ADDRESS

TOTHE

MEMBERS

OF THE

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

OF

MARYLAND,

CONTAINING,

An ACCOUNT of the Proceedings of some late Conventions both of Clergy and Laity, for the Purpose of organizing the said Church, and providing a Succession in her Ministry, agreeably to the Principles of the American Revolution.

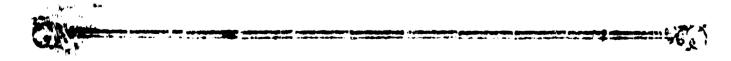
Published by a Committee of Clerical and Lay-Members, appointed for that Purpose, by a Convention held at Annapolis, June 22d, 1784.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A SERMON,

Preached at the Opening of the faid Convention,

BY WILLIAM SMITH, D.D. PRESIDENT OF THE SAME.



B A L T I M O R E :

PRINTED FOR WILLIAM GODDARD

M D C C L X X X I V.

At a Meeting or Convention of CLERGY and LAY DELEGATES of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, at Annapolis, June 22d—24th, 1784. Agreed—

"three Lay Members be appointed to digest and publish the Proceedings of this and such Parts of the Proceedings of the former Convention, as they may judge necessary to lay before the Public; and to confer and treat with any Committees that may be appointed in the Sister-States, for considering and drawing up a Plan of such Alterations in the Liturgy of the Church, as may be necessary under the American Revolution for Uniformity of Worship, and Church Government."

The Committee of this Convention appointed for the above Purposes, are—

Rev. WILLIAM SMITH, D. D. President, William West, Secretary, and John Andrews, A. M.

RICHARD RIDGELY, Esq; JOSEPH COUDEN, A. M. and Dr. Thomas Cradock.

They are empowered to nominate any Members of their own Body, not less than three, to transact Business if more cannot possibly attend.

A true Copy.

AN

ADDRESS

TO THE

MEMBERS of the PROTESTANT Episcopal Church in the State of MARYLAND, &c.

HE Proceedings of the Clergy and Laity of this Church, at fundry Conferences, Meetings, or Conventions (both jointly and feverally) during the three last Years, having no other Object than is in general set forth in the Title-Page, and Minute of Convention, prefixed to this Address; and our Business, as a Committee being to digest and publish those Proceedings, for the Information of all whom it may concern; We shall begin with the first Petition to the General Assembly of this State, for a Law towards the Support of the Christian Religion, agreeably to the Provision made in the Bill of Rights. It was the separate Act of a very considerable Number of Vestries, wholly in their Lay Character, and was in the following Words; viz.

To the Honorable the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of MARYLAND.

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

Light of Revelation, that the Worship of the Almight's Creator and Governor of the Universe, is the indispensible Duty of his dependent Creatures, and the surest Means of procuring their temporal as well as eternal Happiness: That, where Religion is left unsupported, neither Laws or Government can be duly administered; And, as the Experience of Ages has them the Necessity of a Provision for supporting the Officers

and Ministers of Government, in all civil Societies; so the like Experience shews the Necessity of providing a Support for the Ordinances and Ministers of Religion—because if either of them [viz. Religion or Government] were left wholly dependent on the Benevolence of Individuals, such is the Frailty of human Nature, and the Averseness of many to their best Interests, that the Sordid and Selfish, the Licentious, and Prophane, would avail themselves of such Liberty to shrink from their Share of Labor and Expence, and thereby render that, which would be easy when borne by All, an intolerable Burden to the Few, whose Conscience and Principles of Justice would not permit them in this, or any other Case, to swerve from their Duties, Civil or Religious.

That our pious Ancestors, the worthy and respectable Founders of this State, convinced of the foregoing Truths, and declaring that, "In every well-grounded Commonwealth, Matters concerning Religion ought, in the first Place, to be taken into Consideration, countenanced and encouraged; as being not only most acceptable to God, but the best Way and Means of obtaining his Mercy and a Blessing upon a People and Country," (having the Promises of this Life and of the Life to come) did frame and enact sundry Laws for creeting Churches and Places of public Worship, the Maintenance of an orthodox Clergy, the Support and Advancement of Religion, and the orderly Administration of its divine and saving Ordinances.

That the Delegates of this State, at the great Æra of our, Independence, in free and full Convention affembled, for the Purpole of establishing a new Constitution and Form of Covernment, upon the Authority of the People, appearing in their Wifdom to have considered some Parts of the said Laws as inconsistent with that Religious Liberty and Equality of Affestiment, which they intended as the Basis of their suture Government; Did, by the 33d Section of the Declaration of Rights, abrogate all such Laws theretofore passed, as enabled any County Courts, on the Application of Vestrymen and Church-Wardens, to make Assoftments or Levies for Support of the Religious Establishment; but not with a View of being less attentive, than their plous Ancestors had been, to the Interests of Religion, Learning and good Morals. On the contrary, by the very fame Section, an express Recommendation and Authority are given to future Legislatures, " At their Diferetion, to lay a general and equal Tax for the Support of the Christian Religion, ' agrecably to the faid Declaration.

That your Petitioners are sensible of the many urgent civil Concerns, in which the honorable and worthy Legislatures of this State have been engaged, since the Commencement of the

present great and trying Period; and how much Wisdom a. . Deliberation are at all Times necessary in framing equal Laws for the Support of Religion and Learning, and more specially amidst the Horrors and Confusions of an expensive, cruel and unrelenting War. But they are sensible, at the same Time (and persuaded the honorable Assembly are equally sensible) that were Ralisson is lest to mourn and droop her Head, while her sacred Ordinances are unsupported, and Vice and Immorality gain Ground, even WAR itself will be but feebly carried on, Patriotism will lose its most animating Principle, Corruption will win its Way from the lowest to the highest Places, Distress will soon pervade every public Measure; our Churches, our Grave-Yards—the Monuments of the Picty of our Ancestors, running into Ruin, will become the Reproach of their Fosterity; nay more, the great and glorious Fabric of public trappiness, which we are striving to build up, and cement with an immensity of Blood and Treasure, might be in Danger of tumbling into the Dust, as wanting the stronger Cement of Virtue and Religion, or perhaps would fall an easy Prey to some haughty Invader!

Deeply impressed with these momentous Considerations, and conceiving ourselves fully warranted by our Constituents, in this Application to your honorable Body, having duly advertised our Design, without any Objections yet notified to us—Your Petitioners, therefore, most earnestly and humbly pray—

That an Ast may be passed, agreeably to the aforesaid Session of the Declaration of Rights, for the Support of public Religion, by an equal Affessiment and Tax, and also to enable the Vestry and Church-Wardens of this Parish, by Rates on the Pews, from Time to Time, or otherwise, as in your Wildom you shall think sit, to repair and uphold the Church and Chapel, and the Church Yards and Burying Grounds of the fame; all which, your Petitioners conceive, may be done. not only for this Parish, but at the same Time, if thought best, for every other Parish within this State (which, it is believed, carneftly defires the fame) by a fingle Law, in a Manner perfectly agreeably to the Liberty and Wishes of every Denomination of Men who would be deemed good Christians and faithful Citizens of this State. And your Petitioners, as bound, thall ever pray, &c.

In the foregoing Petition, no exclusive Privilege is prayed for, only "That a Law may be passed agreeably to the Bill of Rights, and to the Liberty and Wishes of every Den mination of Men, who would be deemed good Christians and faithful Citizens of this State." And some of the Vestries that presented the Potitions, sinding the public Difficulties encreasing, soon afterwards fightical

fignified their Desire to the General Assembly that all further Consideration of the Matter, might be postponed to a Time of less Distress and Danger.

But on the happy Establishment of Peace, his Excellency Governor Paca, in Council, with a truly paternal and pious Care for the Concerns of Religion, as inseparably connected with the Interest of the State, was pleased to revive this important Business, in an Address to the General Assembly (May 6th, 1783) as follows, viz.

