppress’d. The Lord Wharton mov’d for consulting the Judges about Means of suppressing the Schools and Seminaries of Non-Jurors, &c. And added, that after all the Cry of the Churches Danger, he could find nothing in it, but the D. of B——, E. of R—, and
and the E. of N., were out of Place, &c. The Bishop An. 1705.
of Ely mov'd for consulting the Judges about the Power of the Queen to visit the Universities; complaining of the heat and passion of the Gentlemen there, which they inculcated upon their Pupils, who brought the same Fury with them to the Parishes when they came Abroad, to the great disturbance of Publick Charity. He complain'd also, of the undutifulness of the Clergy to their Bishops, and the difficulty they had to govern them regularly. The Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, also complain'd of the opprobrious Names the Clergy gave their Bishops, and the calumnies they laid on them, as if they were in a Plot to destroy the Church, and had compounded to be the last of their Order, and when the Plot was ripe, were to resign their Bishoprics, and accept a Pension for Life, &c. The Bishop of Bath and Wells complain'd of the Terms of High Church and Low Church. The D. of Leeds, said that the Church could not be safe without the Act against Occasional Conformity; and added, that the Q.—had in Discourse with him declar'd her Self of that Opinion. The Lord Sommers said, that for Men to raise groundless Jealousies at this Time of Day, could mean no less than an intention to embroil us at Home, and to defeat all our Glorious Designs Abroad. Upon the whole, it was carried by a Majority of 61 Lords against 30, that the C. of E. was not in Danger; and it was Resolv'd, That the C. of E., as by Law Establish'd, which was rescind from the extremeft Danger by K. WILLIAM III. of Glorious Memory, is now by God's Blessing, under the Happy Reign of Her Majesty, in a most safe and flourishing Condition: And that whoever goes about to suggest and insinuate, that the Church is in Danger under Her Majesty's Administration, is an Enemy to the Queen, the Church, and the Kingdom. And 23 Lords entered their Protest against this Resolution, with their Reasons.

On Dec. 8, the Commons debated the same Point in a full House. Mr. Bromley began; urging the same Arguments to prove the Church to be in Danger, as had been insititute on in the House of Peers; and he was back'd by Sir J. P.: But it was carried that the Church was safe, by 212 Voices, against 162. The Two Houses agreed to lay their Resolution before Her Majesty, and made an Address to Her accordingly; and begg'd that
An. 1705. that She would take effectual Measures for the making
the said Resolution Publick; and also for punishing the
Authors and spreaders of these seditious and scandalous
Reports, &c. And pursuant to it a Proclamation was
issued out, offering a Reward of 200l. to any one that
should discover the Author or Authors of the Memorial,
so as that he might be brought to Justice for his Offence,
&c.

Her Majesty in Her closing Speech at the end of the
Session, express'd her Self thus. Your Unanimity and
Zeal, which I have observ'd with great Satisfaction, through-
out this whole Session, against every Thing that tends to-
wards Sedition, doth so much discourage all such Attempts
for the Future, and hath set such an Example to the whole
Kingdom, that I doubt not but you will find the Effects of
it everywhere: And I assure my Self you will make it your
Business and Care to improve and perfect that good Work
you have so far advanced; and by continuing to shew a
dislike of all Factions, and turbulent Proceedings, and re-
solving to discountenance the encouragers of them, you will
soon make the whole Kingdom sensible of the good Effects of
so Prudent and Happy a Conduct.

The Affair Another Thing that made no little Noise this Session
of Carolina. A Petition was presented
to the House of Lords, Sign'd by Mr. Joseph Boone, and
many Merchants of London, representing that King
Charles II. granted a Charter bearing date March 24. 1663,
to Edward Earl of Clarendon, &c. and their Heirs, the
Tract of Land, &c. call'd Carolina, to be held of the
Crown of England as a County Palatine, with Power
to them and their Heirs to make Laws for the Govern-
ment of the said Colony, &c. That express Provision
is made in the said Charter, for a Toleration, and In-
dulgence to all Christians in the free Exercise of their
Religion. That in 1669 the Lords Proprietors of the
said Colony, settled the Method of its Government in
several Articles, call'd, The Fundamental Constitutions of
the said Colony. That in them it was provided expressly,
That no Person should be disturb'd, for any speculativ'e Opin-
ion in Religion, and that no Person should on the Account
of Religion, be excluded from being a Member in the Ge-
neral Assembly, or from any other Office of the Civil Admi-
nistration: And that these Constitutions were confirm'd
in 1689. That after the Act of Uniformity many Sub-
jects
jects of England transplanted themselves thither; and that the greatest Part of the Inhabitants were Protestant Dissenters from the C. of E., and liv'd in Peace, under the Freedom of the said Fundamental Constitutions. But that in 1703, great Partiality and Injustice was us'd in the Choice of a new General Assembly, which on Nov. 4. 1704, had pass'd an Act, by which 20 Lay Persons were incorporated for the Exercise of several Exorbitant Powers, and all Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, with absolute Power to deprive a Minister of the C. of E., of his Benefice, not only for Immorality, but Imprudence, and any incurable Animosities between him and his Parish, &c. That they had also pass'd another Act, May 6. 1704, to incapacitate every Person from being a Member of any General Assembly for Time to come, unless he had taken the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the Rites of the C. of E., by which all Protestant Dissenters are made incapable of being of the said Assembly: And yet that by the said Act, all Persons who will take an Oath, that they have not receiv'd the Sacrament in any Dissenting Congregation for a Year past, tho' they had not receiv'd in the C. of E., were made capable of being of it: And that in the Preamble to the said Act it is asserted, that by the Laws and Usage of England, all Members of Parliament are oblig'd to Conform to the C. of E., by receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites of the said Church. That this Act was pass'd illegally: And the said Colony hereupon in danger of being ruin'd. Hereupon the House of Lords, after hearing the Lord Granville, who was then Palatine of the Province of Carolina, by his Council, and debating the Matter among themselves, made an Address to Her Majesty, signifying that they had receiv'd such a Petition and weigh'd it, and come to the following Resolutions.

1. That it was the Opinion of the House, that the late Act of the Assembly in Carolina, entitul'd, An Act for the Establishment of Religious Worship, &c. as far as it relates to the Establishing a Commission for the displacing Rectors, &c. is not warranted by their Charter, or Consonant to Reason, but repugnant to the Laws of this Realm, and destructive to the Constitution of the C. of E. 2. That the late Act there, for the more effectual Preservation of the Government, by requiring
An 1705. All Members of the Commons House of Assembly to Conform to the Religious Worship of the C. of E., is founded upon falsity in Matter of Fact, is repugnant to the Laws of England, contrary to the Charter, an encouragement to Atheism and Irreligion, destructive to Trade, and tends to the depopulating and ruining of the said Province, &c.

With this new Parliament, a new Convocation also for the Province of Canterbury met at St. Pauls, Oct. 25. The Latin Sermon was preach'd by Dr. Stanhope, Dr. Binks carried it from Dr. Stanhope for Prolocutor, and was presented by the Dean of Christ Church. The Upper House soon agreed in an Address to Her Majesty, which they sent down to the Lower. It contain'd humble Thanks for Her affectionate Care and tender Concern for the C. of E. as Established by Law, from Her first Accession to the Throne to this Day. And then they added thus, by way of Harmony with the Two Houses of Parliament: We are exceedingly grieve'd that any of your Subjects should be so ungrateful and unworthy, as once to suggest that our Church can be in Danger, for want of such Support and Encouragement in your Majesty's Reign, as may make it Flourish in your own Time, and leave it secure after you. And altho' it is no new Thing for designing Men to prostitute the venerable Name of the Church to the Service of their own private Ends, yet we think it very strange that any should be found so extremely weak and unfruitful as to be deluded by these groundless Clamours, when they have been so often and so publicly confuted by your Royal Word and Actions; and when the happy State of the C. of E. is so much observ'd and esteem'd Abroad, that several of the Foreign Churches are endeavouring to accommodate themselves to our Liturgy and Constitution. To insinuate that the Church is in Danger, under these Circumstances, and against all the Testimonies and Assurances of your Royal Care and Protection, can proceed from nothing but Prejudice, Interest, and Ambition. We humbly crave leave to express our just Resentment of the indignity of all such Suggestion, not only as false and groundless in themselves, but chiefly as they are dishonourable Reflections upon your Royal Promises for the Support of the Church, and upon your Princely Wisdom in choosing the most proper and effectual Measures to that end. We beg leave also in a deep Sense of your Majesty's Goodness, and an entire dependance upon
upon your Royal Word, to express our great Joy and Satis.

faction, in the flourishing Condition of the Church under your most Auspicious Government. We are sure it will always be in your will to Support and Protest it; and that the Dif-
stractions which these groundless Jealousies are intended to raise, may never put it out of your Power, we Promise to use our utmost Endeavours to discomfitance them, and in our several Stations, to defend and preserve inviolably, so far as in us lies, the Doctrine, Discipline, and Worship of our Church as by Law Establish'd; and to promote Peace and Unity amongst your Subjects; praying earnestly for your Majesty's long and Prosperous Reign over us; as under the Divine Providence, the greatest Blessing and Security that either Church or State can enjoy.

Some in the Lower House were for agreeing to this Address with Alterations: But the Majority carried it for drawing up one of their own. A Committee was fix'd on, and the Dean of Christ Church at their next Meeting reported an wholly new Form, which contain'd Thanks to Her Majesty for her great Zeal for the Church, and tender Affection to it, but express'd not that full Satisfaction as to the safety of the Church, and that Indignation against such as represented her to be in Danger, as appear'd in that which came down from the Upper House. This new Address was carry'd up by the Prolocutor, Nov. 19. The Archbishops made Answer in Writing, that they could not receive their Address, but request'd them to go back to their House, and to consider the Address sent down to them, and either agree to it, or bring up their Exceptions against it in Writing.

Some of the Lower House, when they return'd were for doing this: But the Majority in Two Meetings agreed, that such Notice be taken of those Words in the Message from the Upper House, It cannot receive the Address you have offer'd to us, as to affirm, and effectually affect their Right, of having what they offer'd to the Upper House receiv'd by his Grace and their Lordships; That it was proper for the House in their Answer to say, that they conceiv'd their Lordships refusal was an infringement of that Right: That it is not a necessary Duty of the Lower House to reconsider, when their Lordships require it, what they have declar'd to their Lordships they have maturely consider'd; and cannot
That the Lower House notwithstanding their Lordships expectation express'd in their Message, was still at Liberty to disagree, without offering their Exceptions: However, they agreed to reconsider the Address of the Lords, and to lay before them the substance of the Resolutions foregoing. They also agreed, not to depart from their former Resolution of not joining with their Lordships in their Address; and afterwards, not to carry up any Exceptions to their Lordships Address; but to signify to them that it is the undoubted Right of the Lower House to have the Paper they presented receiv'd by their Lordships, and that they hop'd they would be satisfy'd upon perusing it: And that the Lower House entirely confided in Her Majesty's Zeal for the C. of E, and an hearty declara-tion of all Persons that should endeavour to raise any Jealousies concerning it. And pursuant to these Resolu-tions, a Paper was carry'd from the Lower to the Upper House, on Dec. 1.

On Dec 16, the Dean of Peterborough Protested against the Irregularities of the Lower House: And particularly against the Prolocutors proroguing the House by the Authority of the House itself: The pretending to a Power to put the Prolocutor into the Chair before he is confirm'd by the Archbishop and Bishops: The pretending to a Power to give leave to their Members to absent themselves, and substitute Proxies: The electing an Actuary in prejudice of the Right of the Archbishop: The late disrespectful and undutiful Carriage of the House to the Archbishop and Bishops, in refusing their Address to Her Majesty, without making any Exceptions, &c. his Protestation was sign'd by 50 Persons and Proxies besides himself. The Lower House would not suffer this Protestation to be read, and therefore it was carried to the Upper, and enter'd in their Acts.

Some Time after the Convocation was prorogu'd to March 1; by which Time Her Majesty was pleas'd to send a Letter to the Archbishop, dated Febr. 25, signifying Her concern that the Differences in Convocation were still kept up, and rather increas'd than abated: And that She was the more surpriz'd, because it had been Her constant Care and Endeavour to preserve the Constitution of the C. of E, as by Law Establish'd, and to discountenance all Divisions and Innovations whatsoever.
ever: Declaring She was Resolv'd to maintain Her Su-
premacy, and the due Subordination of Presbyters to
Bishops, as Fundamental Parts thereof; and that She
expected that he and his Suffragans should act Confor-
mably to his and Her Resolution; and that in so doing
they might be assurance of the Continuance of Her Fa-
vour and Protection: And that neither of them should
be wanting to any of the Clergy, whilst they were true
to the Constitution, and dutiful to Her, and their Ec-
clesiastical Superiors; and preserve such a Temper as
became All, but especially those who were in Holy Or-
ders: And She required him to Communicate this to the
Bishops and Clergy; and on March 1, to prorogue the
Convocation to such Time as appear'd most convenient.
The Archbishop being indisposed, sent the Bishop of
Norwich, to Communicate the Queen's Letter to the
Convocation. The Members of the Lower House
who came up with the Prolocutor had scarce Patience
to stay and hear the Letter; and when they came to
their own House, they Adjourn'd themselves to the
Wednesday following.

Mr. Olyffe this Year publish'd his 2d Defence of Mini-
sterial Conformity; and Mr. Hoadly his Defence of the Rea-
sonableness of Conformity: Both which I consider'd in my
Defence of Moderate Nonconformity; Part the 3d: Con-
taining a Vindication of the Silence of Ministers for con-
tinuing their Ministry; of the Reasons of the People
for adhering to them, and their Successors; and of the
Occasional Conformity of them and their adherents.

Mr. Benjamin Hoadly, also, this Year preach'd a Ser-
mon at St. Lawrence Jewry, before the Election of the
Lord Mayor, upon Rom. 13. 1. as he had some Time
before printed a very good Sermon on the Anniversary
Day of Thanksgiving for the Queen's Accession to the
Crown. He so strenuously defended Liberty and Pro-
erty, that he fell under the Indignation and Censures
of High Church. They thundered against him in a va-
riety of Pamphlets, according to their usual Custom.
One publish'd a Vindication of the London Clergy from the
Aspersions which he had cast upon them. Another,
St. Paul no Mover of Sedition; Or a brief Vindication of
that Apostle, from his false and disingenuous Exposition.
&c. But he defended himself nobly, in his Measures of
Submission, &c. for which all true hearted English Men
own.
own themselves indebted to him. For my Part, tho' I have often wondered that his Principles did not carry him farther, and that he should not be as much against an Ecclesiastical as a Civil Slavery, yet it troubled me to be engag'd in a Controversie with one, who was so serviceable to his Country.

Mr. Dodwell upon his old narrow Bottom, now publish'd a Tract, Entituled, Occasional Communion Fundamentally Destructive of the Discipline of the Primitive Catholic Church; and contrary to the Doctrine of the latest Scriptures, concerning Church Communion, &c. And another Celebrated Writer, publish'd An Historical Account of Comprehension and Toleration, from the Old Puritan, to the New Latitudinarian, with their continu'd Projects and Designs, in Opposition to the Orthodox Establishment. My Abridgement comes in for a taste of his genteel, mild, candid Spirit and Treatment: But I doubt not much to the Credit of the Writer, or the Satisfaction of the Reader, that has any regard to the Words of Truth or Sobernefs. Now also came out, The Rights of the Church of England, in Anſwer to the Rights of the Protestant Difenters. Dedicated to the House of Commons. He very handsomely calls the Gentleman he writes against, an insolent Author; and he treats him accordingly. He complains in his Preface, of having to do with provoking, exasperating, incorrigible Adveraries; but I doubt his Way of dealing with them, did not make many Converts. He tells the World he has to do with a pert Writer, a wretched Upstart, an insolent Scribler, and an ignorant and impudent Advocate: 'Twas therefore a wonder he should bestow so much Pains upon him. Why did he not put his Time to a better Use? But when he talks of a Shipmataical Party that burnt London, and the Ships at Chatham, were plotting Mischief against the Church of England at Hanover, and were ready at the watch Word and Signal given, to mob the House of Commons, Affallinate Her Majefy, and join with a Foreign Enemy to invade the Kingdom, and subvert the Church and Government, he takes an effectual Way not to be believ'd, as long as any Memorials of the Times present are remaining; nor to be regarded in his malevolent Charges and furious Inveftives.

Now also came out a Juttification of the Difenters from Mr. Bennet's Charge of Schifm; and Mr. Palmer's Vin-
Vindication of the Learning, Loyalty, Morals, and Arts. 1705 Christ's Behaviour of the Dissenters towards the Church of England, in Answer to Mr. Wesley's Defence of his Letter. And tho' that Author has since fallen in with the Church of England, yet that makes no alteration in the Truth of Matters of Fact related, nor does it abate of the Strength of the Argument pursu'd. And finally; now also came out, Mr. Tallet's Short History of Schism, for the promoting of Christian Moderation, and the Communion of Saints. The Two Notions which this Tract opposes are these; that all who are Guilty of Schism, live in a Course of Sin, as ruinous as Murder or Adultery, and are in a State of Damnation: and that we may not at any Time Worship God with such. The first Notion, that Schismatics are out of the Church and cannot be fav'd, but are in a damnable State, is prov'd to be taken from the Romanists; and it is shewn that it has no ground in Scripture; that it cuts off a great part of Christ's Church, and damn's Multitudes of excellent Persons in all Ages and Places; and he shews it by reckoning up the most eminent and remarkable Schismas; and he adds, that this Notion is grounded only on some Passages in St. Cyprian, and others of the Fathers, which are consider'd. The second Notion, that we are not to Worship God with Schismatics, comes also, he owns, from the Fathers: But he considers the Scriptures they alledge in the Case, and gives Instances of some that Communicated with Schismatics in the Primitive Times. And he shews that its good to Worship God sometimes, with those with whom we do not constantly; and answers Objections against it; and shews that he understood, and was really willing to maintain the Communion of Saints, as well as keep it as an Article in his Creed.

In M. DCC. VI. The Dissenters of the Three Denominations, with Mr. Spademan at their Head, presented the following Address to the Queen at Windsor, June 17, after the signal Victory at Ramillies.

May it please Your Majesty, The late surprizing Progress of Your Majesty's Forces, and those of Your Allies in Flanders, under the Command of the most Illustrious Prince, the
the Duke of Marlborough, and of those in Spain, commanded by the Noble Earls of Peterborough and Galway, happily supported by your Royal Navy, under the conduct of your Prudent and Valiant Admirals, engages us humbly to Congratulate your Majesty on to Glorious an Occasion.

The Signal Answer it has pleased God to return to those Devout Prayers, which your Majesty and your People, by your Pious Direction, address'd to Heaven, inspires us with a Joy equal to the Mortification it gives your Enemies: And while your Majesty ascribes your many Victories to the Arm of the Almighty, and repeats your Royal Commands to your People to offer him solemn Thanksgiving, we cannot but look upon your Majesty's Piety, as a hopeful Pledge of the like future Successes.

As the important Consequences of your Majesty's Triumphs make a daily Accession to your Glory, so they give us an agreeable Prospect of the Speedy Reduction of the Power of France to its just Limits, the Restitution of Liberty and Peace to Europe, the effectual Relief of the Reformed Churches Abroad, and the Security of that Provision the Law has made for a Protestant Succession to the Crown of this Kingdom.

We gratefully acknowledge the Share we have in the Blessings of your Majesty's auspicious Reign, which prescribes to us both our Civil and Religious Liberties, and take this Occasion to renew to your Majesty, the Assurance of our inviolable Fidelity, to which not only our Interest and Inclination, but the sacred Tyres of Gratitude and Conscience oblige us: And we shall use our utmost Endeavours in our several Stations to promote that Union and Moderation among your Protestant Subjects, so often recommended by your Majesty, as highly necessary to the Common Safety.

May the Divine Providence that has made your Majesty not only Head of the Protestant Interest, but Chief in the Confederacy, for the Glorious Cause of Common Liberty, give your Majesty the Satisfaction of seeing both more firmly established than ever by the Influence of your Counsels and Success of your Arms. May
May your Majesty's Exemplary Piety, Zeal for the 
Reformation of Manners, and Parental Care of all 
your People, even thofe of the remoteft Colonies, be 
eminently rewarded by the great God, with the con-
stant Prosperity of your Government. May your 
Reign be honour'd with an happy Union of your 
two Kingdoms of Great Britain. May your Royal 
Confort the Prince enjoy a confirmed Health. May 
your Majesty continue to rule in the Hearts of your 
People, and be late advanced to a Throne of Glory 
in the Kingdom of Heaven.

The Union between England and Scotland, was the great Affair of this Year. It had been oft attempted, but never could be brought to bear till now. The Commissioners of the two Kingdoms having adjusted the most material Points, the Articles agreed on were first passed by the Parliament of Scotland, and then by the English Parliament. Some of both Nations were zealous for it, hoping that such an Union would much add to our common Strength and Safety, and disappoint some obvious Designs of our Enemies. Others were as much against it; on one Hand through a Je-
alousy of Trade, and thro' a Fondnefs of Independency on the other. And it was observed, that as many were against it in North-Britain, out of fear it would ruin the Church of Scotland, fo were others in South-Britain, apprehensive it would ruin the Church of England. In order to the giving Satisfaction on both Sides, An Act passed in Scotland previous to the Union, confirming the Worship, Discipline, and Government of the Church there, and providing for the continuance of it, without any Alteration to the People of North-Britain in all succeeding Generations: An Act also passed here, for securing the Church of England as by Law Eftab-
lish'd, effectually and unalterably; by which it was enacted, that the Act of the 13 Eliz. for the Ministers of the Church to be of a found Religion, and the Act of Uniformity past in the 13 Car. II. and all, and singular other Acts of Parliament now in Force for the Eftablishment and Preservation of the C. of E. the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and Government there-
of, should remaın, and be in full Force for ever. And it was enacted, that both these Acts should for ever be holden and adjudged to be Fundamental 
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and Essential Parts of the Treaty of Union between the two Kingdoms; and both were accordingly inserted in express Terms in the Act for ratifying the Union, and declared to be Essential and Fundamental Parts thereof.

The thus Confirming the Act of Uniformity, and the Ecclesiastical Constitution here in England, in all Particulars, upon the present Foot, for Perpetuity, was reckoned by the Dissenters to make their Way the clearer, since all Hopes of a farther Reformation of the Constitution (of which there is so much need) were hereby taken away. The old Puritans many of them fell in with the Established Church, in hope of that Way contributing to a farther Reformation: And they that adhere to their Principles, have since the Restoration been often pressed to imitate their Example, and fall in with the Established Church, with that View; and some worthy Persons actually have done it: But the Government by this Settlement of all Things in the Church as they were to Perpetuity, and embodying this Settlement with the Union, and making it a Fundamental Part of it, has quite silenced that Plea, and made it as self-less to urge it, as it would be weak to regard it. So that hence forward, all that are convinced that a farther Reformation is needful, and that it is their Duty in their Places to pursue it, are bound in Conscience to keep at a Distance from that Church, which has (as much as in it lies) barr'd all Avenues of farther Light, and determined by a Law that it will be, as it is, for ever. This the Dissenters could not but be concerned at, and sorry for, and yet as for the Union they rejoiced in it, in hope it might strengthen the Security of the Protestant Succession, and answer other good and valuable Ends.

The Convocation met at the same Time with the Parliament as usually. Tho' they had in their former Session, differ'd much about the Form of an Address to her Majesty, yet now they agreed pretty unanimously; and both Houses present an Address on Dec. 6. by Way of Congratulation upon the wonderful Success of her Majesties Arms, &c. and they acknowledg'd the Church to be safe under her Majesty's Administration, &c. Afterwards they were prorogu'd, and the Lower House was uneasy, because there was no Prospect of
Business. On Feb. 12. 1706, the Queen sent a Royal Writ to the Archbishop, requiring him to prorogue them to March 5, and he accordingly did it. The Lower House thought this a new Breach of their Parliamentary Rights, and prepared a Paper against the Day to which they were prorogued, to acquaint the Upper House, that upon Examination they had found, that such issuing of a Royal Writ to order the Convocation to be prorogued, in Time of Parliament, an unprecedented Act, and inconsistent with the Privileges of Convocation. And this Paper they carried up on March 19. But several Members dissented from it, as an unjust Impeachment of her Majesty's Supremacy.

The Bishop of Lincoln on May 20th this Year, began his Primary Visitation at Lincoln, and his Charge to the Clergy of his Diocese was published. He there complains of some, that professed themselves to be not only the true, but almost the only true Sons of the C. of E. who defected the Publick Communion, and went into separate Assemblies, and set up Bishops against Bishops, Presbyters against Presbyters, and Altar against Altar: And says, That there are deplorable heats and Animosities among many that still continued to live under the same Government, to go to the same Churches, and join in the same Sacrament with one another. That they had been divided by new Names, into new Parties, and new Interests and had spoken, written, and acted with great Bitterness and Rancour against one another, &c.

Now also came out Mr. Ollyffe's Third Defence of Ministerial Conformity: which contains a Repetition of many Things said before, but little that was new. He says, that in the 13 Eliz. cap. 12. Ordination by Presbyters was own'd, upon Persons subscribing to all the 39 Articles*. But certainly, That must be his Mistake. P. 3.

In my Statute Book, the Words are these, and subscribe to all the Articles of Religion which only Concern the Confession of the true Christian Faith, and the Doctrine of the Sacraments. He's however for the Power of the Church to decree Rites and Ceremonies; assenting and consenting to the Use of Things, not extremly approved of; and reckons Submission a Duty in compliance with Authority, even where the Bounds which God has fixed for that Authority may be exceed-
An. 1706. ed: I envy him not his Satisfaction. When he distinguishes between an explicite owning the Power of the Church to impose, and submitting to what the State requires in order to Liberty, he'll see how I am free of a Difficulty he reckons me exposed to. And when he states his Case right, and does not omit the most essential Circumstances, I can soon tell him what is to be said between Father and Son: But as he has stated it, he and I are far from differing. For me, he's free to give what Degree of Approbation to the Ceremonies he pleases, provided I have but my Liberty. He may call Mr. Agas's Rhetorick mine, tho' I produce his very Words, about every Point and Syllable &c. if he thinks good; He may argue as freely as he pleases about plain stubborn Matter of Fact, produced out of the Lord's Journal, that will neither bow nor bend. I don't see but we are, and are like to be, where we were. I doubt not, but (as he freely owns,) he and his Brethren desire and long for a Reformation as well as we: Let us then Pray heartily for it, and study what in us lies to promote it, in our several Ways, and according to our Light, and endeavour to strengthen instead of weakening each other's Hands, and manifest by our Carriage, that we heartily with each other good Success; and this is more likely to yield Comfort upon Reflection, than drawing the Saw of Contention, and printing of Indexes, and heavy Personal Charges, where God that knows the Secrets of all Hearts will at last be the Judge. I only wish that now he is in the Constitution, he may not either from those that have the Management of it, or from his own Tho'ts, upon putting Things together, come under any such Uneasiness, as might abate his Usefulness.

