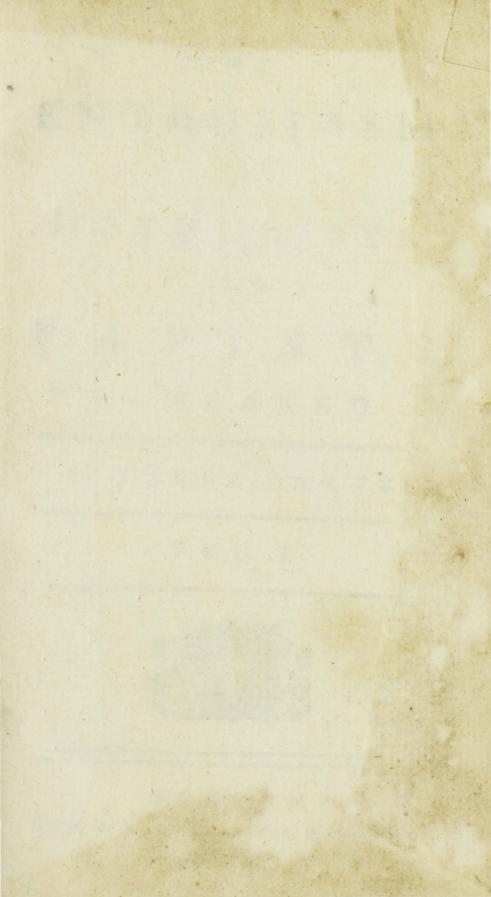


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ENTHUSIASM

OF

METHODISTS

AND

PAPISTS

COMPARED.

In THREE PARTS.

VOL. I.



LONDON,

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THE

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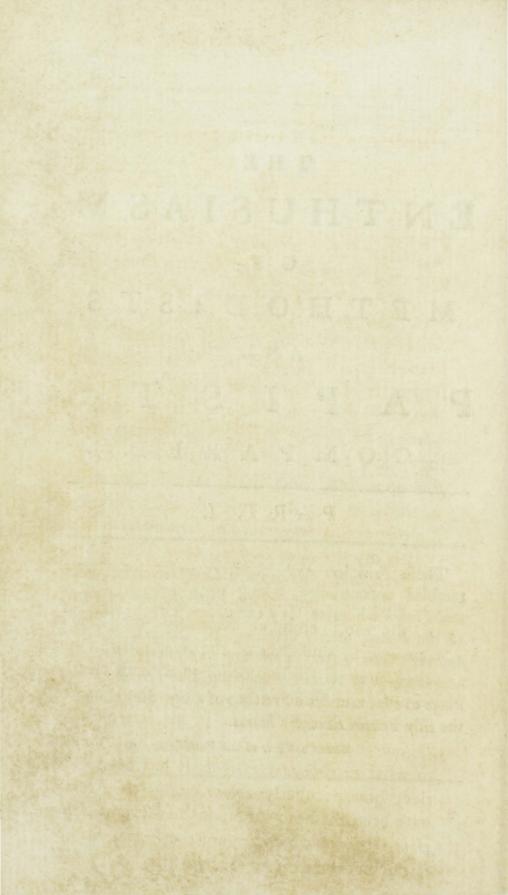
PAPISTS

COMPARED.

PART. I.

These Preachers and Mendicants—for some time rambled uncontrouled, taking upon them to Confess and Preach wherever they came, without the Consent of the Bishop, utterly despising all Canons and Ecclesiastical Rules: And professing voluntary Powerty, and Contempt of Riches, wandering like Strollers from Place to Place, under a Pretence of Piety, they choused the filly People of their Money.

Howel's View of the Pontificate, pag. 406.



Set of pretended Reformers among us, called Methodists: Which, though they have not been able to suppress it, have effectually shewn its evil Nature and Tendency, and (as the Methodists themselves consess) given some Check to its Progress. Nor need I any Apology, if I own a sort of Impulse and Impression upon me, and think myself obliged to to throw in my Mite towards discovering the Delusion of this dangerous and presumptuous Seet.

It is my principal Design, as a Caution to all Protestants, to draw a Comparison between the wild and pernicious Enthusiasms of some of the most eminent Saints in the Popish Communion, and those of the Methodists in our own Country. Bishop Stillingsleet hath clearly proved, and sufficiently exposed, the Fanaticism of the Romish Church, in his incomparable Discourse concerning their Idolatry; hath shewn to what extravagant Heights it has been carried, how peculiarly encouraged by the Popes; hath been the Foundation of their several Religious Orders and Societies, and the Engine for introducing their false, superstitious, and idolationality and idolationality.

pear in the following Treatife; together with plain and full Evidence, that our modern Itinerant Enthusiasts are treading in their Steps, and copying their Example; their whole Conduct being but a Counter-part of the most wild Fanaticisms of the most abominable Communion, in its most corrupt Ages.

But as the Spirit of Enthusiasm is always the fame, operating in much the fame Manner in all Sects and Professions of Religion, and discovering itself in similar Peculiarities of Notions and Behaviour; I shall take the Liberty to produce first of all a remarkable Instance of this in the Sect of the Montanists; which arose towards the latter End of the fecond Century, before Popery had a Being, or Christianity an Establishment. The History of Montanism was written by the late learned Dr. Lee, of St. John's College, Oxford; compiled with great Diligence and Exactness; and published with Dr. Hicks's Enthusiasm Exorcised, in the Year 1709: And herein a large Account is given, from all the Records of Antiquity, of the Rife, Progress, Dispersion, Pretensions, and Tenets of that over-bearing Sect. And I am much mistaken, if our Methodists (though not yet arrived to the same Height of Madness) may not here sit for their Pictures, and be traced in all their Lineaments.

It is indeed a Misfortune that the Writings of the Montanists are lost, and never came down to our Hands; what Accounts and Extracts

we have of them being collected from the best Historians of those Times. But it may be reckoned a happy Circumstance, that we have the most shining Parts of the Lives, Characters, Sentiments and Actions of the Methodists from themselves, and that too by a Sanction from Heaven. They have, if they may be credited, been so pressed in Spirit, received such Divine Directions to preach and print, and God has given them such Favour in the Eyes of the Printer, that the Press has crammed the Public with their Fournals, Letters, and other Works—even to a Surfeit. Without these Confessions from their own Mouths we might have wanted Evidence for a great Part of our Charge, and been Strangers to many of their fanctified Singularities, low Fooleries, and high Pretensions.

And yet, for want of Leisure, Opportunity or Inclination, there are several of their Works which I have never seen. Their Journals are what I have chiefly consulted and referred to; and in my Quotations (which I hope are just and fair) have not always taken Notice from what Edition they are taken. Mr. Wesley's two first Journals are of the second Edition; all the rest are, I think, of the first. What sew Citations are made from their Collection of Letters (which I confess I have not perused, or seen) are taken from Observations on the Conse dust of the Methodists; and the Justness of those References were never, that I know or believe.

believe, called in Question. These Citations have only, in the Margin, the Word Letters.

It is certainly Matter of just Concern, when Men of a good Understanding, acquired Learning, and Knowledge of Scripture, embarrass themselves and others in such chimerical, but pernicious Projects. One at least of the Methodist-Preachers must be allowed to have these Qualifications for doing real Service to Religion: And, did not Experience convince us how strangely Men are lost to all Reason, as to some Particulars, wherewith the Head is touched, who yet can discourse, and write, and all rationally enough in other Respects; --one would wonder fuch a Person should quite lose himself, when carried away into the extra-

vagant Freaks of Methodism.

That fuch Freaks they are, will eafily appear. And if in proving it I am fometimes guilty of a Levity of Expression, it is to be hoped fome Allowance will be made in Confideration of the Nature of the Subject; it being no easy Matter to keep one's Countenance, and be steadily ferious, where others are ridiculous. As true Religion however is the most serious Thing in the World, I cannot but fincerely lament the Progress of Infidelity and Immorality among us; I cannot but earnestly defire and pray for an effectual Reformation of Manners, and Propagation of the Gospel, by all sober and Christian Methods; but may venture to foretell, without pretending to the Spirit of Prophecy, that this Great Work will never be accomplished by an Enthusiastic THE and Fanatical Head.

THE

ENTHUSIASM

OF

METHODISTS, &c.

SECT. I.

