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VINDICATION

O F

Liberty of Conscience;

OF THE

Toleration of Protestant Dissenters; And of the Present Happy Establishment:

IN

REMARKS

ON

Dr. MIDD LETON's

SERMON

PREACHED before the

Lord-Mayor and Aldermen

OF

L O N D O N,

At St. Paul's, on May the 29th, 1730.

LONDON:
Printed in the Year Moccaxxiv.



REMARKS

ON

Dr. MIDDLETON'S

SERMON, &c.

Thus saith the Lord, concerning the Prophets that make my People err, and bite with their Teeth, and cry, Peace: He that putteth not into their Mouths, they even prepare War against him. MICAH iii. 5.

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F all Offences, against God or Man, the Rights of Nature, or the Laws of Nations, none can be more odious and shocking, more pestilent and big with Destruction, than Falshood from the Pulpit,

and Fraud in the Mouth of a Priest. It is a most malignant Wickedness, heinous in its Nature, baneful and deadly in its Effects. It betrays a Trust of all others the most important, it corrupts the

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Hearts

Hearts of Mankind. It belies the Voice of the God of Truth, and brings in the Father and Fountain of Light, to aid the Works of Darkness, usher'd in with all the Pomp of facred Truth, and afferted in the Terms of divine Inspiration and Authority. The most insamous Errors and Absurdities are impress'd upon the Minds of Men, nay, enforc'd by the Terrors of Hell and the Pains of eternal Damnation. Whole Nations may thus be deluded into Ruin, Calamities multiply'd, and Miseries disfus'd. All Iniquities sanctify'd, all Morality perverted, and the Face of Nature an astonishing Scene of Enormity and Desolution.

To check the Progress of Pulpit Prostitution, to expose the Impiety of Sermonizing Libellers, and the horrible Designs of Wolves in Sheeps Cloathing, is to aid the Cause of Virtue and Morality, to affert our Right to Liberty and Happiness. It vindicates Christianity against those who would wickedly abuse and betray it. It rescues its Orders and Offices from general Indignation and Contempt. It defeats the unjust and dishonest Attempts of those who would delude Mankind. It brings them into deserved Abhorrence, and deters the Imitation of such odious Examples.

How admirably well did that excellent Prelate, who shines at the Head of this Diocese, recommend to us all this laudable Work, in the first of his Pastoral Letters. His Lordship complain'd with great Reason, how the Sins of a sew were charg'd as the Ossences of all; how particular Men of the Function were made a Reproach to the Order; and particular Ossenders occasion'd Imputations upon the whole Body of the Clergy. He caution'd us wisely against every Mistake of this Nature, and that the Priesthood in general might

might not be accus'd or condemn'd, on Account of any vicious or immoral Clergyman. He exhorts us earnestly to bring them to Justice where-ever we found them, well knowing that those who protect and connive at the Criminals partake of their Guilt, and are Patrons of all their Ini-

quity.

Let us then in *Imitation*, and at the Advice of this Prelate, zealous for good Works; let us bring before the Judgment of Mankind a Clergyman guilty of scandalous Enormities, who has even ly'd to Heaven and Mankind, prostituted his Character to the Arts of Sedition and Faction, employ'd his Ministerial Offices to the Ends of Party and Division; nor prophan'd the Use of the Pulpit only, nor poison'd his Congregation alone, but has even appear'd from the Press with uplifted Eyes and Hands, declaring himself conscious and assur'd, that he has not advanc'd any Notions which he ought to retract or disavow; and that there is nothing contain'd in his Sermon, but what strictly conforms to the Do-Etrines of the Church, and to the Laws of the. Land.

HE has the Modesty in his Dedication to inform those worthy and honourable Persons whom he is pleas'd to make his Patrons, that they, the Lord-Mayor and Sheriss of this City, must be answerable for his Imperfections. If they do answer for him, I am persuaded they must give him up to publick Censure at least. I shall be sorry for the City of London, that his Errors and Absurdities be laid to its Charge; or that the supreme Officers of this great Metropolis should protect the most glaring Falshoods.

Is hall not follow the Attempts of many, who have trac'd a Parallel thro' the Doctor's Narrative of the Restoration; nor do I regard the suspicious

Passages of a standing Force in this Island to awe the Loyalists into Acquiescence; banish'd Sovereign, Right of Inheritance, &c. If he meant them in the worst Sense, I despise them so much, I should only have laugh'd at them, had they been conceiv'd in the plainest Expressions.

But I am greatly concern'd, when he strikes at the very Being of a free and happy Nation, by invading the Legal Toleration of Dissenters from the Church of England, by accusing those great Bodies of Men with Crimes committed before they were born, and visiting the Sins of the Fathers on the third and fourth Generations; by representing them as Men who do not deserve the Liberty they enjoy, by stiling them false Brethren, and giving them Usage which neither becomes him as a Gentleman or Man of Letters, a Christian or a Divine.

WHATEVER Authority Dr. Middleton may think he has to arraign the Toleration of Dissenters, he himself has no more Right to his Pulpit than they to their Separation; and it deserves the severest Censure, that any Clergyman whatever should dare to asperse and abuse so many of his Majesty's good and faithful Subjects, under a Prince who resolves to be

the common Father of all his People.

