# REMARKS

UPON THE

# BISHOP of LONDON's PASTORAL LETTER.

IN

Vindication of Mr. Whitefield,

AND

His Particular DOCTRINES.

### By ROBERT SEAGRAVE, M. A.

Great Men are not always wife: neither do the Aged understand Judgment.

Job xxxii. 9.

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## REMARKS

#### UPON

The BISHOP of London's PASTORAL LETTER.

HE Right Reverend Prelate, who presides over this great Metropolis, having publish'd a Pastoral Instruction, wherein I apprehend his Lordship

has mistaken the Case in View, and deliver'd himself in a Manner, not so consistent with the antient Truths of the Gospel, as might have been hoped; That Impartiality, and Regard for Truth, which induc'd me to take ashare in the late Controversy against Dr. Trapp, lays me under some measure of Obligation equally to remonstrate against the Bishop.

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I shall really endeavour to treat a Per-sonage of his Lordship's Character, and Distinction, with all the Decency possible: Nevertheless I must not accept the Persons of Men, there is a Regard which must weigh with me to treat the Subject in a sull and effectual manner. Though a Decency be due to Men, a Duty beyond this is always due to our great Master.

His Lordship's Letter introduces it's self after the manner of Dr. TRAPP, Dr. STEBBING, Dr. SKERRET, and others, under the Form of a Caution or Preservative against certain Evils lately sprung up in Religion. It would be thought to strike at Lukewarmness and Enthusiasm, but, as I conceive, is really a palliating the present Degeneracy of the Age, on the one part, and on the other a Calculation to suppress and overthrow what is true Religion, and original Christianity. If these Evils be parallel, and equal, as his Lordship should seem to have set before him, whence has he dealt to them with so unequal an Hand? Two Thirds of his Discourse labour against poor Enthusiasin, whilst the Pages that touch upon Lukewarmness,

warmness, are remarkably soft, and far from being an adequate Representation on that side of the Question.

As to his Lordship's middle way in Religion, I do not understand it. It may have a shew of Wisdom and Moderation, and may agree with the Morality of Seneca, or Cicero, but the Gospel does not set forth any thing of this kind. Middle Ways, and Neutralities, are political, but are generally injurious to Truth.

His Lordship must excuse me too, that I cannot discern the Propriety in any Sense of terming Lukewarmness an Extreme in Religion. Coldness is such indeed. Lukewarmness, in the ordinary Idea of the Word, is neither hot nor cold, consequently no Extreme. I should have thought his Lordship might have discern'd in the Manners of the Age the real Extreme, without much difficulty; had it suited to have found it.

The Pastoral Caution declares its Intention to be, "To shew lukewarm Chritians how imperfect a State they are in." Surely this Representation of the Dan-

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Danger of such Persons is very impersect, and far from being answerable to the Occasion, which call'd for it. If I understand it in a right light, it's View is to keep the bulk of Mankind in their ordinary way of Religion, his Lordship's middle Way, secure and unawaken'd; without judging it necessary to look out for Assistance at the hand of an Itinerant and Enthusiast.

In my humble Opinion, the Depravity of the present Age, and particularly the Ignorance, and Coldness, so reigning in our Church-Professors, might have met a much sharper Rebuke, if rebuked at all, trom the Pen of a Diocesan Prelate. Howloever Mr. Whitefield's Preaching; from various inlignificant Circumstances, stands condemn'd by the Clergy, I still esteem it an happy Incident; and that it was necessary to awaken, and stir up Mankind, to seek both after new Light, and new Manners. It has been evident, all the eloquent and harmonious Preaching of our Clergy not withstanding, the Age has been daily sinking in Vice and Corruption. A Reformation has not been effected by them; whilst Mr. Whitesield's Endeavours,

vours, which go upon a quite contrary Scheme, bave effected it, as I could produce specific Instances, were it necessary, in a large and visible Measure. Surely our Clergy do not look angry upon his Endeavours through any perversion of Self-Interest. We must not presume to think they are afraid of suffering by its Consequences any Diminution of their Authority, or Prosits.