An Extract from the History of Montanism being what I propos'd in the first Place to lay before the Reader, I have taken care to do it without any Variation, I am sure without any material Variation, from the Author's own Words; that I may not be accus'd of forcing a Likeness, or warping any Circumstance, or Expression, to the Disadvantage of the Methodists.

pearance, had all the Form of Godlines and Spirituality; and got the Remote putation of no mean Sanctity, by his Austerities and extraordinary Way of Living.—Had a Zeal for Religion,—and would needs fet up for a mighty Reformer in the Church: but wanting Solidity of Judgment, and Coolness of Thought, was driven away by every Impulse that seiz'd him;—being transported with an immoderate and irregular Zeal, he was posses'd with a

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" ftrange Spirit: - Many doubting whether it were P. 77. " a good Spirit, or a bad one. Hence he fets up " Pretensions to Prophecy and Miracles. Some in-78. " deed faw through him, - and took him for (what " he afterwards proved to be) a false Prophet, -" and one agitated by a Spirit of Delusion: - and " these oppos'd, and reprov'd him, - not hastily, " but upon fober and mature Deliberation, after "Trial made of his Spirit, -which appear'd very " much like the Fit of a Frenzy, or distemper'd 66 Melancholy. 80. " Others deem'd what they faw in Montanus as " the true Effect of the Holy Ghost, - and were " hereby lifted up with an extreme Vanity and Con-" fidence, as if nothing could be greater and higher " than this Dispensation of Montanus: - who, being " ravish'd with the Honour of seeing himself so " esteemed and listened to, used divers Artifices " and Stratagems to draw in others, and did some " fober and fincere Christians. " He look'd on the Governors of the Church as " much degenerated, invested only with an out-" ward Character: - he had more of the Spirit "than all of them; -and, by virtue of his pre-" tended extraordinary Mission, would be exempted " from the Inspection of his rightful Superiors: whose " ftanding Rules must give way to whatever was " taken for a prophetic Impetus .- Montanus, intoxi-" cated with these high Notions, went up and down and drew after him feveral religious Melan-" cholists. Several of the weaker Sex, excited by " his high Pretenfions, were feized upon by the " fame Spirit; - as Priscilla and Maximilla, " who no fooner were touch'd by the Power in

" Montanus, but immediately they left their Hus-

bands :

" bands; - fancying, that henceforwards they were " to be espoused to none but Christ, -eloping from " their Husbands to follow an infamous Cheat .-P. 157. " Hence they fancied themselves Heavenly Virgins, " espoused by Christ, who personally visited them, " conversing with them, as one Friend converses with " another. "Thus, led on with a false Faith, and puff'd 95. " up beyond measure, they fell into sundry "Snares, and easily mistook the Imaginations of " their own Hearts, or the Suggestions of the old " Impostor, for the pure Inspirations of the Divine ss Spirit. "The same Spirit fell upon some of the Men " also, -highly esteem'd, - as extraordinarily com-" mission'd by God to raise up this pretended new 103. " Dispensation: - though some of them were " clearly convinc'd of having been all the while " under the Conduct of a deceiving Spirit, that " had usurp'd the Name of the Holy Ghost. "They divide into Parties, under different Lead- 102-109. " ers, -and continue, under these novel and strange " Influences, to distract unwary Minds .- Different " in fundry Points, but all agreeing in Pretences to " Inspiration, and an beavenly Mission. " Montanus begins to set up his little Assem- 110, " blies: - they give forth many good Exhortations " to Holiness, rigorously pressing a Reformation " of Discipline and Manners; - their Spirit imi. " tates nearly the Properties of the Divine Spirit, " in producing good Works, - discerning the Se-" crets of the Heart, - by Inspiration reproving " fome present for their hidden Faults, - with such

" a Shew of the Life and Spirit of Christianity, as made it hard to think all a mere Counterfeit.

P. 124. "These new Lights set up a new Church:—
"fomething doubtful whether they sirst separated
"from the Church, or were forced out. But, with
"a strange Air of Considence, they, or rather those
"deluding Spirits which spoke through them, did
"reproach and vilify the Church,—because she
"every where rejected their new Order of Pro"phecy.

126. "They are not able to bear with the Deadness and the Formality of the Catholics, who are only

"the natural or criminal Men; but themselves the first of spiritual: —they looked on the Catholics as car-

" nal and outside Christians, that had not the true

" Was undermined by these Pretenders to an extra" ordinary and unlimited Mission.

"They were eagerly defirous of Persecution; -

" upon themselves: but this vain Oftentation did

" often in the Hour of Trial most wretchedly be-

206. " tray itself.

"Hy their rigorous Discipline they brought many to Despair: but yet are charg'd by the Catholics

"with a Morality exceeding loose and scandalous,
painting the Chiefs of this new Order of the Infpir'd in very black Characters;—which must depend on the Fairness of the Accounts transmitted to us:—such as making their Markets
with pretended Revelations and Conversations with
God; — scraping up all they could get under
the Pretence of Charity, and voluntary Obla-

"tions; — under the Mask of Godliness, defiled with Impurities, \mathcal{C}_c .

153. "They distinguish'd themselves by an affected "Singularity,—against the most innocent Recreation

" of Mind or Body, - against Games, Sports and " Plays, Dress, Furniture, &c.

"But all knew the Pretensions of the Montanists, P. 175.

" and that the Foundation of all the Extravagancies

" they run into, was the Pretext of a Divine Spirit

" and Power, extraordinarily, and even vifibly, act.

"ing them. - And they took themselves to be per-

" feet, having the Perfection or Confummation of

" the Spirit.

"They call'd themselves the Inspir'd, the Pure, " the Saints, the Elect, the Apostolical: while the

"Orthodox, who could not bear their Presumption,

" gave them generally other fort of Names, which

" they thought they better deferved.

" In the Progress of Montanism they proceeded 224.

" from one Degree to another, never stopping, or

" knowing where to ftop:-Hence, giving them-

" selves up to the uncertain Dictates and Impulses of

" a firange Spirit, they were infenfibly led on whi-

" ther they least suspected : - and all manner of

" Extravagancies were committed by them, as if

" they had an express Command for so doing from

" Heaven. - And the Strictness of the Montanist

" Discipline at first was the Means of introducing

" the Mahometan Loofeness in the end.

"Their Enthusiasm led the Van to, and was

" very confiftent with, Atheism. And there is a

" fhrewd Sufpicion, that some got in among them

" from the very Beginning, and managed the weak

" well-meaning People, who were of no Religion

" themselves, but put on a Mask to deceive.

" After an Account how Montanism afterwards

" was blended and interwoven with the most abo-

" minable Heresies; we come to its Declension in

" in the fifth Century, and Extinction in the fixth-

66 which B 3

P. 317. "which made way for another new pretended Dif"pensation, that of Mahomet; rising as out of its
"Ashes, and founded chiefly upon some Principles
"of Montanism.

"In the Conclusion, the Author says, we have says "feen how a well-meant, but indiscreet Zeal was "forming Autisage of Satar and

" furprized by the cunning Artifices of Satan; and led on from Step to Step, for want of being

guarded by Humility, till at length it fell into the

" contrary Extreme :- How, from an Affectation of

" Spiritual Gifts, the Deceiver easily infinuated

" himself with most fair Pretences, and led both

" bim and his filly Women captive.

"They were accounted by the Multitudes that were converted to them as the very Apostles of the Lamb; they expected nothing less than that the World should be brought to own them, and that then the new Jerusalem out of Heaven should come down upon Earth.

" Whether the Enthusiastic Passion be consider'd as a Disease of the Mind and Spirits, natural or fupernatural, or mix'd, or as properly præterna-

"tural; — it appears manifestly from this Ac-

" as much as a Fever is now the same as it was in

" the Days of Hippocrates.

"But, if any one, through Pride or Vain-glory, through Rashness or Curiosity, or the like, be really accessory to his own Delusion;—let him not seek to cast the Blame upon God; but be content to take all the Shame to himself. And, if this should not work any Good in the end to to him, but he should be totally deliver'd up to the Devices of his own Heart, and the lying Inspirations of treacherous Spirits; yet it may be a Means

" Means still of much Good to others, and a Warn"ing to take heed, lest they be also overtaken
"with the same Temptation."

Thus far this learned Writer; whose entire Discourse deserves well to be perused by every Person, as a proper Antidote against the Bane of Enthusiasm. It cannot indeed be said, that the Madness and Presumption of our modern Enthusiass come up to the Montanists, in all Respects, and to so high a Degree; but still the Reader may easily discern the general Nature and Effects of Enthusiasm, and a Conformity, in most Particulars, between those former Fanatics and our Methodists and Moravians.