If the Gentlemen of his Cloth had ever exerted themselves half so much, as their Dissenting Brethren have at all Times done for the Royal Family, and for civil Liberty, he might give himself this Air of Superiority with much more Decency and Candour. But this must be said in Behalf of the Dissenters of all Denominations, the Quaker and the Jew, against whom he is so spiteful, not excepted, that if it had not been for their Fidelity, his m st sacred Majesty would never have sat on this Throne.

Do we hear the Dissenters, or any of them, rise a up against the Church of England, because the De-

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section may be charg'd on that Side? And yet it would be much more reasonable, that they should be treated with Severities, who endanger'd all our Liberties, than those Men who so worthily preserv'd both Church and State from Destruction.

Do the Dissenters claim any new Prerogatives, any Powers or Privileges, Honours or Emoluments? No: After all their Struggles for Liberty, and the happy Success of their honest Endeavours, they have desired nothing more than the common Protection of that Government which owes its Being

to their Integrity.

I MAY let Dr. Middleton know, that if it had not been for these false Brethren, these precious Saints, as he very candidly stiles them, he himself would not have been Preacher at St. Brides, nor have had any Benefice at all without conforming to Popery. And if he hath Conscience enough to be a Dissenter in that Case, ought he not to have Charity enough to allow Toleration in this? But his Faith may be shewn by his Works: Do Men gather Grapes of Thorns, or Figs

of Thistles?

By what Rule in Reason has the Dottor a Right to charge the present Protestant Dissenters, with the Actions of the Puritans under Oliver Cromwel? Would he take it well, that they should charge him and his Brethren with the Conduct of the Clergy under Charles the First? Did the Presbyterians ever persecute the Church of England? Who then set them the Example? Will the Doctor say, there were no Severities, no penal Laws or Hardships, upon Liberty of Conscience before the Year 1641? Therefore, if the Church of England will not be accountable for what their Ancestors were guilty of, the Dissenters are equally innocent in the Eyes of God and Men.

I would know by what Authority he arraigns the Legislative Power? The three Estates of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, have judg'd that the Dissenters deserve Toleration and Liberty of Conscience; that this Lenity is the great Security even of the Church of England; that it strengthens the Protestant Interest, and unites his Majesty's Subjects. Yet this charitable Divine in a most Christian. like Manner asks, Do they deserve Liberty of Con-. science? Liberty of thinking and judging for themselves in what concerns only themselves? Liberty of worshipping God in their own Way? And then, very modestly answers, No, surely. For God's Sake, who made him a Judge over Parliament and against Law? But he adds a hypocritical Salvo, Nevertheless, let them in God's Name enjoy it. The Church of England (truly moderate, and never atting out of Resentment, but always by the Golden Rule of Equity) freely grants it to them, though she could never obtain it from them. .

The Meaning of this Doctrine truly interpreted is this; Do the Dissenters deserve Toleration? No, surely: Nevertheless let them in God's Name enjoy it, till it can be taken from them. Truly moderate, we, never acting out of Resentment, but always by the Golden Rule of Equity, freely grant them what we never would consent to, and will be sure to deny them whenever we have Opportunity; because, truly, we oppress'd them for half a Century, and they, when they got uppermost, kept us down in turn by our own worthy

Examples.

How gracious and good natur'd is this Allowance of the Doctor's, to his poor Dissenting Brethren? He freely grants them what, he says, they certainly do not deserve. Hence a Salvo to himself, and an admirable Caution to his Audience, who must be sure to understand him in the true Sense, and that they should

should deprive the Dissenters of what they do not

deserve.

If the Dissenters sought after Riches or Revenues, Powers or Preferments, this Man of the World might be angry. An Encroachment on his Trade might give him Offence, and to invade his Function, in such tender Points; might create in his Mind some Uneasiness. But while they desire so small an Indulgence, as to wear a Black Cloak instead of a Gown, to pray without Book, to preach without Notes, or to stand and sit instead of kneeling, methinks these are so easily granted; and so difficult to forget, that whilst he has the Law on his Side, and his Dues admit of no Defalcations, he may sleep in Peace and be never the Worse for his Slumbers.

AFTER he has so freely granted them Liberty of Conscience, which he pronounces ex Cathedra, that they certainly do not deserve, mark his Sincerity by the Passage that follows: 'Is it sit the

' Dissenters should be indulged, complimented and ca-

ressed? Is it sit that for their Sakës the very Name of the Church of England should be sparingly men-

' tion'd, whilst the Protestant Cause is substituted

'in its Room; which indefinite Phrase means no-

' thing precisely but the Negative of Popery, and

comprehends all other Religions, even those of

the Quaker and the Jew.

'This I know is call'd Moderation towards

6 Dissenters. It may perchance be Moderation, or

' rather Fondness towards those false Brethren; but

' in regard to our Holy Mother (the Church) it is

' shameful Licentiousness and Treachery.