In the Letter before me, the first Part, eight general Considerations are proposed for the Cure of Lukewarmness. So far as these Considerations are of a moral and useful Nature, and so far as that will go, I have no Objection to them. But alas was his Lordship, from his great Learning and Experience, to offer eight thousand Contiderations, it would all be ineffectual, unless the Grace of God sets in with it, as a supernatural Assistance. Moral Argumentation will never do. It cannot reach Men's Affections; it cannot touch the Will; or to speak more properly, give us a new Will, instead of our natural Obstinacy, and Corruption. Yet his Lordship does not mention any Necessity of supernatural Assistance. He has not been pleased

pleased to put Mankind in mind, that supposing they do arrive at desirable Degrees of Righteousness, they are oblig'd to renounce all this human Righteousness; (Goodness, his Lordship calls it, though I do not remember it once so call'd in the Gospel) and be content to receive the Imputation of Christ's Righteousness, instead of it, for Justification and Salvation.

The Pastoral Letter thinks fit to teach, " That Men will be accepted and reward-" ed of God (see Page 13th,) according to the Degree and Measure of Goodness to which they have arrived in this " Life." Whereas, the Liturgy of our Church, and particularly the Eleventh of the Thirty Nine Articles, teaches that we are accounted Righteous before God only for the Merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: That is, as I apprehend it, through his personal Righteousness, truly and altogether unexceptionable, imputed and set to us, instead of our own. His Lordship's Scheme, and the same for several Years has been the prevailing Scheme of our Clergy, in effect excludes Christ out of the Question. His Name is now and then brought into a Sermon for Form's Sake,

but the Substance of their Sermons turns upon the View of Persons being to be sav'd by their moral Endeavours. This, with rejecting the Necessity of supernatural Assistance, for so in the main they do, though, when press'd, they would seem on the other side, is no better than natural Religion, that very natural Religion the Clergy themselves inadvertently complain of; cloath'd with Phrases only seemingly of a Gospel-Import, but never truly so: A kind of fraudulent Language highly injurious to Christ, which wholly bides his Excellency at the same time that it ought to show it. It keeps the Beauty of the Gospel out of Mens sight. Christ is no Saviour in part. We want him for the whole. Every thing short of this is no other than Disbelieving. A real Evil lies in this modern Scheme, whatsoever is in Mr.Whitefield's, whether Clergymen preach it through Design, or whether through Inadvertency. It is weak as to every great Purpose that should be charg'd upon it.

After all our moral Attainments, God knows wretched Attainments at bett, then only we attain the true Acceptance, when we believe on him when God has fint:

sont: whom he has anointed, and seal'd, for this grand Purpose.

A Believer disavows both his Virtue, and his Repentance, in the View of Salvation; in which, to what Christ has done, he is unable to add the least Grain. It is spoil'd by being added to: And what is a Cloathing of Man's own Righteousness in Comparison of a Cloathing from him, whose Virtues were perfect in every kind? This stands the Test of Divine Judgment, and is suitable to Heaven indeed. If Men will not submit to receive this glorious Gift, such is Unbelief, and an Ignorance of the Gospel, even in a Christian Country.

This falling away of our Clergy from the Principles of the Reformation has been remonstrated over and over; but when it will be amended, or when this Inadvertency will be ingenuously acknowledg'd, I cannot take upon me to say. However, it is a Pleasure to the Friends of the Reformation, that numbers of the Laity begin to consider, and see. Numbers of our Citizens who are not assaid of being a little unpolite, and who dare to know,

know, begin to enquire after and relish the original Doctrines of the Gospel. I do not mean by following Mr. Whitesteld only, but by several other Means they are taking to come at Truth. I am not attach'd to the Persons of Men, or to the Dissenters, for any other Reason but because I think they have the Truth with them; and, for aught I discern, notwithstanding some small Concessions, or Concessions to serve a Purpose from the Ecclesiastical Quarter, are likely to have it. I mean the Free-Grace Dissenters.

Protestant Consistency is the Point I have set out upon. And is always the Rule (if a bad one, I am sorry for it) so far as my Impersection will admit both of my Judgment, and Esteem. I have seen; think at least I have seen Inconsistency in our Clergy, not only in Conduct, but in the Fundamentals of Religion. In case the Clergy will not look into this Matter, and rectify it, I am absolutely of opinion in opposition to all Bigotry, that Mankind has a Right to look into it themselves, and to hear the Truth upon what sever spot of Ground they can possibly B 2

find it. The Gotpel is not confin'd, except with Bigots, either to Men or Places.