§. 2. But 'tis time to come to a more direct Comparison between Popish and Methodistical Enthusiasts. And, if the Reader has some Account of the most wild and extravagant, the most ridiculous, strolling, fanatical, frantic, delirious, and mischievous of all the Saints in the Romish Communion; he must consider, that otherwise the Parallel would not hold; but come off lame and defective. They are, however, some of the most favourite and magnified Saints among them, and most of whom had the Honour of being canoniz'd. - As, for Instance, the Seraphic Father St. Francis, Founder of the Friars Minors, thought at first only a well-meaning, but weak Enthufiast, but afterwards turning out a mere Hypocrite and Impostor: St. Dominic, Founder of the Preaching Friars, a Man of more Defign, Ferocity, and Pride; the Contriver and Manager of that bleffed Instrument of Conversion, the Inquisition: St Ignatius Loyola, that errant shatter-brain'd visionary Fanatic, Founder of the most Holy Order of the Jesuits, professedly instituted to extirpate the B 4 Reformation:--

Reformation: — That Mirrour of Perfection, St. Anthony of Padua: — together with Variety of female Saints, Catharine of Sienna, Terefa, Clara, Magdalen

of Pazzi, &c.

I would not be understood to accuse the Methodists directly of Popery; though I am persuaded they are doing the Papists Work for them, and agree with them in some of their Principles; —designing only to shew how uniformly both act upon the same Plan, (as far as Enthusiasm can be said to carry on any Plan:)—their Heads sill'd with much the same grand Projects, driven on in the same wild Manner; and wearing the same Badge of Peculiarities in their Tenets:— not perhaps from Compact and Design; but a similar Configuration and Texture of Brain, or the Fumes of Imagination producing similar Effects.

§. 3. From a Commiseration, or Horrour, arising from the grievous Corruptions of the World, perhaps from a real Motive of fincere Piety, they both fet out with warm Pretences to a Reformation. Wherein the Papists stand at least upon an Equality, if they have not the Advantage; it being impossible for any Methodist to exceed the strong Declarations of fervent Love to God and Man, of burning Zeal for the Salvation of Souls, which the Legends of the Saints afford in Abundance. The Methodift, if he pleaseth, shall apply to himself the most flaming Characters on this Score; though he should burn with unquenchable Zeal of Love to God and Man, like St. Francis; or be inflamed, like St. Ignatius, with a Zeal of promoting God's Honour; referring all his Actions and Purpofes to God's

Bonaventur. Vit. Franc. cap. 9.

greater

greater Glory: this being his holy Ambition, the Life and Soul of all his Actions.' Nor do I believe that any Enthusiast ever set out otherwise than upon a zealous Pretence of this Godly Nature.

Ribaden's Lives of the Saints. p. 519.

§. 4. For the better Advancement of their Purposes, both commonly begin their Adventures with Field-preaching. In which Particular, though the Practice of the Methodists be notorious, it may not be amiss to produce some of their own Words; were it only for the sake of the Comparison.

METHODISTS.

Mr. Whitefield fays, "I never was more accept- 3 Journable to my Master, than when I was standing to p. 31. teach in the open Fields.

I always find I have most Power, when I speak in the open Air. A Proof this to me, that God is

pleased with this way of Preaching.

Preached at Kennington. But such a Sight never were mine eyes blessed with before!— sifty thousand People,— near fourscore Coaches,— a great Number of Horses!—I find myself more and more under a Necessity of going out into the Fields.

I defired to know what Law could be produced against my Preaching. In my Opinion there could be none; because there never was any such thing as Field-preaching before.

A fresh Inroad made into Satan's Territories by by Mr. Wesley's following me in Field-preaching."

And Mr. Seward acquaints us, 'how Whitefield preached from a Balcony,—from a Scaffold,—from an Horse-block."

p. 69.

p. 92.

4 Journ. p. 27.

p. 5.

Journ.
p. 5-7.

Mr. Wesley says, "Had the Minister of the Parish preached like an Angel, it had profited them nothing: For they heard him not. But, when one came and said, 'Yonder is a Man preaching on the Top of the Mountains,' they ran in Droves to hear. — Had it not been for Field-preaching, the Uncommonness of which is the very Circumstance that recommends it, they must have run on in Error."—

Farther Appeal, p. 119.

PAPISTS.

"Peter of Verona, Mirrour of Sanctity, of the Holy Order of Friars Preachers, had a divine Talent in Preaching; neither Churches, nor Streets, nor Market-places could contain the great Concourse that resorted to hear his Sermons.— He was the Hammer and Thunderbolt to break and crush Heretics,—and made Inquisitor to punish and persecute them.

Ribaden. Lives of the Saints, Apr. 29.

St. Nicolas of Nolasco, one Day as he was recollected in Prayer, heard a Voice from Heaven, faying, 'This is not the Place, in which I would have thee to be; but that thou go forth into the Field, and treat with Men, to the end that I may be glorified in thee.'

Idem, Dec. 6.

St. Anthony of Padua was forced to preach in the open Fields and largest Meadows, because the People followed in such Numbers, from Cities, Villages, and Camps, that no Church could contain them. They got up before Day, and flock'd to get Places betimes.—The Tradesmen all shut up their Shops, till his Sermon was ended. And he was guarded by some strong and stout Men. — He was miraculously heard at two Leagues Distance.

Idem, June 13. Lib.Conformitat. Fol. 80.

St. Ignatius preached in the open Fields, as the Churches could not hold the Multitudes who flock'd, feveral Miles, to hear him. Where it was observed, as a Thing more than human, that, though he could not raise his Voice, which was weak, every Word of his Sermon was heard by every body above a Quarter of a Mile."

Orland. Hist. Jes. lib. I. No. 116.

[I think, Mr. Whitefield speaks somewhere of being heard plainly, at a greater Distance, and by

above twenty thousand People.]

Upon this Article I would make a curfory Remark or two. How comes Mr. Whitefield to fay, there was never any such thing as Field-preaching before? Was it from the mere Vanity of being thought the Founder of it? or was he ignorant of the Practice feveral Years ago, and even in our own Nation?

Have not the Methodist-Preachers, as well as St. Anthony, been attended with a flurdy Set of Followers, as their Guards, armed with Clubs under their Cloaths, menacing and terrifying fuch as should dare to speak lightly of their Apostle? I have heard it often affirmed. So that Mr. Whitefield may well 3 Journ. boast of Preaching with irresistible Power, and P. 24. striking all Opposers dumb. 'Tis plain he feems himfelf to be aware of this turbulent Spirit, this fighting Enthusiasm, when, idly supposing his Enemies should think they did God Service to kill him, he adds, ' I dread nothing more than the false Zeal 4 Journ. of my Friends in a suffering Hour.'

Again. 'Tis highly probable, that, if any Parochial Minister should acquaint his Parish, &c. that next Sunday he would preach on yonder Mountain, he would have a larger Congregation than in his Church.

p. 11.

But would this do any real Good? or could he justify the Irregularity? But Mr. Wesley argues for the special Advantage of Field-preaching, on the very Account of its Irregularity; ' the Uncommonness being the very Circumstance that recommends it." Something inconfistently; for he feems to forget what he had faid, but a Page or two before: " We are not suffered to preach in the Churches; else we should prefer them to any Places whatever."

Farther Appeal, P. 117.

Mr. Whitefield too ' highly approves of our ex-

cellent Liturgy, would Ministers lend him their 4 Journ. pag. 3. Churches, to use it.'

They are, you fee, never more acceptable to their Master than in the Fields. - God is pleased with this Way of Preaching: - They have most Power there. - But, however, that's no Matter: They would not mind that: Churches are preferable, - if they could get them.

- §. 5. After the Methodifts had traduced the Clergy, as long as they were permitted to do it, in their own Churches and Pulpits, in order to seduce their Flocks, and collect a staring Rabble; they fet about this pious Work of Defamation more heartily in the Fields. Give me leave to gather some of their Flowers on this Occasion, which are published in their own Journals, &c.
- "Went to St. Paul's, and received the Bleffed Sacrament." [He might have added, and within a few Hours undertook the bleffed Office of blackening the Clergy; for] " Preached in the Evening at Kennington Common: God gave me great Power, and I never opened my Mouth fo freely against the Letter learned Clergymen of the Church of England .-I should not die in Peace, unless I bore my Testi-

Whitf. 4 Journ. P. 32.

mony

mony against them .- My Power and Freedom of Speech increased daily; and this Afternoon I was carried out much against the Unchristian Principles and Practices of the Generality of our Clergy. -If I want to convince Church of England Protestants, I must prove that the Generality of their Teachers do not preach, or live up to the Truth, as it is in Fesus.

Woe be unto fuch blind Leaders of the Blind. -How can you escape the Damnation of Hell? -Wolves in Sheep's Cloathing.—Numbers of fuch as would tell the People, that a decent, genteel, and fashionable Religion is sufficient to carry them to

Heaven."

" The Scribes and Pharifees of this Generation (I mean the Learned Rabbi's of the Church of England) will perfecute the Preachers and Followers of our Lord - Our Brother (Whitefield) expects to fuffer many Things, to be fet at nought by the Rabbi's of our Church, and perhaps at last to be kill'd by them.