Thus Moderation to the Dissenters is shameful Licentiousness and Treachery. Thus the Protestant Cause, it seems, is a most licentious and treacherous Phrase; nay, his Majesty himself and his Royal Father, who so often and earnestly have recom-

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mended that Interest to all good Christians and Englishmen, have thereby, according to this Reverend Zealot, been guilty of shameful Licentiousness and Treachery.

But to quit the enflaming Consequences, let us consider the Merits of those stupid and highly ridiculous Paragraphs. How is the Church of England betray'd by extending the Protestant Cause, even to the Quaker and Jew? If to support those who worship the only true God, as the Jews most undoubtedly do; if this is betraying the Church of England, we plead guilty to the Charge of Licentiousness and Treachery. But methinks a Christian Clergy should be very tender of the Jew, as a Sect from whom they borrowed their very Religion, and to whom they refer for the principal Evidences of this Revelation. I therefore conceive that Judaism deserves Toleration, for this Reason among many others, that it gives the first Light to the Christian Religion, and is the Basis on which it stands.

I H O P E Dr. Middleton will not reject this Plear for my Friends; the Jews. But with regard to the Diffenters, is it Treachery to the Church of England to unite their Interests in a common Cause, to make her the Head and Support of the Protestant Religion, and to give her so great an Advantage against the Church of Rome, her ancient and profess'd Enemy, by strengthning her Hands with so much Assistance, and enlisting all the Denominations of Protestants to maintain her legal Establishment?

Then with regard to the Quakers, whose Light within he makes old Infallibility, I will immediately shew him the Difference. For old Infallibility, as he revives it, is an authoritative Manner of judging, not of every Man for himself, but of one Man for all the rest. This is the real Diffe-

rence between the Quakers and Dr. Middleton. They alledge, with great Reason and good Sense, the Universality of sufficient Light in Matters of Religion. They maintain, as all Men of Candour and Honesty ought to do, that every Man has from God Almighty competent Means to know his Will, and to serve him truly; and that no Man has a Right to prescribe to others; nor has any Light within to govern other Mens Actions, any more than he has Eyes in his Head to direct their Paths. Whereas Dr. Middleton asserts the contrary, and infinuates in many Places, that the Church of England, or the Clergy, have all the Light themselves, whilst their Brethren the Laity, are to remain in utter uncomfortable Darkness. And whilst this Difference holds between him and the Quakers, I will maintain, with the poor Abilities I have, in Defiance of all his Divinity, that they are by much the best Christians.

Let me add in Behalf of this Sect, that they feem to be the only one among us that have preserv'd their original good Principles. They set out in the Beginning on the Principles of Peace and Charity, they impos'd no Creeds, nor requir'd any Subscriptions. They treated their worst Enemies with Candour, and serv'd God with true Sincerity. No Persecutions could compel them to be Hypocrites, no Severities make them dispense with their Truth: And as their Morals were those of the most irreproachful Kind, their Simplicity of Manners, and their social Qualities were shining Parts of their Characters. They did not flatter King James the Second, like the Clergy. They told him plainly, That as he was not of the Religion of the Land, neither were they; and they expetted Toleration for their Principles; as he claim'd it on Account of his own. Had every Sect been as sincere to that

poor unfortunate King, Dr. Middleton perhaps would not have deplor'd the Want of Establishment and Perpetuity in the Blessings procur'd by the Restoration. And if that Prince was one of those Blessings, as he seems to intend, we did not lose him thro' any Ingratitude to God, as the Doctor intimates; but thro' Ecclesiastical Insincerity, the

crying Sin of those Times.

I therefore expect he will treat the Quakers with a little more Decency for the future. They are Men who deserve it at a better Hand than Dr. Middleton's. They are as faithful Subjects to his Majesty, and as sincerely affected to his Royal Family, as any he has in his Dominions. They are as honest Men, and as fair Dealers, as any the most orthodox Sons of the Church. And tho' they may not so readily pay Tythes to the Clergy, as the Doctor may expect; yet, perhaps, they have as much Divinity on their Side to warrant the Refusal, as he can have Law to exact them.

This I conceive to be common Justice to a great and useful Body of Men, who make so confiderable a Part of the British Nation; and who have so much advanc'd the laudable Manufactures of the Kingdom, with the Liberty and Happiness of their Country, at all Hazards and on all Oc-

casions.

Ishall now consider Dr. MIDDLETON's Politicks, as I have here examin'd his Religion; and produce as shining Instances of his Truth, as I hhave already done of his Charity.

The Wisdom that is from Above is first pure, and then peaceable. Uproar and Confusion are as little the Marks of true Religion, as Lying and Deceiving. The Work of Discord, carry'd on by a Christian Clergyman, is Blasphemy against the Christian Religion. Whoever preaches to you, whatever Habit he wears, or whatever Authority he may pretend to, You shall know of his Doctrine, whether it be of God. If it is Pure, then will it be Peaceable. If it is not Peaceable, it can never be Pure. A bad Heart is always the Companion of a factious Head. Turbulent Passions ever produce violent Actions, and are Foes to the Quiet of Mankind. Far different this from the Design of the Gospel, which was Peace on Earth, and great good Will to Men. The Swords were to be chang'd into Plough-shares, and the Spears into Pruning-books. The Lamb was to lye down with the Lyon, the Tyger was to lose his Fierceness, the whole Face of Nature was to wear the Livery of Love, and the

Law of the Creation to be a Law of Kindness.