We have seen the Inesticacy of mere moral Doctrines for several Years. What have they done? What have they brought forth, comparatively to the despis'd Labours of a poor travelling Enthusiast? Nothing can restore the almost perish'd Interest of Religion. Nothing can justly answer Insidelity and Deisin, (natural Religion being all on the same side) except acknowledging the genuine Principles of the Gospel, and keeping to them when acknowledgid. Consistency may avail much, Inconsistency never can.

I am now coming to the fecond Part of the Pattoral Instruction before me, which concerns Enthusiasm. I hope to prove what his Lordship is pleas'd to term Enthusiasm, is in the main the old and genuine Doctrine of Christianity.

It must be allow'd by every body, Enthusiasin, where it exists, is an Extreme in Religion, and ought to be avoided. His Lordship has fill'd several Pages of his

his Instruction with Quotations out of Mr. Whitefield's Journal, which he esteems Proofs that this Person is an Enthusiast. It is observable, these Quotations chiefly regard Mr. Whitesield's private Opinion about particular Incidents; but what is all this, were it much more, to his public Doctrines which he justly complains to be omitted in the Church? His Doctrines of Regeneration, and Justification, are not the less true for these Incidents. They are exactly in the Sense of the Gospel, and such which Mankind ought to have been apprised of long since, elsewhere. His general Preaching corresponds with the Scriptures, and with the Liturgy of the Church of England, particularly with it's Thirty-nine Articles, taken in their grammatical and obvious Sense: I say in their grammatical and obvious Sense. On the other hand, there is no dealing with Subscribers who cannot be ty'd to any particular Sense: Such have evidently an unhappy Art of explaining things away, till there is no proper Meaning left in them.

These Doctrines Mr. Whitesield keeps to in their original Sense. And if they were

were true once, in the times of primitive Christianity, the same supernatural Assistances of God ought to be expected equally now, and for ever. It is the Inconsistency of too many Clergymen, and their having departed from the Simplicity of the Gospel, which affords the greatest Handle to Insidels.

His Lordship remarks on the Head of Enthusiasm, Page 20, that the extraordinary Operations of the Spirit of God, by which the Apostles were enabled to work Miracles, and speak with Tongues, have ceas'd. To this I readily submit; nor do I know any Person who makes Pretensions to such. His Lordship's Account here at first sight looks satisfactory; but the Words at the close of his Paragraph, are what I except against, as implying a Denyal, when strictly examined, even of the ordinary Operations, according to a known Maxim; of Things which do not appear, and those which do not exist, the account is the same. Let us hear the Paragraph through. "The ordinary Gifts and Influences of the Spirit, which " still continue, are convey'd in a diffe-" rent Manner, and for Ends and Pur"however real and certain in themselves, however real and certain in themselves, are no otherwise discernible, than by their Fruits and Effects, as these appear in the Lives of Christians." Dr. Trapp, Dr. Stebbing, and others, represent this Case in much the same Light. Dr. Trapp indeed says, the Operations of the Holy Spirit are not discernible from the Operations of our own Minds. My Lord of London does not acknowledge, that they are discernible in themselves.

Now if these Operations are not disernible in themseives to experienced, and real Christians, especially Ministers, I should be glad to know what Ground or Authority they have to affert the Thing at all. There is no Ground for any moral Assertion, but one of these two, Experience, or Faith. I presume our modern Clergy will not say that they assert spiritual Operations only upon Faith. This would derogate from their Reputation. And, if they acknowledge them as a Matter of their own Experience, wherefore are they offended at Mr. Whitefield for asserting so signal a Privilege of the Christian Church?

To prove that the Operations of the Spirit are discernible in themselves with real Christians (for nominal Ones are out of the Question) that is, that such Persons have a Feeling, and distinct Perception of these Operations, at times, I shall survey the true Sense of the Scriptures, and the Passages of our own Liturgy on this Head.

My Lord of London has, indeed, him-felf recited several Parts of our Liturgy, but it is observable such strong Passages are omitted by his Pen (I hope accidentally) which would have put this Point absolutely out of Dispute, with respect to the Opinion of the Church.