The Scarlet Whore of Babylon is not more corrupt, either in Principle, or Practice, than the Church of England. - A fecond Letter against the Traytor Archbishop Tillotson. - Judas fold his Lord for thirty Pieces of Silver: The Archbishop got a better Price, perhaps thirty Bags of Gold, or more." Pag. 62.

For the Abuses of the Clergy from Mr. Wesley (which are not fo gross, but more artful) I refer the Reader to Mr. Church's Farther Remarks.

Pag. 105-108.

But what a Wickedness is it, to throw out so much Gall of Bitterness against Persons, whose chief Power of doing any Good, and promoting the common Salvation, depends upon their Character? And VOL. I.

5 Journ. pag. 32.

Indwelling, pag. 11, 12.

4 Journ. p. 8.

Seward's Journ. P. 15.

Pag. 71;

Pag. 45.

how much greater, to impute this black Art of Calumny to the Spirit, and Power given from God?

- §. 6. But, though these strolling Predicants have allured some itching Ears, and drawn them aside, by calumniating their proper Pastors; they have Sense enough to know the Itch will go off, and their Trade not continue long, unless they can produce fomething novel, or uncommon; what the wandering Sheep have not been used to in their Churches. Therefore they must find out, or rather revive, such Peculiarities, as have formerly attended Enthusiasims, and are most likely to captivate the Vulgar. Hence their affected Phrases, fantastical and unintelligible Notions, whimfical Strictneffes, loud Exclamations against some trifling and indifferent Things; which are Matters of mere Difcretion; Things innocent, and perhaps fometimes useful; and only finful, when caried into Excess. And great Zeal is here employed. Accordingly, if diverse Particulars, of no great Moment in themfelves, are here drawn together, 'tis only to difcover that Family-Likeness, even in the smallest Features, which has diffinguished the Enthusiasts and pretended Pietists of all Ages; particularly those now under Comparison. It may be some Trouble to run over the whole Bead-roll of the Saint's Rosary. But it will appear to confift of ten Ave-Mary's to one Pater-noster; i. e. Abundance of Fooleries, in proportion to any fingle Point profitable.
 - §. 7. The first necessary Point for drawing Followers is to put on a fanctified Appearance; by a demure Look, precise Behaviour, in Discourse or Silence, Apparel and Food; and other Marks of ex-

ternal Piety. For which Reason, Mr. Wesley very wifely made, and renewed, that noble 'Resolution, not willingly to indulge himself in the least Levity of Behaviour, or in Laughter, no, not for a Moment;to speak no Word not tending to the Glory of God, and not a tittle of worldly Things.' Which may ferve to shew what useful Members of Society fuch Persons would make; though, from human Infirmity, the Resolver himself has sometimes forgot his Vow. But perhaps he may be provoked to a more exact Conduct, when he reads, " how grievously the feraphic Mechtildis disciplined and tortured herfelf for having once spoke an idle Word; and what an heinous Sin she deemed it to laugh: - That not a Word ever fell from St. Catharine of Sienna, that was not religious and boly: - That the Lips of Magdalen of Pazzi were never opened, but to chant the Praises of God: - That a certain Abbot refused to affift his Friend in getting his Ox out of a Quagmire, for Fear of meddling with avorldly Things; - and a Monk would not discover a Thief that stole a Horse, because then he must speak of secular Matters."

As Laughter is a Faculty peculiar to the Human Species, the Resolution of a religious Melancholist entirely to discard it, may be reckoned a little Estay towards putting away the Properties of a rational Creature.

§. 8. At first the Methodists, as a Shew of Humility, made it a point not to ride, either on Horseback, or in a Coach: Though, occasionally, and for Conveniency Sake, they have fince thought proper to deviate from their Rule. " I could no longer, fays Mr. Whitefield, walk on Foot, as usual:

2 Journs pag. 10.

Vita Mecht. сар. 16.

Bullar. Pii fec.

Marul. 1. 5. 0.9. Dauroult. cap. 7. tit. 80. 0. 4.

Further Dealings, P. 23.

usual; but was constrained to go in a Coach, to avoid the Hosanna's of the Multitude." Very prosane, unless it be a false Print for Huzza's.

Conform. fol. 114, 119.

So was it one of St. Francis's Rules, "never to ride, but only in Cases of manifest Necessity, or Infirmity." St. Ignatius Loyola, and his meek Society of Jesuits, "always walked on Foot; and could never be induced to use any Sort of Carriage. — To use Chairs and Chariots was a grievous Sin, and abhorred by the Society."

Franc.
Annal.
Jesuit.
315,357.

§. 9. Upon the same Account fine Cloaths, and rich Furniture, stand absolutely condemned; though in many Cases they may be proper and right, as suitable to People's Rank, Condition, and Station. And when the Cynic Diogenes trod disdainfully upon a fine Carpet of Plato's, saying, "See how I trample upon Plato's Pride," — the Philosopher justly answered, "But with greater Pride of thy own."

Charact. of a Methodift, No. 15. Mr. Wesley gives us this as the general Character of a Methodist: "He cannot adorn himself, on any Pretence, with Gold, or costly Apparel." Hence he undertook that unsuccessful Dispute with a Quaker, "who could not be convinced of any Harm in costly Apparel, or Furniture, so that it were plain."

3 Journ. p. 58.

Conform.

"St. Francis would always wear Apparel of the vilest Sort; never any Thing that was sumptuous; that being an Extinction of Grace."—"A certain Jesuit had such Instuence on the Ladies, that they threw away all their vain Garments, and whatever might help to set off their Beauty."

Annal. Jefuit. p. 317. Bart. Vit.

Ignatii, p. 140.

Franc.

"St. Ignatius, by preaching powerfully against fine Cloaths, made the Women weep, tear their Hair and charming Faces, and throw away their

vain

vain Ornaments." - " Magdalen of Pazzi, when but a Child, would reject all soft and delicate Life. Cloathing, and wear only what was coarfe and ugly." No. 2.

§. 10. But oh! (as a Part, or Consequence of this) how good, and Saint-like it is, to go dirty, ragged, and flowenly? And how pioufly did Mr. Whitefield therefore take Care of the outward Man? " My Apparel was mean - Thought it unbecoming a Penitent to have powdered Hair: - I wore Woollen Gloves, a patched Gown, and dirty Shoes "

I Journ. fect. 2.

Thus his Predecessor in Saintship, ' Ignatius, lov'd to appear abroad with old dirty Shoes, us'd no Comb, let his Hair clot, and would never pare his Nails.'-A certain Fesuit was so boly that he had above an hundred and fifty Patches upon his Breeches, and proportionably on his other Garments. - Another had almost three hundred Patches: and his Garments after his Death were hung up to publick View, as an Incentive to Imitation.' And was there not a Reason? For 'St. Francis found, by certain Confor. Experience, that the Devils were frighted away by coarfe rough Garments; but were animated by foft Raiment to tempt the Wearers. And Friar Bartholomew hath laid it down as a Rule, that Men must have dirty Bodies, if they would have pure Souls?

Ribaden. Vit. Ig-

Franc. Annal. Jesuit. 311,394.

fol. 243,

§. 11. Of this Nature likewise is their utter Condemnation of all Recreation and Diversion, in every Kind and Degree. Mr. Whitefield laments that, 1st Deal, in his younger Days, ' he was not yet convinc'd pag. 13. of the absolute Unlawfulness of playing at Cards, and reading and feeing Plays.' But afterwards, in C. 3

Pag. 7. his Letter from New Brunswick, he declares, ' that no Recreations, confider'd as such, can be innocent.' -

4 Journ. " I now began to attack the Devil in his frongest p. 30.

Holds, and bore Testimony against the detestable Diversions of this Generation. - Dancers please the Ib. p. 77. Devil in every Step. - Some were very firenuous in what they call'd innocent Diversions, - but are con-

trary to the whole Tenour of the Gospel: - Not only 5 Journ. fo many trifling Amusements, but Things which p. 58,59.

fhew that the Heart is wholly alienated from the Life of God."-" I hoped we had demolished Satan's strongest Hold in Philadelphia, the Dancing-School,

Assemblies, and Musick-Meetings, those Houses of Faal."

And what fays the Papist? " St. Dominic (who had fuch Power of Adjuration over the Devil, as to compel him to answer truly to all his Questions) asked him what was his Opinion concerning the Place of Recreations; who answer'd, with a loud and fcornful Laugh, ' All this Place is my own: for here they tell impertinent News, &c. - St. Ignatius by declaiming against Cards and Dice prevailed upon a whole Town to throw them into the River : ---And there was no more Play there for three Years.'