Kind and candid was the Saviour of Mankind. He came not to sound the Trumpet in Sion, nor to cry aloud and spare not. He was the Messenger of Peace, and the Bearer of glad Tidings. All his Blessings were bestow'd, all his Joys were promis'd to the Humble, the Meek and Peaceable. Blessed are the Peace-Makers, Blessed are the Meek in Spirit, said this divine Lawgiver. He used no Force in the Propagation of his Gospel. He cherish'd no Resentments against his implacable Enemies. He never fin'd or imprison'd the Men that revil'd and reproach'd him. He did not even curse the cruel Hands which deliver'd him over to Death: Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do. He declar'd, that a Legion of Angels were ready at his Will, yet despis'd the Vengeance that was thus in his immediate Power. He would not suffer his Disciple to avenge his Cause: Put up thy Sword, was his Expression, they that live by the Sword, shall perish by the Sword. The whole Course of his Ministry was to conciliate the Minds of Men, to heal their Divilions,

visions, and unite their Affections. What else could avail his most excellent Morality, but to govern their headstrong Passions? Or what signify'd his exemplary Patience, but to teach them equal Forbearance? What also was his great and illustrious Legacy before he departed from among us, but

that Peace which the World could not give us?

HAD Dr. Middleton study'd this Wisdom which is from Above, was his Doctrine either Pure or Peaceable, I should never have appear'd against him. But the Sermon before me hath given so just Cause of Offence (especially since stamp'd with their Sanction, who most of all ought to have reprov'd it) that I think it my Duty, as I know it is my Right, to paint him in those Colours, and expose him to that Odium which his Practices wor-

thily deserve.

He is so far from carrying on the Work of Peace, that he labours to promote the most publick Confusion. Instead of great good Will to Men, he advances Strife and intolerable Hatred. He divides the Kingdom against it self, in View that it may not stand. He stigmatizes Men as false Brethren, who differ from him in Opinion, and pronounces to the World, that they do not deserve the natural Rights of Mankind, the Liberty of judging for themselves, and worshipping God in their own Way: All which Proceedings he attempts to cloak under the Authority of Scripture, and has particular Recourse to the Psalms; tho' I know not wherein he hath imitated David, unless it be in cursing his Enemies.

HE proceeds to abuse the very Name of the Protestant Cause, as full of shameful Licentiousness and Treachery. He objects to it as an indefinite Phrase, that means nothing but the Negacive of Popery; which only shews his Ignorance, and that

he knows not what it means: The only true Sense of the Protestant Religion being confin'd to the famous Confession of Augsburg, siom whence the very Name took its Rise, and by which the Thing it self must always be understood.

To shew himself an equal Enemy to all the Rules of Sense and Speech, as he has been to Charity and Candour, this great Professor of the Unintelligible has even converted the Jews into Protestants. The Protestant Cause he says comprehends all other Religions, even that of the Jews. He may as well say Prester John is a Papist. Nay, he may as well make the Mahometans and Hottentots, the Sophi of Persia, or the Great Mogul, to be of the Protestant Religion. And, if another Babel should happen for the Consusion of Languages, I humbly conceive he will have the best Title to conduct the hopeful Undertaking.

No Man would imagine, from the spiteful Manner in which he mentions the Jews, that the divine Institutor of this Religion, the Founder of Christianity it self, was a Jew by Descent, by Birth and Circumcision; that he treated the Jews on all Occasions as his beloved Children, the favourite Nation, which he was to restore and raise above all the Kingdoms of the World; that the Gentiles were look'd on as Intruders, as Dogs that could not be admitted to eat the Children's Bread, and could only be allow'd the Crumbs that fell from the Table. The People of Ifrael were certainly the Heirs of the Promise; and tho' we, by an extraordinary Stretch of Grace and Favour, have been allow'd to share the mighty Blessing, have we any Right to maltreat them from thence? Are ill Usage and hard Words the best Means of Conversion? Or, because the Jews have long been blind to the Light of the Gospel, shall we hate them for that Reason?

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Might we not as well persecute those who are blind to the Light of the Day, nor able to see the Sun in the Firmament? With what Sincerity can he pray to God for Jews, Turks and Insidels; yet in the same Breath reproach and revise them? With what Consistency can he reslect, that Jesus Christ himself, his Lord and Master, was a Jew, a circumcis'd Jew, and yet be such an uncircumcis'd Philistine, as to sight against the Armies of the living God?