In the Office of the Ordination of Deacons, which it is somewhat wonderful his Lordship should overlook, the Bishop puts an express Question to the Candidate for Holy Orders, Do you trust that you are moved by the Holy Ghost? To which the Person answers (by Experience surely) I trust so. Iask, can a Person be moved by the Holy Ghost, and not perceive and be sensible that he is mov'd? Must it not be

an Operation upon the Spirit parallel to one upon the Body? Now I prelume the same divine Power is as necessary to produce a (real) Christian, as is necessary to produce a (real) Minister. Again,

In the Osfice for the Visitation of the Sick, the Minister expressly prays, that Almighty God would cause the Person to know, and FEEL, that there is none other Name under Heaven given to Man, in whom and through whom he may receive Health and Salvation but only the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ.

The last Passage by his Lordship omitted, is this;

The 17th Article of the Church.

Our Election in Christ is full of sweet, pleasant, and unspeakable Comfort to goally as such Persons, and Feel in themselves the working of the Spirit of Christ.

It appears then plainly that the Liturgy acknowledges inward Frelings; contequently so far I have prov'd the Operations of the Spirit discernible in themselves;

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that is, farther discernible than my Lord of London, Dr. Trapp, and others, do allow on the present Occasion. Let Mankind judge who dissent from the Doctrines of the Church of England.

But the principal Proof I would offer on this Point are the following Scriptures. The Reader will please to take along with him, that the Texts concern the Experience of not nominal, but real Christians.

Rom. viii. 16. The Spirit of God beareth witness with our Spirit, that we are the Children of God. I would ask, can the Spirit of God bear witness to a Christian, and his Testimony not be discern'd? Unless discern'd, it would be no Testimony to him.

- 2 Cor. i. 22. Who hath also sealed us, and given the Earnest of the Spirit in our Hearts. Can an Earnest of the Spirit be given in the Heart and the Heart altogether insensible of it?
- 2 Cor. xiii. 5. Know you not your own selves, how that Christ is in you except ye be

be Reprobates? Can a Thing be actually known and not discerned?

- 1 Cor. ii. 10. But God hath revealed them unto us by his Spirit. As a natural Object revealed to a natural Man is discern'd, so is a spiritual Object by a spiritual Man. The Gospel is not properly a Revelation to the Eye, or to the Ear, of Mankind; until made to the Spirit it is to them no Gospel at all. Through want of considering this Case much Confusion hath attended Men, and many Things are continually passing for Religion, which are nothing but Formality, and Habit. I apprehend, then the Gospel commences when a Man believes the whole Rightcousness of Christ, as given and set to him, instead of his own.
- Lord is, there is Liberty. The Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty. The Spirit and Conscience of a Christian, soon as he has tasted the Riches of Christ, are very different from the Condition of a mere natural Man. It is deliver'd from Bondage, and Terror, touching God's Laws and Futurity, by perceiving the Sentence of Condemnation cancell'd in the Death of Christ,

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and a new Title obtain'd to Heaven by an unexceptionable Rightcousness which cannot fail. There are no Spots in the Morality of Christ, that Title is suitable to Heaven indeed. Thus are suffill'd upon a Christian all the Promises of the Gotpel, which are truly rich and precious, he is brought into a new Posture. He sees himtels in a new Light, and God in a new Light, according to the Apostle, Te have not received the Spirit of Bondage again to fear: but ye have received the Spirit of Adoption, whereby we cry, Abba, Father.

Thest. i. 5. Our Gospel came to you (real Christians) not in Word only, but also in Power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much Assurance. Nominal Christians have the Word, but others have the Power; and by that very Power, are alive, and sensible.

1 Pct. ii. 3. If so be ye have tasted that the Lord is gracious. Can any Person taste, and not discern that he tastes?

Rom. xv, 13. Now the God of Hope fill you with all Joy and Peace in believing,

lieving, that you may abound in Hope through the Power of the Holy Ghost. Can a Person be fill'd with Joy, nay with all Joy, and not know it?

Rev. iii. 20. Behold I stand at the Door and knock: If any Man (a real Christian) hear my Voice, and open the Door, I will come in to him, and sup with him, and he with me. If a bodily Supper is sensible to the natural Man, so must a spiritual Feast be to those who have a spiritual Sense. There is an Analogy, and Sameness of Reason for the Thing.