Ribaden. Aug. 4. Bartol. Vita Ignat. P. 140.

Seward's

Hourn. ip. 54.

> Our Love of Recreations and Diversions has indeed confessedly exceeded all Bounds, and calls loudly for some Redress. But to break out wildly against every Inflance and Degree of them, is the direct Way to render our Complaints fruitless and ridiculous. It has neither Reason nor Scripture to support it. But Mederation, Reason, and Scripture are Things unregarded by Enthusiasts, who must act in Character. They cannot, they dare not, allow any thing that carries the Name or Face of Recreation and Chearfulness; for fear of dispersing a little of that

that black Bile, that gloomy Humour, which is the most essential Ingredient in their Religion.

§. 12. As to the seeming Contempt of Money, you may fee, if you please, and admire Mr. Wesley's declamatory Rant: " As to Gold and Silver, I count it Dung and Dross: I trample it under my Feet. I esteem it just as the Mire in the Streets. - It must indeed pass through my Hands; but shall only pass through: it shall not rest there. None of the accursed Things shall be found in my Tent, when the Lord calleth me hence, &c."

Ift Appeal, No.

But even this falls short of St. Francis: " He had fuch a Detestation of Money, that, if by Chance he found any in the Way, he would not permit himself, or Brethren, so much as to touch it. Once the Devil, to ensnare him, laid a Purse in his Way, feemingly full of Money. But he, knowing it was a Devil's Trick, forbids his Companion to take it up; who firongly pressing to do it for the sake of giving to the Poor, St. Francis affented: And upon opening the Purse out starts the Devil in the Shape of a Serpent, and fuddenly disappear'd, Purse and all.—Hence he folemnly refolv'd to flick to Poverty as long as he liv'd. - Money was to him the most execrable of Things; he gave it a hearty Curfe, and fled from it as from the Devil. Dung, and Money, and Satan were the same thing to him.—He orders a Friar, who had placed in a Window fome Money collected at the Altar, to take it in his Mouth, (for the Rule would not permit to touch it with his Fingers,) and go out and throw it upon the Dung of an Ass."-St. Ignatius indeed (as well as the Methodists) would fometimes condescend to accept of some fmall Pieces of Money, to give to the Poor. - But

Confor. fol. 53.

fol. 217.

fol. 219.

Ignatii, pag. 63.

St.

St. Phil. Nerius was fuch a Lover of Poverty, that he frequently befought Almighty God to bring him to that State, as to fland in need of a Penny, and find no body that would give him one."

Ribaden. p. 369.

The Profession of Powerty, as well as Chastity, is indeed the common Vow of all the Monastic Orders; the Institution of which is call'd the most perfect State of Life. But, either by means of papal Relaxations and Indulgences, or their own carnal Affections, both these Vows are commonly observed alike. One Constitution of the Jesuits in particular is—Food, Raiment, and Bed of the vilest Sort, for their greater spiritual Proficiency.

Conft.

§. 13. Another Bait to catch Admirers, and very common among Enthusiasts, is a restless Impatience and insatiable Thirst of Travelling, and undertaking dangerous Voyages, for the Conversion of Insidels, together with a declar'd Contempt of all Dangers, Pains, and Sufferings. They must desire, love, and pray for ill Usage, Persecution, Martyraom, Death and Hell.

Accordingly, our Itinerant Methodists are fond of expressing their Zeal on this Account. Mr. Whitessield says, "When Letters came from Messies. Wesleys, and Ingham, their Fellow-Labourer,—their Accounts fired my Soul, made me even long to go abroad for God too:—Though too weak in Body,—I felt at times such a strong Attraction in my Soul towards Georgia, that I thought it almost irresistible.—The Thoughts of it crowded continually in upon me.—Upon reading this (Letters from abroad for more Labourers) my Heart leaped within me, and, as it were, echoed to the Call.—Was impatient to go abroad."

Farther Dealings, p. 8, 10, 11, 18.

Mr. Wesley sets forth pathetically, and not without fome Degree of Infult on the regular Ministers who flay at Home, - ' their Defire of going on in Toil, in Weariness, in Painfulness, in Cold and Hunger, -Summer Sun, and Winter Rain and Wind, upon the naked Head; Perils by Land, Perils by Water; -hurried away to America, - a Readiness to go to Abyssinia or China.' And much more in the Spirit of rambling Sufferings, and Martyrdom.

But all this only shews the natural unsettled Hamour, the rapid Motion of Enthusiastic Heads. And we may assure them, that the zealous Impatience, and real Wanderings and Sufferings of Popish Fanatics are by all Accounts greatly fuperior. "Oh! how many times have the Nuns feen their Sifter of Pazzi drunk with Zeal for the Conversion of Sinners and Infidels, -run about the Cloysters and Gardens, and other Places, bemoaning herfelf that she was not a Man,

to go abroad, and gain erring Souls."

The Wind-mill is indeed in all their Heads. And, in Fact, 'tis almost incredible what Miseries were endur'd by St. Francis, in his heroic Voyage to convert the Sultan of Egypt; in that of St. Anthony into Africa to convert the Moors, and of St Ignatius to convert the Turks: Exploits much more dangerous and terrible than a Voyage to the West-Indies, &c.

As to their Love of Difgrace; it must fairly be owned, in a great measure, to be true. Otherwise, they would never have published that Collection of their own Fooleries and Faults, extravagant Whimfies, and Prefumptions, Pretensions, &c. in their Fournals .-

Sometimes indeed we find Mr. Wesley bitterly and feelingly complaining " of the Scoffs, both of the Great Vulgar, and the Small; Contempt and Reproach

Life, No. 50. Farther App. p.

Affronts, stupid, brutal Violence; — and (in a most elegant Style) from the Scum of Cornwall, the Rabble of Bilston and Darleston, the Wild-Beasts of Walfal, and the Turnkeys of Newgate." But, at other times, the Note is changed; —and, with regard to Contempt, Hate, Calumny, Persecution, &c. "till he is thus despised, no Man is in a State of Salvation.—Being despised is absolutely necessary to our doing good in the World.—God forbid, that you should be otherwise than generally scandalous; I had almost faid, universally!"

3 Journ. P.35-7, 57.

3 Journ. pag. 45. "Mr. Whitefield rejoices exceedingly at the Thought, that they should one Day be sent to Prifon.—Refreshed with the News, that the Landlord would not let us stay under his Roof;—and at the Sweets of Opposition;—receiving a Blow from a

4 Journ. pag. 8.

Cudgel-player with the utmost Love." Again, he is quite in haste for Persecution, calling upon the Devil to bring it on. "The Hour of Persecution is not yet come. I really wonder it comes no faster. Satan, why sleepest thou?"

4 Journ. pag. 21. Ib. p.24.

Mr. Seward "trusts that, for the Brethren's sake, he could leap into a burning fiery Furnace, without Fear of the Flames, which would serve as a fiery Chariot to carry his Soul to God."

The same Love of Contempt, Abuse, and Injury, the same ardent Thirst after Persecution and Martyrdom, possessed their Competitors in propagating true

Religion.

Confor. fol. 40.

"St. Francis wishes, and gives Orders, that he may be difgraced by all.—He was not able to rest for the burning Desire of Martyrdom."

Ribaden. p. 762.

"St. Ignatius defired to be mock'd and laugh'd at by all; —in the Fervour of his Mind, would have

gone about the Streets naked, and like a Fool, that the Boys of the Town might have made Sport with him, and thrown Dirt upon him .- St. Domi- Ribaden. nic defired to be contemned, and trampled upon by all the World; -took great Pleasure in visiting the Villages, where he was affronted and abused; had a Longing to die for Christ by the most exquifite and bitter Pains .- St. Anthony most earnestly begged of Almighty God the Favour and Grace of Martyrdom."

P. 535.

Ibid. p. 579. Ibid.

P. 393. Life. No. 40.

" The zealous Magdalen of Pazzi made a Protestation to delight in Contempt and Confusion, as God delights in himself. For that Confusion is my Centre, as God is his own Centre."

> Ib. pag. 788,800.

" St. Terefa strongly burnt for Martyrdom at fix or feven Years of Age; - and afterwards, for many Years, had wished, that her whole Life were full of Sufferings and Perfecutions." - " And the Jesuits have, in an especial Manner, with great Alacrity devoted themselves (and I wish they had never devoted any but themselves) to the Flames, the Savord, or any Species of Persecution."

Franc. Annal P. 14.