" It is far from our Intentions to embarrass your Deliberati-" ons with a Variety of Objects; but we cannot pass over " Matters of so high Concernment as Religion and Learning. "The Sufferings of the Ministers of the Gospel of all Denomi-" nations, during the War, have been very considerable; and "the Perseverance and Firmness of those, who discharged " their facred Functions under many discouraging Circumstances, " claim our Acknowledgments and Thanks. The Bill of Rights " and Form of Government recognize the Principle of public " Support for the Ministers of the Gospel, and ascertain the Mode. "Anxiously solicitous for the Blessings of Government, and " the Welfare and Happiness of our Citizens, and thoroughly " convinced of the powerful Influence of Religion, when dif-" fused by its respectable Teachers, we beg Leave most seri-" oully and warmly to recommend, among the first Objects of "your Attention, on the Return of Peace, the making such Pro-" vision, as the Constitution, in this Case, authorizes and ap-" proves."

A Copy of this Address, about a Week after it was delivered to the Assembly, came into the Hands of sundry of the Episcopal Clergy*; who, finding the Concerns of Religion so strongly recommended by the Executive to the Legislative Part of Government, thought it immediately necessary that there should be a Council or Consultation of Clergy held, for the Purpose of considering "What Alterations might be necessary in our Liturgy and Service; and how our Church might be organized, and a Succession in the Ministry kept up, so as to be an Object of public Notice and Support in common with other Christian "Churches under the Revolution."

It was confidered that some Legislative Interposition or Sanction might probably be necessary in the Course of this Business; for as our Church derived her Liturgy from the Church England, and was formerly dependent on the same Church for

^{*} They were occasionally assembled at the first Commencement in WASHINGTON-COLLEGE, May, 1783.

for a Succession in her Ministry, and had certain Property reserved to her by the Constitution of this State, under the Name of the Church of England; it became a Question whether, if any Alterations should be made in the Liturgy, or in the Mode of Succession in the Ministry, she could any longer be considered as the Church described in the Constitution of this State, or entitled to the perpetual Use of the Property aforesaid. An incorporating Ast, or Charter was also deemed necessary to enable the Glergy or some Representative Body of the Church, to raise and manage a Fund for certain charitable and pious Purposes; such Charters having been granted to Christian Societies of every Denomination in other of the neighbouring States, wherever they have been prayed for.

Such was the Foundation of the following Petition, which has nothing for its Object but equal Privileges; and prays for nothing but what the Members of our Church confider as their undoubted Right, and which cannot be called in Question by any who claim and enjoy the like Rights, under the Constitution and Laws of this State.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of Maryland.

The Memorial and Petition of the Subscribers, in behalf of themselves and others the Clergy of the Episcopal Churches.

SHEWETH,

THAT the happy Termination of War, the Establishment of Peace and the sinal Recognition and Acknowledgment of the Sovereignty and Independence of these United States among the Powers of the World, yield a favorable Occasion (which this State in particular hath long desired) of making some permanent Provision, agreeably to the Constitution, for "the Ministers of Religion," and the Advancement of useful Knowledge and Literature, through this rising American Empire.

That, in Respect to the Episcopal Churches in this State (to the Communion of which so large a Proportion of the good People of Maryland belongs) the following Things are absolutely necessary, vic.

- Ist. That some Alterations should be made in the Liturgy and Service, in order to adapt the same to the Revolution, and for other Purposes of Uniformity, Concord and Subordination to the State.
- 2d. That a Method and Plan for educating, ordaining, and keeping up a Succession of able and fit Ministers or Pastors, for the Service of the said Churches, agreeably to ancient Practice and their professed Principles, as well as that universal Toleration established by the Constitution, be speedily determined upon, and fixed, under the public Authority of the State, and with the Advice and Consent of the Clergy of the said Churches, after due Consultation had thereupon—

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray-

That the said Clergy may have Leave to consult, prepare and offer to the General Assembly, the Drast of a Bill, for the good Purposes aforesaid—and your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, shall pray, &c.

Signed,

WILLIAM SMITH, THOMAS GATES.

The Prayer of the foregoing Petition was readily granted, and at a Meeting or Convention of the Clergy which, in pursuance thereof, was held at Annapolis, 13th August, 1783, one Part of the Proceedings, which according to our Appointment, we come now to lay before the Public, was to nominate a Committee, * "To prepare the Drast of an Ast or Charter of Incormittee, * "To prepare the Episcopal Church of this State, as a Body Corporate, to hold Goods, Lands and Chattels, by Deed, Gift, Devise, &c. to the Amount of * * * * * * * per Annum, as a Fund for providing small Annuities to the Widews of Clergymen, and for the Education of their Children, or any poor Children in general, who may be found of promising Genius and Disposition, for a Supply of Ministers in the said Church, and for other pious and charitable Uses."

These were the Purposes for which the Committee were instructed to prepare the Drast of a Bill, and they were surther instructed to bring it forward to the Spring-Schions of Assembly
then

* The Committee confifts of three Clergymen of each Shore, viz. the same who are here-in-after named as Examiners of Candidates for holy Orders.

then following. But as no Spring-Sessions have been held this Year, the proposed Bill could not yet be brought forward. And whenever it shall be offered to the Legislative Body, they will be the best Judges of its Propriety; or may, if they think proper, direct it to be published for Consideration before it is enacted into a Law; and then it will be fully seen, whether it hath any Thing for its Object but what is of equal and common Right, as hath been already set forth.

The remaining Business of this Convention was to deliberate concerning the Mode of obtaining a Succession in the Ministry, the Choice of sit Persons for the different Orders of the same, and some fundamental Articles for suture Uniformity, Concord and good Government, for which Purpose the following were unanimously agreed upon and subscribed, viz.—

A DECLARATION of certain fundamental Rights and Liberties of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, &c.

WHEREAS by the Constitution and Form of Government of this State—" All Perfons professing the christian "Religion are equally entitled to Protection in their Religious "Liberty, and no Person, by any Law, [or otherwise] ought to be moletted in his Person or Estate on Account of his religious Persuation or Profession, or for his religious Practice; unless, under Colour of Religion, any Man shall disturb the good Order, Peace, or Sasety of the State, or shall infringe the Laws of Morality, or injure others in their natural, civil, or religious Rights:" And Whereas the ecclesiastical, and spiritual Independence of the disterent religious Denominations, Societies, Congregations, and Churches of Christians in this State, necessarily sollows from, or is included in, their civil Independence.

WHEREFORE WF the Clergy of the Protestant Episco-pal sharch of Maryland (heretofore denominated the Church of England, as by Law established) with all Duty to the civil Authority of the State, and with all Love and Good-will to our Fellow-Christians of every other religious Denomination, do hereby declare, make known, and claim, the following, as certain of the fundamental Rights and Liberties inherent in and belonging to the faid Episcopal Church, not only of common Right, but agreeably to the express Words, Spirit and Design of the Conficution and Form of Government aforesaid, viz.

- Episcopal Church, in common with other Christian Churches under the American Revolution, to compleat and preserve herself as an entire Church, agreeably to her ancient Usages and Prosession, and to have the full Enjoyment and free Exercite of those purely spiritual Powers, which are essential to the Being of every Church or Congregation of the faithful, and which, being derived only from CHRIST and his Apostles, are to be maintained independent of every foreign or other Jurisdiction, so far as may be consistent with the civil Rights of Society.
- II. That ever fince the Refurmation, it hath been the received Doctrine of the Church whereof we are Members (and which by the Conflitution of this State is entitled to the perpetual Enjoyment of certain Property and Rights under the Denomination of the Church of England) "That there be these three Orders of Ministers in CHRIST's Church, Bishors, Priests and Deacons," and that an Episcopal Ordination and Commission are necessary to the valid Administration of the Sacraments, and the due Exercise of the Ministerial Functions in the said Church.
- III. That, without calling in Question the Rights, Modes and Forms of any other Christian Churches or Societies, or wishing the least Contest with them on that Subject, we consider and declare it to be an essential Right of the said Protestant Episcopal Church to have and enjoy the Continuance of the said three Orders of Ministers solever, so far as concerns Matters purely spiritual; and that no Persons, in the Character of Ministers, except such as are in the Communion of the said Church, and duly called to the Ministry by regular Episcopal Ordination, can or ought to be admitted into, or enjoy any of the "Churches, Chapels, Glebes, or other Property," formerly belonging to the Church of England in this State, and which by the Constitution and Form of Government is secured to the faid Church forever, by whatfoever Name, the the faid Church, or her superior Order of Ministers, may in suture be denominated.
- IV. That as it is the Right, so it will be the Duty, of the said Church, when duly organized, constituted, and represented in a Synod or Convention of the different Orders of her Ministry and People, to revise her Liturgy, Forms of Prayer, and public Worship, in order to adapt the same to the late Revolution, and other local Circumstances of America; which, it is humbly conceived, may and will be done, without any other

or farther Departure from the venerable Order and beautiful Forms of Worship of the Church from whence we sprung, than may be found expedient in the Change of our Situation from a Daughter to a Sister-Church.