This Year also came out The Compleat History of England, in Three Volumes. The Third Volume of which, contains several Reflections upon the Differents all along, that are unkind; and some that are not reconcilable to Truth; justifying most of the Severities that had been used towards them: And for that Reason I have taken Notice of its Suggestions, from one Period to another, in the foregoing Historical Remarks.

Now
Now also came out Mr. Locke’s Fourth Letter for Toleration*. He observes, That his Antagonist reviv’d the Controversy, after twelve Years Silence. That Writer, he observes, owns that a Magistrate who upon just and sufficient Grounds believes his Religion true, is obliged to use Moderate Penalties to bring Men to his Religion: But that any Magistrate, who upon weak and deceitful Grounds believes a false Religion to be true, is obliged to use the same Means, he denies. But ‘tis queried, who must be judge whether the Grounds upon which such a Magistrate believes his Religion to be true, are just and sufficient? If every Magistrate must judge for himself, whether the Grounds upon which he believes his Religion to be true, are just and sufficient, the Limitation to his believing it upon just and sufficient Grounds, might have been spared: For no Magistrate will be thereby excluded from an Obligation to use Force to bring Men to his own Religion: For any one who believes any Religion to be true, cannot but believe the Grounds upon which he believes it to be true, are just and sufficient; and if he judged otherwise, he could not believe it to be true. If another must judge for the Magistrate, then every Magistrate who upon Grounds that that other Person judges to be just and sufficient, believes his Religion to be true, is obliged to use Force to bring Men to his Religion. But such a Person needs Infallibility. ’Tis said, The Magistrate being obliged to use Force, only so as to bring Men to the true Religion, must be able certainly to know which is the true Religion. And that there is a full Assurance which Men may and ought to have of the true Religion, which they can never have of a false one, &c. Well then, ’tis queried, Whether the Magistrate must be determined by his full Assurance to promote by Force, that Religion of which he is fully assur’d? ’Tis said, this Assurance must be grounded upon such clear and solid Proof, as leaves no reasonable Doubt in an attentive and unbiased Mind. Well, the Magistrate can see no reasonable Doubt but this is his Case: is he not then to use Force? It seems not, if his be not the true Religion: For ’tis said, that this Assurance can never be had but of the true Religion. Whereupon says Mr. Locke to his Antagonist, this is to say, that the Magistrate is to use Force in favour of that Religion which you judge to be true, and not which be himself judges to be true. But
An. 1706, who (says he) made you a Judge for him? Without this, says he, All talk of full Assurance pointing out to the Magistrate the true Religion, that he is oblig'd by Force to promote, amounts to no more but his own Religion, and can point out no other to him. For tho' 'tis not to be imagin'd there are as clear and solid Grounds for the belief of false Religions, as there are for the belief of true, (to put a Question, about which, is in effect to query, whether Falihood has as much Truth in it, as Truth itself?) Yet as Matters stand, the Religion which the Magistrates of the World are oblig'd to promote by Force, must be either their own, or none at all. And in reality, the Magistrates Persuasion of his own Religion, which he judges so well grounded as to venture his Future State upon it, cannot but be sufficient to set him upon doing, what he takes to be his Duty in bringing others to the same Religion. And what Advantage can that bring to true Religion, which Arms 500 Magistrates against it, (who must unavoidably in the State of Things in the World, act against it) for one that uses Force for it? Magistrates have nothing to determine them in using Force in favour of Religion, but their own Persuasion of the Truth of any Religion: And this in the variety of Religions which the Magistrates of the World have embrac'd, cannot direct them to the true. So that the Plea for the Magistrates using Force for promoting the true Religion, upon this Foot, gives as much Power and Authority to the King of France to use it against his Dissenting Subjects, as to any other Prince in Christendom to use it against theirs. For 'tis the Persuasion of the Mind, produc'd by such Reasons and Grounds as do affect it, that alone does, or is capable to determine the Magistrate in the use of Force, for performing of his Duty: From whence it necessarily follows, that if Two Magistrates have equally strong Persuasions concerning the Truth of their Religions respectively, they must both be set on Work thereby, or neither. For tho' one be of a false, and the other of the true Religion, yet the Principle of Operation, that alone which they have to determine them, being equal in both, they must both be determin'd by it; unless it can be said that one of them must act according to that Principle, which alone can determine, and the other must Act against it. From which incapacity in Magistrates to perform their Duty, if it be...
be their Duty by Force to promote the true Religion, An. 1706, it may justly be concluded, that to use Force for the promoting any Religion, cannot be their Duty.

Now also came out, The Rights of the Christian Church asserted, against the Romish and all other Priests, of the Church, face concerning the Government of the C. of E, as by Law Establish'd. There has not been a Book published in many Years that made more Noise. Some were much taken with the Manner of this Book, and by that tempted to think the better of the Matter of it; while others were so disgusted with the Manner of it, that that prejudice'd them against the Matter and Argument. I pretend not here to Act the Part of a Censor, or an Advocate; and could not be either, without several Distinctions. Far be it from me to pretend to justify the Matter in all Points, and much less the Manner of treating some Divine Institutions; and yet I'll give a brief Abstract of the main Argument of the Book, as I have done of some others relating to the Convocational Contest, which I believe prov'd no small Temptation to some of the warmest Invectives of this Book, which have kindled such Indignation in some, against the Author or Authors.

The Preface undertakes to shew, That they who make the greatest Noise about the Danger of the Church, are the greatest Enemies to it, by ascertaining such Notions as undermine both Church and State, and are in direct Opposition to the Principles of the Reformation: And that they mean some other Church, besides the C. of E, which being Establish'd by Acts of Parliament is a mere Creature of the Civil Power, as to its Polity and Discipline, which makes all the Contention. The Convocation of the C. of E, he says, has no Power which is not deriv'd from, and dependent upon the Parliament; none but what they can abridge, curtail, and annul as they think fit. And he asserts, that 'twas not till Rome got the ascendant here, that the Clergy attempted to bind the Laity, by Laws they never consented to: But their Design was never brought to Perfection. He says it does not depend upon the Clergy, but upon the Sovereign National Powers whether there shall be a National Church: And consequently the Legal Establishment of the Faith, the Worship, the Doctrinal
Doctrinal Articles, Discipline, Rites and Ceremonies of the National Church, must be wholly owing to them: And as far as the Magistrate establishes any Thing, they are Part of the Civil Constitution. And as our Kings and Parliament have the sole Legislative Power, so they have trusted the Supremum Executive Power, in Ecclesiasticals as well as Civils, with the King or Queen; in Proof of which he cites several Acts in the Reigns of H. 3. Edw. 6, and Q. Eliz. And in Proof that even in Popham Times our Governors did not think that Bishops had a Divine Right to Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, he argues, from their exempting Places from their Power, and from the exercise of the highest Acts of Episcopal Jurisdiction, by some Deans and Archdeacons. He says, the Law all along has set the same bounds to the Ecclesiastical as to the Civil Courts, both as to Persons and Things. He observes, that our Parliaments have from Time to Time, depriv'd Bishops as well as our other Ecclesiastics; which is a sufficient Proof they tho' they had not their Bishopricks by a Divine Commission, because they could no more take away or even suspend such a Commission than give it: Nay, that the Legislative Powers can dissolve a Bishoprick, as they did that of Durham in the Reign of Edw. 6, and make Two Bishopricks into one, &c. And all the Power which the Clergy have in the National Church being deriv'd solely from the Parliament, he infers none can be for the Church as it is settled by Law, who don't abhor all Independent Power in the Clergy.

He farther observes, that the Clergy having all sworn to the Regal Supremacy, we ought not to presume that they suppose that Supremacy inconsistent with any Powers which they claim by Divine Right; and the Bishops and leading Divines at the Reformation have freely given their Opinions against an Independent Power. All the Bishops, upon the Clergies owning Hen. 8. to be the supreme Head of the Church, took out Commissions for the exercising of their Spiritual Jurisdiction. And the Kings Spiritual Supremacy as settled by Acts of Parliament, has been by our Divines made the Characteristic of the C. of E, against Popery and Fanaticism: And was not only the Means by which the Reformation was carried on, but the Ground on which the
the whole was justified. And tho' our Princes do not An. 1705.
Preach or Administer the Sacraments, but the Laws
leave this to the Clergy, yet this does not prove they
are more independent than Lawyers, Physicians, and
Men of other Professions and Employes. He observes,
that while what the People had suffer'd by the Independent
Power of the Popish Clergy was fresh in their
Minds, they did all that was possible to guard against
any such Power for the Future; and the Clergy mind-
ing Religion more than their private Interest, disfown'd
all Pretences to that Power: But when they imagin'd
the Court had a design upon the Liberty of the People,
they tho' their coming into that Project with all their
Force, might deserve to have their setting up for an In-
dependent Power conniv'd at, if not encourag'd; which
came to that height in King Charles I's Time, that the
Bishops openly deny'd their receiving their Jurisdiction
from the Crown, and that even when they Tate in the
Kings High Commission Court. That Archbishop
Laud was for setting up an Independent Power, in de-
fiance of the Laws of the Land, the Oath of Supre-
macy, the Principles of Reformation, and of the
Church he pretended so much Zeal for; and that he
was for an English, tho' not a Roman Popery. That
upon the Restoration of King Charles II, it soon
became an Establish'd Principle with High Church,
that there were Two Independent Governments in the
same Nation, and that the Government of the Church
was by Divine Right in the Bishops: And that the
Lower House of Convocation was lately for having the
Bishops acknowledg'd, to be not only of Divine, but
Divine Apostolical Right; which must mean either a Divine
Divine Right, or a Divine Humane Right. That Bishop Spe-
row * afferted, ' That in Controversies about Doctrines,
where the Church has receiv'd no clear Determination
from Christ and his Apostles, she has Power to declare her
own Sense in the Controversie, and to determine
which Part shall be receiv'd and profess'd for Truth
by Her Members, and that under Ecclesiastical Con-

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'mission, tho' the Superiors may err in the Sentence:
'Better that Inferiours be bound to Stand to such fallible
' Judgment, than that every Man be suffer'd to inter-
'pret Laws, and determine Controversies.' And there
was none that oppos'd him.
An. 1706. He farther observes, That the Parliament having exercis’d their Power in Spirituals, by depriving the Non-juring Bishops, and the Sees being by the Kings Authority fill’d again, it has caus’d a Schism in High Church: And they who adhere to the Bishops depriv’d by Parliament, condemn those who do not, as acting contrary to their common Principle, of Church and State being under a distinct Government. Which Principle the others on the contrary are so far from disowning, that they endeavour to reconcile it with their defending the Bishops depriv’d by the Lay Powers; and thereby betray their Cause instead of defending it, and expose themselves to the scorn and contempt of their Adversaries. That thev nothing is now so common as to call the opposing the Doctrine of Two Independent Powers the Erastian Heresie, yet ‘tis plain from the Letters annex’d to Erastus’s Treatise of Excommunication, that the ablest of the Reformers Abroad were in one Sentiments; and Archbishop Whitgift Licens’d it, and as Mr. Selden says, writ with his own Hand in one of the Books finely Gilt, these Words, intus quam extra for-masior. After this, he quotes some Passages of Mr. Leftley, Mr. Dodwell, Mr. Hill, &c. in support of the inherent Power and Authority of the Clergy, and by Way of invective against the Regal Supremacy. He says its strange, that they whose Principles are nearer to the Church of Rome than that of England, should be represented as the only Churchmen. He appears surpriz’d at the Convocations mentioning the restoring of the Church to its due Rights and Priviledges; and seems to wonder they did not declare what they were: Especially when they constantly represent it, as the most perfect most compleat, and best constituted Church that is: Whereas, as (he says) if the Government of it did belong to the Clergy by a Divine Right, it must be as to its Government and Discipline, the worst constituted Church in the World.

In his Introdution, he observes, that the Doctrine of Two Independent Powers has occasion’d a prodigious Number of Quarrels, between Prince and Priest, and among the Clergy themselves. He asserts, that naturally Men are in a State of equality. Even Parents have not an absolute Power. Men lose their equality by consent, in forming themselves into Bodies Politick. Government was first founded on the
the consent of the Parties concern'd, and still continues on the same Foot. Men engage in a Political Union for the Defence of themselves and their Properties, and oblige themselves to assist the Magistrate in punishing all such injuries as the Good of the whole will not permit to go unpunish'd. The Magistrate is fully authoriz'd to punish the Evil, and reward the Good: And not only to punish one that does an injury to a single Person, but any one that injures the whole Society. When Men associated on a Civil, they were oblig'd also to do the same on a Religious Account; one being necessary for the support of the other. But in Religious Matters Men are to follow the Dicstes of their Consciences; and cannot have a Sovereign Representative, to determine for them what they shall Believe or Profess. 'Tis impossible that Men should ever submit to Government, but with an intent of being protected in so necessary a Duty as Worshipping God according to Conscience, as well as in any other Matter whatever. The Magistrate has no Pretence to use Force, when no Person is injur'd, tho' Conscience were not concern'd; much less ought he to do it when Conscience is concern'd: And consequently his Power is confin'd to such Religious Matters as are likewise Civil; that is where the Publick has an Interest. The good of the Society is the Supream Law. All Church considerations must give Place to it: And no Man on any Church Pretence whatever, can be exempt from the Magistrates Jurisdiction. He has the same Power over Men when met together for the Worship of God, as when met together upon other Accounts: Whom he is then so far from having a Right to disturb, that he is oblig'd to secure them from all manner of Harm, as long as they do nothing prejudicial to the Publick; but much more so, if their Meetings tend to promote the general Good, as Mens assembling to Worship God according to their Consciences does.

In Chap. I. He shews that there cannot be Two Independent Powers the in same Society. Independent Power is Supream. There can't be Two such at the same Time, either about the same or different Things. Not about the same; because by one Power a Man may be oblig'd to do a Thing, and by t'other forbid to do it; and so the same Action would be a Duty and a

$\text{Sin}$
An. 1706. Sin: Nor about different Things; for then he might be oblig'd to be at the same Time at different Places, and to do Things opposite and contrary. Who can suppose that the God of Order would ever involve us in such inextricable Difficulties, as to subject us to Two Powers which are either apt to clash and interfere continually about the same Things, or else to command, if not contrary, yet different Things at the same Time? Ecclesiastical Power will be continually interfering with Civil. If the Civil Magistrate cannot deprive an Ecclesiastick, he cannot put him to Death; because in deprivation of Life is included deprivation of all Offices and Employes. If the Power of Excommunication belongs independently to the Clergy, the Magistrate could no more (by Banishment or Imprisonment, &c.) deprive a Man of the Communion of the Church, than a Priest could do that, by which a Mans Death would follow unavoidably. The Druids, who got the sole Power of Excommunication to themselves, by Vertue of it govern'd all Things; and Kings were only their Miniffers, to execute their Sentences. 'Tis unjust for Two Independent Powers to judge about the same Things; for this would subject the same Persons to undergo Two Trials, and be punish'd Twice for the same Crime. If there be Two different Independent Governours, the Civil Governour could have no more Power on a Civil Account over the common Subject than t'other on an Ecclesiastical: Nor could they hinder one another of the Obedience due to each; and consequently the Magistrate could not deprive one of his Life and Liberty, or use any other restraining Method, because this must either for ever, or for a Time, rob the Ecclesiastical Governour of a Subject, to whom he has at all Times an Independent Right. They must needs destroy each others Power, and free Men from all Subjection to either.

In Chap. II. He afferts, That the Clergy's assuming to themselves a Jurisdiction, and terming it Internal, in contradistinction to the Magistrates which they call External, is only amusing People with Words, and a blind to make Men believe a Difference where there's none, in order to usurp a Power which belongs not to them. When Men endeavour to assume a Power over Conscience, the moft they can do is to make Hypocrites.
The Clergy who contend not only for the necessity but the lawfulness of National Churches, give up all their Pretences to an Independent Power in every Thing relating to 'em, even in the most speculative and mysterious Points. For if they allow that the Magistrate can enact, that no Person shall enjoy any Preferment in the National Church, who does not profess such or such Articles, they cannot deny him a Power to deprive any who shall disown them; because 'tis only putting those Laws, they acknowledge he has Power to make, in Execution.

In Chap. IV. He shews there's no immutable Form of Church Discipline. The only Way (he says) to prove this or that Form of Ecclesiastical Discipline, in this or that Place to be Divine, is to shew that it is there the fittest for the End it was design'd to promote. The same Garment may as well serve Children and Men, as the same Regimen can fit People for all Times and Circumstances. Means to an End are of a mutable Nature. Were but this granted, we should have no more Quarrels about Modes, and Forms, and Ceremonies: There would be no Uncharitablenefs, Hatred or Persecution; but the Christian Religion would as it was design'd, render all its votaries wonderfully Happy. Christianity is a Religion not only to last to the end of the World, but in Time to extend to all the Nations of it. And considering how widely different Nations are in all Circumstances and Respects, there can be no particular Form of Church Polity which must not somewhere or other be prejudicial to the End it was instituted for.

Chap. V. Shews, That the Clergies endeavouring at an Independent Power, not only prevents the further spreading of the Gospel, but is the Caufe of its having already loft so much Ground. This Doctrine of Imperium in Imperio; he says, would have been us'd by the Emperors as an Argument to justify their usage of the Christians. Heathen Authors would have eternally insulted the Christians upon this Head: Nor would they have been fo wanting to themselves, as to neglect Offering at something in their frequent Apologies for their Justification. They could not upon this Supposition have asserted the disinterestedness of those who first preach'd the Gospel, as a grand Argument for the Truth
An. 1706. of it. This Doctrine prejudices Infidels against Christianity. "Twas this Independent Power was the chief occasion that Christianity loft so many fair Provinces it once posses'd, which became an easie Prey to the barbarous Nations, and made the conquer'd submit to the Religion of the Conquerors. Had it not been for the Ambition of the Bishops in continually fighting against one another for Dominion, with their Anathema's and Excommunications, so senseless a Religion as that of the Alcoran, could never have taken such deep Root, or spread itself so far and wide in so short a Time. And as this Independent Power occasion'd Mahometism in the East, so it produc'd Popery in the West.

Chap. VI. Shews that this is most destructive to the Interest of Religion, and the Cause of the Corruptions under which Christianity Labours. Chap. VII. Shews that an Independent Power in any set of Clergymen, makes all Reformation unlawful, except where those who are suppos'd to have this Power do consent. And Chap. VIII. That this Independent Power has been the occasion of infinite Mischief to the Christian World, and is utterly inconsistent with the happiness of humane Society. He says, that it is plain from all Histories, that according to the measure of this Independent Power, the Clergy have reach'd in any Place, the People have been proportionably impoverish'd and ruin'd. He mentions the sad Effects in Popish Countries, and also among Protestants. He observes, that the Clergy here in England after the Restoration, became Tools of the Papists; of which they were so sensible in the Day of distress, that the most eminent among them, with the general Approbation of the rest, made solemn Declarations of easing their Protestant Brethren, when Providence should put it in their Power. Yet when the Convocation in 89 bad by the favour of Heaven an Opportunity of performing those Promises; was there not a Party among 'em who resolv'd to keep Faith as little with Schismatics, as some former Councils with Hereticks? And therefore with scorn they rejected all Terms of Accommodation, and tho' the very recommending to 'em such Alterations in Things indifferent, as would make Conforming to the Church so easy, as few Protestants either at Home or Abroad should scruple, an Affront never to be forgiven; which was the Foundation of the inveterate Malice with which that glorious Prince, to whom we owe our
Religion and Church was to the last persecuted: Nor could An. 1706 the Bishops, even those who had signaliz'd themselves in Defence of the Church, receive better Quarter. He quotes several Authors against the Independent Power of the Clergy; as the Lord Clarendon, Dr. Barrow, Gomarus, Gualerius, and Father Paul: And says that none is qualified to believe Two Independent Powers, who has not Faith enough for Transubstantiation.

Chap. IX. Shews that the hypothesis, of none being capable of governing the Church except Bishops, and that none can be Bishops except those who derive their Power by a continu'd and uninterrupted Succession in the Catholick Church from the Apostles, destroys the very Being of the Church. Here the Author advices some People, no more to attack the Dissenters on such Principles, as unchurch all who departed from Rome, &c. And Chap. X. Sheweth, That the Catholick Church consists of several Bodies Independent on each other, &c: Where the Author afferts, That when Men do not think it sufficient for Salvation to be united to Christ by true Faith, and to one another by Christian Love, leaving every Community to form what Ecclesiastical Government they think fit, but make it necessary to the very Being of Christianity, to be united by some one external Head or Government, which is to be the Center of Catholick Union and Communion; he cannot see how a Popedom can be avoided: And he shews, That the Clergy have maintain'd such Maxims, in Order to oblige People to yield an implicit Faith, and blind Obedience to their Dictates as must condemn all Separation from the Church of Rome, on the Account of her peculiar Doctrines; of which he gives Instances, &c. And upon the whole, I should be glad to see a good Answer to the Book, upon the Jure Divino bottom, of any one particular Form of Church Government.

M. DCC. VII. This Year Mr. Higgins the Clergyman made a great Noise, in defiance of the Government, about the Danger of the Church, in many Pulpits, from one end of the Town to the other: But he could not have Influence enough to do the Mischief he seem'd to intend and aim at. There was a general Addressing to her Majesty after the Union: The Differents
May it please your Majesty,

Amongst the rest of your Dutiful and Loyal Subjects,

we beg Leave with all Humility, to congratulate your Majesty, upon the Accession every Year makes to the Glories of your Auspicious Reign; and more especially upon the happy Union of your two Kingdoms of England and Scotland.

We adore that Divine Providence which hath removed the Difficulties, that were insuperable to your greatest Predecessors, even under the Advantages of Peace, and reserved to your Majesty the Honour of making us one flourishing People, through your wise and steady Councils, together with the unparallel'd Judgment, Application, and Fidelity, of your Majesty's Commissioners, and your two Parliaments.

By this entire Union of the two Nations, we with Joy behold the Peace and Quiet of your Majesty's Government firmly settled; the Protestant Succession to the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain, and the Reformed Interest in general secured; the Strength and Honour of the whole Island much advanced; and our common Safety, both against Attempts from Abroad, and Breaches upon our happy Civil Constitution at Home, effectually provided for.

Herein we have a repeated Instance of your Majesty's Parental Care of your People; and cannot but hope that so illustrious an Example, will inspire all your Protestant Subjects with that generous Love and Charity, that it may never more be in the Inclination of any of them, to molest one another, upon Religious Accounts.

May the Great God prosper your Arms, and those of your Allies, that your Majesty may be the glorious Instrument of re-establishing the Peace, and securing the Liberty of Europe; and at the same Time of restoring our Protestant Brethren Abroad, to their ancient Rights.

May your Majesty and your Illustrious Consort the Prince be continued in Health.

May your sacred Majesty be blessed with a long and prosperous Reign, over a People more reformed
in their Manners, and united in Affection, (according \textit{An. 1707} to your Majesty's earnest Recommendations,) and still reap the Benefits of a Government, which by the Divine Blessing, you have made so considerable for Safety and Greatness.

May all these our Requests be as fully answer'd, as those we have offered to the Almighty for this Union.

Then will our Thanksgivings be lasting, and your Majesty will have the Satisfaction of transmitting Liberty and Union to all succeeding Ages.

But the Union was no sooner over, and far from being settled, before the Pretender, with a French Force, went for Scotland, with a Design to dissolve it. There wanted not some both in North and South that encouraged this Attempt. And tho' he went North, yet we had those among us, that represented his coming to be with this Design, to rescue the C. of E. from Danger: But a Church of his saving, must have afterwards been at his Mercy.

The Difsenters were under several Hardships, and had Cause enough to complain of their Treatment, notwithstanding their Toleratian, and the Countenance given them by her Majesty, and those that were about her. One Roger Roscn a Landerbire Man, a Person aged above 69, was this Year carried to Lancaster Gaol, by Vertue of a Writ \textit{de Excommunicato capiendo}, whose original Crime was only the teaching a few little Children to read English. He was cited to Chester, at the Instance of one Spkeman Schoolmaster of Eccles. For neglecting to appear, he was excommunicated, and his Prosecutor took out the Queen's Writ; and the poor Man was in Danger of starving. And upon Occasion of his Case and some others, a Representation was drawn up, of which I shall here annex a Copy, as an Evidence, that the Difsenters had Reason for some Uneasiness at this Time, even tho' Things were kept from coming to Extremity.

Mr \textit{Peach} a Protestant Difsenting Minister, has been twice Convicted and Fined by Simon Biddulph of Burdingbury, and William Palmer of Ladbrook, Esq; Justices of the Peace for the County of Warwick, for Preaching at Southam, in a Place certified, as the Act of Toleratian \textit{primo Gulielmi \& Marie requires},
on Pretence that the Qualification taken by him in the County of Northampton, when he lived there was not sufficient, tho' it was in all Points according to the Act of Toleration; nor yet would the above mentioned Justices and others at the Quarter-Seffions at Warwick, admit him to repeat his Qualification; pretending that he had no Settlement at Southam; neither would they accept of sufficient Security offer'd for his not being Chargeable to the Parish there; his Books with other Goods have been seized for Preaching, as above; and part of them sold, he himself and his Family have been forced from their Abode at Southam. The Conviictions against him, (removed by Certiorari, and yet depending before the Court of Queen's-Bench, after more than Twelve Times Attendance, and great Charges in Law,) do not so much as aver that he was once called by the said Justices to answer for himself (the Truth being unde-niably otherwise :) Or that he was not sufficiently qualified according to the Act of Toleration, but without the least Notice taken of this Act, do proceed upon that against Seditious Conventicles, 22d Charles II.

William Story of Middleton in Yorkshire, and several other Protestant Difsenting Hearers, both Men and Women, have been cited to the Ecclesiastical Court at York, for abfenting from their Parish Church, and divers of them prosecuted on to Excommunion, after they had qualified themselves as Hearers according to the Act of Toleration; a Capias Excommunicatum has been taken out against them, and they forced to abfcond; and whereas some Stay was given to those Proceedings, by shewing that the Signifi-cavit, on which the Capias had been obtain'd, was Vicious and Defective; the Ecclesiastical-Court has since made out a new Significavit, with Amendments, for procuring another Capias upon the same Matter.