Let me add, that tho' Dr. Middleton, nor any one, can have Right to punish the Children for the Sins of the Fathers, which would be directly against an express Command of God; yet it is heroick Virtue, and the highest Strain of Generosity, to reward and bless the Children of those Fathers who have merited well at our Hands. The one Case is absolute Injustice, and cruel Inhumanity; the other is Redundancy of Kindness, and flowing good Nature. It may be further observ'd, that the Messiah comply'd with the Centurion in the Gospel, and granted his Prayer, because of this Recommendation from the Jews, that he loved their Nation, and built them a Synagogue; which I presume was something different from shutting up their Synagogue. And what was allow'd a Merit by Jesus Christ seventeen hundred Years ago, cannot have lost its Virtue by the Force of Time or Custom.

I THEREFORE expect he will behave himself more civily hereaster to Men, to whom it is at least

his Duty to shew common Humanity.

But indeed he might perhaps have been easily forgiven, if he had gone no further than bitter Expressions against the Dissenters, the Quakers, and the Jews. Something might have been allow'd to a preposses'd Mind, and the vulgar Prejudices of Education. For these may very possibly excuse a

little

little Want of Decency and Candour: Yet when a Clergyman shall go beyond all these Offences against Morality, shall even add Lying and Deceiving to Envy, Hatred, Malice, and all Uncharitableness; What Words can express the deserv'd Detestation? Or what Censure be adequate to such sanssified, complicated Crimes?

I AM not willing to accuse Dr. Middleton of criminal Omissions, else I might very properly aggravate his Silence of the Protestant Succession, his Neglect of the Duty he was call'd to by the Day, his Neglect to inculcate Obedience to a lawful Government, and to preach up that Loyalty due to the

On the other hand he makes it his Business to display the dreadful Nature of Usurpations. 'To live under them, he tells us, is grievous to wise and good Men: Tho' the Usurper should chance to carry on his Administration with the Appearance of Justice, and should use the Sword for the Punishment of Evil-Doers, and for the Praise of them that do well; he says, this would be grievous to wise and good Men; because they know the

thority would be invalid, the judicious Decisions unrighteous, and the pretended legal Executions

· Ordinances resulting from such an assum'd Au-

' so many solemn Murders.'

The Meaning of this is most excellent. If an Usurper should happen to govern, tho' with proper Ability and Equity, yet his Usurpation must be grievous to wise and good Men; because they know, that when Judgment is given to a Man for a Debt due on Note, Bond, or Mortgage, the Judicial Decision is unrighteous: So if a Highway-man, or House-breaker is bang'd at Tyburn, this pretended legal Execution is certainly a solemn Murder.

But this is nothing to what follows; the Dollor after having deplor'd the Usurpation, proceeds to rejoice in the Restoration; and he adds that it is indeed to be fear'd we have not been sufficiently thankful for these inestimable Favours of Providence; at least, that our Thankfulness has not shew'd it self in proper Effects, in Obedience to God, and in LOYALTY TO HIS VICEGERENT: Because it did not please God to add Establishment and Perpetuity to the Blessings which he restored to us, when he restored our KING.

Now, fince the then Royal Family were these inestimable Favours, these Blessings which God restor'd to us when he restor'd our King; since it did not please God to add Establishment and Perpetuity to those Blessings; therefore Dr. MID-DLETON has terrify'd himself with the Fear, that it must be some strange Disobedience to God, some dreadful Disloyalty to his Vicegerent, by which we lost those Blessings in the Person of King James the Second, and brought about the Revolution.

AND I beg the Reader to consider, what a satal destructive and damnable Error is thus impress'd on the Minds and Consciences of all unwary Men, when we are told, that we were unthankful for the Restoration, in being disobedient to God and disloyal to bis VICEGERENT, otherwise we had not lost an unbappy Prince, who had almost totally enslav'd us and overturn'd our Constitution.

In support of these treasonable and scandalous Infinuations, he begins to describe the Blessings and Benesits of the Restoration, as we experienc'd them in the Person and Administration of his Majesty King Charles the Second. A Prince, says he, however a Change of Fortune from the lowest Distress to the Height of Grandeur might betray him into some unjustifiable

justifiable Indulgences, yet ever tender of the Privileges of his Subjects, and studious of their Safety even

whilst he negletted his own.

Whilst this pious undissembling Preacher was magnifying that Monarch's Tenderness to the Privileges of his People, methinks he should have remembred the CHARTER of LONDON: For certainly such an Audience, as a Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, could not fit with common Patience, to hear so notorious a Falshood deliver'd so gravely from the Pulpit, whilst such an Invasion of all our Liberties had any Remains in their Memory. And it must be a natural Question with every one present, whether, when that Prince directed the Quo Warranto against their Charter, and seiz'd it into his Hands; I say, whether he was then very tender of their Privileges, and studious of their Safety, at the same time neglecting his own.

Bur so little was the Doctor afraid, that his Falshoods would shock his Patrons, he proceeds with equal Intrepidity in the same remarkable

Strain.

'Then did Parliaments recover their antient Ree putation, and original Authority; then the House of Commons was compos'd of Members of distinguish'd Characters, and Fortunes, and Abilities; Members freely and honourably chosen by 'their Country; Members incapable of being influenced by the Throne, had the Possessor of the 'Throne been dispos'd to have enlarg'd the Regal Authority, and to have reduc'd the Power of Parliaments; Members incapable of being brib'd, had there been a designing or distress'd · Ministry to have made such an Attempt upon them.