Rev. ii. 17. He that hath an Ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches. To him that overcometh (real Christian, who overcomes this World by Faith) will I give to eat of the hidden Manna, and will give him a white Stone, and in the Stone a new Name written, which no Man knoweth, saving he that receiveth it.

This last Passage sets the spiritual Enjoyment of a Believer in so strong and collective a Light, that I cannot conceive any Words could have express'd it more fully.

fully. The Whole can never be explained away fairly. Persons may use Sophistry as much as they please: There are who are capable of evading any thing, and who will never lose Ground, except Inch by Inch; but a disinterested and unprejudiced Reader will not, I am persuaded, require farther Satisfaction, that the Scriptures do hold out the Doctrine I am contending for A Discernment of spiritual Operation, far be it from me to say at all Times; but as I have said before at Times, is the undoubted Portion of the real Church in all Ages. Indeed, the true Door of Admission into this Church, is not Man's Power, but God's only. May those who have not been effectually admitted yet, in due Time find an Entrance! I know none who are excluded, whenever the Grace of God scparates them from that secret Pride which is in Nature, and gives them power to believe. They will then change their Opinion.

There appears a Paragraph in the Diocesan Letter before me, wherein the Reader may meet with a Specimen of his Lordship's Sentiments with regard to the Spirit; a very remarkable Specimen, when when weigh'd throughly, if I am not mistaken.

" We are firmly persuaded, (says his " Lordship, l'age 26.) in general, that we " live under the gracious Influence of " the Holy Spirit, and that he both ex-" cites and enables us to do good. But " that this or that Thought or Action is " an Effect of the sole Motion or im-" mediate Impulse of the Spirit, without " any Co-operation of our own Mind; " or that the Holy Spirit, and our natu-" ral Conceptions, do respectively con-" tribute to this or that Thought or Ac-" tion in such a Measure, or to such a " Degree; these are things we dare not " say; both because our Saviour has told " us, that we know no more of the " Workings of the Spirit, than we know " of the Wind, from whence it cometh, " and whither it goeth, and because we " clearly see, that all Pretences to that "Knowledge, unless accompanied with " the proper Evidences of a divine In-" spiration, would open a Door to end-" less Enthusiaim and Delusion."

Upon this I observe, if his Lordship demands in the Case of Mr. Whitesield the Evidences of divine Inspiration, meaning the extraordinary, it is beside the purpose. Mr. W. neither claims the Thing nor its Evidences. If his Lordship means the Evidences of ordinary Inspiration, or the Tokens of his ministerial Qualification, these appear, in my Apprehension, from his preaching the real Truths of the Gospel, his preaching with Power, and from the Regularity of his private Life. As to the Evidences of the ordinary Working of the Spirit in Believers in general, these are chiefly to a Christian himself, which a Stranger intermeddles not with. They are also perceptible in a degree to some besides, that is, to real Christians, by Analogy, and by Comparison of Experience. On the other hand, there are Persons in the World to whom these Evidences are never capable of being represented. A natural Man mercly neither understands, nor believes it, any more than a Man born blind does Light or Colours. There is no End of such a one's calling for Evidence. I see the Light at Noon-day; a blind

blind Person asks me what Evidence do I give him that I see it: I answer, that it is impossible for him to receive any, while to my self the Light comes attended with its own Evidence, nor is it in the power of any Argument to make it plainer than it is in its own Nature.

. If the Reader pleases to read his Lordship's Paragraph once again, I cannot help thinking he will look upon it to have the Appearance of being an Evasion, and utter Denial, even of ordinary Operations; I say, the Appearance, far be it from me to charge his Lordship with not believing the Point, but I could wish his Acknowledgment of it had been more indisputable. That this or that Thought or Action is an Effect of the sole Motion, &c. That the Holy Spirit, and our natural Conceptions, do respectively contribute to this or that Thought or Action in such a Measure, and to such a Degree; these are things we dare not say, says his Lordship. Neither dare I say that this Account of the Point renders his Lordship's Belief of it irrefragably plain. Indeed I should have thought it the very Picture of Evasion in all its Shapes, had it not come from his Lordship.