There have been, and are divers other Prosecutions against Protestant Difsenters, for, or by Reason of their Nonconforming to the Church of England, to their great Charge and Trouble, and to the raising just Apprehensions in all other Difsenting Protestants both Teachers and Hearers, of whatsoever Denomi-nation; who according to the formentioned Proce-
dure (which appears to be without Precedent in any An. 1707.
Parallel Case or State of Things) are every one plainly
liable to be Convicted, and Fined, to have their
Goods seized, and Persons imprisoned, nor may hope
to deliver themselves without a very tedious and ex-
penfive Course of Law, if at all, tho' they obferv
the Act of Toleration, and are ready at all Times to
give those Legal Affurances mentioned in that Act,
which any one Justice of the Peace is thereby
impower'd to require at any Time from any Per-
son, who goes to any Meeting for Exercise of Re-
ligion; and in the mean while all their Meeting
Places are certified, and the Doors of 'em open to all
who fhall think fit to obferve what they act or speak
in their Assemblies: besides that, they dare appeal to
all impartial Observers, whither their whole Conduct
and Carriage do not abundantly testify, that they are
Persons no Ways ill affected or dangerous to the Pub-
lick; but loyal Subjects and hearty Protestant.

It would be a vain Thing to argue, with a Man that
won't own thefe to be Hardships.

The Convocation could not even yet agree; but the
Lower Houfe continu'd to thwart the Upper. They
were uneafy at being prorogu'd by a Royal Writ to
March 5. They by a Paper reprefented this as unpre-
cedented, March 19. The Archbishop and Bifhops
answered April 2. that their Application, and the Proofs
that supported it were in many Particulars far from
being true: But the Royal Supremacy being concerned in
the Matter, they would lay it before her Majefty.
They did fo; while the Convocation was in the mean
Time prorogu'd by the Archbishop to April 10th: And
this was the Occafion of a Letter from her Majefty to
the Archbishop, dated April 8. in which she fignified
her Renfentment of the Proceedings of the Lower
Houfe: Intimating that she looked upon them as guilty
of an Inversion of her Royal Supremacy reposed in her by
the Law and the Constitution of the C. of E.; and de-
claring, that if any Thing of the like Nature was attempt-
ed for the future, it would make it neceffary for her to use
fuch Means for the punishing Offences of this Nature, as are
warranted by Law. The Lower Houfe continued fitting
after the Prorogation. But on April 10. when the
Archbishop fent for the Lower Houfe to communicate
An. 1707, her Majesty's Letter, and some Members appeared without the Prolocutor, he asked for him, and was told he was gone into the Country. This appeared to be a Contempt or Neglect of such a Nature, that it was not to be suffered: whereupon he proceeded to pass a Sentence of Contumacy against him for his Absence, reserving the Punishment of his Crime to the 30th of the same Month, to which Day the Convocation was prorogu'd, by a Schedule, back'd with a Royal Writ. The Archbishop deferred the Punishment, on Purpose, that the Prolocutor might have Opportunity by his Submission, on that Day that was fixed on to have prevented it. But in this Interval, a Protestation against the Archbishop was prepared, by the dissatisfied Members of the Lower House, which was offered to the House on Apr. 30. with an Intimation, that it was the Opinion of an eminent Counsellor who had been advis'd with, that no Process begun before a Prorogation upon the Royal Writ, could be continued after such Prorogation; and a Concern seemed to be discovered, that the Royal Supremacy should be this Way broken in upon: And so they who by the Archbishop, and the Queen herself, were charged with invading the Royal Supremacy, were willing it should be believed, that none had a greater Concern for the Supremacy than they, and therefore by a Protestation which was carried up April 30. by the Prolocutor, the Majority of the Lower House declared the Sentence of Contumacy, and the Process continued after the Prorogation, to be an Invasion of the Royal Supremacy, unlawful, and altogether null: And yet tho' the Prolocutor carried up this at the Command of the House, yet he himself submitted, and begged Pardon of the Archbishop, and so the Sentence was taken off.

This Year Dr Nichols publish'd his Latin Defence of the Church of England, with an Historical Introduction: Wherein after stating the Case in the Way that he tho' would do his Cause most Service, and venting his Complaints as to the unsuccessfulnes of all the Methods of Peace that had been hitherto tried, (intermixing with some moderate Hints some severe Reflections, which might very well have been spared) he undertakes to lay open all the Controversies between the Nonconformists, and the Establish'd Church, and then appeals to the Foreign Protestant Churches. Mr Wesley about the fame
fame Time published his Reply to Mr. Palmer’s Vindica-
tion of the Dissenters. And Mr. L. the Second Part of the
Wolf stripp’d in Answer to the Rights of the Church;
laying open the Designs of Atheists, Deists, Whiggs, &c.
against the Church. Mr. Hoadly also now publish’d his
Defence of Episcopal Ordination. I soon drew up a Reply
to it, both as to the Historical and Argumentative Part,
in a Letter to the Author, but forbore Printing it, that
I might not give him Disturbance in the pursuit of his
Political Contests in which he was so happily engag’d,
and so much to the Satisfaction of the true Lovers of
his Country: However, some having wonder’d I have
made no return to this last Book of Mr. Hoadly’s, I shall
here betow a few Reflections upon it, being ready to
follow it with a particular Reply, if it be thought needful.

Its stil’d a Defence of Episcopal Ordination; which
needed no Defence, because it was not assaulted, by
those that pleaded for the warrantableness of Or-
dination by Presbyters. I have given my Sense of
the main Positions he here lays down about Ordina-
tion, in p. 199. and 200. of this Volume, to which
my Reader is refer’d. He fetches his main Proof from
the Fathers, notwithstanding my Intimation from the
First, that that was unavoidable, was so displeasing.
However a little Evidence from Scripture would to us
be more convincing, than a great deal from the Fathers.
He represents the Fathers as giving their Testimony to
Episcopacy, as a plain Matter of Fact; whereas they
give their Testimony as to Fact, with their Judgment;
which Judgment of theirs we are no farther bound to regard, than as it is supported with suitable
Proof. We have no Proof from Scripture of any o-
other Episcopacy design’d for continuance, than what
was Pastoral. We have no Apostolick Writings left,
besides the sacred Scriptures. The Fathers differ
in their Judgment, Sentiment and Report. It was
Mr. Dodwel in his Dissertations on Irenæus who first
started the Tho’t, that we have as good Proof for the
Divine Authority of Bishops as we have for that of
Scripture: This put the Author of Amyntor upon pleading,
that we have no better Proof for Scripture than
we have for Bishops; and between them, the Author-
ity of the Writings of the New Testament has been
weaken’d. Their Authority is not properly weaken’d,
by such as receive their Report of the sacred Ministry, and whatsoever the Fathers assert concerning it, that they can prove from thence, at the same Time as they receive their Report concerning those sacred Writings, in which they in the Main agree; but by those that would insinuate we have not better Proof of their Divinity, than we have of the Divine Institution of any other than Pastoral Episcopacy for a Continuance, tho' those sacred Writings are silent in it. While the Fathers much differ in their Account about Episcopacy, we find that all their Quotations of Passages out of the New Testament in their Writings, do agree with our Bibles to this Day in all Capital Matters; and all those Things that have been charg'd as Alterations, Additions or Corruptions, in our New Testament Writers, together with the various Lections that have been Collected, are either in Matters sufficiently plain in other Parts of the same sacred Writings, or in Things of small Moment. No encouragement can be justly said to be given to Scepticism, by demanding good Proof, where an Apostolical Foundation is pretended. The Fathers resolv'd their Faith into the divinely inspirited Writings: But many of them that represented the Episcopacy they had in their Days as Apostolical, might mean no more than that it was Ancient; (for parallel Instances may be produc'd;) And when they gave Catalogues of Bishops up to the Apostles Days, we have no Evidence that they that are mention'd first in their Lists, were so much as reckon'd to be such Bishops as were in the Church after the Days of Constantine. Pastoral Episcopacy was risen to too great a height (in my Apprehension) in the Days of Ignatius, but I can't find Diocesan Episcopacy in his Epistles, and yet much less can I do it, in the Celebrated Epistle of Clement. Tho' Ignatius died a Martyr for Christianity, and his Name is therefore to be honour'd, yet I am not therefore able to say as he, That what God is in the World, that is the Bishop in the Church; Or that he that does any Thing without the privity of the Bishop, is to be thought to serve the Devil: Nor durst I say with Bishop Pearson, That there's no Obedience here commanded, but what is necessary to avoid Schisms, and preserve the Unity of the Church. The Fathers were often warm and eager. He that observes Ignatius's saying, That
whosoever fasteth upon the Lord's Day, or upon any Saturday (meaning Easter-Eve) is a Murderer of Christ; will make great abatements, for what he says about Episcopacy, and what other Fathers (of a like disposition) say in other Cases. Besides; How can the Testimony for Episcopacy be said to be Universal? For what Creed ever declar'd, what general Council ever determin'd that Episcopacy was of Apostolical Institution? The pack'd Council of Trent, was the first that attempted it; and a late angry Lower House of an English Convocation (upon whom Mr. Hoadly himself has upon Occasion been pretty severe) were for treading in their Steps. But this wont prove an Universality. The most that the Quotations alleg'd amount to, is, that some held Episcopacy of Apostolical Institution: But still as zealous as the Convocation was for that determination, there yet are many even in the C. of E. of a different Judgment; and 'tis not unlikely but it was the same in the Christian Church heretofore; and St. Jerom's frankness is an evidence of it.

A Multitude of Fathers agreed in deriving the Mille-narian Notion from the Apostles; which may keep us from being frighten'd with the big Names of Fathers about Episcopacy. That Notion was indeed afterwards condemn'd: And that is a Proof, that the Church was sensible, that the joint consent of many Fathers together, in deriving a Thing from the Apostles, was no solid Proof that it truly came from them. Of the celebrated Tables of Succession, as urg'd in Proof of Diocesan Episcopacy, I say the same, as Mr. Hoadly does of the Genealogy in Genesis, as urg'd in Proof of the Patriarchal Power*. If those Tables might have been given us, tho' the Persons mention'd had not been Diocesan Bishops, then their being thus deliver'd is no Argument that the Persons nam'd in it were so. The Argument is as strong in this Case as in that. The Change in the Church from a Parity to an Inequality among their Pastors (which was more early in some Churches than others) may I think be accounted for upon a Principle (which obtain'd betimes) that provided Divine Institutions were but kept up, and administered by Persons set apart to Office, the several Churches might manage themselves in what Way and Manner was to them the most agreeable, without any danger of sinning, or flying in the Face of the Apostles;

* Examin. of the Patriarchal Scheme, p. 32.
Some Historical Additions Chap. XIX.

At 1707. Apostles; which Principle there are many that still adhere to. And as for Proof that there was no such disparity among the Guides of the Church, in the Three first Centuries, as in after Ages, that well known Book, call’d, An Enquiry into the Constitution, Worship and Discipline of the Primitive Church, hath said enough to satisfy a reasonable Man.

I can’t find any Proof that Presbyters and Bishops have a distinct Commission: and if they Act by the same Commission, the Ordinations of Presbyters are as valid, as those of superior Bishops. I can find no difference made in Mat. 28. 19, where the Commission is given, between one sort of Ministers that might Or- dain, and another that might not. There I say, as Mr. H. in another Cafe; † That a Thing of such importance which would for ever have prevented all Disputes about so great a Point, should not once be plainly laid down, where there was most occasion for mentioning it; may, that there should not be the least intimation about it, is incredible. Tho’ many Words are bestowed, I cannot find any suitable Proof,

(1.) That the confinement of the Power of Ordination to Bishops exclusive of Presbyters is Divine: And

(2.) That this Divine Order is Universal, and designd for all Times and Places without exception.

These Tho’ts I have pretty largely purs’d in my Re- ply, the publication of which may be now the less needful, since we have so just and full a Discourse of Mr. Bishops upon this Subject, which came out this Year, entituled, A clear Account of the Ancient Episcopacy, proving it to have been Parochial, and therefore inconsistent with the present Model of Diocesan Episcopacy. As for Mr. Hoadly’s Remarks upon my Introduction, I refer them to a Second Edition of that Introduction, with Notes, in which his Suggestions, and those of some other Writers will be consider’d. And as for Personal Reflections, tho’ some of them are peevish enough, and discover sufficiently that its hard even for Reason and Grace in Conjunction, to check the influence of a disordered Body, they are all forgiven, for the sake of the Service he did his Country, in so nobly defending Revolution Principles, for which he so deservedly had the Thanks of the Representatives of the Commons of Brit- tain, in which no Man more heartily concurred than I.
In the beginning of this Year, an Address was presented to Her Majesty, by the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations, upon Occasion of the disappointment of the Design upon North Britain, in the Words following.

May it please Your Majesty,

On the first Advice of the design'd Invasion of this Your Kingdom, we, tho' our Selves oblig'd after earnest Prayers to God, humbly to Address Your Majesty, to signifie our deep Resentment of the Attempt of the Pretender; whose usurped Title can no more recommend him to the British Nation, than his Religion, and the Power that Supports him.

Nor can we forbear to express the utmost Abhorrence of the Presumption of the French King, who takes upon him to impose Princes of his own forming upon other Nations, after having oppress'd and enflav'd his own.

We are so entirely in the Principles of the late happy Revolution, that we account the British Monarchy, and the Blessings of Your Majesty's Reign, too valuable to omit any Thing that lies in our Power for the Support and Defence of Your Royal Person and Government.

While the faithful Adherence of our Brethren of North Britain to Your Majesty in this Juncture, gives us a very particular Satisfaction, we take leave to renew to Your Majesty, the Assurance of our inviolable Fidelity: And what we say on this Occasion, is not only our own, but the Unanimous Sense of the People under our Care, who all own Your Majesty's Rightful and Lawful Title to the Imperial Crown of these Realms; and would be thankful for a greater Capacity, to shew that their Zeal for Your Service is not inferior to that of the most approved and Loyal of their Fellow Subjects.

The late Union of England and Scotland, the wife and early Precautions taken by Your Majesty and Your Council, to prevent the Designs of Your Enemy; the Prudent and Vigorous Resolution of Your Parliament, and above all, Your Majesty's dependence on the Divine Aid and Protection,
An. 1708. 'Seem very happy Prefages of Success and Victory: And make us Hope, that God has reserv'd for your Majesty, the Honour of effectually securing the Protestant Succession at Home, of advancing the Interest of the Reformed Churches Abroad, and of compleatly the Recovery of the Liberties of Europe.

That the Great God would continue to guard your sacred Person, to preserve the Life of your Royal Confort, to bless your Majesty's Councils and Arms, and those of your Confederates; and that after a very long and glorious Reign, your Majesty may Exchange your Temporal for an Eternal Crown, is the Prayer of your most Obedient and Faithful Subjects.

This Year a New Parliament was chosen, and sate; but meddled not with any Ecclesiastical Matters in their first Session. The Convocation also met, and were prorogu'd by the Archbifhop, pursuant to the Queen's Writ, before the Sermon was preach'd, that ufed to precede the Choice of a Prolocutor; with respect to which Choice the Lower Clergy were divided, between Dr. Atterbury and Dr. Willis. They were prorogu'd from November, to Febr. 25. following.

At this Time was publish'd a Letter from a Gentleman in Scotland to his Friend in England, against the Sacramental Test; as inconsistent with the Union, dangerous to the Ecclesiastical Constitution of North-Britain, and to such Parts of their Civil Constitution as are reserv'd to them; inconsistent with the Civil Interest of Great Britain in general; contrary to the Design of our Saviour's Institution of the Lord's Supper, and to the Doctrine of the C. of E. And an Apology for this Letter.

The Test Aff is here represent'd as contrary to the Rules of Religion, because it requires an End in receiving the Sacrament, that must prophan it, and such as bears no Proportion to the Original Design of it; and usurps an Authority which no Power on Earth can lay any just claim to, to apply Divine Institutions to such Ends as only serve the Interest of Politick Societies; and obliges such as have any Civil Post to take the Sacrament, without any regard to the fitness which the Law of Christ requires, for that Solemnity.
lemnity. It looks as if it was no Matter, how ill a Character a Person bore, if it can be cover’d with the Name of Churchman; which shews that it is not the Honour of Religion, but the secular Interest of a Party that is principally regarded, &c.

About this Time also came out, Dr. Potters Discourse of Church Government; wherein the Rights of the Church, and the Supremacy of Christian Princes, are vindicated and adjusted.

This Year was here at Home more remarkable for nothing, than Dr. Sacheverels Sermon at St. Pauls on Nov. 5, which was entitled, The Perils of False Brethren both in Church and State, which gave great Offence to all the Assertors of the late Revolution. His Impeachment is yet fresh in Memory. In the Time of his Trial there was an open Rebellion against the Government, tho’ the Parliament was sitting; the Members of both Houses were insulted; and several Meeting Houses were broke open, in and about the City, and the Pulpits and Pews Burnt by a Riotous Multitude; and other Places, may even the Bank itself, as well as Private Houses of Persons of Note were threaten’d; the Queens Guards were openly resist’d; and such a Spirit discover’d itself, as not a little terrify’d all the hearty Friends of the Government. Perhaps the Time may come when it may be generally better known by whole influence and encouragement this open Rebellion was rais’d in defiance of the Queen and Parliament. However the Trial went on, and the Sermons of the Dr. at St. Pauls and at Derby Assizes were ordered to be burnt; and the celebrated Oxford Decree, together with them. This deserves a Remark.

* The Houfe (of Lords) taking into Consideration the Judgment and Decree* of the University of Oxford, pass’d in their Convocation July 21. 1683, given in Evidence by Dr. Henry Sacheverel at his Trial, upon the Impeachment of the House of Commons, and thereupon lately Reprinted; it was resolv’d by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, that the said Judgment and Decree contains in it several Positions contrary to the Constitution of this Kingdom, and destructive to the Protestant Succession as by Law Establish’d. And it was thereupon Ordred, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Par-

* See of this Decree, P. 360, 361.
An 1709.liament Assembled, that the said Judgment and Decree, lately Printed and Publish'd in a Book entitled, "An entire Confutation of Mr. Hoadly's Book of the Original of Government, taken from the London Gazette, publish'd by Authority at London, shall be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, in the Presence of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, at the same Time and Place, when and where the Sermons of Dr. Henry Sacheverel are ordered to be Burnt.

At the rising of the Parliament, the Queen had these Words in Her Speech: For My own Part, as it has pleased God to give Success to my Endeavours for the Union of My Kingdoms, which I must ever esteem as one of the greatest Blessings of My Reign, so I hope his Divine Goodness will still continue favourable, and make Me the happy Instrument of that yet more durable Union of the Hearts of all my People, in the Bonds of mutual Affection; that so there may remain no other Contention among you, but who shall exceed the other in contributing to advance our present Happiness, and secure the Protestant Succession.

The Convocation in Ireland late this Year, and presented an Address to the Queen, and another to the Lord Lieutenant, and then were suddenly prorogu'd: But we hear nothing of the Convocation in England, who were of such a Temper that their greatest Enemy could not well with them a greater Mischiefs than that they might have scope to fit and act according to their Inclination.

At this Time came out, new High Church, turn'd old Presbyterian; shewing that among those call'd Presbyterians, that had carried Things to the greatest Extremity, none of them had run higher, for the independency of the Church on the State, than High Church had done since the Revolution: That they scarce published a Book, but it was full of Complaints of our unchristian Laws relating to the Church: That they are continually exalting themselves, and their Authority and Dignity: And that they exceed the rankest Presbyterians in their Claims, and their scandalous Reflections, &c. and are as much as any ever were, for the founding Dominion in Grace, &c.
Now also came out Seditious Preachers, Ungodly Teachers, exemplify’d in the Caffe of the Ministers ejected by the Act of Uniformity in 1662. Opposed chiefly to my Abridgment; which I shall touch upon in my Preface to my Second Volume.

Addresses came in this Year from all Parts, full of An. 1710 great Professions of Loyalty to the Queen, and Indignation against the late Minifter, and some of them reflecting on the Parliament, and on all that pretended to Moderation. In April, the Persons that were active in the late Rebellious Tumults, were brought to their Trial in the Old-Baily, and Damaree and Purchase were found Guilty, and condemn’d: But Justice was not executed upon them; and they have since been pardon’d. The Diffenters were not a little folicited to make Application to the Court for Pardon for them; and it was signify’d, that it would discover a very forgiving Temper, which was a Christian Spirit, if they would interpofe. But they (who had been foolifhly charg’d by some with pulling down their own Meeting Houfes,) tho’ it more proper for them to fit still, concluding the Concern of the Government to be greater, than their own Personal Concern, tho’ their Losfs was considerable. Overtures were alfo made them about the repairing the Damage they had fufained; but nothing was receiv’d.

There was a great Ferment in the Nation when the Parliament was dissolv’d, and a new one chofen: But the Queen in her Speech to her New Parliament on Nov. 27. told them, That as she was resolv’d to encourage and support the C. of E. as by Law Eftablifh’d, and preserve the British Constitution, according to the Union, fo also would she maintain the Indulgence by Law allow’d to scrupulous Confequences. The Commons in their Address had this Paftage; As we are Fellow Chrifians and Fellow Subjects with those Protestant Diffenters, who are fo unhappy as to entertain Scruples againſt Conformity with our Church, we are defirous and determin’d to let them quietly enjoy that Indulgence which the Law hath allow’d them. And they voted Fifty new Churches to be built in and about the City.
The Convocation also met, and Dr. Kennet preached before them, and Dr. Atterbury was chosen Prolocutor. Her Majesty wrote a Letter to the Archbishop, dated Dec. 12. in which she signified her Hopes, that the Consultations of the Clergy might be of use to repress the Attempts of Persons of loose and prophané Principles, and prevent the like for the Future: And promised she would give them all fitting Encouragement to proceed in the dispatch of such Business as properly belong’d to them, and grant them such Powers as should be tho’t requisite for carrying on so good a Work; confiding in them that her Royal Intentions would not be frustrated, by unreasonable Disputes about unnecessary Forms and Methods of Proceeding, &c. The Convocation met Dec. 13. The Archbishop proposed to the Inferior Clergy an Address to her Majesty by Way of Thanks, &c. They were for enlarging some Parts of it, which the Bishops were not free to; and this had like to have created a new Difference. The Archbishop hereupon prorogu’d them to January the 17th, at which some were disgusted. He then prorogu’d them to January the 14th, 1719. at which Time my Lord Dartmouth Secretary of State, brought them a Licence under the Broad-Seal to sit and do Business, in as ample a Manner as was ever granted since the Reformation; the Fruits of which are yet expected.

This Year also Mr. James Pierce, of whom the World had had a Taste before, in his Controversy with Dr. Wells, wrote a Vindication of the English Dissenters, in Answer to Dr. Nichols’s Defence of the Church of England: And he wrote it in good clean Latin, as Mr. Spademan had his Strictures Genevenses, (which I forgot to make mention of in its proper Place) some Time before: And I don’t hear that any one has undertaken a Reply. Mr. Benjamin Robinson also this Year wrote his Review of the Case of Liturgies and their Imposition; in Answer to Mr. Bennett’s Brief History of pre-composed set Forms of Prayer, and his Discourse of Joint-Prayer.

Tho’ the First Session of this Parliament passed over, without any Motion for the Occasional Bill, yet they that watched Opportunities for it, having that Affair much at Heart, were not willing to miss a Second, and defer
defer it to a Third. At length when both Sides had written themselves out of Breath upon the Subject, this Bill which was so much long’d for by some, and so much dreaded by others, was on Dec. 15, 1711, brought into the House of Peers. The Title was plausible; ’twas to preserve the Protestant Religion, and to confirm the Toleration, and farther to secure the Protestant Succession, &c. But the Body of the Bill was the same as had been so oft rejected before, and that upon such solid Reasons. It must be own’d, some Concessions are therein granted to the Dissenters, but not to be compared with the Contempt to which it exposes them.

Thus after Fifty Years Exclusion from the Publick Churches, by the Act of Uniformity, during the one Half of which they were expos’d to great Rigours and Severities, tho’ during the other Half they have had more Liberty, are the poor Dissenters excluded the Service of the State. So far are we from any Hopes of a Coalition, which has been so often talked of, that nothing will do but an entire Submission. Consciences truly Scrupulous may indeed still have their Liberty: But they that would be capable of any Places of Profit or Trust, must quit the Meetings after March 25, 1712. and they that in all Times and Changes adher’d to the true Interest of their Country, must be publickly branded. Perhaps the Time may come when Persons may have other Tho’ts of this Matter than while in the Heat of Action.

And by what Ways and Means this Design, that had been so long contriving and so often disappointed, was at last brought to bear; and under whose Agency and Management the Bill passed so currently, and without Opposition, even with with those who had all along had an Opinion of its pernicious Tendency: And whether it in the Event answer’d the Designs and Intentions of those who were the great Agents in it, what were the Consequences of this Step to the Dissenters, and also to the Church, and to the State; and to Religion, and to that Christian Charity, that all who have any value for Religion, ought to have a Concern for: How
How many Persons and Families were Sufferers by it; how much the Papists rejoic'd at it, and what an Advantage it gave them (who are never backward to improve Opportunities) to compass their Designs, I leave to be consider'd and related by such as come after me.
THE

Reformed Liturgy.

The Ordinary Publick-Worship on the LORD's-DAY.

The Congregation being reverently composed, let the Minister first crave God's assistance and acceptance of the Worship, to be performed in these or the like Words.

E TER P A L, Incomprehensible, and Invisible GOD, infinite in Power, Wisdom, and Godliness, dwelling in the Light which no Man can approach, where thousand thousand minister unto Thee, and ten thousand times ten thousand stand before Thee, yet dwelling with the humble and contrite, and taking pleasure in thy people: Thou hast consecrated for us a new and living way, that with boldness we may enter into the Holieft, by the blood of Jesus, and hast bid us seek Thee, while thou mayest be found: We come to Thee at thy Call, and worship at thy footstool. Behold us in thy tender Mercies. Despite us not, though unworthy. Thou art greatly to be feared in the Assembly of the Saints, and to be had in reverence of all that are about Thee. Put thy fear into our hearts, that with reverence we may serve Thee; sanctify us, that thou mayest be sanctified of us, when we draw nigh Thee. Give us the Spirit of Grace and Supplication, to help our infirmities, that our prayers may be faithful, fervent, and effectual. Let the desire of our Souls be to Thee; Let us draw near Thee with our hearts, and not only with our lips, and worship thee, who art a Spirit, in Spirit and Truth. Let thy Word be spoken and heard by us as the Word of God: Give
us attentive, hearing Ears, and opened, believing
understanding hearts, that we may no more re-
suse thy Calls, nor disregard thy merciful, out-
stretched-hand, nor slight thy Counsels and Reproofs;
but be more ready to hear, than to give the sacrifice
of Fools. Put thy Laws into our hearts, and
write them in our minds, and let us be all taught
of God. Let thy Word be unto us quick and pow-
erful; a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the
hearts; mighty to pull down strong-holds, casting
down imaginations and reasonings, and every high
thing that advanceth it self against the knowledge
of God; and bringing into captivity every thought
to the obedience of Christ; Let us magnifie Thee
with thanksgiving, and triumph in thy Praise. Let
us rejoice in thy Salvation, and glory in thy holy
Name. Open thou our lips, O Lord, and let our
mouths shew forth thy Praise. And let the words
of our mouths, and the meditation of our hearts be
acceptable in thy sight, through Jesus Christ our
Lord and only Saviour. Amen.