SIGNED, August 13th, 1783.

William Smith, President, St. Paul's & Chester Parishes, Kent-County. John Gordon, St. Michael's, Talbot.

John M'Pherson, William and Mary Parish, Charles County.

Samuel Keene, Dorchester Pariso, Dorchester County.

William West, St. Paul's Parish, Baltimore County.

William Thomson, St. Stephen's, Cacil County.

Walter Magowan, St. James's Parish, Ann-Arundel County.

John Stephen, All-Faith Parifit, St. Mary's County.

Tho. Ino. Claggett, St. Paul's Parish, Prince George's County.

George Goldie, King and Queen, St. Mary's County.

Joseph Messinger, St. Andrew's Parish, St. Mary's County.

John Bowie, St. Peter's Parish, Talbot County.

Walter Harrison, Durham Parish, Charles County.

William Hanna, St. Margaret's Westminster Parist, Ann-Arundel County.

Thomas Gates, St. Ann's, Annapolis.

John Andrews, St. Thomas's Parish, Baltimore County. Signed, Hamilton Bell, Stephney Parish, Somerset County. June 23d, Francis Walker, now of Shrewsbury Parish, Kent-County.

The foregoing Declaration of Rights being made and subscribed, a Copy of the same was presented to his Excellency the Governor, with the following Address, viz.

To His Excellency WILLIAM PACA, Esq; Governor and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. of the State of Maryland.

WE the Protessant Episcopal Giergy of the said State, at a Meeting or Convention held at Annapolis this 13th August, 1783, (in pursuance of a Vote of the House of Delegates passed at their last Session) in order to consider, make known and declare those fundamental Christian Rights, to which we conceive curselves

ourselves entitled, in common with other Christian Churches; Do hereby, in the first Place, return your Excellency our most sincere and hearty Thanks for your great Concern and Attention manisosted for the Christian Church in general and her suffering Clergy of all Denominations. We trust and pray that your Excellency will continue your powerful Intercession till some Law is passed for their fature Support and Encouragment, agreeably to the Constitution.

We herewith lay before your Excellency an authentic Copy of a Declaration of certain Rights, to which, according to our best Knowledge of the Laws and Constitution of our Country, we think ourselves entitled, in common with other Churches. Should your Excellency, from your superior Knowledge of both, think that the Declaration we have made, stands in need of any surfur Sanction, Legislative or otherwise, we are well persuaded that a Continuance of the same Zeal and Regard which you have formerly shewn, will at Length produce the happy Essect which you so anxiously desire.

Praying for a continued Encrease of your Excellency's public Usefulness, and that you meet the Reward thereof in the World to come,

We are, &c.

[Signed by all the Members, as the above Declaration of Rights was figned.]

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

"claration of certain fundamental Rights and Liberties of the Pretestant Episcopal Church of Maryland." And as every Denomination of Clergy are to be deemed adequate Judges of their own spiritual Rights, and of the ministerial Commission and Authority necessary to the due Administration of the Ordinances of Religion among themselves, it would be a very partial and unjust Distinction to deny that Right to the respectable and learned Body of the Episcopal Clergy in this State; and it will give me the highest Happiness and Satisfaction, if, either in my individual Capacity, or in the public Character which I now have the Honor to suffain, I can be instrumental

. *5 "/

In advancing the Interests of Religion in general, alleviating the Sufferings of any of her Ministers, and placing every Branch of the Christian Church in this State, upon the most equal and respectable Footing.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient humble Sorvant,

WILLIAM PACA.

Annapalis, 20th August, 1783.

The preceding Address and Communication to the Governor seeks not to obtain any exclusive Privileges or Advantages. It only thanks his Excellency for his "Great Care and Attention" manifested for the Chissian Church in general, and her suffering Clergy of all Denominations; and prays the Continuance of his powerful Intercession till some Law is passed for their sure Support and Encouragement, agreeably to the Constitution." And, in the same liberal and catholic Spirit, his Excellency is pleased to answer,—"That it will give him the highest Happiness and Satisfaction, if either in his individual Capacity or public Character, he could be instrumental in advancting the Interests of Religion in general, alleviating the Sufferings of any of her Ministers, and placing every Branch of the Christian Church in this State, upon the most equal and respectable Footing."

Similar to the foregoing Declaration of religious Rights, and partly founded thereon, are the following "fundamental Rules" or Principles agreed upon at a Meeting of Clergymen and "Lay-Delegates from fundry Congregations of the Episcopal" Church in the State of Pennsylvania, May 25th, 1784," and which were communicated to this Convention, viz.

- I. That the Episcopal Church in these States is and ought to be independent of all foreign Authority, ecclesiastical or civil.
- II. That it hath and ought to have, in common with all other religious Societies, full and exclusive Powers to regulate the Concerns of its own Communion.
- III. That the Doctrines of the Gospel be maintained as now professed by the Church of England; and Unisormity of Worthip be continued, as near as may be, to the Liturgy of the said Church.

- IV. That the Succession of the Ministry be agreeably to the Usage which requireth the three Orders of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons; that the Rights and Fowers of the same respectively be ascertained, and that they be exercised according to reasonable Laws, to be duly made.
- V. That to make Canons or Laws, there be no other Authority than that of a Representative Body of the Clergy and Laity conjointly.
- VI. That no Powers be delegated to a general ecclesiastical Government, except such as cannot conveniently be exercised by the Clergy and Vestries in their respective Congregations.

Signed,

WM. WHITE, Chairman.

We have only here to observe that the general Judgment of all our Churches at this Time, so far as it hath been yet collected, is for the invariable Maintenance of the three diffinst Orders of our Ministry. It is a Matter that cannot concern any other religious Society, and in which, without entering into any Contest, we have certainly a Right to our own Judgment.

Of the Business transacted at the Clerical Meeting or Convention of August, 1783, there remains only to add the following Minute, viz.

"The Declaration of certain fundamental Rights, &c. having been unanimously agreed to and subscribed as above, the Convention proceeded to take into Consideration the present State of the Church, and the great Distress of many Parishes and Congregations, from the Want of Clergy, or proper Instruction in the Principles of Religion; and it was agreed, that until a regular Ordination of Clergy could be obtained, there should be three Clergymen appointed on each Shore, in order to examine fuch young Gratlemen as may offer themselves Candidates for Holy Orders in our Church: Such Examination to respect their moral Character, their Knowledge in the learned Languages, and Divinity, and their Attachment to the Doctrines of the Christian Religion as professed and taught in our Church; and to recommend such Candidaces as (upon fuch Exans. atton, may be thought worthy) to ferve as Readers in any Parishes that may think proper to employ them; leaving fuch l'arithes, as to the Administration of the Sacraments, and other proper Func(15)

tions of the clerical Character, to the more immediate Direction of such neighbouring Clergymen, as may agree to visit them occasionally for that Purpose."