IT seems this venerable Assembly, that thus recover'd the Reputation and Authority of Parliaments, was the long Parliament return'd in 1661, which continued seventeen Years. The whole World is sensible, that this was the PENSION PARLIA-MENT, and a standing Pool of Corruption. Every one knows, that Sir Stephen Fox nam'd in the House a great Number of Members, who received large Sums of Money every Year from the Crown; and even the Books, where these Pensions were enter'd, had been produc'd to the House, if the King had not sent the Lord Chamberlain with Orders, that none should be carry'd from the Offices. These are Facts of the greatest Notoriety; and that Parliament has therefore been ever since popularly odious. I remember a Person of very great Distinction among the Tories, I mean Mr. Sh--pp--n himself, who call'd them an infamous Parliament in a printed Speech: Yet this is the Parliament which Dr. Middleton has canoniz'd, this is the Parliament which he pronounces incapable of being brib'd, had a Ministry been ever so designing or distress'd. And after this, I presume, the Dostor expects we should pay a singular Deference to his Veracity, when we have even convicted him of Lyes at the Altar, and of wilful Falshoods pronounc'd in the presence of God.

He that can be guilty of Wickedness so horrible as this, what is he not capable of? There is no Iniquity but he can practise, no Falshood but what he

will affert.

With equal Truth and Honesty does he proceed to establish his Reputation.

THEN, says he, was the Current of Justice turn'd into its right Channel, where it ran pure and unpolluted; the venerable Fathers of the Law administring Judgment according to the Merits of

the the

the Cause before them, not according to previous

Instructions, or the political Characters of the Per-

fons concerned.

These venerable Fathers, it seems, were Scroggs and Jefferies, &c. And these administred the Law with great Sufficiency and Impartiality indeed. To their eternal Insamy it must be said, that there never was so much Rapine, Corruption, and Inhumanity in Westminster-Hall, never such oppressive Practices since the Nation had a Being. Under these venerable Fathers of the Law Lord Russel lost his Life, and Colonel Sidney also suffered. Under them Scribere est agere was declared the Law. Under them were Colledge, Cornish, and the best Friends of the Constitution butchered. Under them were the Charters of every Corporation overthrown, the dispensing Power assumed.

And yet these Judges, these venerable Fathers, that never decided a Cause according to previous Instructions, own'd themselves after the Revolution, that Lord Chancellor Jesseries gave them Direction from the King, pursuant to which they imposed a Fine of 30,000 l. on the Earl of Devonshire, then

under a Court Prosecution.

In to such right Channels was the Current of Justice turn'd, where its Stream run so pure, and

its Waters thus unpolluted.

LASTLY, we are inform'd, the Church was committed to faithful Hands, not to Timeservers, nor to Party Scriblers. And yet we have this Testimony of so considerable a Man as the late Mr. Locke, that the Bishops were then the dead Weight of the House of Peers, that they voted in a Herd always for the Court; and, what is still more remarkable, they had the Christian Charity, every Man of them, to

vote against the Repeal, and for the Continuance of that most merciful Writ de Heretico Comburendo. If those venerable Fathers of the Church were any Thing better than Timeservers, then Dr. Middleton shall have my Voice on his Side, that he is no Party Seribler.

Now, after having avouch'd all these slagrant Falshoods, he solemnly demands our hearty Thanks to God for these wonderful Vouchsasements, i. e. for Members of Parliament, who never were capable of Bribery; Judges of the Law, who never were Court Instruments; and Bishops, who never were Timeservers. Whereas the Truth of History is directly against him; and it is most assuredly Fact, that the first were Pensioners, the next were Prostitutes, and the last were Parasites and Slaves.

And although, says he, we have since smart-ed and may still smart, [I suppose he means by the

Revolution, described as God's chastening Dispen-

fation] yet we may assure ourselves from the To-

kens of his Love, manifested in the Work of the

GLORIOUS RESTORATION, that if we

will turn to him and to our Duty, which must be the Duty from whence we departed when we lost

the Blessings of the Restoration, and which Duty,

it seems, was Obedience to God and Loyalty to his

'Vicegerent: Then, when we return to these, God

e will also turn from his sierce Anger, that we pe-

" rish not. He will in due time grant us the Re-

quest of our Lips (I presume another Restoration)

and once more make our Jerusalem a Praise on the Earth.

I have thus pursued the Doctor, as I promis'd in my last. I must own he is a new Instance of Sedition and Faction from the Pulpit. I always thought the Clergy of this great Diocese so well regulated, by the

the Care of their admirable Prelate, that we had not any thing of this kind to fear. And I am both forry and surprized, that, equally regardless of his Lordship's Example and Authority, the Preacher before us should launch out into such Licenticus-ness, that he even borders on HIGH-TREA-SON.

However, I am oblig'd to remember the Justice and Integrity of the Court of Aldermen. I do therefore return them the most humble Thanks of great Numbers of his Majesty's best Subjects, for the Negative of Thanks which they worthily gave to a Sermon wherein the Toleration was impeach'd, the Revolution arraign'd, and the wretched Pretensions of a Popish Impostor were countenanc'd as far as was safe and convenient.