Or thus, when Brevity is necessary.

O Eternal, Almighty, and most gracious God,
Heaven is thy Throne and Earth is thy Foot-
steal, holy and reverend is thy Name: Thou art
praised by the heavenly Hosts, and in the Congrega-
tion of thy Saints on Earth, and wilt be sanctified
in all that come nigh unto Thee. We are sinful
and unworthy souls, but being invited by Thee, are
bold, through our blessed Mediator to present our
selves and our supplications before Thee. Receive us
graciously, help us by thy Spirit; let thy Fear be upon
us: Let thy Word come unto us in power, and be
received in love, with attentive, reverent, and obedi-
ent minds. Make it to us the savour of life unto
life. Cause us to be fervent in Prayer, and joy-
ful in thy Praises, and to serve Thee this day
without distraction, that we may find that a day
in thy Courts, is better than a thousand, and that
it is good for us to draw near to God; through
Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Amen.
Next, let one of the Creeds be read by the Minister, saying,

In the Profession of this holy Christian Faith we are here assembled.
I believe in God the Father, &c.
I believe in one God, &c.

And sometimes Athanasius Creed.

The Ten Commandments.
God spake these Words and said, &c.

For the right informing and affecting the People, and moving them to a penitent believing confession, some of these Sentences may be read.

God created man in his Image.

By one man, sin entred into the World, and death by sin and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned.

For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God.

God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him, should not perish, but have everlasting life.

He that believeth on him shall not be condemned, but he that believeth not, is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God.

And this is the condemnation, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil.

For every one that doth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved.

Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the Law, Gal. 3. 13, being made a curse for us.

Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.

That which is born of the Flesh is Flesh, and that which is born of the Spirit is Spirit.
Verily I say unto you, except ye be converted, and become as little Children, ye shall not enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.

Say unto them: As I live faith the Lord God, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked, but that the wicked turn from his way and live: Turn ye, turn ye from your evil ways; for why will ye die, oh house of Israel.

I say unto you, there is joy in the presence of the Angels of God, over a sinner that repenteth.

I will arise and go to my Father, and say unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven and before thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy Son.

The Confession of Sin, and Prayer for Pardon and Sanctification.

O most holy, righteous, and Gracious God, who hates all the workers of iniquity, and hath appointed death to be the wages of sin, but yet for the glory of thy mercy hast sent thy Son to be the Saviour of the world, and hast promised forgiveness of sin through his blood, to all that believe in him, and by true Repentance turn unto Thee, and that whatsoever confesseth and forsaketh his sin, shall have mercy; we confess that we are vile and miserable sinners, being conceived in sin; by Nature Children of wrath, and transgressors from the womb. All we like sheep have gone astray, and turned every one to his own way. Thou madest us, and not we ourselves. Thou boughtest us with a price, and we are not our own, and therefore we should have wholly given up our selves unto Thee, and have glorified Thee with our souls and bodies, as being Thine. What ever we did should have been done to thy glory, and to please Thee, in the obeying of thy will. But we have displeased and dishonoured Thee, and turned from Thee, erecting, seeking and pleasing our selves. Thou art the King of all the world, and Thy laws are holy, just, and good. But we have denied Thee our due Subjection and Obedience, being unruly and self-willed, minded the things of the Flesh; and making provision for its lusts: We have staggered at Thy Word through unbelief, and have not fully placed our trust and hope.
in Thee. We have rather feared man that is dust, and can but kill the body, than Thee, that canst destroy both Soul and body in Hell. Thou art infinitely good, and love it self, yet have we not fully taken Thee for our portion, nor loved Thee with all our heart, and soul, and might, and might, noz made Thee our full desire and delight. But we have infinitely loved our selves, and the World, and the things of the World, and lived by sense when we should have lived by faith, and cared and laboured for the food that perisheth, when we should have laboured for the one thing needful, and that which endureth to everlasting life; we have been slothful servants, yielding to Temptations, ashamed of our Duty, losing our precious Time; when we should have been fervent in Spirit, serving the Lord, cleaving to Thee with full resolution, redeeming the time, and with diligence making sure our Calling and Election. We have not with due holiness and reverence drawn near Thee, and used thy holy Name, thy Worship and thy Day: we have dishonoured and disobeyed our Superiors, and neglected our Inferiors. We have been guilty of not loving our Neighbours as our selves, and not doing to others, as we would they should do to us, but have fought our own against their welfare, not forbearing, and forgiving, not loving our Enemies, as we ought, nor following Peace, nor studying to do good to all according to our power. We have sinned secretly and openly, in thought word and deed, ignorantly and presumptuously, in passion, and upon deliberation, against thy Precepts, Promises and Threats; against thy mercies and thy judgments, under thy patience, and in thy sight, against our Consciences, our purposes, and our covenants; when we were hastening to death and judgment, for which, though all our lives we should have prepared; Thou hast commended thy wonderful love towards us in giving thy Son to dye for sinners, to reconcile us to Thee while we were enemies; and all Things being made ready, thou hast sent thy messengers to invite us to come in preaching to us the glad Tidings of salvation; and freely offering us pardon and life in Jesus Christ, but we have made light of it, and neglected this great Salvation, and made excuses of too long delays;
delays; undervaluing our Redeemer, his blood and merits, his offered grace and endless glory, rejecting his holy Doctrine and Example, refusing his Spirit, Ministers, and Word. We have sinned, O Lord, against Thee, and against our own Souls, and are not worthy to be called thy Children: We have deserved everlasting wrath; to us belongeth confusion, but mercy and forgiveness to Thee. Have mercy upon us, O God, according to the multitude of thy Mercies. Heal our souls that have sinned against Thee, and enter not into judgment with thy servants. Hide thy face from our sins, and blot out all our iniquities. Call us not away from thy presence, and avenge not upon us the quarrel of thy Covenant. Wash us in the blood of the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the World. Accept us in thy Beloved Son, who was made a curse for us, and was wounded for our transgressions, that we might be healed by his stripes. Turn us, O God of our salvation, and cause thy face to shine upon us. Give us Repentance unto life: Cause us to loathe ourselves for all the evils that we have committed. Give us that broken contrite Spirit which thou wilt not despise. Create in us a clean heart, O God, and renew a right spirit within us. Take out of us the old and stony heart, and give us a new and tender heart. Give us the Spirit of thy Son, and be our God, and let us be thy People. Enlighten our understandings to know the wonderful Things of thy Law, the dimensions of thy love in Christ, the mysteries of thy Kingdom, and the riches of the glory of thy Inheritance in the Saints, and that we may approve the Things that are excellent, and may escape the snares of the Devil, and may hate every false way. Shed abroad thy love in our hearts by thy holy Spirit, and cause us to love Thee, that nothing may separate us from thy love. Put thy fear into our hearts, that we may never depart from Thee. Cause us to seek first thy Kingdom, and its Righteousness, and (as those that are risen with Christ) to seek the things that are above, and to lay up a treasure in Heaven, and let our hearts and conversations be there; mortise our earthly inclinations and desires. Crucifie the World to us, and us unto the World by the Cross of Christ.
Causing us to live by faith, and look at the things that are unseen; and use the world, as not over-
using it, seeing the fashion of it passeth away; stri-
ving to enter in at the strait gate, and running to
as to obtain; let us no longer live the rest of our
time to the lust of men, but to the will of God, fur-
dying in all things to please Thee, and to be accept-
ed of Thee; let us not seek our own wills, but the
will of him that called us; yea, let us delight to do
thy will, O God, let our delight be in thy Law,
and let us meditate therein day and night; cause us
to deny Ungodliness, and worldly Lusts, and to
live soberly, and righteous, and godly in this pre-
sent world, as obedient Children, not fashioning our
selves, to the former lusts of our ignorance; but as
he that hath called us is holy, let us be holy in all
manner of Conversation. Cause us to love one an-
other with a pure heart, fervently, forbearing and for-
giving one another, if any have a quarrel against
another, even as Christ forgave us. Give us the
wisdom which is first pure, and then peaceable. In
our Eyes let a vile person be condemned, but let us
honour them that fear the Lord. Cause us to walk
circumspectly without offence, and to be zealous of
good works, to love our enemies, and not to give
place to wrath; and in patience to possess our souls.
Help us to deny our selves, and take up our Cross,
and follow Christ; esteeming his reproach to be grea-
er riches than the treasures of the world, that
having suffered with him, we may also be glorified
with him. Though we must be tempted, help us to
overcome, and be faithful unto the death, and then
let us receive that Crown of Life, through the mer-
its and intercession of Christ Jesus our Lord, and
only Saviour, in whose comprehensive words, we
sum up our Requests, saying as he hath taught us,
Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be thy
Name. Thy Kingdom come, &c.

Or thus when Brevity is necessary.

O Most great, most just and gracious God, thou art

of purer eyes than to behold iniquity, thou con-
demnest the ungodly, impenitent, and unbelievers;
but hast promised mercy through Jesus Christ to all
that repent and believe in him. The confiters that we
were

Hab. 1. 13.
Jed. 17. Luke
13. 2. M. r. 16.
16. Psalm 51. 5.
Eph. 2. 4, Rom.
3. 2. Ez 30. 37.
were conceived in sin, and are by nature children of wrath. And have all sinned and come short of the glory of God. In our Baptism thou dost not to us, but we remembered our trespasses and neglected our inferior; We have dealt unjustly and uncharitably, with our neighbours not loving them as ourselves nor doing to others as we would they should do to us, we have not sought first Thy kingdom and righteousness and been contented with our daily bread, but have been careful and troubled about many things, neglecting the one thing necessary. Thou hast revealed Thy wonderful love to us in Christ, and offered us pardon and salvation in him: But we made light of it, and neglected to great salvation, and resisted Thy Spirit, Lord and Ministeres, and turned not at the reproof: we have run into temptations; and the sin which we should have hated, we have committed in the sight both secretly and openly ignorantly and carelessly rashly and presumptuously, against Thy precepts, Thy promises, and threats, Thy mercies and Thy judgments; our transgressions are multiplied before Thee and our sins testify against us: if Thou deal with us as we deserve, Thou wilt cast us away from the presence into hell, where the worm never dieth, and the fire is not quenched. But in Thy mercy, Thy Son, and Thy promises is our hope. Have mercy upon us most merciful Father. Be reconciled to us, and let the blood of Jesus Christ cleanse us from all our sins. Take us for Thy children, and give us the Spirit of Thy Son. Sanctify us wholly, shed abroad Thy love in our hearts, and cause us to love Thee with all our hearts. O make Thy face to shine upon Thy servants; save us from our sins, and from the wrath to come; make us a peculiar people to Thee, zealous of good works, that we may please Thee, and shew forth Thy praise. Help us to redeem the time, and give all diligence to make our calling and election sure. Give us things neccessary.
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rp for thy service, and keep us from sinful discontent and cares. And seeing all these things must be dis-

solved, let us consider what manner of persons we
ought to be, in all holy conversation and godliness.
Help us to watch against temptations, and resist
and overcome the flesh, the Devil and the World;
and being delivered out of the hand of all our ene-
 mies; let us serve Thee without fear in holiness
and righteousness before Thee all the Days of our
life. Guide us by thy Counsel, and after receive us
into thy glory through Jesus Christ our only Saviour.
Amen.

[Here use the Lord's Prayer as before.]

For the strengthening of Faith, and raising the Penitent,
some of these Sentences of the Gospel may be here
read.

Hear what the Lord faith to the Absolution and
Comfort of Penitent Believers.

The Lord your God is gracious and merciful, and will not turn away his face from you, if ye return
unto him.

If any Man sin, we have an Advocate with the Fa-
ther, Jesus Christ the righteous, and he is the Propitiation
for our Sins, and not for ours only, but also for the sins
of the whole World.

Be it known unto you Men and Brethren, that through Acts 13.38, 39.
this Man is preached to you the Forgiveness of Sins,
and by him, all that believe are justified, from all
Things, from which they could not be justified by the Law
of Moses.

Where Sin abounded, Grace did much more abound, Rom. 5.20.21,
That as Sin reigned unto death, even so might Grace reign
through Righteousness, unto Eternal Life through Jesus
Christ our Lord.

If we walk in the light as he is in the Light, we have 1 John 1.7,8,9.
fellowship one with another, And the Blood of Jesus Christ
his Son, cleanseth us from all Sin. If we say, that we
have no Sin; we deceive ourselves, and the Truth is not
in us. If we confess our Sin, he is faithful and just to
give us our Sin, and to cleanse us from all Unrighte-
ousness.
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Mat. 11.28, 29. Come unto me all ye that labour, and are heavy laden, and I will give you Rest. Take my Yoke upon you, and learn of me, for I am meek and lowly in heart, and ye shall find Rest unto your Souls. For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light.

Rev. 22. 17. Whosoever will, let him take of the Water of Life freely.

Joh. 6. 27. All that the Father hath given me, shall come to me, and him that cometh to me, I will in no wise cast out.

Heb. 8. 12. I will be merciful to their unrighteousness, and their sins and Iniquities I will remember no more.

Hear also what you must Be, and Do for the time to come, if you would be Saved.

Rom. 8. 9. Now if any Man have not the Spirit of Christ, he is none of his.

2 Cor. 5. 17. If any Man be in Christ, he is a new Creature; old Things are passed away, behold all Things are become new?

Rom. 8. 5. There is no Condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the Flesh, but after the Spirit. For they that are after the Flesh, do mind the things of the Flesh, but they that are after the Spirit, the things of the Spirit.

6. For to be carnally minded is death, but to be spiritually minded is life and peace.

7. For the Carnal mind is enmity against God, for it is not subject to the Law of God, neither indeed can be.

8. So then they that are in the Flesh cannot please God.

13. For if ye live after the Flesh ye shall die, but if through the Spirit ye mortifie the deeds of the Body, ye shall live.

Gal. 5. 19. Now the works of the Flesh are manifest, which are these, Adultery, Fornication, Uncleanness, Lasciviousness, Idolatry, Witchcraft, Hatred, Variance, Emulations, Wrath, Strife, Seditions, Heresies, Envylings, Murders, Drunkenness, Revellings, and such like, of the which I tell you before, as I have told you in time past, that they which do such Things, shall not inherit the Kingdom of God.

22. But the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance,
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24.

vance, against such there is no Law. And they that are Christ's, have crucified the flesh with the affections and lusts.

Let us walk honestly as in the day, not in rioting and Rom. 13. 13: drunkenness: not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and envying. But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make no provision for the flesh to fulfill the lusts thereof.

Love not the world, nor the things that are in the world; if any man love the word, the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world.

Enter ye in at the strait gate, for wide is the gate and Mat. 7. 13: broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be that go in thereat. Because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way that leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.

For the grace of God that bringeth salvation, hath appeared unto all men, teaching us, that denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, and rightously, and godly in this present world, looking for the blessed hope, and the glorious appearing of the great God, and our Saviour Jesus Christ. Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purifie to himself a peculiar People zealous of good works.

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of scornful. But his delight is in the law of the Lord, and in his law doth meditate day and night.

The ungodly shall not stand in the judgment, nor sinners in the congregation of the righteous.

Wherefore we receiving a kingdom which cannot be moved, let us have grace, whereby we may serve God acceptably, with reverence and godly fear, for our God is a consuming Fire.

Seeing then that these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be, in all holy conversation and godliness, looking for and hasting to the coming of the day of God.

Therefore my beloved brethren, be ye stedfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as ye know, that your labour is not in vain in the Lord.
Then may be said the 95 or the 100 Psalm, or the 84.


And next the Psalms in order for the day; And next shall be read a Chapter of the Old Testament, such as the Minifter findeth most seasonable; or with the liberty expreffed in the Admonition before the fecond Book of Homilies.

After which may be fung a Psalm, or the Te Deum said, then shall be read a Chapter of the New Testament, and then the Prayer for the King and Magiftrates. And after that, the fixty seventh, or ninety eighth, or some other Psalm, may be fung or faid, or the Benediftus, or Magnificat. And the fame order to be observed at the Evening Worship, if time allow it.

N E X T after the Psalm the Minifter shall (in the Pulpit) first reverently, prudently, and fervently pray, according to the State and neceffities of the Church, and those especially that are present, and according to the Subject that he is to preach on. And after Prayer, he shall preach upon some Text of Holy Scripture suitting his Matter to the neceffities of the Hearers, and the manner of delivery to their Quality and Benefit. Always speaking from Faith and holy Experience in himfelf, with plainnefs and perspicuity, with reverence and gravity, with convinging evidence and authority, with prudence, caution, faithfulness; and impartiality, with tender Love and melting Compassion, with fervent Zeal, and persuading Importunity, and with frequency and unwearied Patience, waiting on God for the Succes.

After Sermon he shall pray for a Blessing on the Word of Instruction and Exhortation, which was delivered; And in his Prayers (before or after Sermon) ordinarily he shall pray for the Conversion of Heathens, Jews, and other Infidels; the subversion of Idolatry, Infidelity, Mahometanism, Heresy, Papal Tyranny and Superftition, Schifm and Prophanenefs, and for the free progress of the Gospel, and the encrease of Faith and Godlinefs, the honouring of Gods Name, the enlargement of the Kingdom of Chrift, and the Obedience of his Saints through the Na-
Nations of the Earth. And in special for these Na-
tions; for the King's Majesty, and the rest of the
Royal Family, for the Lords of his Majesty's Coun-
cil, the Judges and other Magistrates of the Land,
for the Pastors of the Church, and all Congregations
committed to their Care and Government. Always
taking heed that no mixtures of imprudent, disorder-
ly Expressions, of private discontent and passion, of
unreverent, disobedient, seditious, or factious In-
timations, tending to corrupt, and not to edifie the
Peoples minds, do turn either Prayer or Preaching in-
to Sin. And ordinarily in Church-Communion,
especially on the Lords Day (which is purposely se-
parated for the joyful Commemoration of the Blef-
sed Work of Mans Redemption) a considerable pro-
portion of the Publick Worship must consist of Thank-
giving and Praises to God, especially for Jesus Chrift,
and his Benefits; still leaving it to the Ministers di-
cretion to abbreviate some parts of Worship, when
he seeth it needful to be longer on some other.

The Sermon and Prayer being ended, let the Mi-
nister dismiss the Congregation with a Benedidkion,
in these or the like Words.

Blessed are they that hear the Word of God, and
keep it.
The Lord blest you, and keep you; the Lord
make his face to shine on you, and be gracious unto
you; The Lord lift up his countenance upon you, and
give you Peace.
The Grace of our Lord Jesus Chrift, and the
love of God the Father, and the Communion of the
Holy Ghost, be with you all. Amen.

Except there be a Communion in the Sacrament
of the Lords Supper to be celebrated, or any further
Worship to be performed, and then the Minister may
delay the Benedidkion till the End.

And because when there is leisure, the Prayers of
the Church should be as full as the Rule and our Ne-
cessities require; let the following General Prayer be
used, when the Minister findeth it convenient, instead
of the Litany and Collects.
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Here are also adjoined a Thanksgiving for Christ and his benefits, and a Hymn to be used at the discretion of the Minister either after Sermon, or at the Communion, or on other Days.

A Prayer for the King, the Royal Family, and Magistrates.

Almighty God, by whom kings reign, and Princes decree Justice, who rulest in all the kingdoms of men, and givest them to whomsoever thou wilt, who by thy special Providence hast set over us thy Servant Charles our King: Crown him with thy Blessings, and satisfy him with thy Goodness. Save him by thy right hand, and defend him against such as rise up against him; prolong his life in Peace and Righteousness, grant him the Spirit of Wisdom and Counsel, the Spirit of Holiness, and the fear of the Lord, that he may know how to go in and out before this great People over whom thou hast set him. Let not thy Law depart out of his mouth, but let him meditate in it day and night. Make him as an Angel of God to discern between good and evil, that in his eyes a vile person may be condemned, but he may honour them that fear the Lord, that his eyes may be upon the faithful of the Land, that they may dwell with him, and they that are pervert in the way serve him; Remove the Gicked from before him, that his Throne may be established in Righteousness, and grant that under him we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all Godliness and Honesty. And when he hath finished his course on Earth, let him inherit a Crown of Righteousness, and reign with Christ for ever. Bless the Queen Mother, the Illustrious Prince, James, Duke of York, and the rest of the Royal Family, endue them with thy Holy Spirit, inrich them with thy heavenly Grace, and make them blessings in their Generation. Endue the Lords of his Pajesties Council, and all the Nobility, the Judges, and all the Magistrates of the Land with calmdom from above, that they may rule as in thy fear, and judge Righteous Judgment, and may take heed what they do, as judging not for man, but for the Lord, that Justice may run down as Water, and Righteousness as a mighty Stream; Let all his Majesty's Subjects duly submit to him and
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and obey him, not only for wrath, but for conscience sake: Let all his Kingdoms be the Kingdoms of the Lord, and of his Son Christ, that God may dwell amongst us, and that it may be said of them, The Lord blest thee, O Habitation of Justice, and Fountain of Holiness. For thine, O Father, with the Son and Holy Ghost, is the Kingdom, and Power, and Glory for ever. Amen.

The General Prayer.

O Most holy, Blessed and Glorious Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, Three Persons, and One God, our Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier, our Lord, our Governor and Father, hear us, and have mercy upon us, miserable sinners.

O Lord our Saviour, God and Man! who, having assumed our nature, by thy sufferings and death, and burial, wast made a Saviour to take away the sins of the World; who being raised from the dead, ascended and glorified, art made Head over all things to the Church, whom thou gatherest, justly, sanctified, ruled, and preserved, and which at thy coming thou wilt raise and judge to endless Glory. We beseech thee to hear us, miserable sinners, make sure to us our Calling and Election, our unseign'd Faith and Repentance; that being justly, and made the Sons of God, we may have peace with him, as our reconciled God and Father.

Let thy holy Spirit sanctifie us, and dwell in us, and cause us to deny our selves; and to give up our selves entirely to Thee, as being not our own, but Thine.

As the World was created for thy Glory, let thy Name be glorified throughout the World; let Self love, and Pride, and Vanity-glory be destroyed, cause us to love Thee, fear Thee, and Trust in Thee with all our hearts, and to live to Thee.

Let all the Earth subject themselves to Thee their King. Let the Kingdoms of the World become the Rev. 11. 15. Kingdoms of the Lord, and of his Christ. Let the Praise, Idolaters, Mahometans, Jews, and other Infidels, and ungodly People, be converted. And send forth meet Labourers into the Harvest, and let the Gospel be preached throughout all the World.
Preserve and bless them in thy Work. Sustain in patience, and steadfastly deliver; the Churches that are oppressed by Idolaters, Infidels, Mahometans, or other Enemies, by the Roman Papal Usurpations.

Unite all Christians in Jesus Christ, the true and only universal Head, in the true Christian and Catholic faith and Love; cast out Heresies and Corruptions, heal divisions, let the strong receive the weak, and bear their Injustices; Restrain the spirit of Pride and Cruelty, and let nothing be done in strife, or vain-glory.

Keep us from Atheism, Idolatry, and Rebellion against Thee; from Insubility, Ungodliness and Sensuality; from Security, Presumption and Despair. Let us delight to please Thee, and let thy Word be the Rule of our Faith and Lives; let us love it, and understand it, and meditate in it Day and Night.

Let us not corrupt or neglect thy Worship; nor take thy Holy Name in vain, keep us from Blasphemy, Perjury, profane Swearing, Lying, contempt of thy Ordinances, andfrom false, unworthly, and un reverent thoughts and speeches of God, of holy things, and from the neglect and prophanation of thy Holy Day.

Put it into the hearts of the Kings and Rulers of the World, to submit to Christ, and rule for him as Nursing Fathers to his Church; And save them from the temptations that would draw them in Sensuality, or would break them upon Christ as a Block of offence by engaging them against his holy Doctrine, Clays and Servants.

Have mercy on thy Servant Charles our King, protect his Person, illuminate and sanctifie him by the Spirit, that above all things he may seek thine honour, the increase of faith, and holy Obedience to thy Laws; and may govern us as the Minister, appointed by Thee for the terror of evil doers, and the praise of them that do well that under him we may live a quiet and peaceable life, in all Godliness and Holiness.

Dare mercy upon all the Royal Family, upon the Lords of the Council, and all the Nobility, the Judges, and other Magistrates of these Lands. Let them fear Thee and be Encamples of Piety and Temperance, haters of Injustice, Covetousness, and
and Pride, and Defenders of the Innocent: in their eyes let a vile person be condemned, but let them honour them that fear the Lord.

Let every soul be subject to the Higher Powers, and not resist; Let them obey the King, and all in Authority, not only for wrath, but for conscience sake.

Give all the Churches able, holy, faithful Pastors, that may soundly and diligently preach the Word, and guide the Flocks in ways of Holiness and Peace, overseeing and ruling them not by constraint, but willingly, not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind: not as being Lords over thy Heritage, but the Servants of all, and Ensamples to the Flock; that when the chief Pastor shall appear, they may receive the Crown of Glory.

Let the people know those that are over them in the Lord, and labour among them, preaching to them the Word of God; let them highly esteem them in love for their Works sake, account them worthy of double honour, and obey them in the Lord.

Let Parents bring up their Children in Holy nurture, that they may remember their Creators in the days of their Youth, and let Children, love, honour and obey them. Let Husbands love their Wives, and guide them in knowledge and holiness; and let Wives love and obey their Husbands. Let Masters rule their Servants in thy fear, and Servants obey their Masters in the Lord.

Keep us from Murders and violence, and injurious passionate Words and Actions. Keep us from Fornication and all Uncleanness, from Chambering and wantonness, from lustful Thoughts, and filthy Communication, and all unchaste behaviour.

Keep us from stealing or wronging our Neighbour in his property, from perverting Justice, from false witnessing and deceit, from chambering backbiting, uncharitable cenfuring, or other wrong to the reputation of our Neighbours.

Keep us from covering any thing that is our Neighbours. Let us love our Neighbours as our selves, and do to others as we would they should do to us.

Cause us to love Christ in his Members with a pure and fervent Love, and to love our Enemies, and do good to all, as we are able; but especially to the household of Faith.
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Give us our necessary sustentation and provision for thy service, and contentedness therewith; Bless our labours, and the fruits of the Earth in their season, and give us such temperate weather as tendeth hereunto; Deliver us and all thy servants from such sickness, wants, and other distresses, as may unreasonably take us off thy service. Keep us from gluttony and drunkenness, wantonness, unlawful gain, and from making provision for the flesh to satisfy its lusts.

When we sin, restore us by true Repentance and Faith in Christ: Let us loathe our selves for our transgressions; Forgive them all and accept us in thy well beloved Son; Save us from the curse and punishment which they deserve, and teach us heartily to forgive others; Convert our enemies, persecutors and slanderers, and forgive them.