The Committee appointed Examiners-

The Convention then adjourned to the second Week of the Spring Session of the General Assembly, or until specially called by their President, or the above Committee. As there was no Spring-Session, it was afterwards agreed, that the President should call a Meeting in June, and that the different Parishes or Vestries should be invited to send Delegates to the same; which produced the

Convention of June 22d, 1784.

This Convention being duly formed, their first Business was to take into Consideration the Proceedings of the Clerical Members at their Meeting in August, 1783; and the Declaration of certain fundamental Rights, &c. as above inserted, being said before them, the Lay-Delegates desired Leave to retire and consult upon the same; and on their Return reported, by Mr. Joseph Couden, that they had read and discussed the same, Paragraph by Paragraph, and unanimously approved thereof.

A Committee of Clergymen and Lay-Delegates was then appointed to essay a Plan of ecclesiastical Government for the Episcopal Church in this State, and to define therein the Daties of Bishops, Priests and Deacons in Matters spiritual; and the Rights and Duties both of Clergy and Laity in general Synods or Conventions for the Government of this Church, preserving Uniformity of Worship, and the reclaiming or excluding strom Church-Communion scandalous Members whether of the Glorical or Lay Order.

The aforefaid Committee, not having and Time to essay a sull Plan for the Purposes above mentioned, reported the following as some of the sundamental Principles thereof, which were agreed to, viz.

- I. That none of the Orders of the Clergy, whether Bifteps, Priests or Deacons, who may be under the Necessity of obtaining Ordination in any foreign State with a View to officiate or settle in this State, shall, at the Time of their Ordination, or at any Time afterwards, take or subscribe any Obligation of Obedience, civil or canonical to any foreign Power or Authority whatsoever; nor be admissible into the Ministry of this Church, if such Obligations have been taken for a Settlement in any foreign Country, without renouncing the same by taking the Oaths required by Law as a Test of Allegiance to this State.
- II. According to what we conceive to be of true Apostolic Institution, the Duty and Office of a Hop, dissers in nothing from that of other Priests, except in the Power of Ordination and Confirmation; and in the Light of Precedency in ecclesiastical Meetings or Synods and shall accordingly be so exercised in this Church; the Duty and Office of Priests and Deacons, to remain as heretofore. And if any further Distinctions and Regulations in the different Orders of the Ministry should afterwards be found necessary for the good Government of the Church, the same shall be made and established by the joint Voice and Authority of a Representative Body of the Ciergy and Laity, at suture ecclesiastical Synods or Conventions.
- of the separate Rights and Powers of the Clergy, and was proposed and agreed to as sollows, viz. That the Clergy should be deemed adequate Judges of the Ministerial Commission and Authority which is necessary to the due Administration of the Ordinances of Religions in their own Church; and of the literary, moral and religious Qualities and Abilities of Persons sit to be nominated and appointed to the different Orders of the Ministry; but the approving and receiving such Persons to any particular Cure, Duty or Parish, when so nominated, appointed, set apart, consecrated and ordained, is in the People who are to support them, and to receive the Benesit of their Ministry.
 - IV. The fourth Section provides that Ecclesiastical Conventions or Synods of this Church, shall consist of the Clergy and one Lay-Delegate or Representative from each Vestry or Parish, or a Majority of the same; and shall be held annually on the 4th Tuesday in October, unless some Canon or Rule should be made at some future Convention, for altering the Time of Meeting, or for Meeting oftener than once a Year, or not so often, or with a larger or smaller Representation of the Church, as may be judged necessary. But sundamental Rules, once duly made, shall not be altered unless two Thirds of such Mejority as aforesaid, duly assembled, shall agree therein.

The remaining Proceedings of the Clerical Meeting of August, 1783, having been read and approved of, and it being thought reasonable that for the suture every third Meeting should be held on the Eastern Shore, the Convention adjourned to meet at the Town of Chester the fourth Tuesday of October next; when, from the Importance of the Business to be yet settled, it is hoped that there will be a full Meeting as well of the Clergy as of Representatives from the different Vestries and Parishes.

WILLIAM SMITH, WM. WEST, JOHN ANDREWS,

R. RIDGELY,

THOS CRADOCK.

- N. B. JOSEPH COUDON, one of the Lay Committee, had not Notice in Time to attend the other Members at Baltimore for digesting these Proceedings.
- P. S. The following Heads of additional Articles which could not be taken up at the last Convention, have been proposed as some of the Matters necessary to be more fully provided for in the Plan of Ecclesiastical Government, by the next Convention, and are here added for Consideration, viz.
- I. That the Power and Authority necessary for reclaiming or excluding feandalous Members, whether Lay or Clerical, and all Jurisdiction with regard to Ossenders, be exercised only by a Representative Body of Clergy and Laity jointly.
- II That the Power of suspending or dismissing Clergymen from the Exercise of their Ministry, in any particular Church, Parish or District, be by the like Authority.
- III. That all Canons or Laws for Church Government, and all Alterations, Changes or Reforms in the Church Service and Liturgy, or in Points of Doctrine to be professed and taught in the Church, shall also be by the like joint Authority. [N. B. The fourth Article of the foregoing Declaration of Rights seems to provide for this—But it may be further explained if necessary.]

a Convention of Clergy and Lay Delegates of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of Maryland, held at Chester on the 4th Tuesday of October. 1784. in Pursuance of the 4th Constitution made at Annapolis June 22d, 1784.

The following Additional Constitutions or Rules, resting the future Discipline and Government of this Church, annual Conventions, &c. were agreed upon, viz.

- 1. General Conventions of this Church, confishing of the differt Orders of the Clergy and Laity, duly represented (agreeably the Fourth Constitution aforesaid, shall have the General Cogsance of all Affairs necessary to the Discipline and good overnment, of the Church; including particularly— he Power and authority necessary for reclaiming or exading from Church Privileges Jeandalous Members whether ry or Clerical, and all Jurisdiction with Regard to Offenders; e Power of suspending or dismissing Clergymen (of all orrs) from the Exercise of their Ministry in this Church; the aming, approving of or confirming all Canons or Laws for nurch Government, and fuch Alterations or Reforms in the surch Service, Liturgy or Points of Dostrine as may be afterards found necessary or expedient by our Courch in this late, or of the United States in General Conventions. all Matters that shall come before the Convention, the lergy and Laity shall deliberate in one Body; but if any Vote all be found necessary, or be called for by any two Memters, they shall vote separately; that is to say, the Clergy their different Orders, according to their own Rules, shall ave one Vote; and the Laity according to their Rules shall ave another Vote; and the Concurrence of both shall be ecessary to give Validity to any Measure or Rule.
 - II. Future Conventions shall frame and establish Rules or lanons for receiving Complaints; and shall annually appoint a committee consisting of an equal Number of Clergy and Lasty including the B. Soft, when there shall be one duly consecrated, among the Number of the Clergy;) which Committee hall have standing authority, Government and Jurisdiction agreeably to such Rules as may be given them for that Puriose) in all Matters respecting the Dicipline and Government of the Church, that may arise or be necessary to be proceeded spon, during the Recess or Adounnment of General Conventions; all which Rules shall be framed, and jurisdiction exertified in Conformity to the Cassification and Laws of this State.

HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM PACA, Esquire,

OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, &c.

THE FOLLOWING

S E R M O N,

PREACHED

BEFORE A CONVENTION OF CLERICAL AND LAY MEMBERS, .

OF THE

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

In the faid State, at Annapolis, June 23d, 1784,

IS INCRIBED,

IN SINCERE TESTIMONY AND ACKNOWLEDGMENT,

AS WELL OF HIS

Public ZEAL and REGARD for the INTERESTS of RELIGION AND LEARNING

IN HIS COUNTRY;

AS OF THE

PRIVATE FRIENDSHIP AND ESTEEM,

WITH WHICH,

TROM AN EARLY PERIOD OF HIS LIFE,

HE HATH HONORED

HIS MOST AFFECTIONATE

AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

黎知识和我的话的话的话的话。

Annapolis, June 22d, 1784.