ICANNOT help being of Opinion, that they who could approve such Dostrines, or warrant such Lyes as are shewn to be in this Sermon, could neither be true to their Country, nor faithful to the Rights of the City of London; especially the Case of their Charter consider'd. And I congratulate the Court of Aldermen, that they have wisely avoided that satal Imputation, which must have created a general Suspicion and Distrust of their Characters in all the Members of this populous Community.

And as the Court of Aldermen have thought fit to shew their Displeasure against this Seditious Preacher, so it may be very reasonably expected he will also be censur'd by those who have a Right to controul the unwarrantable License in the Pulpit: especially in those who, having only a common Permission, abuse the Indulgence they are allow'd, and add Ingratitude to Prostitution.

I'm us T own I am not for Penalties or Censures to check the Progress of Truth, to multiply Discouragements in the Way of Enquiry, or to profecute its Friends and Advocates. For this Reason, tho' I am affur'd the Sermon before me would be adjudg'd seditious and libellous in the Courts of Judicature, yet I would be the last to make it cognizable there. I am not for Restraints on the Liberty of Writing: But Preaching is certainly a different Exercise. It is a laudable Method of haranguing the Populace, without Fear of Contradiction, or Reply. It is of the most dangerous Consequence, because it is not the Subject of free Examination, unless the Discourse should be publish'd from the Press: And even then, too many who heard it are not likely to attend the Controversy. Few read printed Sermons, tho Numbers hear them preach'd. And those unwary Multitudes, that, sway'd by the Authority of the Priesthood, attend the Preacher with too much Credulity; these are impos'd on by his Frauds and Falshoods, these are decieiv'd by his religious Lyes, beyond all Opportunities of discovering the Error, because they want regular Means of Information.

It is therefore of the utmost Consequence to civil Society, for the Happiness of Mankind is greatly affected in this very momentous Affair. It is a most important Concern that the Pulpits of this Kingdom should be under due Regulations; that unjustifiable Excursions into Politicks, and seditious Attempts on the People, should be censur'd and restrain'd, lest the People should be poison'd, and the Publick should suffer thro' these dangerous un-

christian Practices.

THERE is no Man who remembers the four last Years of the Reign of the late Queen Anne, but

can very well account for the unhappy Disassection which shew'd it self on our late Sovereign's Accession. The Clergy of this Kingdom had notoriously practis'd on the Passions of the Populace, in the manner Dr. Middleton revives; they blacken'd the happy Revolution with salse and odious Colours, they preach'd up bereditary Right, and unlimited Obedience, with other pernicious and pestilent Dostrines. Hence the Spirit that shew'd it self in all the Elections of the Kingdom; hence the Bitterness and Hatred of the Rabble against all the Protestant Dissenters; and hence too the satal Epidemical Phrenzy, which prevail'd in Behalf of the Popish Pretender, and ended in the Preston Rebellion.

I HOPE I shall never see any such Arts recurr'd to by the present Clergy. I am persuaded they are better and more reasonable Men. They know their Duty, and the Interest of their Country. And, as their reverend Order has been highly distinguish'd by the Favour and Protection of the present Royal Family, undoubtedly they will make the due Returns of Gratitude by Loyalty to their law-

ful Prince, and Zeal for a free Constitution.

But if ever they defert the Duties incumbent upon them, if ever they depart from the Functions of their Office in preaching the Gospel of Christ, and enforcing those Virtues in his Name which adorn the Christian Life; if instead of this they interfere with a Province that does not belong to them, I mean the Policies of civil Government, and Affairs of a temporal Nature: I do expect the Effects of this will be a total Dissolution of civil Right, a general Disaffection to the Royal Family, and the greatest Danger to all our Liberties. Experience will justify my Fears; what has been may be again,

and ought to be terrible even in its first Appearances.

REASONABLE Men cannot find the least Excuse to justify such an Attempt at this Time. His Majesty's Reign has conform'd to the Example of his Royal Father; and neither the King or his Ministers have us'd Pulpit Declamation among the Arts of Government. They have not encourag'd the Clergy, or any of them, to harangue for the Administration, to practise on the Passions of the People in behalf of their Schemes, or to preach up the prevailing Politicks, as was done in former Times. I hope Dr. Middleton nor any of his Stamp have not listed themselves on one Side, because none will retain them on the other: But one thing I am fure of, I mean, that it is most unfair those Weapons should be drawn against the Government, which were never us'd in it's Defence; and which would occasion high Disatisfaction, should the Government employ them even to defend it felf.

It is however a great Consolation to me and to all his Majesty's Friends, that the late Pulpit Investives against his Government are as foolish as they are wicked, and as artless as they are ill designed. When I consider the Magick of Words, and the Power of Eloquence, what an amazing Force a fine Imagination is posses'd of, and what mighty Essects it must have on Mankind; I tremble for the Interests of Liberty, lest such masterly Persuasion should aid the Cause of Faction, and seditious Preachers advance their Schemes by the Assistance of Genius or Abilities.