Cause us to watch against temptations, to resist and overcome the Flesh, the Devil and the World; and by no Allurements of Pleasure, profit or honour, to be drawn from thee to sin; let us patiently suffer with Christ that we may reign with him.

Deliver us and all thy People from the enmity and rage of Satan and all his wicked Instruments; and preserve us to thy Heavenly Kingdom.

For thou only art the Universal King: All Power is thine in Heaven and Earth: Of Thee, and through Thee, and to Thee are all things, and the glory shall be thine for ever. Amen.

Concerning the Psalms for publick Use.

We desire that instead of the imperfect version of the Psalms in Meeter now in Use, Mr. William Barton’s Version, and that perused and approved by the Church of Scotland there in use (being the best that we have seen) may be received and corrected by some skilful Men, and both allowed (for grateful variety) to be Printed together on several Columns or Pages, and publickly used; At least until a better than either of them shall be made.

A Thanksgiving for Christ, and his gracious Benefits.

Most Glorious God, accept, through thy beloved Son, though from the hands of sinners, of thanksgiving, which thy unspakeable love and mercies, as well as thy Command, do bind us to offer up unto Thee. Thou
Thou art the Father of mercies, and the God of all consolation, full of compassion, gracious, long suffering, plenteous in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity, transgression and sin. For thy glory thou didst create us after thine image; Thou madest us a little lower than the angels, and crownedst us with glory and honour, giving us dominion over the works of thy hands, and putting all things under our feet. And when we sinned, and broke thy covenant, and rebelled against Thee, and corrupted ourselves, and turned our glory into shame; thou didst not leave us in the hands of death, nor cast us out into utter desolation; But thou didst love the sinful world, as to give thy Son to be our Saviour. He took upon him the nature of angels, but of man, The word was made flesh and dwelt among us. This is the unsearchable mystery of love which the angels desire to pry into, He was tempted, that he might succour them that are tempted, and conquered the tempter, that had conquered us: He became poor that was Lord of all; to make us rich. He did not sin, but fulfilled all righteousness, to save us from our unrighteousness. He made himself of no reputation, but was reviled, scourged and spit upon, enduring the cross, and despising the shame to cover our shame, and to bring us unto glory, thou laidst upon him the iniquity of us all. He was bruised and wounded for our transgressions, that we might be healed by his stripes. He gave himself a ransom for us, and died for our sins, and rose again for our justification. We thank thee for his death that saved us from death, and that he bore the curse to redeem us from the curse, and for his life which opened us the way to life. Thou hast given him to be head over all things to the Church, and hast given the Heathen to be his inheritance, and given him a name above every name, and given all power and judgment unto him. We thank thee for the new and better covenant, for thy great and precious promises; That thou hast given us eternal life in Christ. That we have the clear and sure revelation of thy will in the Holy Scriptures. That thou foundedst thy church upon apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the head corner-stone. And hast committed to thy ministers the word of

Recon.
Reconciliation, that as ambassadors speaking in the stead of Christ they might beseech us to be reconciled unto thee. We thank thee that by them thou hast opened our eyes, and turned us from darkness into Light, and from the power of Satan unto God. We were sometimes foolish, disobedient, deceived, serving divers lusts and pleasures, taken captive by Satan at his will: but thy mercy saved us by the washing of Regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Thou mightest justly have left us to the blindness of our minds, and to the hardness of our hearts, to feared consciences, to be past feeling, to our own hearts lusts to walk in our own counsels, and to work uncleannesses with greediness, when me so oft refused to come to Christ that we might have life, and would not have him to reign over us. But thy patience waited on us in our sin; and all the day long dist thou stretch forth thy hand to a disobedient and gainsaying People: When we turned from thee, thou calledst after us, to turn and live: Thou drewest us to thy Son, and openedst our hearts to attend unto thy call: Thou lovedst us first, and was sound of them that sought thee not. Thou hast pardoned our great and manifold transgressions, and justified us by faith in Christ, and given us Repentance unto life: Thou hast adopted us to be thy sons, and joint heirs with Christ; and made us his members, and given us his spirit: We are no more strangers but fellow citizens with the Saints, and of thy household: Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who of his abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope, by the Resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, to an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, that fadeth not away, reserved in Heaven for us. Thou keepest us by thy mighty power through faith unto salvation: ready at last to be revealed, though (when they are ready) we must for a season be in heaviness under tribulations: thou hast promised, that all things shall work together for our good: in all our straits thou gavest us access to the Throne of grace, bowing us call upon thee, in the time of trouble, and promising to deliver us, that we may glory thee, every where we have leave to lift up unto the holy hands, especially in the house of prayer, and the Assembly of the Saints. Thou hast
ha\t heard the voice of our supplications when we have cried unto thee; great is thy mercy towards us. O Lord thou hast delivered our souls from the lowest Hell; thou hast sent forth from Heaven thy mercy and truth, and sseed us from the reproach of him that would swallow us up: thou art our hiding place: In the secrets of thy presence thou preferreth us from trouble, from the pride of men, and from the strife of Tongues. Thou dost compass us about with Songs of deliverance. O love the Lord all ye his Saints! for the Lord preferreth the faithful, and plentifully rewardeth the proud doer. He dealeth not with us after our sins, his Anger is but for a moment, but in his favour is life. In his wrath he remembereth mercy; All thy paths O Lord, are mercy and truth to such as keep thy Covenant. We come into thy house in the multitude of thy mercies, O give thanks unto the Lord for he is good, for his mercy endureth for ever. Glorify ye in his Holy Name, let the hearts of them rejoice that seek him. Blessed are the People that know the joyful sound: They shall walk O Lord, in the Light of thy Countenance. In thy name shall they rejoice all the day, and in thy righteousness and labour shall they be exalted; Blessed are they that dwell in thy house, they will be still praising thee. O satisfie us early with thy mercy, that we may rejoice and be glad in the all our days. Guide us by thy Counsel, and afterwards receive us unto thy glory; where with all the blessed host of Heaven, we may behold, admire, and perfectly and joyfully praise thee, our most glorious Creator, Redeemer and Sanctifier, for ever and for ever. Amen.

The Hymn.

The First Part.

Bless the Lord O my Soul! And all that is within me bless his holy Name, Bless the Lord O my soul, and forget not all his Benefits: who forgiveth all thine Iniquities, and healeth all thy diseases! who redeemeth thy life from destruction, and crowneth thee with loving kindness and tender mercies. As far as the Earth is from the West, so
far hath he removed our transgressions from us; Behold what love the Father hath bestowed on us, that we should be called the Sons of God; because thy loving kindness is better than Life, my Lips shall praise thee. Thus will I bless thee while I live, I will lift up my Hands in thy name. By Soul shall be satisfied as with marrow and fatness, and my mouth shall praise thee with joyful Lips, Whom have I in Heav'en but thee, and there is none on Earth that I desire besides thee. By Flesh and my Heart fainteth, but God is the Strength of my Heart, and my Portion for ever. For, to all that are far from thee shall perish, but it is good for me to draw near to God. I am continually with thee. Thou hast holden me by my right hand, in the multitude of my thoughts within me, thy comforts delight my Soul. Thou shalt guide me with thy Counsel, and afterward receive me to glory.

The Second Part.

Psal. 104. 7, 8. 9.

How excellent is thy loving kindness O God, therefore do the Sons of men put their trust under the shadow of thy wings. They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of thy House, and thou shalt make them drink of the Rivers of thy pleasures, for with thee is the Fountain of life. In thy Light we shall see Light; therefore my Heart is glad, and my Glory rejoiceth. By Flesh also shall rest in hope. Thou wilt show me the path of Life. In thy presence is fulness of Joy, and at thy right hand are pleasures for evermore. Surely Goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my Life. And I shall dwell in the House of the Lord for ever. O continue thy loving kindness to them that know thee, and thy righteousness to the upright in heart. To the end that my glory may sing praise unto thee and not be silent, O Lord my God, I give thanks to thee for ever.

The Third Part.


Glory to God in the Highest: On earth Peace; Good will towards men! Praise ye the Lord, sing to the Lord a new Song; His praise is in the Congregation of Saints. For the Lord taketh ple}
pleasure in his People, he will beautify the meek with salvation. Let the Saints be Joyful in Glory. Let the high praises of God be in their mouths. All thy works praise thee, O Lord, and thy Saints shall bless thee. They shall speak of the Glory of thy Kingdom, and talk of thy Power: To make known to the sons of men thy mighty Acts, and the glorious Majesty of thy Kingdom. Thy Kingdom is an everlasting Kingdom, and thy Dominion is through all Generations. The Elders and Saints about thy Throne, rest not Day nor Night, laying, Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come. Thou art worthy, O Lord, to receive Glory, and Honour, and Power; for thou hast created all things, and for thy pleasure they are and were created. They sing unto thee the Song of Moses, and of the Lamb, laying, Great and marvellous are thy works, Lord God Almighty; Just and true are thy ways, thou King of Saints. Who shall not fear thee, O Lord, and glorifie thy Name? for thou only art Holy: for all Nations shall come and Worship before thee, for thy Judgments are made manifest. Worship is the Lamb that was slain, to receive Power, and Riches, and Wisdom, and Strength, and Honour, and Glory. For thou hast redeemed us to God by thy blood, and made v Kings and Priests to God.

The Fourth Part.

O That men would praise the Lord for his goodness, and for his wonderful works to the Children of men! Let them Sacrifice the Sacrifices of Thanksgiving, and declare his works with rejoicing. Sing unto the Lord, bless his Name, shew forth his Salvation from day to day. Worship the Lord in the Beauty of Holiness, fear before him all the Earth. Let the Heavens rejoice, and the Earth be glad before the Lord; for he cometh, for he cometh to Judge the Earth. With Righteousness shall he Judge the World, and the People with Equity. Bless the Lord ye his Angels that excel in Strength, that do his Commandments, hearkening to the voice of his Word. Bless ye the Lord all ye his Hosts, ye Ministers of his that do his pleasure; Bless the Lord all his Works
in all places of his Dominions. Bless the Lord. O my soul; my mouth shall speak the praises of the Lord, and let all flesh bless his holy name for ever and ever. Let every thing that hath Breath praise the Lord. Praise ye the Lord.

The Order of Celebrating the Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Christ.

This or the like Explication of the Nature, Use, and Benefits of this Sacrament, may be used at the Discretion of the Minister, when he seeth it needful to the Instruction of the Communicants.

THAT you may discern the Lord's Body, and understand the Nature, Use and Benefits of this Sacrament; you must know that God created Man in his own Image, to know, and love, and serve his Maker; That Man fell under the guilt of sin and condemnation, and left his holy Fitness for the work for which he was created. That hereupon the wonderful love and wisdom of God provided us a Remedy in our Redeemer, to the end he might not lost the glory of his Creation, that he might pardon and save us upon terms; Securing the honour of his Justice, and attaining the ends of his Law and Government, and recover us to his love and service, by appearing to the World, in the greatest demonstrations of Goodness, Love, and Mercy. By the greatest Miracle of Condescension, he first promised, and then gave his only Son, the Eternal Word, to take man's nature into personal union with his Godhead; that being God and Man, he might be a fit Mediator between God and Man, to restore us, and reconcile us to himself. Thus Jesus Christ conceived by the Holy Ghost, and born of the Virgin Mary, became the second Adam, the Physician and Saviour of undone Sinners, the Captain of our Salvation, to be the glorious King and Head of all that are sanctified and saved. He revealed the Holiness,
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lines, the Goodness, and the Love of God, by the perfect Holiness, Goodness, and Love of his Blessed Person, Doctrine, and Conversation, and by suffering for us all the Afflictions of this life, and at last the cursed death of the Cross, as a Sacrifice and Ransom for us. That all this might be effectual to our Recovery, he made for us a new and better Covenant, and preached it himself, undertaking the Pardon, Justification, and Sanctification of all that by unfeigned Faith do take him for their Saviour, repenting of their sins, and consenting to be sanctified by his Word and Spirit (by which also he inviteth, and draweth men to himself, and giveth them to believe): Into this blessed, pardoning, saving Covenant, we are first solemnly entered by Baptism. And when Christ was ready to leave the World, and to give up himself a Sacrifice for us, and intercede and exercise the fulness of his Kingly Power, as the Churches Head; and by his grace to draw men to himself, and prepare them for his glory; he did himself institute this Sacrament of his body and blood at his last Supper, to be a continued Representation and Remembrance of his Death, and therein of his own and his Fathers Love until his coming, appointing his Ministers by the Preaching of the Gospel, and Administration of these Sacraments, to be his Agents without, and his Spirit within, effectually to communicate his Grace.

[The Lords Supper then is an holy Sacrament instituted by Christ, wherein Bread and Wine being first by Consecration made Sacramentally or Representatively the body and blood of Christ, are used by breaking and pouring out to represent, and commemorate, the Sacrifice of Christ's Body and Blood, upon the Cross once offered up to God for sin; and are given in the Name of Christ unto the Church, to signify and solemnize the renewal of his holy Covenant with them, and the giving of himself unto them, to expiate their sins by his Sacrifice, and sanctify them further by his Spirit, and confirm their right to everlasting life: And they are received, eaten, and drunk by the Church, to profess that they willingly receive Christ himself to the Ends aforesaid (their Justification, Sanctification, and Glorification,)
ritification,) and to signify and solemnize the renewal of their Covenant with him, and their holy Communion with him, and with one another.

It being the renewing of a mutual Covenant that is here solemnized as we commemorate Christ's Sacrifice, and receive him and his saving benefits; so we offer and deliver to him our selves, as his redeemed, sanctified people, to be a living acceptable Sacrifice, thankfully and obediently to live unto his Praise.

Before the receiving of his holy Sacrament, we must examine our selves, and come preparedly: In the receiving of it, we must exercise holy affections suited to the work: and after the receiving of it, we must by consideration of it, endeavour to revive the same Affections, and perform our Covenant there renewed.

The holy Qualifications to be before provided, and in Receiving exercised, and after Receiving, are these, 1. A true belief of the Articles of the Christian Faith, concerning Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; the Person, Offices, Works, and Sufferings, and Benefits of Christ. 2. The sense of our sinful and undone condition, as in our selves, and of our need of Christ: so as humbly to loath our selves for our transgressions, with the sense of our present weaknesses to be strengthened, and sins to be forgiven. 3. A true desire after Christ for pardon, and spiritual Nourishment and Salvation. 4. A thankful sense of the Wonderful Love of God, declared in our Redemption, and in the present offers of Christ, and Life. 5. The exercise of holy love and joy in the sense of this unspeakable Love, (if these two be not felt before we come, yet in, and after the Sacrament) we must strive to exercise them. 6. A love to one another, and forgiving wrongs to one another, with a desire after the Communion of Saints. 7. The giving up our selves in Covenant to God, with resolution or renewed Obedience. 8. A patient hope for the coming of Christ himself, and of the Everlasting kingdom, where we shall be perfectly united in him, and glorified with him.
Those only are to be invited to the Lord's Table, and to come, that truly repent and believe, and unfeignedly consent to the terms of the Covenant (though all are not to be invited thus to believe and repent, and so to come.) But those are to be admitted, by the Pastors, if they come, who, having the use of reason to understand what they do, and examine themselves, have made a personal Profession of Faith, Repentance, and Obedience; and are Members of the Church, and not justly for Heresie or scandalous sin removed, from its present Communion.

The Benefit of the Sacrament is not to be judged of only by present Experience and Feeling, but by Faith. God having appointed us to use it, and promised his Blessing, we may and must believe, that he will make good his Promise; and what ever we feel at present, that we sincerely wait not on him in vain.

The Exhortation.

YOU are invited hither, Dear Brethen, to be Guests at this Holy Table, by the Lord's Command, to receive the greatest Mercy, and to perform the greatest Duty. On Christ's Part, All things are made ready. The Feast is prepared for you, even for you that by sin have deserved to be cast out of the presence of the Lord; for you that have so oft neglected and abused Mercy. A Feast of the Body and Blood of Christ, free to you, but dear to him. You were lost, and in the way to be lost for ever, when by the greatest Miracle of Condescending-love, he sought and saved you. You were dead in sin, condemned by the Law, the Slaves of Satan; there wanted nothing but the Executing stroak of Justice to have sent you into endless misery; when our dear Redeemer pitied you in your blood, and shed his own to wash and heal you. He suffered that was offended, that the offender might not suffer. He cried out on the Cross, My God, My God, Why hast thou forsaken me, that we who had deserved it, might not be everlastingly forsaken. He died, that we might live. O how would the mercy...
of Redemption have affected you, if you had lain one year, or month, or day in Hell! Had you but seen your dying Lord, or seen the damned in their misery, how do you think you should have valued the Salvation that is now revealed and tendered to you? See here Christ dying in this holy Representation. Behold the sacrificed Lamb of God, that taketh away the Sins of the World! It is his will to be thus frequently crucified before your eyes. O how should we be covered with shame, and loath our selves, that have both procured the death of Christ by sin, and sinned against it? And how should we all be filled with joy, that have such mysteries of mercy opened, and so great Salvation freely offered to us! O hate sin, O love this Saviour: See that you come not hither without a desire to be more Holy, nor with a purpose to go on in wilful sin. Be not deceived, God is not mocked; but if you heartily repent, and confess to the Covenant, come and welcome; We have commission from Christ to tell you, that you are welcome. Let no trembling, contrite foul draw back, that is willing to be Christ's upon his Covenant-terms, but believe that Christ is much more willing to be yours. He was first willing, and therefore died for you, and made the Covenant of Grace, and sent to invite and importune you to consent, and stayed for you so long, and gave you your Repentance, your willingness and desire. Question not then his willingness, if you are willing. It is Satan and Unbelief that would have you question it, to the injury both of Christ and you. Come near, observe, believe, and wonder at the Riches of his Love and Grace. For he hath himself invited you to see and taste, that you may wonder. You are sinners, but he inviteth you to receive a renewed, sealed Pardon of your sins, and to give you more of his Spirit to overcome them. See here his broken Body and his Blood, the Testimonies of his Willingness. Thus hath he sealed the Covenant, which pardoneth all your sins, and secures you of your Reconciliation with God, and your Adoption, and your right to everlasting Blessings. Deny not your consent, but heartily give up your selves to Christ, and then doubt not but your
your Scarlet, Crimson-fins shall be made as white as Wooll or Snow. Obje& not the number or greatness of them against his Grace: There is none too great for him to pardon to penitent Believers. Great sins shall bring great glory to his Blood and Grace. But strive you then for great loathing of your sins, and greater love to such a God, and greater thanks to such a Saviour. Unfeignedly say, I am willing Lord to be wholly Thine, and then believingly take Christ, and Pardon, and Life, as given you by his own appointment in the sealed Covenant. And remember that He is a coming. He is coming with thousands of His mighty Angels, to execute judgement on the ungodly, but to be glorified in his Saints, and admired in all that do believe. And then we shall have greater things then these. Then shall you see all the Promises fulfilled, which now are sealed to you, on which he causeth you to trust. Revive now your love to one another, and forgive those that have wronged you, and delight in the Communion of the Saints: And then you shall be admitted into the Church Triumphant, where with perfect Saints you shall perfectly rejoice, and love and praise the Lord for ever. Receive now a crucified Christ here represented, and be contented to take up your Cross, and follow him. And then you shall reign with a glorified Christ, in the Bleffed Vision and Fruition of that God, to whom by Christ, you are now reconciled. Let Faith and Love be working upon these things, while you are at this holy Table.

Then shall the Minister use this or the like Prayer:

M Oral God, we are as stubble before thee, the Consuming Fire. How shall we stand before thy Holiness, for we are a sinful People, laden with Iniquity, that have gone backward and provoked the Holy one of Israel, for we were lost, thy Son did seek and save us, when we were dead in Sin, thou madest us alive. Thou saved us polluted in our blood, and laidst unto us life. In that time of love thou uncoveredst our nakedness, and enterest into a Covenant with us, and we became...
became thine own. Thou didst deliver us from the power of Darkness, and translate us into the Kingdom of thy dear Son; and gavest us remission of sin, through his blood. But we are grievous Revolters, we have forgotten the Covenant of the Lord our God; we were engaged to love thee with all our hearts, and to hate iniquity, and serve thee diligently, and thankfully to set forth thy praise. But we have departed from thee, and corrupted our selves by self-love, and by loving the world, and the things that are in the world, and have fulfilled the desires of the Flesh, which we should have crucified. We have neglected our duty to thee, and to our neighbour, and the necessary care of our own Salvation. We have been unprofitable servants, and have hid thy Talents, and have dishonoured thee, whom in all things we should have pleased and glorified. We have been negligent in hearing and reading thy Holy Word, and in meditating and conferring of it, in publick and private Prayer, and Thanksgiving, and in our preparation to this Holy Sacrament, in the examining of our selves, and repenting of our Sins, and stirring up our hearts to a believing and thankful receiving of thy grace, and to Love and Joyfulness, in our Communion with thee and with one another. We have not duly discerned the Lord's Body, but have profaned thy Holy Name and Ordinance, as if the Table of the Lord had been contemptible. And when thou hast spoken Peace to us, we returned again to folly. We have deserved, O Lord, to be cast out of thy presence, and to be forsaken, as we have forsaken thee, and to hear to our confusion, Depart from me, I know you not, ye workers of iniquity. Thou mayst justly tell us, thou hast no pleasure in us, nor wilt receive an offering at our hand. But with thee there is abundant Mercy. And our Advocate Jesus Christ the Righteous, is the propitiation for our sins: who bare them in his Body on the Cross, and made himself an offering for them, that he might put them away by the sacrifice of himself: have mercy upon us, and wash us in his Blood, Cloath us with his righteousness, take away our iniquities, and let them not be our ruin, forgive them and remember them no more: O thou that delightest not in the death of sinners, heal our backslidings, love us freely, and lay unto
unto our souls, that thou art our salvation. Thou wilt in no wise cast out them that come unto thee, receive us graciously to the table thou hast prepared for us, cause us to hunger and thirst after Christ and his righteousness, that we may be satisfied. Let his flesh, and blood be to us meat and drink indeed; and his spirit be in us, a well of living water, springing up to Everlasting Life.

Give us to know thy love in Christ, which passeth knowledge. Though we have not seen him, let us love him: And though now we see him not, yet believing let us rejoice with joy unspeakable, and full of glory: Though we are unworthy of the crumbs that fall from thy Table, yet feed us with the Bread of Life, and speak and seal up peace to our sinful wounded souls. Soften our hearts that are hardened by the deceitfulness of sin: Purgifie the flesh, and strengthen us with might in the inward man; that we may live and glorifie thy grace, through Jesus Christ our only Saviour. Amen.

Here let the Bread be brought to the Minister, and received by him and set upon the Table, and then the Wine in like manner (or if they be set there before) however let him blest them, praying in these or the like words.

Almighty God, thou art the Creator, and the Lord of all things. Thou art the Sovereign Majesty whom we have offended; Thou art our most loving and merciful Father, who hast given thy Son to reconcile us to thy self, who hast ratified the New Testament and Covenant of Grace with his most precious blood; and hast instituted this Holy Sacrament to be celebrated in remembrance of him till his coming. Sanctify these thy Creatures of Bread and Wine, which according to thy Institution and Command, we set apart to this holy use, that they may be Sacramentally, the Body and Blood of thy Son Jesus Christ. Amen.

Then (or immediately before this Prayer) let the Minister read the words of the Institution, saying,

Hear what the Apostle Paul faith, 1 Cor. 11:1, 1 Cor. 11:23,

[For I have received of the Lord, that which also 1 Cor. 11:23]
I deliver unto you; that the Lord Jesus the same night in which he was betrayed, took Bread, and when he had given thanks, he brake it, and said, Take, Eat, This is my Body which is broken for you: This do in remembrance of me. After the same manner also he took the Cup, when he had supped, saying, This Cup is the New Testament in my Blood, This do ye, as oft as ye drink it in remembrance of me; For as often as ye eat this Bread, and drink this Cup, ye do shew the Lord's death till he come.

Then let the Minister say,

THIS Bread and Wine being set apart, and consecrated to this Holy use by God's appointment, are now no Common Bread and Wine, but Sacramentally the Body and Blood of Christ.

Then let him thus Pray,

Most merciful Saviour, as thou hast loved us to the death, and suffered for our sins, the Just for the Injust, and hast instituted this holy Sacrament to be used in remembrance of thee till thy coming; We beseech Thee, by thine intercession with the Father, through the Sacrifice of thy Body and Blood, give us the pardon of our sins, and thy quickening spirit, without which the flesh will profit us nothing. Reconcile us to the Father; Pour us as thy Members to Everlasting Life. Amen.

Then let the Minister take the Bread, and break it in the sight of the People, saying,

The Body of Christ was broken for us, and offered once for all to sanctify us: Behold the sacrificed Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world.

In like manner let him take the Cup, and pour out the Wine in the sight of the Congregation, saying,

We were redeemed with the precious Blood of Christ, as of a Lamb without blemish, and without spot.
Then let him thus Pray.

Most holy Spirit, proceeding from the Father and the Son, by whom Christ was conceived, by whom the Prophets and Apostles were inspired, and the Ministers of Christ are qualified and called, that dwellest and workest in all the Members of Christ, whom thou sanctifiest to the Image, and for the service of their Head, and comfortest them that they may shew forth his Praise: Illuminate us, that by faith we may see him that is here presented to us. Soften our hearts, and humble us for our sins. Sanctifie and quicken us, that we may relish the spiritual food, and feed on it to our Nourishment and growth in Grace. Shed abroad the love of God upon our Hearts, and draw them out in love to him. Fill us with thankfulness and holy Joy, and with love to one another; comfort us by witnessing that we are the Children of God. Confirm us for new Obedience. Be the earnest of our Inheritance, and seal us up to everlastings Life. Amen.

Then let the Minister deliver the Bread thus consecrated and broken to the Communicants, first taking and eating it himself as one of them, when he hath said;

Take ye, eat ye, This is the Body of Christ which is broken for you, Do this in remembrance of him.

In like manner he shall deliver them the Cup, first drinking of it himself, when he hath said,

This Cup is the New Testament in Christ's Blood, or [Christ's Blood of the New Testament] which is shed for you for the remission of sins, Drink ye all of it in remembrance of him.