HE Convention having affembled at the State-House, it was "Unanimously requested That "the Revd. Dr. Smith would open the Business of the Meeting, with a DISCOURSE To-morrow at 11 o'Clock, A. M. and that the Revd. Mr. "Keene would read Prayers."

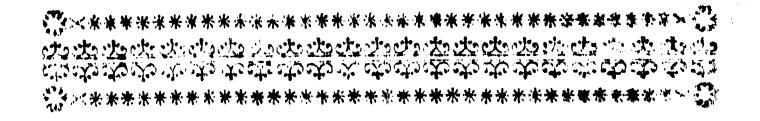
June 23, P. M.

"The Thanks of this Convention were returned to the Reyd. Dr. Smith for his most excellent Discourse, delivered in the Morning, and a Request was made that a Copy might be given for the Press."

A true Copy from the Minutes.

Wм. W E s т, Secretary.

** CHARTATAR CHARTAR



Λ

SERMON, &c.

2 Tim. Ch. i. Ver. 13, 14,—and Ch. iv. Ver. 3, 4.

Hold fast the form of found Words which thou hast heard of me in Faith and Love which is in Christ Jesus---That good Thing which was committed unto thee, keep by the Holy Ghost which dwelleth in us-----

For the Time will come when they will not endure found Doctrine, but after their own Lufts thall heap to themselves Teachers, having itching Ears, and they thall turn away their Ears from the Truth, and thall be turned unto Fables-----

In this very adventurous and inquisitive Day, when Men fpurning their Kindred-Earth, on which they were born to tread, will dare, on airy (or Baloon) Wing to foar into the Regions of the Sky; were it the Pleasure of our Almighty Creator to purge any of us Mortals of our terrestrial Dross, and to place us, in good Earnest, upon some distant Orb, from which with clear and serene View, corporeal as well as intellectual, we could survey this World of ours—what a strange Scene would it appear? Itself, in the Rank of Worlds, dwindled into a small Mole-Hill; and Men, the little Emmets upon it, bushing and driving and crossing each other, as if there were no settled Walk of Life, no common Tie, or "Form of sound Words to be held fast of All, in Faith and Love which is in Christ Iesus!

In our intellectual View, from this Eminence of Station, we should behold one sett of Men boasting of the all-sufficient and transcendent Power of Reason as their Rule and Guide, yet all wandering through different Tracts in the same Pursuits of Harmess and Peace! We should find another sett of Men declaring themselves the special Favorites of Heaven, directed by a glorious inward Light, communicated (or as they apprehend,

Light; yet neither should we perceive them to be travelling in the same common Way! But, thirdly, we should find another Sett of Men, and those of truly respectable and venerable Name, professing themselves guided only by a sure and written Form of sound Words, revealed and given to them for their Instruction and Salvation, by their Almignty Creator himself----Yet, Alas! they would be seen, perhaps, almost as irregular and excentric in all their Motions as the Rest!

This is a fad View of Things--- and as the Poet fays----

"In Pride, in reasoning Pride, the Error lies, "All quit their Sphere and rush into the Skies!"

And would to God, therefore, that, in all Religions and in all Sciences, this accurred Root of Bitterness and Contrariety could be wholly plucked out. For until Humanity and divine Charity can have their Sway, until our Faith is exercised in Love, and the Truths of GOD are held in Rightheousness of Life, there will never be a total Harmony among Men!

However strong our Reason, however enligtened our Souls, however ardent our Faith; unless that Spirit of Love and Humility be in us, which was in Christ Jesus, all besides will be of little Value.

With good Reason, therefore, does St. Paul admonish his beloved Timothy to let his Faith be excercised in Love, and to hold fast the Form of jound Words which he had heard of him;" for even in those early Days, some had begun to depart from the Foundation laid by Christ and his Aposties; sollowing "vain Babblings," being like withered Leaves, sticking to the Tree, only to be blown away by the first Wind of Doctrine; still desiring to hear some new Thing; led by the Ear and not by the Heart, or as it is strongly expressed in my Text, "heaping to themselves Teachers, having itching Ears, &c."

A venerable old Luminary of our Church, foon after the Reformation, preaching even before Princes and Nobles, has a most fevere Stroke of Irony against this itching Humaur, according to the honest and indignant (aithor perhaps blunt) Satyr of the Times. It is to the following * Eslect----

" All

^{*} This Quotation is made from the firong Impression which the Sentiment made upon the Author's Memory, many Years ago, on reading over the Works of the old Divines of the Church of England; and he thinks the Words are those of Eistop Andrews. But as the Author

4 All is Hearing, now a days--- No Fruits---- The Ear is all!
4 and if it were not for our Ear-Mark, no Man could tell we were Christians!"

But, if I may purfue the Allusion, it is not the Ear-Mark but the Heart-Mark, by which at the great Day of Accounts, we shall be known and acknowledged as belonging to Christ's Sheep-fold in the other World; nor is it the despising found Dostrine, tollowing vain Fables and still seeking foundthing new, that can denominate us of his Flock in this World.

This whole Epiffle of St Paul to Timothy (in whose Character as a Preacher of the Gospel he appears peculiarly interested) is intended to thir him up, and all Preachers and Friends of the Gospel after him, to Diligence and Zeal in maintaining and enforcing its divine Truths—against Heresies and Corruptions.——

"I charge thee, before God and the Lord Jesus Christ who shall judge the World at his appearing, and Kingdom"---- And what does he charge in this awful Manner? It is a Charge which, as it may be drawn from the whole of this Epistle, it becomes all the *Preachers* of the Gospel of every Age and Denomination to hear, and (thro' Grace) to follow with Reverence and Awe.----

of Truth and Salvation by Jefus Chrift, or, as he has it a little above---"Stir up the Gift of God which is in thee, by the putting on of my Hands." Confider thyfelf as called and feparated to this great Work of the Ministry, according to the true Appointment of Chrift, "by the putting on of an Arostle's Hands." Wherefore, "be infiant in Season and out of Season." Let no Occasion escape you either in public or private, in Times of Ease or Times of Dissibility. Be not dismayed, nor fear the Powers of this World; "for God hath not given us the Spirit of Fear, but of Power, of Love and of a found Mind;" and therefore, "Reprove, Rebuke"---Reprove Transgression and Sin, even the cloathed with Terror and seated in high Places. "Be not ashamed of the Testimo-" ny of our Lord;" but hold it forth boldly against whatever

Author never made any Common-Place of his Reading, and composed this Sermon, or rather the ew it together, on a few Hours Notice, to suit the Occasion on which he was to appear; he cannot be sure that he retains any Thing more than the general Sentiments of those respectable Divises, upon what Writings and Sentiments of Orthodoxy, he endeavoured to form him! If in his Youth, and which he hath never scrupted freely is make the of in his Pulpit-Compositions. In this Sermon he hath fully delivered his Sentiments, as to whatever new be pretended new in the Divisity of the Gaspel.

1.

Religion. Be not weary nor faint in this great Work; but, if thereunto called, "Be thou Partaker of the Afflictions of the "Gospel, according to the Power of God, who hath saved us and called us with an holy Calling."----

Thus, in all Trials and Conditions, continue fledfast in the Faith of Jesus, and "exhort with all Long Sussering and Issued found-ness of J Doctrinos" leaving the Success and Issue in the stands of our great Master and Judge---" For the Time will come" (when the preaching of the Gospel may not have any visible instructed on the Moarts of many, may a Time) "when they will endure sound Doctrine, but after their own Lusts thall heap to themselves Teachers, having itching Ears, and thall turn away their Ears from the Truth, and shall be turned ed unto Fables."

In these Words are described with wonderful Majesty and Simplicity, the chief Obstacles to the Success of the preached Gospel, and the Establishment of the Kingdom of Jesus in the Hearts of Men.