I AM therefore exceedingly comforted when I look on Dr. Middleton's Sermon, which is meerly the Flatus of Party. It has neither Sense or Language to recommend it; and as the Sentiments are smooth

most of them trisling, many absurd, and not a sew monstrously wicked; so the Strain in which he has conceiv'd them is a wretched insipid Rhapsody, wanting even the Beauties of tunable Periods, nor distinguish'd by any fine Turns, any Shew of the great or pathetick; but sull of salse Ornament and tinsel Expression, poor, low, affected Conceits, with miserable Blunders and Absurdities of Style.

This Reverend Zealot, with others of the same Class, have, by Wire-drawing out the everlasting Topick of Bribery, Corruption, and Male-Administaation, imagin'd they should win the Subjects of this Kingdom, and seduce them to the Jacobite Interest. But they must be most stupidly ignorant of Human Nature, to conceive they can attain this difficult End by Elogiums on the Reign of King Charles the Second: since, whilst they decry the prefent Government for suppos'd Crimes, they openly applaud a former that was guilty of notorious Male-practices; whilst they declaim against the Influence pretended to be practis'd on the present Parliament, they adore a former, allow'd to have been a standing Pool of Corruption; and whilst they would alienate the popular Affection from a Prince, the Father of all his People, they canoniz'd a Predecessor, distinguish'd by those shining Marks, we have mention'd, of his Care for their Rights and Liberties. These are the Arts by which they would introduce a Creature, whom they would enthrone without Merit, and obey without Reason; whom they would bring in against Law, and acknowledge above Law; to whose Person they would pay undeserv'd Reverence, and to his Will unlimited Obedience. Such is their blessed and laudable Scheme to establish a Kingdom of Absurdities.

Yrt, what is more wonderful than any thing else, these Men are continually preaching up our Rights and Liberties, whilst they are incessantly betraying them. You find in their Discourse, the most passionate Fears for the Sasety and Security of the Constitution, whilst themselves are its greatest Danger. They are ever alarming us with its Hazards and Perils, whilst they themselves are plotting its Ruin. At the Head of a Free Government, a Monarchy deriv'd of the People, they would place a King by Jure Divino; and, with equal good Sense, the Pope should be supreme at the Head of a Protestant Church.

It is for these Reasons that they hate the Disserters, and persecute the Quakers, because of their Fidelity to the present Establishment. And when we name this as the Merit that entitles those Sects to our Favour and Protection, there's the Curse and Consusion of all. The Merit we alledge in their Behalf is thought sufficient Reason to justify even

their Destruction.

It is much to be hop'd that the People of England have tasted the Sweets, and enjoy'd the Fruits of their generous Freedom so long, that they are not now to be juggled out of their Happiness, nor deluded into Disastection. The Toil and Struggle of forty Years for what we so largely possess, the Millions of Men that were slain, and the Treasures that were spent in this glorious Contention, ought ever to be dear in our Consideration. And whilst we restect on what we have done to procure the present Establishment, I trust that no Deceit or fraudulent Arts will ever persuade us to betray it.

Is therefore we meet with any factious intemperate Preachers, who would make us discontented or uneasy with our present Situation, who would divide

our Affections from his Majesty's Person, or enflame us against his Administration, let us be sure to set a Mark upon such Men. Let us remember that they are not the Sons of Peace, and let us discourage all the Workers of Strife and Sedition. We are not without Means of proper Enquiry. We are not without Liberty of free Debate in the great Affairs and Interests of our Constitution. The more we enquire into it, the better shall we understand it; and the better we are acquainted with the present Establishment, the more shall we value and esteem it. Therefore let us beware of those who would deceive us, nor repose an implicit Belief in any Ecclesiastick whatever, however assuming or dictatorial, however dignify'd or distinguish'd.

I shall conclude in the following remarkable

Words.

* The great Licentiousness of the Press, in censuring and reflecting upon all Parts of Govern-" ment, hath of late given too just Cause of Offence. 'Yet when only Pamphlets and Common Libels are

'Matters of Complaint, when none but mercenary

Scriblers and the Hackney-Pens of a discontented

'Party are employ'd to vent their Malice, 'tis fit to ' leave them to the common Course of the Law,

or rather to general Contempt. But when the

" Trumpet is sounded in Sion, when the Cause of our

" Enemies is call'd the Cause of GOD and of the

'Church, when this bitter and poisonous Pill is

'gilded over with the specious Name of Loyalty,

and the People are taught for their Souls and their

'Consciences Sake to swallow these pernicious

Doctrines; when, instead of found Religion, Di-

'vinity and Morality, Factious and seditious Dis-

See Dr. Sacheverell's Tryal, p. 61. Folio Edition of 1710.

courfes

courses are become the constant Entertainment of

fome Congregations, it is high Time to put a.

ftop to this growing Evil; and for the Authority of a PARLIAMENT to interpose and exert

itself in Defence of the Revolution, the present Go-

vernment, and Protestant Succession.

FINTS.