'Tis obvious here to remark, - how little the Methodists know of their own Spirits, and what Danger they would be in of failing (which may be proved too in Fact) in a suffering Hour: - That they, who are of fuch an unsteady Temper, and so often fall into Fears, Dejections, Desertions, Despondencies, &c. are some of the last Men living that should be fo importunate for exposing themselves: - And that this Conduct may be well look'd upon as a false Ossentation of Zeal, and high Presumption in any of the most steady Christians; seeing the Lord hath commanded 'to watch and pray, left ye enter into Temptation; to pray that God would not lead us into Temptation, but deliver us from Evil; and, when ye are persecuted in one City, fly unto another.

§. 14. The pious Cruelty of Corporal Severities, or Mortification by tormenting the Flesh, is another common Method of gaining a Reputation for Sanctity: Such as long and rigorous Fastings, gashing and slaying the Body with Scourges, and those armed with Rowels and sharp Tags, rolling naked in Thorns and Thistles, &c. The Accounts we have of these unnatural Exercises among Popish Fanatics are of that Nature and Degree, as scarce to be credited, or exceeded; or what our own Disciplinarians cannot, in any tolerable measure, pretend to come up to. Something however of this kind we have from their own Relation.

I Deal. sect. I.

Mr. Whitefield fays of the Methodists in general at Oxford, that 'they kept their Bodies under, even to an Extreme.'—And of himself, "Though I sometimes fell into Sensuality; — I left off eating Fruit, and the like; —I fasted twice a Week.—In Lent eat nothing (except on Sunday) but Sage Tea, without Sugar, and coarse Bread; — eat the worst Sort of Food;—constantly walked out in the Mornings, till Part of one of my Hands was quite black. This, with continued Abstinence and inward Conslicts, so emaciated my Body, that I could scarce creep up Stairs, and was obliged to have a Physician."

Ibid. fect. 2.

Bullar. vol. i. p. 227.

Brev. Rom. Confor. Under such an high Principle of Mortification, "St. Bridget resolved to eat nothing but Bread and Water, and (because that was not bitter enough) would needs hold Gentian Root commonly in her Mouth. — St. Alcantara chose Wormwood for his Diet.—A Franciscan would always dip his Bread in

Worm-

Wormwood-water. - St. Francis of Rome would eat Ribaden. bitter Herbs without Oil."

p. 212.

St. Ignatius was always exercifing such kind of Austerities, and always dangerously ill by them. He, and many others, brought themselves to Death's Door; and were compelled to have Recourse to Physicians and Surgeons.

Mr. Welley oftentatiously boasts, of bearing Heat and Cold on the naked Head, Rain and Wind, Frost and Snow, as some of their smallest Inconveniencies.' - And another time he tells us, " Our Bed being wet, I laid me down on the Floor, and flept found till Morning. And I believe I shall not find it needful to go to Bed, as 'tis called, any more." But his old Friends out-strip him. St. Ignatius used no other Bed than a Board, or the bare Ground; St. Dominic the same; and fifty others of the chosen Antichristian Saints.

I Journ.

Jan. 30.

1735.

Last Ap. p. 119.

"St. Francis happening once to use a Pillow, on account of Illness, the Devil got into his Pillow, and made him uneafy all Night. But, upon his ordering the Pillow, with the Devil in it, to be carried away, he prefently recovered."

Confor. fol. 53.

Whether Mr. Wesley has not went to Bed fince that time, others may know as well as himself. But 'tis easy to foresee, that in some future Calendar, or Legend of the Saints, with what Probability it may be inferted, ' Jan. 30, 1735. From this Day Mr. J. Wesley never went to Bed any more; but always lay on the bare Ground, in Imitation of the Saints, Ignatius, Francis, &c.'

And, however ridiculous or improbable this may be thought, I am fully perfuaded that many, if not most, of the Stories, with which the Pope's Religious Romances are stuffed, have been raised upon a Vol. I. D Slighter

flighter Foundation. Other Instances of this Nature will come afterwards.

But, however that may happen, the Apostle, I am sure, condemns, as useles and supersitious, that does in a own los, the not sparing of the Body. And it has frequently proved nothing less than Self-murther. But 'tis requisite this voluntary false Shew of Humility should be sometimes kept up, that common Christians may be thought to walk according to the Flesh; and the New Reformers alone be presumed as Followers of an abstenious and spiritual Life.

§. 15. To these sufferings may be added — the Struggles and Pangs of the New Birth, almost equal to the Torments of Hell,—Derelictions, Terrors, Despairings, Combats with Satan, &c. Of which more in the Sequel.

A Word or two at present of their Willingness, and ardent Desire to endure *Pain and Torment*, even *Hell* itself, for the *Love of God*, and Advancement of

his Glory.

Among some Enthusiastical Ranters, Papistical Mystics, and others, such an excessive and disinterested Love of God has been insisted on, as should oblige us to love him, though we were sure of being damned; and even to keep up that Love during the whole eternal State of Damnation,

As I have been no great Dealer in such Authors, I shall let the Jesuit Nieremberg speak for all; who makes this a necessary Confession of a true Penitent: "I would willingly for the lightest and most venial Sin suffer the Torments of Hell, — and even for another's Sin.—I desire to go to Hell, and be at the Feet of Lucifer, Judas, &c. But am so great a Sinner, as to be unworthy even of a Place there.—

De Adorat.lib.1. cap. 8. There is no perfect Love, or Repentance, unless for Lib. 3. the least Sin you are willing to bear the Tortures of Hell."

Mr. Wesley plainly adopts this Doctrine for his own, when he says, "I was surprized to find one of the most controverted Questions in Divinity, disinterested Love, decided by a poor old Man, without Education, or Learning, or any Instructor, but the Spirit of God. I asked him what he thought of Paradise? — He said, To be sure, it is a sine Place. But I do not mind that. I do not care what Place I am in. Let God put me where he will, or do with me what he will, so I may set forth his Honour and Glory."

1 Journ. p. 18.

One might here observe, how easy a thing it is for Persons, who deem themselves Favourites of Heaven, in the Heat of Imagination to talk at this Rate. But does the Doctrine of Assurances convince them that they could dwell in Everlasting Burnings, without Complaining, or any Abatement of the Love of God? And besides, how idle is it to be putting an impossible Case; and to suppose it consistent with the Glory of God, his essential Goodness, and Goodness to Mankind, that any true Penitent and true Lover of God should finally be condemned to Hell-torments?

Mr. Wesley, in that exorbitant Strain,

Doom, if thou can'st, to endless Pains, And drive me from thy Face,

4 Journ.

feems daringly and presumptuously to bid Desiance to the Power or Justice of God. But in his Answer to Mr. Church he explains himself thus; — "If

P. 37. thou can'st deny thyself, if thou can'st forget to be gracious, if thou can'st cease to be Truth and Love." All these amiable Attributes, it seems, must be forseited, if Heaven could doom to Punishment such a precious Soul. But this Explanation of his looks like Evasion, and could scarce be his original Meaning: But God's Power, or Justice must be intended; because he speaks of God's Love, in the very next Lines, by way of Distinction, or as the opposite Alternative:

But, if thy stronger Love constrains, Let me be saw'd by Grace.

§. 16. We find other Expressions and Notions, which imply either a Stoical Insensibility under Pain and Torture, or else a Desire of them; not the least Desire of having them removed or assuaged, though selt in the highest Degree. As that of Mr. Wesley, produced for "an Instance of that strange Truth, that the Serwants of God suffer nothing. — I dined with one, who told me, in all Simplicity, 'Sir, I thought last Week there could be no such Rest as you describe, none in the World, wherein we should be so free as not to desire Ease in Pain. But God has taught me better. For on Friday and Saturday, when I was in the strongest Pain, I never once had one Moment's Desire of Ease."

Mr. Wesley's having discoursed of this, and deferibed it to the Person concerned, sufficiently shews it to have been his Dostrine. Let us see if it cannot be parallelled from the Papacy.

"St. Francis visited with the most grievous Sufferings would by no means allow them to be called Pains; and, throwing himself on the Ground with a Violence

4 Journ. P.50,51.

a Violence that almost broke his Bones, begs of God to add to his Sufferings an hundred fold; defires a Continuance and Renewal of Torment, and even to Despair and Deleriction:"- At another time, however, he is in a quite different Mood; and his Zeal tempered with Prudence, when a real and very fenfible Torture was before his Eyes: For, " being obliged to undergo a Cauterizing for a Difease in his Eyes, he was so frighted with the Sight of the red-hot Iron, that he commanded the Iron, in the name of Christ, so to temper its Heat, that he might fweetly feel the Burning. And, when the bissing Iron was plung'd into his tender Flesh, he cried out exultingly, 'Bleffed be God; for, to fay the Truth, the burning Fire gave me no Molestation, nor did any Pain of the Flesh affect me."

Bonaventur. cap. 14.

Conforma fol. 40,

"St. Ignatius felt and experienced the Throes of Regeneration to be as bad as Hell; and yet is all on Fire to promote God's Glory, though at the Loss of all the Earth, and even Heaven."