thip. Very inconclusive too is the Reason his Lordship has given why he dares not assert any Perceptibility of the Spirit. "Our Saviour has told us, that we know " no more of the Workings of the Spirit, "than we know of the Wind, from " whence it cometh, and whither it go-" eth." This Similitude, which respects the Operations of the Spirit, only shews our Ignorance of the Manner of the Spirit's acting, not of the acting it's felf. It does not at all affect the very acting's Perceptibility, for, we perceive the Wind in it's self, not Effects merely, which ought to be the sole Case were our modern Divines right in their Parallel; we feel it upon our Bodies, and hear the Sound thereof. Besides, with humble Submission, I cannot but think his Lordship's Argument very unhappy in another respect. True. Our Saviour told Nicodemus so, but sure not US, not the Masters of our present Israel!

His Lordship has thought sit, from the 27th to the 37th page to range in Order a number of Quotations out of Mr. Whitesteld's Journal; with an Insunation, that these Passages are each of them Proofs of this Person's Enthusiasm.

Upon supposition Mr. W. should be enthusiastical or missed in some Instances; this by no means affects the Truth of his principal Doctrines, which is the Point Istand upon: But I do not perceive in the Quotations referr'd to, any Instance of the kind his Lordship perceives, provided they be read carefully and without Prejudice. His Lordship appears offended that Mr. W. should conceive himself to have a special and immediate Mission srom God, that he speaks of his Preaching as the sole Work of a Divine Power, and that he boalts of the Effects of his Preaching as what are wrought by the Holy Ghost. To which I answer; In my apprehension, (and I think I have confider'd it throughly) every real Minister, not a nominal one indeed, bas a special, and immediate Mission from God. Every real Minister does preach by the Divine Power, and the good Effects of such Preaching are seen in the Improvement and Reformation of their Auditors. These evidence a Commission from God, howsever the Puis pit be deny'd by Men: And wholoever, even Dissenting Minister, presches with nick

fuch Fruits of saving Efficacy, has a better Commission (if I, though no Methodist, am not an Enthusiast too) than an Imposition of Hands merely, or a Roll of Parchment, from all the Bishops in the World.

It is strange the Pastoral Letter should insinuate, under its eighth Remark on the Journal, that Mr. White field is offering a new Gospel, unknown to the Generality of Ministers and People in a Christian Country. If the Doctrines are unknown, 'tis plain against the Letter, that the Clergy have omitted for some Time to preach them; and that their present Concessions are temporary to support their Reputation. He offers the old Goipel, and the Clergy (nor be) have taken up a new one. The ingenuous part of Mankind begin to be tensible that such is the Case. Such who are convinc'd that the Distinction is just between nominal (hristians, and real, do know, that an Ignorance of the Golpel in the present Age is no Wonder at all. And this may afford a Key to the Case of Mr. Sewards Conversion. The Bishop, (page 53d, and others) extresses great Surprize

at Mr. Whitesteld's Supposition, that notwithstanding his moral Deportment for many Years, and publick Profession of Christ, he had but lately obtain'd any saving Knowledge of him. The Matter is no more than this, Mr. Seward had been a nominal Christian before, but not a real One; he had not before felt the Power of the Holy Spirit, nor had submitted to receive the absolute Rightcousness of Christ, as his only Considence for Salvation.

His Lordship complains, that Mr. Whitefield (for so I apprehend he will admit my understanding it) suggests, as if the publick Service and Offices of the Church were desective about Regeneration. Whereas, the Suggestion is not such; we suggest that the Liturgy is in favour of this Doctrine; but what does all this avail, when the Clergy of the Church are defective in preaching it up? This is the true State of the Matter. As to his Lordthip's Hope, that the Generality of the Clergy are not desective; Hope is a very gentle Term, and confidering, the Occasion, I had almost said an evasive one. Let an Eccletiassical Disorder be ever to great,

great, it is very disficult to have it plain, where it is plainly desir'd not to be so.

Witnesses and Proofs can be brought without number, that the Generality of our modern Clergy are not only defective as to maintaining the antient Protestant Doctrines, but for a long Tract of Years they have even preach'd contrary to them. Indeed they cannot conveniently own so much. They are now devising a kind of middle way to divert its appearing. But what must Mankind say to this ambiguous Conduct! What will they say, when they take the Conduct into their Hand, and weigh it well! Is this the way to confute Infidels? Is this the way to bring over Schismaticks, or fill our Churches, at present so thin in many Places as scarce worthy to be call'd Congregations? Must it not rather tend to fill, and that justly, all the Meeting-Houses in the Kingdom?