Let it be left to the Ministers choice, whether he will consecrate the Bread and Wine together, and break the Bread, and pour out the Wine immediately; or whether he will consecrate and pour out the Wine, when the Communicants have eaten the Bread. If he do the latter, he must use the fore-
going Prayers and Expressions twice accordingly, and let it be left to his discretion, whether he will use any words at the breaking of the Bread, and pouring out the Wine, or not; And if the Minister choose to pray but once, at the Consecration, Commemoration, and Delivery; Let him pray as followeth, or to this sense:

A Mighty God, thou art the Creator, and the Lord of all. Thou art the Sovereign Majesty whom we have offended. Thou art our merciful Father, who hast given us thy Son to reconcile us to thy self. Who hath ratified the New Testament and Covenant of Grace with his most precious blood, and hath instituted this holy Sacrament to be celebrated in memorial of him, till his coming. Sanctify these thy creatures of Bread and Wine, which according to thy Will, we let apart to this holy use, that they may be Sacramentally, the Body and Blood of thy Son Jesus Christ. And through his Sacrifice and Intercession, give us the pardon of all our sins, and be reconciled to us, and nourish us by the body and blood of Christ to Everlasting Life. And to that end, give us thy quickening spirit to new Christ to our believing souls, that is here represented to our senses. Let him soften our hearts, and humble us for our sins, and cause us to feed on Christ by Faith. Let him shed abroad thy love upon our hearts, and draw them on in love to thee, and fill us with Holy Joy and thankfulness, and servant love to one another, let him comfort us by witnessing that we are thy Children, and confirm us for new Obedience, and be the Earnest of our Inheritance and seal us up to life Everlasting, through Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

Let it be left to the Ministers discretion, whether to deliver the Bread and Wine to the People (at the Table) only in General, each one taking it, and applying it to themselves; or to deliver it in General to so many as are in each particular form; or to put it into every persons hand: As also at what season to take the Contribution for the Poor. And let none of the people be forced to sit, stand or kneel in the Act of Receiving whole Judgment is against it.
The Participation being ended, let the Minister pray thus, or to this Sense.

Most Glorious God, how wonderful is thy power, and wisdom thy Holiness and Justice, thy love and mercy in this work of our Redemption, by the Incarnation, Life, Death, Resurrection, Intercession, and Dominion of thy Son! No power or Wisdom in Heaven or Earth, could have delivered us but thine. The Angels desire to pry into this Mystery, the Heavenly Host do celebrate it with praises, saying, Glory be to God in the Highest; On Earth peace, God will towards men. The whole Creation shall proclaim thy Praises, Blessing Honour, Glory and Power be unto him that sitteth upon the Throne, and unto the Lamb for ever and ever. Worthy is the Lamb that was slain to receive power, and Honour, and Glory, for he hath redeemed us to God by his blood, and made us kings and priests unto our God. Where sin abounded, Grace hath abounded much more. And hast thou indeed forgiven us so great a debt, by so precious a Ransom? Wilt thou indeed give us to reign with Christ in Glory, and see thy face, and love thee, and be beloved of thee for ever? Yea, Lord thou hast forgiven us, and thou wilt glorifie us, for thou art faithful that hast promised. Wash the blood of thy Son, with the Sacrament, and with thy Spirit, thou hast sealed up to us these precious promises. And shall we not love thee, that hast thus loved us? Shall we not love thy Servants, and forgive our Neighbours their little debt? After all this shall we again for sake thee, and deal falsely in thy Covenant? God forbid: O let our affections on the Things above, where Christ sitteth at thy right hand; Let us no more mind earthly Things, but let our Conversation be in Heaven, from whence we expect our Saviour to come and change us into the likeness of his Glory. Teach us to do thy will, O God, and to follow him, who is the Author of Eternal Salvation, to all them that do obey him. Order our steps by thy Word, and let not any iniquity have dominion over us. Let us not henceforth live unto ourselves, but unto him who died for us and rose again. Let us have no fellowship with the unfruitful.
ful works of darkness, but reprove them. And let our light so shine before men, that they may glorifie thee. In Simplicity, and Godly Sincere, and not in fleshly wisdom, let us have our Conversation in the world. O that our ways were so directed that we might keep thy Statutes! Though Satan will be desirous again to lift us, and seek as a roaring Lion to devour, Strengthen us to stand against his wiles, and shortly bruise him under our feet. Accept us, O Lord, who resign our selves unto thee, as thine own; and with our thanks and praise, present our selves a living Sacrifice to be acceptable through Christ, useful for thine honour; Being made free from sin, and become thy Servants, let us have our fruit unto Holiness, and the end Everlasting Life, through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

Next add this, or some such Exhortation, if there be Time.

Dear Brethren, we have been here feasted with the Son of God at his Table, upon his Flesh and Blood, in preparation for the Feast of Endless Glory. You have seen here represented, what sin deserveth, what Christ suffered, what wonderful Love the God of infinite Goodness hath expressed to us. You have had Communion with the Saints, you have renewed your Covenant of Faith, and thankful Obedience unto Christ; You have received his renewed Covenant of Pardon, Grace and Glory unto you. O carry hence the lively Sense of these great and excellent Things upon your Hearts: You came not only to receive the Mercy of an hour only, but that which may spring up to endless Joy: You came not only to do the Duty of an hour, but to promise that which you must perform while you live on Earth. Remember daily, especially when Temptations to unbelief, and sinful heaviness assaunt you, what pledges of Love you here received; Remember daily, especially when the Flesh, the Devil, or the World, would draw your Hearts again from God, and Temptations to sin are laid before you; what bonds God and your own consent have laid up-
on you. If you are penitent Believers, you are now forgiven, and washed in the Blood of Christ. O go your Way, and sin no more. No more through wilfulness, and strive against your sins of weakness. Wallow no more in the mire, and return not to your vomit. Let the exceeding Love of Christ constrain you, having such Promises, to cleanse yourselves from all filthines of Flesh and Spirit, perfecting Holiness in the fear of God: And as a chosen Generation, a Royal Priesthood, an Holy Nation, a Peculiar People, to be Zealous of good Works, and shew forth the Praises of him that hath called you.

Next sing part of the Hymn in Meeter, or some other fit Psalm of Praise (as the 23. 116. or 103. or 100. &c.) And conclude with this or the like Blessing.

The God of Peace, which brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, that great Shepherd of the Sheep, through the Blood of the Everlasting Covenant, make you perfect in every good work, to do his will, working in you that which is well-pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be Glory for ever and ever. Amen.

The Celebration of the Sacrament of Baptism.

Let no Minister, that is therein unsatisfied, be forced against his Judgment, to baptize the Child of open Atheists, Idolaters, or Infidels, or that are unbaptized themselves, or of such as do not competently understand the Essentials of Christianity (what it is to be a Christian) and the Essentials of Baptism, nor of such as never since they were baptized, did personally own their Baptismal Covenant, by a credible Profession of Faith and Obedience, received and approved by some Pastor of the Church,
The Reformed Liturgy.

Church, as before Confirmation is required, and in His Majesty's Declaration. Nor yet the Child of Parents justly excommunicate, or that live in any notorious, scandalous sin, or have lately committed such a sin (as if the Child be gotten in Adultery or Fornication) and being justly convict of it, refuseth penitently to confess it, and promise Reformation. But if either of the Parents be duly qualified, and present the Child to be baptized (or another for them in case they cannot be present) the Child is to be received unto Baptism.

And if both the natural Parents are Infidels, Excommunicate, or otherwise unqualified, yet if any become the Pro-parents and owners of the Child, and undertake to educate it in the Faith of Christ, and Fear of God, and so present it to be Baptized: Let it be done by a Minister whose judgment doth approve it, but let no Minister be forced to it against his judgment. Let the parents or owners come to the Minister at some convenient time the week before, and acquaint him when they intend to offer their Child to Baptism, and give an account of their forefaid capacity, and receive his further Ministerial assistance for the fuller understanding of the use and benefits of the Sacrament, and their own duty. The Font is to be placed to the greatest conveniency of the Minister and People. The Child, or Children being there presented, the Minister may begin with this or the like Speech directed to the Parent, or Parents (that presenteth it.)

That you may perform this service to God with understanding, you must know, that God having made Man in his own Image, to love and serve him, our first Parents wilfully corrupted themselves by sin, and became the Children of Death, and the Captives of Satan, who had overcome them by his Temptation: And as by one Man sin entred into the World, and death by sin, so death passed upon all, for that all have sinned, and came short of the glory of God. We are conceived in sin, and are by Nature children of wrath: For who can bring a clean Thing out of an unclean. By the offence of one Judgment came upon all men to condemnation.
But the infinite Wisdom and Love of the Father hath sent his Son to be the Saviour of the World. The Word was made Flesh, and dwelt on earth, and overcame the Devil and the World; fulfilled all Righteousness, and suffered for our sins upon the Cross, and rose again, and reigneth in Glory, and will come again, and judge the World in righteousness. In him God hath made and offered to the world a Covenant of Grace, and in it the pardon of sin to all true penitent Believers, and power to be the Sons of God and Heirs of Heaven: This Covenant is extended to the seed also of the Faithful, to give them the benefits suitable to their Age, the Parents dedicating them unto God, and entring them into the Covenant, and so God in Christ, will be their God, and number them with his People.

This Covenant is to be solemnly entered into by Baptism (which is an holy Sacrament instituted by Christ, in which a person professing the Christian Faith (or the Infant of such) is baptized in Water into the Name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, in signification and solemnization of the holy Covenant, in which, as a penitent Believer, (or the Seed of such) he giveth up himself (or is by the Parent given up) to God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, from henceforth (or from the time of natural capacity) to believe in, love and fear this blessed Trinity, against the Flesh, the Devil and the World; and this especially on the account of Redemption: And is solemnly entered a Visible Member of Christ and his Church, a Child of God, and an Heir of Heaven. How great now is the mercy, and how great the duty that is before you? Is it a small mercy for this Child to be accepted into the Covenant of God, and washed from its Original sin in the blood of Christ, which is signified and sealed by this Sacramental washing in Water, to be accepted as a Member of Christ and of his Church, where he vouchsaeth his protection and provision, and the means and Spirit of Grace, and the renewed pardon of sin upon repentance, and for you to see this happiness of your Child? The duty, on your part, is, first to see that you are steadfast in the Faith and Covenant of Christ,
Christ, that you perish not yourself, and that your Child is indeed the Child of a Believer: And then you are believingly and thankfully to dedicate your Child to God, and to enter it into the Covenant in which you stand. And you must know, that your Faith and Consent, and Dedication will suffice for your Children no longer then till they come to age themselves, and then they must own their Baptistmal Covenant, and personally renew it, and consent, and give up themselves to God, or else they will not be owned by Christ. You must therefore acquaint them with the Doctrine of the Gospel as they grow up, and with the Covenant now made, and bring them up in the fear of the Lord. And when they are actually penitent Believers, they must present themselves to the Pastors of the Church, to be approved and received into the Communion of the Adult Believers.

If the Persons be before well instructed in the nature of Baptism, and Time require brevity, the Minister may omit the first part of this Speech, and begin at the description of Baptism, or after it. If there be need of satisfying the People of the duty of Baptizing Infants, the Minister may here do it; otherwise let the Questions here immediately follow.

The Minister shall here say to the Parent, and the Parent answer as followeth.

IT being the faithful and their Seed to whom the the Promises are made; and no Man will sincerely dedicate his Child to that God that he believeth not in himself; I therefore require you to make Profession of your own Faith.

Quest. Do you believe in God the Father Almighty, &c.

Answ. All this I do unfeignedly believe.

Quest. Do you repent of your sins, and renounce the Flesh, the Devil, and the World, and consent to the Covenant of Grace, giving up yourself to God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, as your Creator and reconciled Father, your Redeemer and your Sanctifier?

Answ.
Answ. I do.

[Or thus rather, if the Parent be fit to utter his own Faith.]

Quest. Do you remain steadfast in the Covenant which you made in Baptism yourself?

Answ. Repenting of my sins, I do renounce the Flesh, the Devil, and the World, and I give up my self to God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, my Creator and reconciled Father, my Redeemer and my Sanctifier.

Quest. Do you present and dedicate this Child unto God, to be Baptized into this Faith, and solemnly engaged in this Covenant unto God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, against the Flesh, the Devil, and the World?

Answ. It is my desire (or) I do present, and dedicate him for this end.

Quest. Do you here solemnly promise, that if God continue it with you till it be capable of Instructions, you will faithfully endeavour to acquaint this Child with the Covenant in which he was here by you engaged, and to instruct and exhort him to perform this Covenant, as ever he looks for the blessings of it, or to escape the curses and wrath of God; that is, that he renounce the Flesh, the World, and the Devil, and live not after them: And that he believe in this One God, in Three Persons, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, his Creator, Redeemer and Sanctifier. That he resign himself to him as his absolute Owner, and obey him as his Supream Governour, and love him as his most gracious Father, hoping to enjoy him as his Felicity in endless Glory?

Answ. I will faithfully endeavour it.

Quest. Will you to this end faithfully endeavour to cause him to learn the Articles of the Christian Faith, the Lords Prayer, and the ten Commandments, and to read, or hear the holy Scriptures, and to attend on the publick Preaching of Gods Word? Will you endeavour by your own Teaching, and Example, and Restraint, to keep him from Wickedness, and train him up in a holy Life?

Answ. I will faithfully endeavour it by the help of God.

Then
Then let the Minister pray thus, or to this Sense.

O most merciful Father, by the first Adam sin entered into the world, and death by sin, and we are all by nature Children of wrath; but thou hast given thy only Son to be the seed of the Woman, the Saviour of the World, the Captain of our Salvation, to put away sin by the sacrifice of himself, and to wash us in his blood, and reconcile us unto thee, and to renew us by the Holy Ghost, and to bruise Satan under our feet: In him thou hast established the Covenant of Grace, and hast appointed this holy Sacrament of Baptism for our solemn Entrance into the Bonds of the Covenant, and fasting us in the Blessings of it, which thou extendest to the faithful and their Seed. We dedicate and offer this Child to thee, to be received into thy Covenant and Church. We beseech thee to accept him as a Member of thy Son, and wash him in his Blood from the guilt of Sin, as the Fleshy is washed by this water. Be reconciled to him, and take him for thy Child, renew him to the Image of thy Son, make him a fellow Citizen with the Saints, and one of thy Household. Protect him and provide for him as thy own, and finally preserve him to thy Heavenly Kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

Then the Minister shall ask of the Parent the Name of the Child to be Baptized, and naming him, shall either dip him under the Water, or else pour Water upon his Face, if he cannot be safely or conveniently dip'd, and shall use these Words without Alteration.

I Baptize thee in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

And he shall thus Declare.

This Child is now receiv'd by Christ's appointment into his Church, and solemnly enter'd into the holy Covenant, and engaged, if he lives to the use of Reason, to rise with Christ to newness of life, as being buried with him by Baptism, and to bear his Cross,
Crofs, and confess Christ crucified, and faithfully to fight under his Banner against the Flesh, the Devil, and the World, and to continue his faithful Souldier and Servant to the death, that he may receive the Crown of Life.

Then heshall give Thanks and Pray.

We thank thee, most merciful Father, that when we had broken thy Law, and were condemned by it, thou hast given us a Saviour, and life in him, and hast extended thy Covenant of Grace to believ-ers, and to their seed, and hast now received this Child into thy Covenant and Church, as a Member of Christ by this Sacrament of Regeneration. We beseech thee, let him grow up in holiness; and when he comes to years of discretion, let thy Spirit reveal unto him the mysteries of the Gospel, and the riches of thy love in Jesus Christ; and cause him to renew and perform the Covenant that he hath now made, and to resign himself, and all that he hath, entirely unto thee his Lord, to be subject and obedient to thee his Governor, and to love thee his Fa-ther with all his heart, and soul, and mind, and adhere unto thee, and delight in thee as the portion of his Soul, desiring and hoping to enjoy thee in everlasting Glory. Save him from the Lures and Allurements of the Flesh, the Temptations of the Devil, and the baits of the pleasure, profit and honour of the World, and from all the Corruptions of his own heart, and all the hurtful violence of his Enemies. Keep him in Communion with the Saints, in the love and use of thy Word and Worship. Let him deny himself, and take up his Cross and follow Christ the Captain of his Salvation, and be faithful unto the death, and then receive the Crown of life, through Jesus Christ our Saviour.

Then use this Exhortation or the like to the Parents.

You that have devoted this Child to God, and engaged it in Covenant to him, must be thankful for so great a mercy to the Child, and must be faithful in performing what you have promised on your parts, in instructing and educating this Child.
Child in the Faith and fear of God, that he may own and perform the Covenant now made, and receive all the blessings which God hath promised. Hear what God hath made your Duty, Eph. 6. 4. Fathers provoke not your Children to wrath, but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Prov. 22. 6. Train up a Child in the Way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it, Prov. 29. 15. The Rod and Reproof give Wisdom, but a Child left to himself bringeth his Mother to shame. Deut. 6. 5, 6, 7. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy Heart, and with all thy Soul, and with all thy might; and these Words which I command thee this Day, shall be in thy Heart, and thou shalt teach them diligently unto thy Children, and thou shalt talk of them when thou liest in the House, and when thou walkest by the Way, and when thou liest down, and when thou risest up. Joshua faith, Josh. 24. 15. As for me and my House we will serve the Lord. And Paul faith of Timothy, 2 Tim. 3. 15. From a Child thou hast known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto Salvation, through Faith which is in Christ Jesus.

Then say to the People thus, or to this Sense.

YOU have heard Beloved, how great a dignity we were advanced to in our Baptism, to how great Duty we are all engaged. O search and try, whether you have kept or broken the Covenant which you made, and have lived according to the dignity of your Calling. And if any of you be Atheists, Unbelievers, or Ungodly, and love not God above all, and neglect Christ and his Salvation, and are yet unsanctified, and live after the Flesh, the Devil, and the World, which you here renounced; as you love your Souls, bewail your pernicious Covenant-breaking with God. Trust not the Water of Baptism alone: If you are not born again of the Spirit also, you cannot enter into the Kingdom of God, Job. 3. 5, 6. Baptism will not save you, if you have not the answer of a good Conscience unto God, 1 Pet. 3. 21. If any Man have not the
Spirit of Christ, the same is none of his, Rom. 8. 9. Much less those wretches that hate Sanctification, and despise and scorn a holy Life, when they were by Baptism engaged to the Holy Ghost the Sanctifier; Can you think to be saved by the Covenant, which you keep not? O no! Your perfidiousness aggravateth your Sin and Misery. Ecclef. 5. 4, 5.

When thou vovest a vow to God, defer not to pay it, for he hath no pleasure in Fools: Pay that which thou hast vowed; better it is that thou shouldest not vow, than that thou shouldest vow and not pay. O blest the Lord, that it is a Covenant of such Grace which is tendred to you. That upon true Repentance and Conversion, even your Covenant-breaking shall be forgiven; And therefore penitently cast down yourselves before the Lord, and believingly cast yourselves on Christ, and yield to the teachings, and sanctifying Operations of the Holy Ghost. Yet know the Day of your Visitation, and forsake the Flesh, the Devil, and the World, and turn to God with all your Hearts, and give up yourselves intirely to your Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier, and he will have Mercy upon you, and will abundantly pardon you. But if you still live after the Flesh, you shall die:

And if you continue to neglect this great Salvation, there remaineth no more Sacrifice for Sin, but a certain fearful looking for of Judgment, and Fire, which shall devour the Adversaries.

Let no Children be privately baptized, nor any Minister forced to baptize them any where, besides in the Publck Assembly, unless upon some special weighty Cause. If there be occasion for baptizing the Adult, let the Minister accordingly suit his Expressions.
Of Catechizing, and the Approbation of those that are to be admitted to the Lord's Supper.

Seeing none can be saved at years of discretion, that do not actually believe, and personally give up themselves in covenant to God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; Therefore as parents must do their parts, so ministers must catechize the ignorant, and diligently labour to cause them both to learn the form of wholesome words (even the Lord's Prayer, and the ten commandments, and some brief, yet full and sound catechism) and to understand the meaning of them, and to engage their hearts into the love of God, and a holy obedience to his laws.

To this end, let the minister either every Lord's Day, before the evening prayers, or at some convenient hour, or on some other day of the week, as oft as he can, examine publickly such as are not admitted to the Lord's Supper, and take an account of their learning, and understanding the creed, the ten commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the catechism. And let him by questioning and explanation, help them to understand them; And let such of the several families of the parish come in their turns, when they are called by the minister to be thus catechized. Also let the minister either go to their houses, or rather appoint the persons aforesaid in their courses at a certain hour and place (in the church or any other fit place) to come to him for personal instructions, where he may confer with those that are unmeet to be catechized publickly, or unwilling to submit to it, and there with humble, prudent, serious instruction and exhortation, let him endeavour to acquaint them with the substance of Christian faith and duty, and to help them to make sure their calling and election, and to prepare for death and judgment, and exhort them to love, and to good works, and warn them least they be hardened through the deceitfulness of sin. But let him not in publick or private meddle with Im-
Impertinencies, or spend the Time about smaller Matters, or singular Opinions, nor sift People to know Things unfit, or unnecessary to be disclosed, nor meddle with Matters that do not concern him, as a Minister, to enquire after; But help them to learn, and understand, and practice the Christian Religion expressed in the Catechism.

The Catechism.

Let none be admitted by the Minister to the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, till they have at Years of discretion understood the meaning of their Baptismal Covenant, and with their own Mouths, and their own consent openly before the Church, ratified and confirmed, and also promised, that by the Grace of God, they will evermore endeavour themselves faithfully to observe and keep such Things as by their Mouth and Confession they have attested to; And so being instructed in the Christian Religion, do openly make a credible Profession of their own Faith, and promise to be obedient to the Will of God.

A Profession is credible, when it is made understandingly, seriously, voluntarily, deliberately, and not nullified by contradiction in Word or Deed. And that Profession is incredible, that is made ignorantly, ludicrously, forcibly, rashly, or that is nullified by verbal or practical contradiction. And it must be practice first, that must make Words creditable, when the Person by perfidiousness hath forfeited his Credit. It is not private Persons only, but the Pastors of the Church that must approve of this Profession. Therefore before any are admitted to the Lords Supper, they shall give a good account of their Knowledge, Faith, and Christian Conversation conformable thereunto, unto the Pastors of their respective Congregations, or else shall produce a Certificate, that they have been approved or admitted to the Lords Supper in another Congregation, of which they were Members, and that by an allowed Minister, upon such approved Profession as aforesaid.
If the person be able and willing, let him before the Congregation give the foresaid account at large of his Knowledge, Faith and Obedience: But if through backwardness, or disability for publick Speech, he shall refuse it, let him make the same Profession privately to the Minister, and own it in the Assembly, when the Minister shall declare it, and ask him whether he owns it: But unless it be in case of some extraordinary natural Imperfection, and disability of utterance, let him at least openly recite the Creed, and profess his consent to the Covenant with God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

Let the Minister of every Parish keep a double Register; one of the Names of all that are there baptized, another of the Names of all that are approved upon their foresaid credible Profession, and so admitted into the number of Communicants, or that have a certificate of such Approbation, regularly, elsewhere performed.

And if Confirmation be continued, let His Majesty's Declaration be observed, requiring [That Confirmation be rightly and solemnly performed, by the Information, and with the consent of the Minister of the Place.]

Let no Minister be enforced to admit any himself to the Lords Supper, who hath been scandalously and irregularly approved.

Those that after this Approbation, prove scandalous offenders, shall not by the Minister be suffered to partake of the Lords Table, until they have openly declared themselves to have truly repented, and amended their former naughty lives.

Of the Celebration of Matrimony.

Before the Solemnizing of Marriage between any Persons, their purpose of Marriage shall be published by the Minister, three several Lords days in the Congregation, at the Place or Places of their most usual Abode respectively. And of this Publication, the Minister who is to joyn them in Marriage,
shall have sufficient Testimony, before he proceed to solemnize the Marriage; the Parents consent being first sufficiently made known.

At the Celebration, the Minister shall either by a Sermon, or other Exhortation, open to them the Institution, Ends, and Use of Marriage, with the conjugal Duties which they are faithfully to perform to each other. And then shall demand of them whether it be their desire and purpose to be joined together in the Bond of the Marriage-Covenant, and if they answer affirmatively, he shall say to them.

I require and charge you, as you will answer at the dreadful Day of Judgment (when the secrets of all Hearts shall be disclosed) that if either of you do know any Impediment by Precontract or otherwise, why you may not lawfully be joined together in Marriage, you discover it, and proceed not.

If no Impediment be discovered by them or others, he shall proceed to Pray.

Most merciful Father, who hast ordained Har-

riage for mutual help and for the increase of mankind with a legitimate Issue, and of the Church with a Holy Seed, and for prevention of uncleanness; Bless thy own Ordinance to these persons, that entering this state of Marriage in thy fear, they may there entirely devote themselves unto thee, and be faithful in all conjugal Affections and duties unto each other, (and if thou blessest them with Children) let them be devoted unto thee, and accepted as thine own, and blessed with thy grace, and educated in thy fear. Subdue those corruptions that would make their lives unholy or uncom-
fortable, and deliver them from temptations to impiety, worldliness, unquietness, discontent or disaffection to each other, or to any unfaithfulness to thee or to each other; make them meet helps to each other in thy fear, and in the lawful management of the Affairs of this World. Let them not hinder but provoke one another to Love and to good Works; and foregoing the day of their separation by death.

P. D. is 4.
let them spend their Days in an holy preparation, and live here together as the Heirs of life that must rejoice at the great Marriage day of the Lamb, and live for ever with Christ and all the holy Angels and Saints in the Presence of thy glory. Amen.

The Woman if she be under Parents or Governors, being by one of them, or some deputed by them, given to be married, the Man with his Right hand shall take the Woman by the Right hand and shall say,

J. I. do take thee S. to be my lawfully married Wife, and do promise and Covenant in the Presence of God, and before this Congregation, to be a loving and faithful Husband to thee, till God shall separate us by death.

Then the Woman shall take the Man by the Right hand, with her Right hand, and say,

J. S. do take thee I. to be my lawfully married Husband, and I do promise and Covenant in the Presence of God, and before this Congregation, to be a loving, obedient, and faithful Wife unto thee, till God shall separate us by death.

Then let the Minister say,

These two Persons I. and S. being lawfully married according to Gods Ordinance, I do pronounce them Husband and Wife. And those whom God hath coniined, let no Man put asunder.

Next he may read the Duty of Husbands and Wives out of Ephes. 5. 2. Col. 4. 2. 1 Pet. 3. and Psalm 128. or some other pertinent Psalm may be said or sung: And let the Minister exhort them to their several Duties, and then Pray:

Most merciful Father, let thy Blessings rest upon these Persons, now joined in lawful Marriage, Sanctifie them and their Conversations, their Family, Estates, and Affairs unto thy Glory.
furnish them with love to thee and to each other, with meekness, patience and contentedness.
Let them not live unto the flesh, but unto the Spirit, that of the Spirit they may reap everlasting life, through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour.

Then let him conclude with a Benediction.

God Almighty, the Creator, Redeemer and Sanctifier, bless you in your souls and bodies, family and affairs, and preserve you to his heavenly kingdom. Amen.

The Visitation of the Sick, and their Communion.

The Visitation of the Sick being a private Duty, and no part of the Publick Liturgy of the Church, and the case of the Sick being so exceeding various, as to Soul and Body; and it being requisite that Ministers be able to suit their Exhortations and Prayers to the condition of the Sick, let the Words of such Exhortations and Prayers be left to their Prudence.