Brev. Francisc. Oct. 10.

Bartol. Vit. Ig. p. 20, 21, 350.

Ribaden. P. 799.

"St. Terefa was under great Aridities for twentytwo Years; yet never in all that time did it come into her Thoughts to defire more Comfort, and she asked of the Lord, that she might never be without Pain. She even bore the Pangs of the new Birth. for another, o new Convert; ' who having at her Perfuasion left certain abominable Sins, but such Temptations still remaining, that he knew himself to be in Hell; - She befought the Lord to affuage the Pains of that poor Soul, and that the Devils, who were the Causes of it, might come and torment ber. - And she suffered for the Space of a Ibid. Month the most furious and strange Pains. - And we have a Pope's Bull to affure us, that Catharine of Sienna was often so carried beyond berself, that, when

prick'd,

Bullar. vol. i. p. 291. prick'd, or beaten, she had not the least Feeling of Pain."

M. Magdalen of Pazzi (a Canonized Saint) carries this Point so far, that " she defires and entreats her Saviour to grant her fuch a Suffering as is pure Gall, the Bottom of the Cup, mixed with Wormwood, Myrrh, and Vinegar, which he drank on the Cross, without the least Consolation either from Heaven or Earth. - And she repeated often, ' I am not forward and in haste to go to Paradise; for that is not a Place of Suffering, but Delight. This, in my Opinion, is what is wanting in the State of the Bleffed."

See her Life. c. 96,67.

With respect to all this patient Enduring, or rather Love of Hardships, Dangers, Pain, &c. - it hath been remarked by learned Authors, that some Perfons from constitutional Temper and Complexion have even been fond of bearing the worst that could befall them; could not be easy and contented without them: - That others from a furdy Humour and pertinacious Resolution, egg'd on by the Force of Education, Emulation, a Point of Honour, or obstinate Pride, have brought themselves to make light of the most exquisite Sufferings and Tortures; scarce seeming to feel them, and even laughing at them: - That, when Enthusiasm comes in, in aid of this natural or acquired Sturdiness, and Menfancy they are upon God's Work, and entitled to his Rewards; they are immediately all on Fire for rushing into Sufferings and Pain; and Sorrow is turned into Joy before them. The folid and just Comforts, which a true Martyr receives from above, are groundlesly applied to the counterfeit.

And, at best, whatever Degree of Merit our Methodists may claim on this score, all is but an

humble

humble Imitation of the most fanatical Deceivers in the most corrupt Communion in the Christian World.

It may moreover be observed, that both antient and modern Enthufiasts always take care to secure fome Advantage by their Sufferings, and thereby prove their Love of God not so very difinterested. For they brag of receiving larger Favours, and freer Communications with God, under their Pressures. or have fuller Manifestations of his Goodness immediately after. And especially their chief Security lies in a pretended Arrival at, or Approach to, a State of Perfection, and to an Assurance of Salvation. And who then shall be afraid? A Man need not much scruple throwing out some Expressions of a Readiness to undergo Pains equal to Hell, or Hell itself, who is assured, knows, and feels that he is going into Perfection, and may depend upon Salvation.

§. 17. But previous to this elevated State (that we may not wander too far from the Saint's Progress) comes their Conversion; which, as another Instance of fanatical Peculiarities, they represent as sudden and instantaneous, and prepare their Followers to expect it.

And tho' I do by no Means deny that the Holy Spirit may, or fometimes doth, by fome extraordinary Act of Grace, throw such a Light and Influence on the Mind of Man, as suddenly to arrest him, as it were, in the midst of a wicked and unbelieving Course; yet surely this is not be expected of course; the ordinary Method of Heaven being that of drawing us by gradual Means, good Education and Instruction; Improvements by learning, reading, and studying the Holy Scriptures; which direct.

direct, in an honest and good Heart, to ' grow in Grace, and build up ourselves in our holy Faith;' and not presume that we shall start up persect Men at once.

Wesley, 2 Journ. p.16,17,

Thus, "Faith, and being born of God, are faid to be an inflantaneous Work, at once, and in a Moment, as Lightning. Justification, the same as Reservation, and having a living Faith.—this always

Db. p.39.

generation, and having a living Faith,—this always in a Moment.—My being born of God was an instantaneous Act, enabling me from that Moment to be more than Conqueror over those Corruptions, which before I was always a Slave to. — Very many Persons changed in a Moment,—always suddenly, as far as I

3 Journ. p. 16.

Ib. p. 49. have known."

ıst Appl. p. 23. "By the Words, being faved by Faith, we mean, that in the Moment a Man receives that Faith, he is faved from Doubt, Fear, Sorrow, from all his Sins, vicious Defires, &c."

Ribaden.

And how stands the Case of Popish Enthusiasts as to this Article? "After St. Teresa had long tried to be holy to no purpose, the Lord of Hearts did it all in a Moment; and she was from that time effectually chang'd.—

Orland. Hist. Jes. lib. 1. cap. 22. St. Ignatius, by a fudden Light receives Faith, and the complete Perfection of Divine Sanctity:—fo that he rifeth up a new Man,—a perfect Man in Christ.—The same Saint, by a Visit from the Virgin Mary and Jesus Christ, has all Images of Obscenity wiped from his Heart, and from that Instant sinds no more any Sense of Lust.— Another of their Converts is instantly deliver'd from Concupiscence by putting on St. Anthony's Garment.—St. Conrade, a Dominican, after having cruelly disciplin'd himself to extinguish his irregular Emotions, by the Virgin

Mary's coming, and anointing his Reins, never

Balingh. Jul. 1.

Ribaden. p. 391. more felt the Thorn in the Flesh. — Thom. Aquinas had a Vision of Angels binding his Loins, and thence-forward had not the least Feeling of Concupiscence. — And I could produce seven or eight of his Holines's Saints, who were cured of the same Desire by Visions of Angels appearing, and castrating them with proper Instruments."

Balingh. Nov. 1.

Rom. Mar. 7.

It must indeed be confess'd, that most of the above-mention'd instantaneous Conversions were from carnal Concupiscence. But, unfortunately, no such violent Measures have been taken with some of our eminent Methodists, and their Behaviour has been such, as to hinder the Comparison from tallying in this Particular.

§. 18. After these fudden Conversions usually they receive their Assurances of Salvation; — and these (as also the Proofs of their Conversion) are certainly known, heard, seen or felt; they can ascertain the particular Time and Place of their receiving them; as so many Seals of the Spirit.

"All this while I was affur'd God had forgiven me.—It is a dreadful Mistake to deny the Doctrine of Assurances: — All ought to labour after it. — I know Numbers, whose Salvation is written upon their Hearts, as it were with a Sun-beam. — Prayer for Assurance of eternal Salvation. — Oh! (fays another) I cannot be freed from Doubting, till I have more Infallible Assurances; — till I hear Christ speaking to me, so that I may be sensible in that wery Hour that it is he that speaketh."

Then for Mr. Wesley: "I felt Faith in Christ, and an Assurance was given me, that he had taken away my Sins, even mine. — The usual Method of the Spirit is to give at one and the same Time the Forgive-

Whitf.
5 Journ.
p. 17.

Ib. p. 68,

Suppl. to Whitf.
Answer to the B. of L.p.2.

2 Journ. p. 30.

ness of Sins, and the full Assurance of that Forgiveness: yet these not always given together. - In 2 Journ. p. 60. that Moment (fays a Moravian) I beheld the Lamb of God taking away my Sins. And from that Time I have Ib. p. 65. See p. 71, had Redemption, and full Assurance of it, - admitting 74. no Doubt, or Fear. - My Sister received Atonement 3 Journ. p. 17. on St. Peter's Day. - At that Hour one who had 3 Journ. long continued in Sin, from a Despair of finding P. 42. Mercy, receiv'd a full, clear Sense of his pardoning Love, and Power to fin no more. One Person could Seward's neither eat, nor fleep, nor read, till Christ had as-Tourn. fured him of his Salvation." p. 9.

Bonaventur.
Vit.
Franc.
c. 3. &
Conform.
fol. 92,
146.

Conform.

Manni Sel. Hist. p. 317.

Franc. Ann. Jefuit. pag. 288,417.

By way of Parallel to these presumptuous Imaginations, we read, that St. Francis, bewailing his Sins in the Bitterness of his Heart, was by the Holy Ghost fully certified of the plenary Remission of all his Sins. - And once defiring a Barber to shave him gratis, for the Love of God, the Barber refus'd, till the Saint had given him full Assurance of Salvation. - Another boly Man felt himself so vehemently mov'd and illuminated, that many Secrets of God were reveal'd to him, and he was certified of his Forgiveness and Salvation. - A Jesuit, who had much Commerce with God and the Saints, was affur'd of his Salvation before the Image of the Virgin Mary, by an interior Voice; filling him with fo much Joy, that he could fcarce contain himself. And another had all possible Security of it.