Concerning this failing away of the Church from its own Principles, the Reader may see farther, if he pleases, in a Pamphlet some time since published by me, entitled, Observations upon the Consult of the Clergy. But to proceed: The Pastoral

Pastoral Instruction, Page 45, again allows the Doctrines of Justification by Faith alone, and Sanctification by the Spirit; yet unhappily, as I apprehend, presently explains them away: as thus; "But I hope (says his Lordship) when " your Ministers preach to you the Doc-" trine of Regeneration—They do not " tell you that it must be instantaneous, " and inwardly felt at the very time." I am sensible these Words, at the very time, seem to be a Salvo, and are sometimes true with regard to the first Act of Regeneration, but his Lordship no where says inward Feelings are to be found at any time: He has besore declared the Operations in his Opinion, to be only discernible by their Effects. [See Page 20.] So in regard to the Doctrine of Justification by Faith alone, his Lordship again hopes (Page 47.) that Ministers explain it in such a manner, as to make Works a necessary Condition of their being justify'd in the fight of God.

I beg leave to observe, according to the final Direction here laid down, Ministers and People are to believe Regeneration, and not believe it. They are to talk

talk of Faith alone, that is, Christ's active and passive Obedience, for fuslification, and yet it must not be alone; it must be by Works, our Works, also: not only absolutely contrary to the Scheme of the Gospel, but, seriously consider'd, even to the common Use of Words.

Good Works are not a Condition of Justification, for then Christ could not be the alone Ground, and Author of it, which is ever strictly to be asserted, with Regard to Christ's Glory, and because of the common Inadvertency Mankind are 10 subject to on this Head. Indeed they are the Duty of a Christian: And why is not this sufficient? Mr. Whitesield does right, in my Opinion, to make Persons despair about being sav'd in any measure by Works, this is the only way of bringing them to believe, and understand, the Goipel. Morality will still be found in all true Believers, though upon a new and different Foundation; a Foundation of Thankfulness and Gratitude. Antinomianism is an ignorant Slander. The same Divine Power which enables them to believe, will produce every kind of Morality

in them too, and will not suffer them to neglect the Law of Righteousness, though humanly speaking their Will should fland that way. Our good Works are good in their Place, but they have nothing to do in the Affair of Justification, that having ever been procur'd already by Jesus Christ, settled and finish'd before our Works were wrought, either good or bad; and our Concern for the whole Beauty of the Gospel, requires a strict Assertion of it.

Would Clergymen be consistent in their teaching, not afferting, and by and by overthrowing, the World might have hope. This faying and unfaying in Religion appear d remarkably in Dr. Trapp and others; and to speak freely, I do not see the Prospect truly amended yet.

If we have Church-Articles, as a Standard of Doctrine, why are they not kept to: If they are not kept to; but continually explained away, why do certain Persons constantly insist upon a Church-Estanlishment, and too many (I am not charging my Lord of London with this)

esteem all Mankind Dissenters except themselves; nor would even permit a Toleration, could they avoid it, whilst themselves are really the chief Dissenters?

I am not an Advocate for Mr. White-field, or Ministers of the unchablish'd Interest, for any Reason but as they maintain the old Truths, and are thorough Protestants. I have a sirm Aversion to Arbitrary Power, whether in the State or in the Church, and can sincerely say, to support Truth, not strictly Mr. White-field, or any Man, has been my View throughout this Controversy.

Such who are Friends to Liberty, will find it equally necessary to be Friends to the Principles of the Reformation. I am always of Opinion, Protestant Liberty, and Protestant religious Truths, are closely link'd together, and together must stand or fall.

The Reformation can only sublist, and flourish, by the Principles it began upon: Every Thing else in some Shape or other tends

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tends to Popery, and Slavery. There is a fulfe Policy in the World, an over-walu'd Learning, and a mistaken Wisdom; nothing except Considency will bear Examination. Truth only is great, and, at one Time or another, will pre-VAIL.

#### FINIS.