So urgent is the necessity of the sick, and so reasonable and advantageous the opportunity, that Ministers may not negligently over-pass them, but in love and tenderness instruct them according to their several Conditions; endeavouring the Conversion of the ungodly, the strengthening of the weak, and comforting such as need Consolation, directing them how to improve their Afflictions, and helping them to be sensible of the evil of Sin, the negligence and miscarriages of their Lives, the vanity of the World, their necessity of a Saviour, the sufficiency of Christ, the certainty and excellency of the Everlasting Glory; Exhorting them to Repentance and to Faith in Christ, and to set their Affections on the Things above; And (if they are penitent Believers) comfortably to hope for the Kingdom which
which God hath promised to them that love him, committing their Souls to their Redeemer, and quietly resting in the will, and love, and promises of God; Resolving if God shall recover them to health, to redeem the Time, and live the rest of their Lives unto his Glory. And being willing, if it be their appointed Time, to depart and be with Christ: And they must be exhorted to forgive such as have wronged them, and to be reconciled to those with whom they have been at variance, and to make a pious, just, and charitable disposal of their Worldly Estates.

The Order for Solemnizing the Burial of the Dead.

It is agreeable to Nature and Religion, that the Burial of Chriftians be solemnly and decently performed. As to the Cases; Whether the Corps shall be carried first into the Church, that is to be buried in the Churchyard; And whether it shall be buried before the Sermon, Reading, or Prayer, or after, or in the midst of the reading, or whether any Prayer shall be made at the Grave, for the Living; Let no Chriftians uncharitably judge one another about these Things. Let no People keep up groundless uages, that being suspicious, grieve their Miinion and offend their Brethren. Let no Miinion that scrupleth the satisfying of Peoples ungrounded desires in such Things; be forced to do it against his Conscience; and let Miinisters that do use any of these Customs or Ceremonies, have liberty, when they suspect that the People desire them upon some Error, to profess against that Error, and teach the People better.

Whether the Miinister come with the Company that brings the Corps from the House, or whether he meet them, or receive them at the burial Place, is to be left to his own discretion. But while he is with them, let him gravely discourse of Mans Mortality, and the useful Truths and Duties thence to be inferred: And either at the Grave, or in the Read-
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Reading Place, or Pulpit, by way of Sermon, according to his discretion. Let him (at least if it be desired) instruct and exhort the People concerning death, and the life to come, and their necessary preparation; seeing the spectacle of Mortality, and the season of Mourning, do tend to prepare Men for a sober considerate entertainment of such Instructions: And he may read such Scriptures as may mind them of Death, Resurrection, and Eternal Life, as 1 Cor. 15, or from verse 10. to the end, And Job 1: 21. & 19. 25, 26, 27. John 11. 25, 26. & 5. 28, 29. And his Prayer shall be suited to the occasion.

Whenever the Rain, Snow, or Coldness of the season, make it unhealthful to the Minister or People to stand out of Doors, at least then let the Reading, Exhortation, and Prayers, be used within the Church.

Of Extraordinary Days of Humiliation, and Thanksgiving, and Anniversary Festivals.

When great afflictions lye upon the Church; or any special part or Members of it, or when any great Sins have been Committed among them, it is meet that in Publick, by fasting and prayer, we humble our selves before the Lord, for the averting of his displeasure; and on such occasions it is the Pastor's duty to confess his own, and the People's sins, with Penitence, and tenderness of heart, and by his Doctrine and Exhortation, to Endeavour effectually to bring the People to the sight and sense of their Sin, and the deserts of it, and to a firm Resolution of better obedience for the time to come, being importunate with God in Prayer for pardon and renewed Grace.

Upon the receipt of great and extraordinary Mercies, the Church (having opportunity) is to Assemble for publick Thanksgiving unto God, and the Minister to stir up the People to a lively sense of the great-
greatness of those Mercies, and joyfully to Celebrate the praises of God, the Author of them. And it is not unmeet on these Days to express our joying in Feasting and outward signs of Mirth, provided they be used moderately, spiritually, and inoffensively, and not to gratifie our sensual desires, and that we relieve the poor in their necessities (which also on days of Humiliation and other Seasons, we must not forget.) The occasions of such days of Humiliation and Thanksgiving being so various, as cannot be well suited by any standing Forms, the Minister is to apply himself to the respective Duties, suitable to the particular occasions.

Though it be not unlawful or unmeet to keep Anniversary Commemoration by Festivals, of some great and notable Mercies to the Church or State, the memory whereof should be transmitted to posterity; nor to give any Persons their due Honour who have been the Instruments thereof: Yet because the Festivals of the Churches Institution now observed, are much abused, and many sober Godly Persons, Ministers, and others, are unsatisfied of the Lawfulness of the Celebrating them as Holidays, let the abuse be restrained; and let not the Religious observation of those Days by publick Worship, be forced upon any that are thus unsatisfied, provided they forbear all offensive behaviour thereupon.

Of Prayer and Thanksgiving for Particular Members of the Church.

Besides the Petitions that are put up for all in such distresses, in the General Prayer, it is meet that Persons in dangerous sickness, or other great affliction of Body or Mind; and Women that are near the Time of Child-bearing, when they desire it, shall be particularly recommended to God in the Publick Prayers of the Church. Because all the Members constitute one Body, and must have the same Care one for another, as suffering all with one that suffereth, and rejoicing all with one that is honoured.
noured: And the effectual fervent Prayer of the Righteous, especially of the whole Congregation, availed much with God. But because diseases, distresses, and grief of Mind, are so various that no Forms that are Particular can suit them all; And because every Minister should be able to suit his Prayers to such various Necessities of the People: We desire, that it may be left to his discretion to pray for such according to their several Cases, before or after Sermon. But we desire, that except in case of sudden necessity, they may send in their Bills of Request to him, the night before, that he may consider of their Cases, and may publish only such, and in such Expressions, as in prudence he shall judge meet for the Ears of the Assembly.

In the more ordinary Cases of Persons in sickness, danger, and distress, and that are delivered from them; these following Prayers may be used, or such like.

A Prayer for the Sick, that is in hopes of Recovery.

Most merciful Father, though our Sin doth
find us out, and we are justly afflicted for our
Transgressions, yet are we not consumed in thy
wrath; but thou punishest us less than our In-
quities do deserve; though thou causest Grief, yet
wilt thou have compassion according to the multi-
tude of thy mercies, so thou dost not willingly
afflict and grieve the Children of men: Thou rebukest
the spirit of the humble, and the heart of the Con-
trite ones, so thou wilt not contend for ever, neither
wilt thou be always wroth, so the spirit would fail
before thee, and the Soul which thou hast made.
Lay down in tender mercy on the affliction of this & 6. 1.
thy Servant; O Lord, rebuke him not in thy
wrath; neither chasten him in thy hot displeasure.
All his desire is before thee, and his groaning is
not hid from thee; Have mercy upon him, O Lord,
so he is weak. O Lord heal him, whose Bones & 78. 19.
and Soul is vexed. In Death there is no remem-
bance of thee, In the Grave who shall give thee
thanks? Remember that we are but dust, a Wind
that passeth away and cometh not again: wilt thou
break a leaf driven to and fro, and wilt thou pur-
the
Heb. 38. 21. Ps. 59. 15. Job. 10. 7. 
Ps. 150. 13. Lam. 3. 40. 
Ps. 115. 71. 67. 61. 7. 9. 17. 1. 5. 5. 
Heb. 12. 6, 7. 
1 Cor. 11. 32. 
Heb. 12. 11. 
Lam. 3. 24. 25. 26. 27. 31. 
Ps. 10. 5. 
Ps. 116. 9, 12. &c. 
Ps. 30. 11, 12. 2 Cor. 1. 9. & 4. 16. 
& 5. 8. 
Heb. 10. 38. 
2 Cor. 14. 13. 17. 
Phil. 3. 9. 
1 Cor. 10. 13. 
Heb. 2. 14. 
1 Cor. 15. 55. 

 sue the day's stubble? Remember not the Iniquities of his Youth, or his transgressions: look upon his Affliction, and his pain, and forgive all his sins. Though the groans of Death do compass him about, yet if it be for thy glory and his good, recover him, and let him live and praise thy Name. Rebuke his sickness, direct unto such means as thou wilt blest. In the time of his trouble we call upon thee, do thou deliver him, and let him glorifie thee; however show him the sin that doth offend thee, let him search and try his ways, and confess and turn from his Iniquity, and let it be good for him that he was afflicted. Let this be the fruit of it to purge and take away his sin, That being chastened of the Lord he may not be condemned with the world. And though chastisement for the present seemeth not to be joyous, but grievous, yet afterwards let it yield the peaceable fruit of Righteousness to this thy Servant, that is exercised therein. In the mean time, O Lord, be thou his portion, who art good to the Soul that seeketh thee, and waiteth thee. Let him patiently and silently bear thy poach, let him hope and quietly wait for thy salvation: Considering that thou wilt not cast off for ever: that thy anger is but for a moment, but in thy favour is life. Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning: and that whom thou lovest, thou chastenest, and scourgest every son whom thou receivest; and that if he endure chastening, thou deallest with him as a Son. If he be recovered, let him devote himself entirely to thy glory: That when thou hast put off his sackcloth and mourning, and girded him with gladness, he may speak thy praise, and give thee thanks. If he receive the sentence of Death in himself, let it cause him to trust in thee that raiseth the dead, knowing that as thou didst raise up the Lord Jesus, thou wilt raise him up also by Jesus: Therefore suffer not his hope to faint: but though his outward man perish, yet let his inward man be renewed from day to day: and let him live by faith, and look at the things which are not seen, even at the exceeding eternal weight of glory. Let him be found in Christ, not having his own righteousness, but that which is of God by faith. Restrain the tempter, and deliver thy servant from the sinful fears of death, by Christ, who through death, destroyed the Devil that had the power of death;
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death; That he may find that death hath lost his sting, and Triumph over it by Faith in him, through whom we are made more than Conquerers. That by faith and love, his soul may now ascend with Christ, that ascended unto his Father and our Father, and to his God and our God, and is gone to prepare a place for us, and hath promised, that where he is, there his servants shall be also: That they may behold the glory which thou hast given him. Magnify thyself in his Body whether by life or death, and safely bring him into thy glorious presence, where is fulness of Joy, and Everlasting pleasures, through Jesus Christ our Life and Righteousness. Amen.

A Prayer for Women drawing near the time of Child-bearing.

Most merciful Father, who hast justly Sentenced Woman, that was first in the Transgression, to great and multiplied wrongs, and particularly in sorrow to bring forth Children; yet granted preservation and relief, for the propagation of Mankind. Be merciful to this thy servant, be near her with thy present help, in the needful time of trouble, and though in travail she hath sorrow, give her strength to bring forth. Being delivered, let her remember no more the Anguish, for joy that a Child is born into the World. Befit her in the fruit of her body, and being safely delivered, let her return thee hearty thanks, and devote it and the rest of her life to thy service, through Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

A Thanksgiving for those that are restored, from Dangerous Sickness.

We thank thee, O most Gracious God, that thou hast heard us when we cried unto thee, 1 Tim. 2. 14. 1 Tim. 2. 15. Gen. 3. 16. Psal. 46. 1. Isa. 37. 3. Joh. 16. 12. Deut. 28. 4. 2 Cor. 1. 10. 11. 1 Sam. 2. & 1. 38. 10. 3. 4. 103. 3. 4. Jer. 26. 3. 13. Psal. 103. 5.
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Ps. 38. 11.
Ps. 27. 13.
Ps. 32. 3, 5.
& 106. 23.
& 22. 6, 7.
& 73. 26.
& 7. 19.
& 73. 19, 23.

his iniquity, and healed his diseases, thou hast redeemed his life from destruction, and hast crowned him with loving-kindness and tender mercies, thou hast not deprived him of the residue of his years, thou hast repented thee of the Evil: His Age is not departed; Thou hast renewed his youth, and given him to see man, with the Inhabitants of the World; And to see the Goodness of the Lord, in the land of the living. Day and night thy hand was heavy upon him, but thou hast turned away thy wrath, and hast forgiven the iniquity of his sin; for this every one that is godly shall pray unto thee in a time of trouble; Thou art a hiding place, thou preferrest us from trouble: When our flesh and our heart faileth us, thou art the Strength of our heart, and our Position for ever; indeed Lord thou art God unto Thine Israel: Even to such as are clean of heart; many are the afflictions of the Righteous, but thou deliverest them out of all: Though all the day long they be afflicted, and chastened every Morning, yet are they continually with thee; Thou holdest them by thy right hand, thou art a present help in trouble, when all the help of man is vain. Let thy servant love thee, because thou hast heard his voice and supplication, Let him offer unto thee, the sacrifice of thanksgiving, and pay his vows to the most high, and take the Cup of Salvation, and call upon thee all his days: let him be wholly devoted to thy praise, and glorifie thee in Soul and Body, as being Thine, and reasonably depart in peace unto thy Glory: through Jesus Christ our life and righteousness. Amen.

A Thanksgiving, for the deliverance of Women, in Child-bearing.

Ps. 34. 3, 4.
Rev. 1. 18.
1 Sam. 2. 6.
Ps. 113. 9.
& 127. 3.
& 41. 4.
& 110. 4.
& 145. 9, 20, 14.

We return thee thanks Most Gracious God, That thou hast heard our Prayers for this thy hand-maid; and hast been her help in the time of her necessity and delivered her from her fears and sorrows: death and life are in thy power, then killst and thou makest alive, thou bringest down to the grave, and thou bringest up: Thou makest the barren to keep house, and to be a joyful Mother of Children.
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If the Child be dead, those passages which imply it's living must be omitted, and if the Woman be such as the Church hath Cause to judge ungodly, the Thanksgiving must be in Words more agreeable to her Condition, if any be used.

E e e

Of
Of Pastoral Discipline, Publick Confession, Absolution, and Exclusion from the Holy Communion of the Church.

The Recital of the Curses are said in the Book of Common Prayer, to be instead of the godly Discipline of the primitive Church, till it can be restored again, which is much to be wished, which is the putting of notorious Sinners to open Penitence: His Majesty's Declaration concerning Ecclesiastical Affairs, determineth that all publick diligence be used for the Instruction and Reformation of scandalous Offenders, whom the Minister shall not suffer to partake of the Lord's Table, until they have openly declared themselves to have truly repented and amended their former naughty lives, provided there be place for due Appeals to Superior Powers.

And the Law of Christ commandeth, if thy Brother trespasses against thee, go and tell him his faults between him and thee alone, if he shall hear thee, thou hast gained thy Brother, but if he will not hear thee, then take to thee one or two more, that in the Mouth of two or three Witnesses, every Word may be established, and if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the Church, but if he shall neglect to hear the Church, let him be unto thee as an Heathen man, or as a Publican. Matt. 18. 15, 16, 17. And it is the Office of the Pastors of the several Congregations, not only to teach the People in General, and guide them in the Celebration of the publick Worship, but also to oversee them, and watch over each Member of their Flock particularly, to preserve them from Errors, Heresies, Divisions, and other Sins, defending the Truth, confuting Gain-fayers and Seducers, instructing the Ignorant, exciting the Negligent, encouraging the Despondent, comforting the Afflicted, confirming the Weak, rebuking and admonishing the Disorderly and Scandalous, and directing all according to their needs in the matters of their Salvation, and the People in such needs should have ordinary recourse to them, as the Officers of Christ,
Christ, for Guidance, and Resolution of their Doubts, and for Assistance in making their Salvation sure; and in proving, maintaining, or restoring the Peace of their Consciences, and Spiritual Comfort.

If therefore any Member of the Church be a scandalous Sinner, and the Crime be either notorious or fully proved, let the Pastor admonish him, and set before him the particular Command of God which he transgresseth, the Suprem Authority of God which he despiseth, the Promises and Mercies which he treadeth under foot, and the Curse and dreadful Condemnation, which he draweth upon himself, let this be done with great Compassion and tender Love to the Offenders Soul, and with gravity, reverent and serious importunity, as seemeth Men employed on the behalf of God, for the saving of a Soul, and yet with Judgment, and cautious Prudence, not taking that for Sin which is no Sin, nor that for a gross and scandalous Sin, which is but an ordinary humane frailty, not dealing as unreverently with a Superior as with an Inferior, not making that publick which should be concealed, nor reproving before others when it should be done more secretly, nor unseasonably speaking to those who through Drink or Passion are incapable of the benefit, nor yet offending by bashfulness, or the fear of man, or lukewarmness, negligence, or slighting over great Offences, on the other extremity.

Prudence also requireth them to be cautious of Over-medling, where the Magistrates honour, or concernment, or the Churches unity, or peace, or the reputation of others, or the interest of their Ministry requireth them to forbear.

These Cautions observed, If the scandalous Offender continue impenitent, or unreformed, after due Admonitions and Patience, let the Pastor in the Congregation when he is present rebuke him before all, that the Church may sufficiently disown the Crime, and others may see the odiousness and danger of the Sin. But let this also be with the Love, and Prudence, before mentioned.

If the Offender in obstinacy will not be there, the Pastor may open the Crime before the Congregation,
tion: And present or absent (in case he remain im-
penitent) if the Case will bear so long delay, it is
convenient, that the Pastor publickly pray for his
conviction and repentance, that he may be saved.
And this he may do one, or two, or three, or
more Days, as the nature of the Case, and Prudence
shall direct him.

If during these means for his Recovery (after the
Proof of the Crime) there be a Communion of the
Church in the Lord's Supper, let the Pastor require
him to forbear, and not suffer him to partake of the
Lords Table.

If yet the Offender remain impenitent, let the
Pastor openly declare him unmeet for the Communi-
on of the Church, and require him to abstain from
it, and require the Church to avoid Communion
with him. And let him bind him by the denunci-
ations of the threatenings of God, against the impeni-
tent.

But before this is done, let no necessary Consulta-
tion, with other Pastors, or Concurrence of the
Church be neglected: And after let there be place
for due Appeals, and let Ministers consent to give
account when they are accused of Male-administra-
tion.

But if after private Admonition (while the offence
is such, as requireth not publick Confession) the Sin-
nner be penitent, let the Minister privately apply to
his consolation the promises of the Gospel, with such
cautelous prudence, as is most suitable to his con-
dition:

And if he repent not till after publick admoni-
tion, or that the scandal be so great and notorious,
as that a publick Confession is necessary, let him at
a seasonable time appointed by the Pastor, with re-
morfe of Conscience, and true contrition, confess
his sin before the Congregation, and heartily lament
it, and clear the honour of his Christian profession
which he had stained, and crave the Prayers of the
Church to God for pardon, and reconciliation
through Christ, and also crave the Ministerial Abso-
lution and Restauration to the Communion of the
Church, and profess his resolution to do so no more;
b ut to live in new Obedience to God, desiring also
their
their prayers for corroborating and preserving grace.

It is only a credible profession of Repentance, that is to be accepted by the Church.

The foregoing Cautions must be carefully observed in such confessions, that they be not made to the injuring of the Magistrate, or of the Church, or of the Reputation of others, or of the Life, Estate, or Liberty of the Offender, or to any other shame than is necessary to the manifesting of his Repentance, and the clearing of his Profession, and the righting of any that he hath wronged, and the honour and preservation of the Church.

When he hath made a credible profession of Repentance, it is the Pastors duty, Ministerially to declare him pardoned by Christ, but in conditional Terms. [If his Repentance be sincere] And to absolve him from the censure of non-Communion with the Church, if he was under such a censure before his penitence, and to declare him meet for their Communion, and to encourage him to come, and require the Church to entertain him into their Communion with gladness, and not upbraid him with his fall, but rejoice in his recovery, and endeavour his confirmation and preservation for the time to come: And it is his duty accordingly to admit him to Communion, and theirs to have loving Communion with him: All which the penitent person, must believingly, lovingly, and joyfully receive. But if any by Notorious perfidiousness, or frequent Covenant breaking have forfeited the credit of their Words, or have long continued in the sin which they do confess, so that their forsaking it hath no proof; The Church then must have testimony of the actual Reformation of such as these, before they may take their professions and promises as credible; Yet here the difference of Persons and offences is so great; that this is to be much left to the prudence of Pastors that are present, and acquainted with the persons, and Circumstances of the Case. In the transacting of all this, these following Forms, to be varied as the variety of Cases do require, may be made use of.
A Form of Publick Admonition to the
Impenitent.

A B. you are convict of gross and scandalous sin,
you have been admonished and intreated to re-
pent. The promises of mercies to the Penitent;
and the threatenings of God against the Impenitent,
have not been concealed from you; we have waited
in hope for your repentance, as having compassion
on your Soul, and desiring your Salvation; but we
must say with grief, you have hitherto disappointed
us; We are certain from the Word of God, that
you must be penitent, if ever you will be pardoned,
and that except you repent, you shall everlastingly
acquaint you publickly with this, and yet here to
offer you mercy from the Lord, is the next duty laid
upon us for your recovery. O! blame us not, if
knowing the Terrors of the Lord, we thus persuade
you, and are loth to leave you in the power of Sa-
tan, and loth to fee you cast out into perdition, and
that your blood should be required at our hands, as
not having discharged our duty to prevent it.

Be it known unto you therefore, that it is the
God of Heaven and Earth, the great, the jealous,
and the terrible God, whose Laws you have broken,
and whose Authority you despise; you refuse his
Government, who is coming with ten thousands of
his Saints, to execute Judgment upon all, and to
convince all that are ungodly of their ungodly deeds,
and speeches, who hath told us that [evil shall not
dwell with him.] The Foolish shall not stand in
his light: He hateth all workers of iniquity (Jude
14. 15. Psalm 5. 4, 5.) The ungodly shall not stand
in Judgment, nor sinners in the Congregation of the
Righteous, (Psalm 1. 5, 6.) God hath not made his
Laws in vain. Though the wicked contemn God,
and say in their hearts, he will not require it, (Psalm
10. 13.) Yet their damnation slumbereth not, they
are referred to the day of Judgment, to be punished
(2 Pet. 2. 3, 9.) And he seeth that their day is
coming; (Psalm 37. 13.) If men cut off the lives of
of those that break their Laws, will God be out-faced by the pride, and stubbornness of sinners? He will not; you shall know he will not; He threateneth not in jest. Who hath hardened himself against him and hath prospered? (Job 9. 4.) Are you not as chaff and stubble, and is not our God a consuming fire, (Psalm 1. 4. Isa. 5. 24. Heb. 12. 29.) If Briars and Thorns be set against him in Battle, will he not go through them, and burn them up together, (Isa. 27. 4.) Can your heart endure, or your hands be strong in the day when God shall deal with you? It is the Lord that hath spoken it, and he will do it. Ezek. 22. 14. What will you do, when you must bear with the pains of Hell from God, that now, can scarce endure to be thus openly and plainly warned of it; If we to please you should be silent and betray you, do you think the God of Heaven, will fear, or flatter you, or be unjust to please a worm. Do you provoke the Lord to jealousy, are you stronger then he? (1 Cor. 10. 22.) O man! for your souls sake, let not Satan abuse your understanding, and sin before you, must you not die? And doth not Judgment follow, when all Secrets shall be opened, and God will no more entreat you to confess. (Heb. 9. 7. Matth. 10. 26.) Behold the Judge standeth at the door, (Jam. 5. 9.) will sin go then with you for as light a matter as it doth now? Will you then deny it, or will you stand to all the reasonings, or excuses, by which you would now extenuate or cover it? Will you defend it as your friend? And be angry with Ministers and Reprovers as your Enemies. Or will you not mourn at last (with weeping and gnashing of teeth) And say; How have I hated Instruction, and my heart despised Reproof? And have not obeyed the voice of my Teachers, nor inclined mine Ear to them that Instructed me. (Pro. 5. 11, 12, 13. Mat. 13. 42, 50.) O that you were wise, that you understood this, and that you would consider your latter End. (Deut. 32. 29.) Believe Gods wrath before you feel it: Be convinced by the word and servants of the Lord, before you are confounded by the dreadfulness of his Majesty; yet there is hope, but shortly there will be none, if you neglect it; yet if you confess and forfake your sins, you shall have mercy, but
if you cover them, you shall not prosper; (Prov. 28. 13.) And if being oft reproved, you harden your neck, you shall suddenly be destroyed, and that without remedy. (Prov. 29. 1.) Be not deceived, God is not mocked. Whosoever you sow, that shall you also reap. (Gal. 6. 7.) O man! You know not what it is to deal with an offended, and revenging God. Nor what it is to hear Christ say, Depart from me ye workers of Iniquity; I never knew you, depart from me ye wicked into everlasting fire, (Matt. 7. 23. and 25. 41.) You know not what it is to be shut out of Heaven, and concluded under utter desperation, and in Hell to look back upon this obdurate Impenitence; and rejecting of the mercy that would have saved you; and there to have Conscience telling you for ever, what it is that you have done; Did you not know what this is, could you think a Penitent confessing and forsaking your sin to be a condition too hard for the preventing of such a doleful state? O no! You know not what a case you are casting your immortal soul into. The Lord give you repentance, that you may never know it by experience. To prevent this, is our business with you: We delight not to displease or shame you. But God hath told us, [That if any do err from the Truth, and one convert him, let him know, that he which converteth the sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins, Jam. 5. 20.] I do therefore by the Command, and in the name of Jesus Christ, require and beseech you, that you do without any more delay, confess your sins and heartily bewail them; and beg pardon of them, and resolve and promise by the help of God to do so no more. And bless God that you have an advocate with the Father Jesus Christ the righteous, whose blood will cleanse you from your sins; if you penitently confess them, (1 John 1. 7, 9. and 2. 1, 2.) and that mercy may be yet had on so easy terms. If you had any sense of your sin and misery, or any sense of the dishonour done to God, or of the wrong that you have done to others, and of the usefulness of your penitent confession, and amendment, to the reparation of all these, you would cast your self in the
the dust, in shame and grief before the Lord, and before the Church: To day therefore, if you will hear his voice, harden not your heart, lest God for-sake you, and give you over unto your own hearts lust, to walk in your own counsels, and resolve in his wrath, you shall never enter into his rest, (Psalm 95. 8, 12. and 81. 11, 12.) And then God and this Congregation, will be Witnesses that you were warned; and your blood will be upon your own head. But if in penitent Confession, you flee to Christ, and loath your self for your iniquities, and heartily forsake them, I have Authority to promise you free Forgiveness, and that your Iniquity shall not be your Ruin, (Luke 24. 4, 7. Ezek. 18. 30, 31, 32.)

A Form of Confession, to be made before the Congregation.