They will not endure found Doctrine. They will not, by Faith resign their Spirits to the holy Influence and Direction of the Spirit of God. Whatever runs contrary to their carnal and unrenewed Assections, they wish to reject; never considering that the Gospel of Christ was not intended, by its divine Author, to statter our corrupt Lusts, or gratify the Irregularities of Sense and unsubdued Appetite; but to reform the Heart and regulate the Will; or, as it is more fully and beautifully expressed by our Apostle, "to cast down Imaginations and every high Thing that exalteth itself against the Knowledge of God, and to bring into Captivity every Thought to the Obedience of Christ."

Thus it is that Men turn away their Eyes from the pure Light of the Gofpel, because it would render their Darkness visible. They seek to follow the Shadow of Truth and "curningly devised Fables," in order to stifle their own Convictions, and gain a temporary Quiet, rather than strive, through the Grace offered them, to cast down all vain Imaginations, and yield to their great Greator that pure Worship of the Heart, that Evangelical Obedience and Righteonshiess of Life, which Christ died to establish; and by which only we can derive true Peace and everlasting Joy;—so true it is (what the Scriptures tell us) that where "the Cospel is hid, it is hid to them whom the God of "this World hath blinded."

This perversences of Temper subfissed in the Hearts of Men, even before "the glorious Gospel of Christ, who is the Image " of God, shone unto them." Men had then, at least, the Light of Conscience and natural Reason (and one People had also the Law and the Prophets super-added) as their Rule and Guide. But these were disregarded by far too many; and when their Lives became corrupted, they corrupted their Reafon, their Conscience, their Rules of Wisdom and Religion also; fathioning the Whole to their own Imaginations, and opening the Way to all that Ignorance and Idolatry, which Philosophers and Patriarchs, holy Men and Prophets, Patriots and Lawgivers, Arove in vain to cradicate or destroy. For, as our Apostle tells us, God did not leave even the Heathen World without a Witness in their Resuts; because "The invisible Things of him from the "Creation of the World were clearly feen, being [to be] under-" flood by the Things that are made; namely his ETERNAL Pow-" er and Godhead"----vilible and speaking in the Hearts of Men, through his great and gracious Works of Creation and Providence!

But Men revoited against the God within them, and became vain in their Imaginations, and their foolish Hearts
were darkened; fo that professing themselves to be wise
some conceits they became foolish, and changed the
Glory of the incorruptible God into an Image made like unto corruptible Man, and Birds and four-footed Beasts and creefing Things."

The like Corruptions (I need not mention it to a Christian Audience) are recorded, for our Instruction, to have taken Place among the Jewish Nation, under the Law and the Prophets. And, alas! how thort a Time was the Gospel of Christ received (as we learn from our Apostle and other sacred Writers) before some who had been baptized into the Name of Christ, fell from their Faith; "denying the Lord that bought them, and through "Covetourners, with reigned Words, making Merchandize or "Souls." From Simon Magus downwards they began to " heap to themselves Teachers;" dividing the Christian World with endless Disputes and Speculations about the Form and Shadow of Religion, neglecting the Substance; till, at Longth, source any where could be found that Purity of Manners, thus Smithty of Life, that Spirit of Truth and Love, that holy Zeal and Foreignede, that Simplicity and Beauty of Holings, which were the Glory of PRIMITIVE CHRISTIANITY.

It became almost a Vain Dostrine, that Josus Christ had come into the World to biot out the Hand-writing of Ordinances, or nail them to his Cross. For in what was then considered as the

univerful Christian Charch, the Inventions of Men were more and more multiplied, and the pure Light of the Gospel obscured, until at Length it was almost wholly overshadowed or hid under an enormous Pile of Rubbish, and Superstition, and Pageantry, and Will-worship and bodily Servitude, more monstrous and burdensome than all the Idolatry of the Jews, or even the barbarous Rites of the Gentles!

Yet God, of his infinite Goodness, in those corrupt Ages of the hurch, did not leave himself wholly without some chosen Witnesses, who contended for the FAITH once delivered to the Saints, till at Length, after the long Night of Darkness and Errer, the Day dawned, and the glorious Sun of the Gospel again shone forth under the BLESSED REFORMATION; when our Fathers, the Founders, or rather the Restorers, of the Church whereof we profess ourselves the Members, bore an illustrious Part (many of them with the Price of their Blood) in throwing down the vast Fabric of Straw and Stubble, and building again upon the pure and stable Foundation, that Rock of Ages which is CHRIST! True Religion again lifted up her radiant Head in ours and other reformed Churches, who "Sought the good old Way to walk "therein, that so they might find Rest to their Souls." They turned their Hearts to the TRUTH as it is in Jesus, and did not feek to be turned unto Fabies. For TRUTH is ancient, and whatever any Reformers may propose that is altogether new, we may well suspect to be altogether false; the Religion of the Gospet. being stamped with this great character of its adoreable Author, that it is the same to Day, Yesterday and for ever!

But it is a Misfortune incident to our imperfest Condition in this World, that the best Things may be abused. That Liberty which is necessary for repelling temporal as well as spiritual Bondage----that Freedom of Debate and Enquiry which ought to be maintained for the surther Investigation and Dissemination of Truth in a liberal, enlightened and philosophic Age---all these may be perverted and abused! Even with the broad Day-light of the Gospel shining round us, and while that Church* which was once the great But to Christian Resonation, is now giving most comfortable and editying Proofs of a contrary Temper, and of

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^{*} The Rev. Mr. Charles Henry it harton of Maryland, but late Chap in to the Roman Catholic Society in the City of Worcester in England, has the following truly candid and liberal Remark, in most excellent "Stating the Motives which induced him to relinquish their Communion and become a Member of the Protestant Church.

[&]quot;From my own Observation I am happy to assure them, that the Roman Church in this, as well as in many other Particulars, is daily undergoing a silent Reformation. The dark Monsters of Persecution and Bigothky are retreating gradually before the Light of genuine Religion and Phi-

[&]quot;LOSOPHY. Mankind begins to brush that near fifteen Centuries have

[&]quot; been note-flary to convince them, that I UMANTY and TOLERATION are effential Branches of the RELIGION OF JESUS."

(2 ")

an enlarged and tolerating Spirit (except so sar, Alas! as she yet sinds it convenient to accommodate Religion to worldly Purposes).—I say, even amidst this Abundance of Light and Liberty, this general reforming Spirit, Occasion hath been taken to reform too much, to sill the World, as of old, with Disputes and Distinctions totally unessential to Christianity, and destructive of its true Spirit, when set in Opposition to the weightier Matters of the Law --- Vital Piety and true evangelical Obedience.

Thus, too many feem to run a constant Round from Error to Truth, and from Truth to Error back again----

" As if Religion were intended

"For nothing else---but to be mended; *"---there being scarce a Folly of all the ancient Corruptions of Christianity, which might not be shown to be now acting over again, by some Novel-Sect or another of the present Day!

How long, Alas! how long shall such Things be! How long shall Circumstantials prevail over Essentials, embittering the sollowers of the lowly Jesus, and "enflaming their Breasts with a Madness even unto Death?"

The first Christians were the Admiration of the World for their Love and Union in their humble and suffering State. And will nothing less than suffering, will not the Spirit of the Gospel itself, prevail on us to remove this Stone of stumbling,—to wipe away this Reproach of our Profession, and to heal our unchristian Breaches!

Why should those part on Earth, who all wish to meet again in Heaven? Although a perfect Union in lesser Matters may not be attainable, nor perhaps needful, in this World; yet the Want of this could never lead to a Breach of Unity in Affection, if Men would not lay Stress, where God has laid none. Unity of Judgment is, indeed, a great Ornament of Christianity and needful to its Well-being; but Unity of Affection is essential to its very Being and Existence, and was the great Badge by which Christ declared his Disciples should be known. "By this shall all Men know that ye are my Disciples, if ye love one another." If, therefore, upon every slight Notion or Apprehension, we cast this Badge away, we are none of his.

Those Things which he hath declared necessary to our Salvation, as might well be expected from so wise and mercisula Lawgiver, are so clear as not to be easily mistaken by an honest Mind; and they have all this plain Mark, that they tend to make Mon wifer and better; whereas those Things that occasion so much unclristian Noise and uncharitable Consure in the World, are, for the most Part but Points of doubtful Speculation; in which good Men might suffer each other to be at rest, according to

that Measure of Light which they have attained. For why should an Agreement in some poor controversial Point of Faith or Doctrine, be set in eminent Place above all other Virtues or Graces, and made the Badge of our Christianity? Surely, Brethren—and I will repeat it again and again—there is a greater Weight of Religion in the evangelic Grace of Charity, in one Sigh of Good will to Men, than in all the doubtful Questions about which the Protestant Churches have been puzzling themselves, and biting and devouring each other since the Days of their Reformation!

Thus to feek our Religion in Things without us, is to feek the Living among the Dead. The Gospel of Christ teaches far different Things. It teaches us to look for God and Religion within us;—that we are to be renovated and strengthened by the intellectual Touches of his divine Spirit upon our Spirits;—that we are to "taste and see that he is good,"—see with our Eyes, hear with our Ears and handle with our Hands the Word of Life. And the Marks of this gracious State, this experimental Knowledge and vital Religion will be manifested, not in loud and losty Pretensions to superior Knowledge and Sanctity; but by the calm Fruits of Love and good Works—in Mildness, Screnity and Resignation of the whole Soul to God.

But too many, letting go their Hold of the Form of found Words, and substituting or mistaking mere mechanical Motions—the Forvors of heated Imagination—for the true and active Signs of Grace, those living Impulses of God on the Soul, are often carried into the wildest Extravagances. Fetching the Marks of their Religion from the Notions of visionary or mystical Men, instead of looking for them in the Life and Gospel of Christ, they let their Pailions to work, and at Length persuade or terrisy themselves into all those Experiences and Feelings, which pais, in their Creed, as the Evidences of Saivation.

Basyed up by such strong Delusions, they think "they have built their Mansions among the Stars, have ascended above "the Moon, and left the Sun under their Feet;" while they are still but like their Kindred-Meteors, which having scarce mounted to the middle Régions are precipitated downwards again by their own gross and earthly Particles! A Devotion worked up by Fervor, whatever proceeds from the mere Force of animal Spirits is of the Earth, earthy; in no Manner like to that true Spirit of Regeneration which is of the Lord from Heaven, and begets the divine Life in the Souls of Men. This true colestial Warmth will never be extinguished, being of an immortal Nature; and, when once vitally seated in the Heart, it does not work by Fits and Starts, but expands itself more and more, regulating, purifying and exalting the whole inward Man!

It is, indeed, of great Importance that we should be grounded in our Principles, and adhere to the Form of found Words, as my Text directs us---But we must not stand still at Principles or Dostrines, but "go on to Perfection." Our Faith must not be a mere empty Assent to the Truth, but the Holding the Truth in Love. It is Love that shews our Faith to be genuine. By this it must work, and by this only can God be well pleased. For Love slowing from Faith is the Hand-writing of God on the Heart. Whatever proceeds from it will bear his Image and Supergraphion. He will know it as his own, and openly acknowledge as such, before Men and Angels, at the last Day.

This Fruit of Love is what St. Paul every where holds up for the Trial of our Faith and Spirits.--- "The Fruits of the Spirit "are Love, Joy, Peace, Long-Suffering, Gentleness, Goodness, "Meekness, emperance and the like!" All other Marks of the Soundness of our Faith, except these Gospel-Marks, namely the Fruits of the Spirit, are only a dangerous Ministration of Fuel for inflammable Tempers, or of Despair to those of a contrary Frame.

How think you, Brethren, shall the Branch of a Tree most safely know whether it derives Sap from the Body and Root? Is it by tracing minutely all the Vessels and Canals thro' which the Moisture is ever silently flowing? This would be too intricate a Labor But to find itself covered with Leaves, Flowers and Fruit, leads to a sure Conclusion.

Stage of a Man's Heart; or to deny that God, who pervades and actuates the whole material World with his Goodness, should not also delight to influence the World of Spirits, and to give Testimony to the Scale of Men in every Thing well-pleasing to him This World were a most gloomy Scene without the Belief of God's active Presence and applauding Testimony.

My Deposition forbids uncharitable Censure... I would judge no Man's Heart, nor seek to weaken those comfortable. Workings or Experiences which any may apprehend there. If I would warn and exhort all "who think they stand, to take heed "lest they fall."... And especially, if they think they have ascended high, and skip like Roes on the Mountains, let them remember that the greater their Height, the more will it be necessary to have all their own Eyes about them. Let them not look down in Scorn upon those who walk humbly on through the Vale below; lest thereby they miss their own Tract, and be precipitated with the greater Ruin. Whoever may think to climb up to God, and by immediate Vision or Illumination to read in his essure their Countenance their own special Favor, will (it may

be feared) find their Wings (corched, their Wax melted, and fall down from this towering Height of ungrounded Furfusfic ?!

Safer far, most surely it is, to discover the Conformity of our Souls to God's Will, through the reslected Light of his written Word. The Lamb's Book of Life is a great Mystery, reserved for himself to open at the last Day. Who, then, shall think to open it immediately and read its awful Secrets, either concerning himself or others?

All Ages have witnessed numerous Delusions from this Source. The Heart of Man is very deceitful, and Evil will often pass upon us for Good; even as SATAN, for certain Purposes, will sometimes transform himself into an Angel of Light.

Hence it is that, among Men, spiritual Pride will assume the Guile of extraordinary Sanctity; Cenjorioujness will pass for a just Reproof of Sin; gloomy Severity for Strictness of Conscience; Backbiting and bufy Meddling with the Affairs of others, as a zealous Concern for their Reformation; our own Prejudices or hafty Conceptions, as Improvments in the Modes of Faith; vain Phantafies for divine Impulsies; and a Fierceness for the particular Shibboleths of Party, as a Zeal for the Effentials of Christianity! --- But, be assured that none of these Things have the Stamp of Jesus on them. His Wildom begets and teaches far different Things. modest, humble, ingenuous, charitable Spirit that denominates the true Believer; and whenever we see any Sect. or Party of Men more closely linked to each other, by their peculiarities of Thinking, than the great Law of Gospel Charity can bind them to the whole Houfhold of Faith, --- to all fincere Christians ---we may well doubt whether such Ties can be of God!

Love and Good-will to our Fellow-Travellers, through this Valley of Tears to a better Country, as it is above all speculative Points of Belief, so it is the true Mark of our own Belief. To multiply Matters of Faith by human Inventions, and to let our Zeal run out in Things of this Nature, is to weaken Charity and to tempt God. It is to be for ever laying Foundations, neglecting the Superstructure, and sorgetting St. Paul's Judgment, that concerning such Things we trouble not the Brethren.

We should all be Workers together in building up the Body of Christ's Church. But what Sort of Building must that be where the Hearts and Tongues of the Builders are at Variance with each other? Where there is no Unity of Design, but Envyings, Strifes and Consusions among the Workmen? Where some Members will attach themselves immoderately to some particular Points of Faith or Dostrine; where they will not bear the whole Truth, nor sully ponder the Form of sound Words; where they are full of Centure and Bitterness; pronouncing even their Instructors ignorant or carnal, who labor with all Conscience to lay before them

them the whole Counsel of God; and desert their stated Ordinances, sollowing after cunningly devised Fables, and heaping to themselves Teachers having itching Ears?

Can this be the true Fruits of the Spirit, or tend to the Edification, or building up the Body of Christ's Church? I would speak with great Love, but with great Plainness too--This may build up the Walls of a Babel, but cannot rear up the Walls of Jerusalem, which is to be a City of Peace, at Unity within itself.