I Do confess before God, and this Congregation, that I have greatly sinned. * I have offended and dishonored God, wronged the Church, and the Souls of others, I have deserved to be forsaken of the Lord, and cast out of his presence and the communion of Saints, into despe-ration; and reme- diless misery in hell: I am no more worthy to be called thy Son, or to have a name among thy Servants. I do here declare mine iniquity, and am sorry for my sins; They are gone over my head as a heavy burden, they are too heavy for me, they take hold upon me, I am ashamed, as unworthy to look up towards Heaven, but my hope is in the blood and grace of Christ, who made his life a sacrifice for sin, and came to seek and save that which was lost; whose grace abounds, where sin hath abounded: The Lord be merciful to me a sinner: I humbly beg of the Congregation, that they will earnestly pray, that God will with me throughly from mine Iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin, that he will forgive them, and blot them out, and hide his face from them, and remem-
her them no more, that he will not cast me away from his presence, nor forsake me as I have forsaken him, nor deal with me according to my deserts: But that he will create in me a clean heart, and renew a right spirit in me, and grant me the joy of his salvation: and I beg pardon of the Church, and all that I have wronged: and resolve by the grace of God to do no more; but to walk more watchfully as before the Lord, and I desire all that are ungodly, that they think never the worse of the Laws, or ways of servants of the Lord for my misdoings: For if I had been ruled by God, and by his servants, I had never done as I have done: There is nothing in Religion that befriended sin, there is nothing so contrary to it, as God and his holy Laws, which I should have obeyed. Rather let all take warning by me, and avoid temptations, and live not carelessly, and hearken not to the inclinations, or reasonings of the flesh, nor trust not their weak and sinful hearts, but live in godly fear, and watchfulness, and keep under the flesh, and keep close to God, and hearken to the faithful counsel of his servants, and intreat your Prayers to God, that I may be strengthened by his grace, that I may sin thus no more. lest woe befall me.

A Form of Prayer for a Sinner Impenitent, after Publick Admonition.

Most gracious God, according to thy command we have warned this sinner, and told him of thy threatenings, and foretold him of thy certain terrible Judgments, that he might fly from the wrath to come, but alas, we perceive not that he repenteth or relenteth, but hardeneth his heart against reproof; as if he were able to contend with thee, and overcome thy power; O let us prevail with thee for grace, that we may prevail with him for Penitent confession and reformation. O pity a miserable sinner! so miserable, as that he layeth not to heart his misery, nor pitied himself. O save him from the gall of bitterness, and from the Bonds of his Iniquity: Give him repentance unto life; that he
he may recover himself out of the snare of the Devil, who is taken captive by him at his will. Give him not up to a blind mind, to a scared conscience, a heart that is past feeling, nor to walk in his own counsels, and after his own lusts; Let him no longer despise the riches of thy goodnes, and for-bearance and long-suffering, nor with a hardened impenitent heart, trouble up wrath, against the day of wrath, and revelation of thy righteous Judgment, who wilt render to every man according to his Deeds, even to them that are contentious and obey not the truth, but obey unrighteousness, indignation, and wrath, tribulation and anguish, upon every soul of man that doeth evil. Let him be sure that the judgment of God is according to truth against them that commit such things, and let him not think in his impenitency to escape thy judgment; O suffer him not, when he heareth the threatenings of thy Lord, to bless himself in his heart, and say, I shall have peace, though I walk in the Imaginations of my heart, and add sin to sin, left thy anger and Jealousie move against him, and thou wilt not spare him, but blot out his Name from under Heaven, and all thy curses lie upon him, and thou separate him to Evil, even to the worm that dieth not, and to the fire that is not quenched. O take him from his sins, from his Impenitency, and the Pride and Subbornness of his heart; O take him from the Everlasting Flames, and from thy wrath, which he is the more in danger of; because he heareth not, and feareth not his danger; Let him know how hard it is for him to kick against the Pricks, and how woefull to strive against his maker, lay him at thy footstool in sackcloth and ashes, in tears and lamentation, crying out, Who unto me that I have sinned, and humbling his soul in true contrition, and loathing himself, and begging thy pardoning and healing grace, and begging thy Prayers and Communion of thy Church, and resolving to sin wilsfully no more, but to live before thee in uprightness and obedience all his days: O let us prevail with thee for the Conversion of this Impenitent sinner, and so for the saving of his soul from death, and the hiding, and pardoning of his sins; that he that is lost may be found, and he that is dead may be alive, and the Angels of Heaven, and we thy unworthy servants here on Earth may rejoice at his
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Ezek. 33.14, 16. repenting, let us see him restored by thy grace that we may joyfully receive him into our Communion, and thou mayest receive him at last into thy heavenly Kingdom, and Satan may be disappointed of his prey; for thy mercy sake, through Jesus Christ our Lord and only Saviour. Amen.

A Form of Rejection from the Communion of the Church.

Luke 19. 27. Jesus Christ, the King and Lawgiver of the Church hath commanded that [If a Brother trespass against us, we go and tell him his fault between him and us alone, and if he will not hear us, we shall then take with us, one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three Witnesses, every word may be Established; And if he shall neglect to hear them, that he tell it to the Church, and if he neglect to hear the Church, that he be to us as a Heathen Man, and a Publican. Matth. 18. 15, 16, 17.] And that we keep no company; if any that is called a Brother, be a Fornicator, or Covetous, or an Idolater, or a Railer, or a Drunkard, or an Extortioner, with such a one, no not to eat. 1 Cor. 5. 11. And that we withdraw our selves from every Brother, that walketh disorderly, and note him, and have no company with him, that he may be ashamed: 2 Thess. 3. 6, 14. According to these Laws of Christ, we have admonished this offending Brother, who hath greatly sinned against God, and grieved and injured the Church, we have earnestly prayed, and patiently waited for his repentance, but we have not prevailed. But after all, he continueth impenitent, and will not be persuaded to confess and forfake his sin: We do therefore according to these Laws of Christ, declare him unmeet for the Communion of the Church, and reject him from it; Requiring him to forbear it, and requiring you to avoid him, and we leave him bound to the Judgment of the Lord unless his true Repentance shall prevent it.
A Form of Absolution, and Reception of the Penitent.

Though you have greatly sinned against the Lord, 2 Sam. 12. 13. and against his Church, and your own Soul, yet seeing you humble your self before him, and 2 Chron. 33. Penitently fly to Christ for mercy, resolving to do so no more: Hear now the glad tidings of Salvation, 12. 13. on, which I am commanded to declare unto you.

1 John 2. 1, 2. If any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous, and he is the Propitiation for our sins, 1 John 1. 9. If we confess our sins, he is faithful, to forgive us our sin, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness. Isa. 55. 6, 7. Seek the Lord while he may be found, Call upon him while he is near: Let the Wicked forsake his Way, and the unrighteous Man his Thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, and he will have mercy upon him, and to our God, for he will abundantly pardon. Prov. 28. 13. He that covereth his Sins shall not prosper, but who so confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy. Gal. 6. 1. Brethren, if a man be overtaken in a fault, restore such a one in the spirit of meekness, considering thy self left thou also be tempted. According to this word of Grace.

[* I do loose the bonds here laid upon you, and receive you again into the Communion of the Church] requiring them 2 Cor. 2. 7, 10. Acts 13. 38. Acts 8. 8.

to receive you, and not upbraid you with your sin, Luke 15. 25, but rejoice in your recovery. And I do declare to you the pardon of all your Sins in the Blood of Christ, if your Repentance be sincere. And I exhort and charge you, that you believingly and thankfully accept this great, unspeakable Mercy, and that you watch more carefully for the time to come, and avoid temptations, and subdue the Flesh, and accept Reproofs, and see that you return not to your vomit, or to wallow again in the mire, when you are washed; but obey the Spirit and keep close to God in the means of your preservation.

A
A Form of Thanksgiving, or Prayer, for the Restored Penitent.

Rom. 3. 25. O most merciful Father, we thank thee, that thou hast brought us under so gracious a Cov enant, as not only to pardon the sins of our unregenerate state; but also upon our Penitent confesi on, and return, to cleanse us, from all our unrighteousness, and pardon our falls by the blood of Christ, and to restore our souls, and lead us again in the Paths of Righteousness, and command thy Servants to receive us. We thank thee that thou hast thus restored this thy Servant, giving him repentance and remission of sin. [* Leave out this if he was not Rejected.

1 Pet. 5. 10. Restore unto him the joy of thy salvation, and uphold him by thy free spirit; build him, that with full purpose of heart, he may cleave unto thee, and now thou hast spoken peace to him he may not return again to folly, as he nameth the Name of Christ, let him depart from Iniquity, and never more dishonour Thee, thy Church or truth, nor his holy profession, but save him from Temptation. Let him watch and stand fast, and sin no more, lest worse befall him. Let him not receive this grace in vain, nor turn it into Wantonness, nor continue in sin, that grace may abound. But let his old man be crucified with Christ, and the Body of sin be destroyed; that henceforth he may no more serve sin, remembering what fruit he had in those things, whereof he is now ashamed, and that the end and wages of sin is death, and let us all take warning by the falls of others, and be not high minded but fear: And let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall. Let us watch and pray that we enter not into Temptation, remembering that the flesh is weak. And our Adversary the Devil walketh about seeking whom he may devour. And let none of us hate our Brother in our hearts, but in any wise rebuke our neighbour, and not suffer sin upon him, and confirm us unto the end, that we may be blameless, in the Day of
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of our Lord Jesus Christ, to whom with thee, O Father! and thy Holy Spirit, be Kingdom, and Power, and Glory forever. Amen.

APPENDIX.

A larger Letany, or general Prayer, to be used at Discretion.

O most Holy, Blessed, and Glorious Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, three persons, and one God, Infinite in Power, Wisdom, and Goodness, our Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier; our Owner, Governor and Father; hear our Prayers, and have mercy upon us, miserable sinners.

O Lord our Saviour, whose Incarnation, Nativity, Subjection, Fasting, Temptation, Poverty, Reproach, Agony, and bloody Sweat, Suffering, Death, and Burial, were all undergone to take away the Sins of the World: who being risen, ascended, and glorified, art the great Priest, and Prophet, and King of the Universal Church, for which thou makest Intercession, of which thou dost gather, teach, and Guide by thy Spirit, Word, and Ministers, which thou dost justify and wilt glorify with thyself, who wilt come again, and raise the Dead, and judge the World in righteousness: we beseech thee hear us, miserable sinners: Call us not out that come unto thee: Make sure to us our Calling and Election, our unsigned faith and repentance, that being justified, and made the Sons of God, we may have peace with him as our Reconciled God and Father.

Let our hearts be right with thee our God, and steadfast in thy Covenant, cause us to deny our selves, and give up our selves entirely unto thee, our Creator, Redeemer, and Sanctifier, as being not our own, but thine.

Let the Holy spirit dwell in us, and sanctifie us throughout, that we may be new Creatures, and holy
as thou art Holy, let it be in us the spirit of Adoption and supplcation, and the seal and earnest of our Glorious Inheritance, and let us know that we are thine, and thou abidest in us by the spirit which thou hast given us.

As thy Name, O Lord is Holy, and thy glory covereth the Heavens, so let the Earth be filled with thy praises: Let our Souls ever magnify thee, O Lord! and our Tongues extol thee. Let us speak of the glorious honour of thy Majesty, of thy Greatness, thy Power, thy glorious Kingdom, thy Wisdom, Holiness, Truth and Righteousness, thy Goodness, thy Mercy, and thy wondrous Works: Let all the blest thy Holy Name.

Let the desire of our Souls be to thy Name: Cause us to love thee with all our hearts; to fear thee; to trust in thee; and to delight in thee, and be satisfied in thee, as our Portion, and what ever we do to do it to thy glory.

Keep us from Inordinate self love, from Pride, and vain Glory, and self seeking, and from dishonouring thee, thy God, or Service in the World.

Let the World acknowledge thee, the Universal King. Give thy Son the Heathen for his Inheritance, and the utmost parts of the Earth for his Possession: Let the kingdoms of the World become his Kingdoms; Conquer the Atheistical, Idolatrous, Infidel, Mahometans, and ungodly Nations of the Earth that every knee may bow to Theist, and every Tongue confess him the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords; To the Glory of God the Father.

Let the World of thy Kingdom and Salvation be preached to all the World, let it have free course and be glorified; and by the power of thy Spirit convert many unto Theist, and let him be thy Salvation to the Ends of the Earth. Send forth more Labourers into the Harvest, which is great, and set them for to great a work; and deliver them from unreasonable and wicked men, that to fill up their sins) forbid them to speak to the People, that they might be labled.

Deliver the Churches that are oppressed by Idolaters, Mahometans, or other Infidels and Enemies. Give all thy Servants Prudence, Patience, and Innocency, that suffering as Christians, and not as Evil Doers, they may not be ashamed but may glorify thee and wait for thy Salvation, committing the keeping of their Souls unto thee, in hope of a Reward in Heaven.
Deliver the Church from the Roman Papal Usurpations and Corruptions, dispel the deceits of Perversities, and false Worship, by the light of thy prevailing Truth; unite all Christians in Thine Jesus, the true and only Universal Head: That by the true Christian Catholic Faith and Love, they may grow up in him, and may keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of Peace; the strong receiving and bearing the Infirmities of the weak; Heal the divisions that are among Believers; let nothing be done through strife or vain glory, but in lowliness of mind; let each esteem other better than himself, and let all men know that we are Thrice Disciples, by our fervent love to one another.

Let us be hearty and entirely thy Subjects, believing that thou art just, and the Rewarder of them that diligently seek thee. Keep us from Atheism, Foolery, and Disobedience; from Infidelity, Ungodliness, and Sensuality; from Security, Presumption, and Delair.

Let us study to please thee in all things: Let thy Law be written in our hearts, and let us delight to do thy Will; let our Faith and Llives be ruled by thy Word, which is able to make us wise unto Salvation; let us love it, search it, and understand it, and meditate in it day and night.

Let us not please our selves or other men against thee, nor be led by the wisdom of the world, and flesh, nor regard lying vanities, nor through carelessness, rashness, or presumption, offend thee. As all Nations must be judged by thee, let them be ruled by thy Laws, and not make them void by mens Traditions, no worship thee in vain, teaching for Doctrine the Commandments of men. But what ever thou commandest, let them take heed to do! Let them add nothing thereto, nor take ought therefrom.

Let us not take thy holy Name in vain, but use it in truth and reverence. Keep us from all Blasphemy, Perjury, Profane Swearing, from lying before the God of Truth, and from contempt and forgetfulness of thy presence, from false, unworthy, un reverence thoughts or speeches of God, and holy things, and from neglecting or abusing thy holy Day and Worship.

Help us to keep holy thy Day, in remembrance of the blessed work of our Redemption, and reverently to attend thee in publick Worship; and obediently to receive thy Lord, and fervently to call upon thy Name, and to delight ourselves in Thanksgiving and joyfull praises to thy Holiness in the Communion of thy Saints; and
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Ps. 98. &c. 14. Let us carefully see that our Households, and all within our gates do serve thee, and not abuse thy holy Day.

Have mercy on the Kings and Rulers of the Earth, that they may escape the Temptations of Worldly Greatness, Honours, and prosperity, which would captivate them to the flesh, and draw their hearts from thee, thy Laws and Ways, and would engage them against thee, and thy Servants: And as they are thy Ministers, and Magistracy is thine Ordinance, sanctifie and dispose them to be Nursing fathers to thy Church, to own thy Interest, and Rule for thee.

Especially have mercy on thy Servant Charles our King: Illuminate and sanctifie him by thy holy Spirit, that above all things he may seek thy Glory, the increase of Faith and Obedience to thy Laws, and may rule us as being thy Minister for God, not to be a terror to godly Works, but to evil, that under him we may lead a quiet and peaceable life in all godliness and honesty.

Have mercy upon all the Royal Family, the Lords of the Council, and all the Nobility, the Judges, and Magistrates of these Lands. Cause them to fear thee, and to be eminent in Sobriety, Righteousness, and Godliness, to protect the Innocent, and be a terror to the Wicked, hating Injustice, Toleration and Pride.

Let every soul be subject to the Higher Powers, and not resist. Let them obey the King and all that are in Authority under him, not only for wrath, but for conscience, as knowing that they rule by thee, and for thee.

Give all the Churches able, holy, faithful Pastors, and cause them laboriously to preach, and rightly to divide the Word of truth, to feed thy people with knowledge, and lead them in the way of Faith and Love, of Holiness and Peace, and to watch for their souls as those that must give account; over-seeing and ruling them, not by constraint, but willingly, not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind, not as being Lords over thy Heritage, but as thy Servants of all, and Examples to the Flock: That when the chief Pastor shall appear, they may receive a Crown of Glory.

Let the Congregations know those that have the ruling of them, and are over them in the Lord, that labour among them, preaching to them the Word of God. Let them submissively, and obediently hear, and esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake, and account them worthy of double honour.

Let Parents bring up their Children in the Nurture and Admonition of the Lord, diligently teaching them the
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Thy word, talking of it when they are in their house, and when they walk by the way, when they lie down, and when they rise up, that they may know their Creator in the days of their youth: And cause Children to hear love, honour, and obey their Parents, that they may have the blessing of thine especial Promise unto such.

Let Husbands love their Wives, and prudently guide them in knowledge and holiness: Among let Wives love, honour, and obey their Husbands, as meet helpers to them.

Let Masters rule their Servants in Holiness and Persevering, remembering they have a Master in Heaven, and let Servants reverently, singly, and willingly be obedient and do service to their Masters as to the Lord, from him expecting their reward.

Keep us from Murder, Violence, and all injury to our neighbors' life, or health, from malice, cursing, reviling and unadvised fasting: Let us not resist evil with evil, but forbear one another, and not give place to wrath.

Keep us from Adultery, fornication and all uncleanness, and the occasions and appearances thereof. Let us take care as becomes saints, that they be not immodestly named among us: and that no Corrupt Communication proceed out of our Mouths. Keep us from Chambering and wantonness, from lustful thoughts, and all immodest attire, behaviour, looks and actions.

Keep us from Theft and Oppression, and any way wronging our Neighbors in his Property and Estate.

Keep us from False witness-bearing, lying, and deceiving; from slanderer, backbiting, unkind, uncharitable cenfuring, or reproaching, from all perverting of justice, and wronging the reputation of our Neighbors, and from all consent or desire of such wrongs.

Keep us from Envy, and from coveting any thing that is our Neighbors', to his wrong, and from seeking our own, or drawing to ourselves, to the injury of his welfare; but let us love our Neighbors as ourselves, and to others as we would they should do to us.

Teach us to love Christ and his holy Image in his Members, with a dear and special love, and to love our Enemies, and pray for them that hate and persecute us, and to do good to all as we are able, but especially to them of the household of faith.

Cause us with patience to submit to all the Dispositions of thy Will, and wait thy End, and to love the
demonstrations of thy Holiness, and Justice, though
grievous to the flesh, and keep us from impatient
murmurings, and discontent, and arrogant reason-
ing against thy will.

Give us our daily bread, our necessary sustentation,
and provision for the service, and let us use it for thee,
and not to satisfy the flesh; let us depend on thee, and
trust thee for it in the lawful use of the means; and
bless thou our labours, and give us the fruits of the
Earth in season, and such temperate weather as tend-
eth thereof.

Deliver us and all thy Servants from such wants,
distresses, griefs, and sickness, as will unreasonably
take us off thy service, and from untimely death; And
teach us to value and redeem our time, and work while
it is day.

Keep us from Gluttony, Drunkenness and all
intemperance, from sloth and idleness, from inordinate
desires of pleasures, of abundance: but having food,
and Raiment, let us be therewith contented.

Of thy abundant mercy, through the sacrifice and
merits of thy Son according to thy promise, forgive us
all our sins, and save us from thy deserved wrath and
condemnation. Remember not O Lord our offences,
noz the offences of our fore-fathers; but though our
Iniquities testify against us, spare us and save us
for thy mercy sake. O let not our sin deprive us of
thy spirit, of access unto thee, or Communion with
thee, of thy favour, or comfort, or the light of thy
Countenance. O of everlasting life.

Cause us to forgive from our hearts, the Injuries
done against us, as we expect to be forgiven by thee
the greatest debt. Keep us from all revengeful des-
ires and attempts. And do thou convert and pardon
our Enemies, Wanderers, Opposers, Persecutors,
and others that have done us wrong.

Keep us from running upon Temptations, suffer
not the tempter by subtlety or impomtunity to corrupt
our Judgments, Wills, Affections, or Converti-
tions. Cause us to maintain a diligent and constant
watch over our thoughts and hearts, our senses and
appetites, our words and actions; and as faithful
Souldiers by the conduct and strength of the Captain
of our Salvation with the whole Armour of God,
to resist and overcome the World, the Devil, and
the Flesh unto the End.
Save us from the Temptations of Prosperity, and Adversity, let us not be drawn from thee to sin by the pleasures, profits, or honours of the world; strengthen us for sufferings, let us not forsake thee, or fall in time of trial, help us to deny our selves, and take up our Cross and follow Christ, accounting the sufferings of this present time, unworthy to be compared with the glory to be revealed.

Deliver us from the Enmity and Rage of Satan, and his Instruments, and give not up thy Servants, their Souls or Bodies; their Peace or Liberties, Estates or Names, to their malicious Wills: But save us and preserve us to thy Heavenly Kingdom.

We ask all this of thee, O Lord! For thou art the universal King, holy and just, to whom it belongs in righteousness to judge the world, and save thy People; All power is thine to execute wrath upon thine Enemies, and to deliver and glorify thy Flock; and none is able to resist thee: Of thee, and through thee, and to thee, are all things, and the glory shall be thine, for ever. Amen.

The Churches Praise for our Redemption, to be used at Discretion.

Our Souls do magnifie thee, O Lord! Our spirits rejoice in God our Saviour, who reminded us in our low and lost Estates for his mercy endured for ever. By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin: we kept not the Covenant of God, and refused to walk in his Law: For all have sinned and come short of the glory of God, and Judgment came upon all men to condemnation. But blessed be the Lord God of Israel, that hath visited and redeemed his people, and hath raised up a mighty salvation for us in the house of his servant David: As he spake by the mouth of his holy Prophets, which have been since the world began: A Virgin hath conceived and brought forth: The Holy Ghost did come upon her, the power of the Highest did overshadow her, therefore the holy One that is born of her, is called, the Son of God: His Name is called Jesus, for he saveth his people from their sins: To
us is born a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord: He is the Image of the invisible God, the first born of every creature, soz by him all things are created that are in heaven and in earth, visible and invisible, whether Thrones or Dominions, or Principalities or Powers, all things were created by him and for him, and he is before all things, and by him all things do consist. He is the Power of God, and the Wisdom of God; the true light that lighteth every man that cometh into the World: The Word was made flesh and dwelt among us, and we beheld his Glory as the Glory of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth, soz it pleased the Father that in him should all fulness dwell. When the fulness of time was come, God sent his Son made of a Woman, made under the Law, to redeem them that are under the Law. This is the beloved Son in whom the Father is well-pleased. For such a High-Priest became us, who is Holy, Harmless, Untainted, separate from sinners, he did no sin, neither was there any guile found in his mouth, when he was reviled, he reviled not again, leaving us an Example: Who his own self bare our sins in his own body on the Tree: For God laid on him the iniquity of us all, and by his stripes we are healed. When we were without Strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly, the just for the unjust: In this was manifested the love of God towards us, that God sent his only begotten Son into the World, that we might live by him. Forasmuch as the Children were Partakers of Flesh and Blood, he himself likewise took part with them, that he might destroy through death, him that had the Power of Death, that is the Devil; and might be for him, who through fear of Death, were all their life time subject to bondage. Having spoiled Principalities and Powers, he made shew of them openly, triumphing over them in his Cross. He was buried and rose again the third day according to the Scriptures, for God raised him, having loosed the pains of Death, because it was not possible that he should be holden of it, he hath abolished death, and brought Life and Immortality to light by the Gospel. O Death! where is thy Sting? O Grave! where is thy Victory?

All Power is given him in Heaven and Earth; when he ascended up on high, he led captivity captive, and gave gifts to men: And he gave some Apostles, and
and some Prophets, and some Evangelists, and some Pastors, and some Teachers, for the perfecting of the Saints, for the work of the Ministry, for the Edifying of the Body of Christ, till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God to a perfect man; he is set at God's right hand in the Celestials, far above all Principalities, and Powers, and Will, and Dominion, and every name that is named, not only in this World, but in that to come. God hath put all things under his feet, and gave him to be head over all things to the Church, which is his Body, the fulness of him that filleth all in all.

Without controversy great is the Mystery of Godliness: God manifested in the flesh, justified in the Spirit, seen of Angels, preached to the Gentiles, believed on in the World, received up into Glory. This is the Record, that God hath given us Eternal life, and this life is in his Son: He that hath the Son hath life, and he that hath not the Son hath not life. He was in the World, and the World was made by him, and the World knew him not: He came to his own and his own received him not. This is the Condemnation that light is come into the World, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their Works are evil. But as many as receive him, to them gives he Power to become the Sons of God, even to them that believe on his Name.

There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh but after the Spirit. He forgiveth our iniquities, and will remember our sins no more. Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's Elect? It is God who maketh intercession for us. Who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all Iniquity and purifie to himself a peculiar people zealous of good works. If any man have not the Spirit of Christ, the same is none of his. Be that name the Name of Christ, must depart from Iniquity. If we regard Iniquity in our hearts, God will not hear our Prayers. But we are washed, we are sanctified, we are justified in the Name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of God. Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the
Tit. 3. 5. Washing of Regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. And being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ; by whom also we have Access by faith into this grace wherein we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God: and hope maketh not ashamed, because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts, by the Holy Ghost which is given to us. For if we were enemies we were reconciled to God by the death of his Son, much more being reconciled, we shall be saved by his life: He that spared not his own Son, but gave him up for us all, how shall he not with him also freely give us all things? He that is gone to prepare a place for us, will come again and receive us to himself, that where he is, there we may be also. It is his Will that they that the Father hath given him be with him where he is, that they may behold the Glory that is given him. Because he liveth we shall live also; for we are dead, and our life is hid with Christ in God: When Christ who is our life shall appear, then shall we also appear with him in glory; when he shall come to be glorified in his Saints, and to be admired in all them that do believe. Then shall men discern between the righteous and the wicked, between those that serve God, and those that serve him not: Then shall the righteous shine forth as the Sun in the kingdom of their Father. He that overcometh shall inherit all things. He shall enter into the joy of his Lord: He shall be a Pillar in the Temple of God, and shall go out no more. Christ will grant him to sit with him in his Throne, even as he overcame and is set down with his Father in his Throne, he will receive over us with joy, he will rest in his love: Even in the holy City, the new Jerusalem, prepared as a Bride adorned for her husband, where the Tabernacle of God will be with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, their God, and shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death, nor sorrow, nor crying, nor pain, for the former things are passed away. And the City needeth not the Sun, or the Moon to shine in it, for the Glory of God doth lighten it, and the Lamb is the Light thereof. The Throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it, and his Seraphims shall serve him, and shall see his face, who is the Blessed and only Potentate, the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords: of him, Through him, and to him are all things; To him be Glory for ever. Amen.

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