Unbelievers, too, receive great Triumph at this. In vain do we tell them that "our Religion is divine and worthy of all "Acceptation." Their Answer is at Hand---" If you would be called the Disciples of Christ, shew us that you have the "Spirit of Christ dwelling in you. Shew us the Divinity of your Religion by its Influence on your Lives. First be agreed among yourselves hat your Religion is, before you press it for our Acceptance. Were it truly divine, it would be so clear and explicit as not to be easily mistaken by an honest Enquirer, nor to admit of the least Centroversy in Points of Faith. Would a Religion from God kindle the Wild-Fire of unhallowed Zeal, or Sanctify Weath, and Railings, and Persecutions, and Frauds, and Persures, and even Murders, to do God Service?"

These Charges, Brethren, have had their Answers. For from the Aduse against the Use there is no Conclusion. But the most sowerful Answer would be in our own Lives as Christians; bringing our Religion down from our Heads to our Hearts, and following that divine Law of Love, which is the very Spirit of the Gospel!

Consider that you are Members of a Church, which is acknowledged by all the Christian World to teach the Doctrine of the Gospel, and to hold fast the Form of found Words, the Faith once delivered to the Saints---a Church which has given to the World a long and illustrious List of eminent Divines, pious Preachers and even glorious Confesiors and Martyrs for the Truth as it is in Jusus.

But in this Country, at present such is her State, that she call for the pious Affiftance and united Support of all her true Sons, and of the Friends of Christianity in general. Besides a Famine of the preached Word, her found Doctrines are de ferted by many, who "turn away their Ears from the Truth" as raught by her, and heap to themselves Teachers as described in the Text. But let us leave all fuch to God and their own Con-Teiences----If they have but weighed Matters feriously, and have not suffered themselves to be imposed upon by cunningly devised Fables----they have a Right to follow St. Paul's Advice and to be persuaded in their own Mind. If the Kingdom of Jesus be promoted, by whatfoever Means and Instruments, let us with the fame Apostle have Joy therein; Some, says he preach Christ even of Envy and Strife, supposing to add Ashistions to my Bonds----Notwithstanding this, every Way, whether in Pretence or Truth, Christ is preached; and therein do I rejoice, yea, and will rejoice.---As to those who profess not to of pose our church, but to be Fellow-Workers with us in the same great Cause, nay, to go beyond us in all godly Zeal and Holinefs-- -let us be roused by their Example and pray them God-speed. A Time will come when whatever is intemperate and new-fangled in Religion will be done away, or lost and swallowed up in Christian Charity; and those who have been tossed upon the Ocean of Doubt and Uncertainty will again feek for Rest and Comfort in the Bosom of the true Church of Christ.

It is not from such that our Church receives her chief Wounds. It is from the Luke-warmness and growing Indifference of her own professed Members----who are supplied with the Word and Dostrine, but know not how to value the Things that belong to our Peace until they are now almost hid from our Eyes! Any Excuse of Weather, any worldly Avocation of Pleasure or Profit, any hasty Grudge or Prejudice against the Ministers of Religion, will induce many to neglect the Worship of their great Creator. Too many more are spoiled or staggered in their Faith by what is called the free and Philosophic, but more truly, the loofe and libertine Principles of the present Day. Many others, from a fellish and niggardly Spirit, or from a Dissipation of their Substance in Luxury and Intemperance, will not, or cannot, yield the Mite which is necessary for supporting the Ordinances of Religion. Thus they become ashamed to appear in the Place of God's Worthip, leaving the Burden of all upon a few, whose Conscience and the awful Dread of an Account to be given hereafter, will not fuffer them to defert their Master's Gospel, to renounce their Baptifm, and trample under Foot the Blood of the Coverant wherewith they are sanctified.

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Hence Religion mourns, and the Houses and Altars of God, erected by the Piety of our Forefathers, are deserted and running into Ruin. The Tempests beat and the Winds how thro' the shattered Roofs and mouldering Walls of our Flaces of Worship; while our Burying-Grounds and Church-Yards, the Graves, the Monuments, and the Bones of our Fathers, Mothers, Brothers, Sisters, Children, and Friends, are lest open and unprotected from the Beasts of the Field; as if all our Care was only to succeed to the Honors, the Estates and Places of Emolument which belonged to our Friends and Ancestors, without any Regard to their Memories or venerable Ashes!

In the late Times of War, Distress and Consusion, there might be some Plea for this Reproach of our Christian Name; but now, with the blessed Prospects of Peace, Liberty, Safety, and future Prosperity before us, I trust this Reproach will be speedily done away; to which nothing can so eminently contribute as Love and Union among ourselves joined to a rational and enlightened Zeal and public Spirit For, in all our Pursuits, we must rest at plain and prastical Points at last, which are few in Number, and in Religion come to little more than Solomon sound viz. that "the Fear of God and keeping his Commandments is the whole "Duty of Man;" or, in all the Sciences, what another wise Man found as the Sum of his Enquiries----that

TEMPERANCE is the best Physic,
Patience the best Law,
Charity the best Divinity!

O Heaven-born Charity! what excellent Things are spoken of thee! What a transcendent Rank was assigned thee, when the Saviour of the World gave thee as the Badge of his holy Religion; and his inspired Apostles enthroned Thee as the Queen of all Christian Virtues, declaring that neither the Martyr's Zeal, the Self-denial of the Saint, nor all Languages, nor all Knowledge, nor any Virtue besides, would profit the Man any Thing who is unadorned with thy fweet coelestial Garb. Christ himself vouchsafed to wear thee as his own Garb on Earth, and if we expect to be benefited by his Death, it must be by following that great Law of Love, which he enforced with his last Words. All other Virtues shall have their Completion, and be of no Service to us beyond our Pilgrimage on this Earth, But Charity thou shalt endure for ever!---Even as some majestic River, when it comes to mix its Streams with its Parent, needs no further Supply from the scanty Rills, and housey Fountains which flowed in its Course from every Montains Side--- So Charity, which is now fed and nourified sy Streams of Faith and Hope in this lower World, when it woulds

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so its native Heaven shall have no further need of their scanty Supply, but shall mix and flow for ever undiminished in the unbounded Ocean of the Father's Love.

Wherefore then, Brethren, put on this most excellent Gift of Charity. Try the Faith that is in you by this great Test----Hold fast the Form of found Words, the holy Scriptures, the pure Doctrines, the excellent Forms of Prayer, Praise and Thanksgiving, drawn from Scripture by our Church --- Hold them fast in Faith working by Love. Take them for your perfect Rule and Guide----They will make you wife unto Salvation----What ever is imagined more, or beyond Scripture---all that is beside final Perfection and Salvation, count it vain and superfluous. Seek not to be wife above what is written, nor establish any vain Imaginations of your own for the fure Form of found Words. What you have received, hold fast with a fervent and enlightened, but with a holy and charitable, Zeal. Add nothing; diminish nothing; but let this Lamp of God shine among you till the Day-Dawn, till the Morning of the Refurrection, and walk ye in the Light of it, not kindling any Sparkles of your own to mix with its pure and hallowed Lustre.

Let not your best State too much elevate, nor your worst too much depress, you. Whereunto you have attained, walk; Yet sit not down with Attainments, but forgetting what is behind press still forward, having perfect Holiness in your Eye and Purpose.

"Remember that Faith without Works is dead Remember that God commands Works, Grace establishes them, Christ died to consirm them, the Spirit is given to influence them; and that without a holy, humble and peaceable Life, we annul the Low, abuse the Gospel, trample upon Grace, frustrate the End of Christ's Death, grieve the Spirit, dishonor God, and give the Lie to our holy Profession." If one coming as an Apostle or as an Angel from Heaven were to preach to you any other Gospel than you have received, I trust, you would say, let him not be believed.

Thus, with the Truth in our Heads and Love in our Hearts; with Zeal and public Spirit; with a Concern for Liberty, civil and religious; with Industry and Economy; with a strict Care for the Education of Youth and their Nurture and Admonition in the Fear of the Lord; this American Land shall become a great and glorious Empire!---

Transported at the Thought, I am born into future Days! I fee this new World rising in her Glory, and behold Period still bright.