§. 19. No Marvel then, if the Presumption riseth still higher into a Fancy of Perfection, an unsiming State, and unspotted; while other wretched Mortals lie groveling in the Mire of Vice, or at least in an imperfect Way. To such an high-slown Pitch may a frantic Imagination be carried.

This

This conceited Notion feems, in a great measure, to have crept into Methodism from the Moravian 2 Journ. Sect; one of whom tells Mr. Wesley, " I received P. 74. that Witness of the Spirit, that full Assurance of Faith, which is a Deliverance from every fleshly Desire, and from every outward and inward Sin." Other Moravians tell him, "The Moment a Man is justified, he is a new Creature; yet still remains the old Heart, corrupt and abominable. — Is there then (fays Wefley) Corruption in your Heart? Yes, there is Corruption in my old Man, but not in my new Man."-This Sort of Corruption they affirm to be the Experience of the Moravian Church. But Mr. Wesley's People declare their Experiences to the contrary, (viz.) that Corruptions are taken away: -Mr. Wesley urgeth, "Was there then inward Corruption in our Lord? or, Cannot the Servant be as his Master?"- It must own'd that Mr. Wesley contends against the Moravians for the Use of external Means, for Prayer, Sacraments, reading the Scripture, &c. And for this Reason he says, " I met with a furprizing Instance of the Power of the Devil: Mrs. 7-s on a fudden threw away the Bible, faying, I am good enough. I will never read, or pray more. - I don't defire to be any better than I am. — I am fav'd. — I ail nothing. She spoke many Things to the fame Effect, plainly shewing that the Spirit of Pride and of Lyes had full Dominion over her."

I shall make a few Strictures upon this Article. By that subtle Distinction of the Moravians we may be drawn into a Conceit, that any Perfon may indeed fin, and be obnoxious to Divine Wrath, when he confiders only the old Man in him; but, by pleading that his new Man is innocent and guiltless, he is in

4 Journ p. 66.

no Danger. Just as if one among ourselves should allow himself to swear, or drink, as he is a Gentleman; but not as he is a Clergyman.

In the Dispute whether or no Corruptions are taken away, Experiences are produc'd on both Sides of the Question; we have Experiences against Experiences; those of the Moravians against those of the Wesleyans: Which tallies exactly with the Revelation and Miracles alledg'd by both Parties among the Papists, in their grand Controversy between the Dominicans and Franciscans, concerning the immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary.

Again; the Moravians have no Regard to out-ward Works, Prayer, Sacrament, &c. but yet are zealous for some Remainders of Corruption necessarily sticking to us. The Wesleyans contend strongly for outward Works; but at the same time are eagerly maintaining the Possibility of an unsinning Perfection. A rare Choice! take which you please.

Mr. Wesley's Text of Scripture brought in Proof of such a perfect State (Cannot the Servant be as his Master?) is evidently misapplied: For it relates only to outward Sufferings, which our Lord's Disciples were to undergo as well as himself; but has no Relation to Freedom from inward Corruption, to a sinless Perfection, which belongs to Christ alone. But on this Head I refer the Reader to Mr. Church's Remarks on Wesley's Journal, P. 30 and 60; especially to Farther Remarks, P. 114.—

But not to forget our Parallel: 'Tis faid, in the Popish Liturgies, of St. Francis (and indeed of several others) "This Man transgressed not one fot or Tittle of the Gospel; that Adam did not sin in him; he being so perfect. And this Purity of his is given as a Reason why he sometimes appears in public

Brev. Fr. Jul. 21. Conform. fol. \$9, & 107.

stark-naked, without being ashamed; for, had he been polluted, he must have had some Sense of Conform. Shame. - His twelve Apostles too (whom he chose in fol. 274. Imitation of Christ) transgressed not a Tittle of the Gosple. Nor did Adam sin in St. Bonaventure."

Trithem. 8. 1564.

" The Fratricelli, or Little Brothers, a Branch of the Franciscans, stiffly maintain'd the Doctrine of Perfection; afferting, that a Man may in this Life attain to fo great Perfection, as to live without Sin; - and then he is above Ordinances in Church and State." See Stilling fleet of Idolatry, P. 255.

Almost all the Saints and Founders of their Societies and Orders gained the Summit of Evangelical Perfection, as a Foundation for Merit and Adoration. Nor do I fee but that their modern Imitators may, one Day or other, be advanced to these insolent Claims.

§. 20. And where will these bold Enthusiasts ftop? For we find them next foaring above the Earth, taking a Flight to Heaven, and stealing thence the facred Light and Fire, in order to compass effectually their own, and others Delusion. Nothing less than Inspirations, Revelations, Illuminations, and all the extraordinary and immediate Actions of all the Persons in the Sacred Trinity, will ferve their Turn. So that now every Flash of Zeal and Devotion; every wild Pretension, Scheme, Tenet, and over-bearing Dictate; Impulses, Impressions, Feelings, impetuous Transports, and Raptures; intoxisating Vapours and Fumes of Imagination; Phantoms of a crazy Brain, and uncouth Effects of a distemper'd Mind, or Body; their fleeping or waking Dreams; their Actions and Passions, &c. - all are ascribed, with an amazing Presumption, to the extraordinary

Interposition of Heaven, setting its Seal to their Mission. In short, whatever they think, say, or do, is from God; and what opposeth, and stands in their way, is from the Devil.

Here we have the true Spirit, and very Essence of Enthufiasm, that ungrounded Pretence to Inspiration; which of course makes Men peremptory and pertinacious, fets them above carnal Reasonings, and all Conviction of plain Scripture; and obligeth them upon their own Principles to assume an Infallibity. This is what the whole Tribe of Fanatics have caught hold of, as the most specious Engine to delude the Credulous, Simple, and Unwary, and what is necessary for carrying on their Enterprizes in the most dextrous and fure Manner. For. though Enthusiasm may sometimes, or usually, set out with an innocent and well-meaning Heart; yet fuch a Simplicity is of no long Continuance: Projects increase, and Opposition ariseth; and then it quickly takes to its Assistance the several Artifices of Management and Craft.

PRESENCES, &c.

§. 21. The special and extraordinary Presences of God, so much boasted of by the Methodists, especially Mr. Whitesield, are almost without Number; so that 'tis needless to mention Particulars: Such as, "The Presence of the Lord was with me wonderfully:—I felt more than common of the Divine Presence:—Felt an especial Presence of God in my private Business, &c."

But they fometimes give us fuch gross Accounts, and fuch strong Expressions, as if God were perfonally fonally attending upon them in a visible and corporal Manner.

"God was indeed there, riding in the Congregation, and breathing Life and Courage into his Lambs. — Jefus has been with me much To-day;— at another Time he was with me on the Road:— But oh! how was he with me at Abergavenny?— I entreated him to meet again, and he came."

In like Manner, "Brother Ledesma (a Jesuit) had his Mind strongly confirmed by frequent Experiences of God's Indulgences. God was with him at Cologn, then at Ausburgh, then at Brussels, next at Rome."

Orland. Hist. Jes. Part 2. p. 15.

Letters

More grossy still: "In the Morning, says Mr. Whitesield, I talked with God in the Garden, as a Man talketh with his Friend." And would you have the Counterpart of this? "St. Patrick absolutely refused to go forth to preach, till the Lord met him Face to Face;—and the Lord did so.—Christ spoke to the beloved Face of St. Gertrude, as a Man is wont to speak to his Friend.— St. Ignatius actually saw Jesus walking before him.— And God often talked with him Face to Face, as a Man speaketh unto his Friend."

Meffing-ham.
c. 26.
Brev.
Monaft.
Fest.
Gertrud.
Imag.
primi sec.
p. 584.

See again how God attends them in their Sermons. "The Lord gave me the Text I preached upon;—and directed me to a Method, as I was going up the Pulpit-stairs." So says Whitefield of himself. And we have as good Authority, that "the Virgin Mary came and held the Book for a Dominican, while he read his Sermon; and that she suggested every Word to another, as he was preaching an Extempore Sermon.—A certain Jesuit, who had enjoyed God's Presence continually, sees Christ in the Pulpit lifting up his Hands, and blessing him."

7 Journ. p. 66.

Balingh.
Aug. 4.

Franc. Hist. Jes. p. 239

Then for the Divine Presence at their Lovefeasts: "The Lord came, brought us into his Banqueting-house, and fet his Banner over us, that the Enemy could not come nigh us." And in an Account the most gross, " At a general Love-feast, our Dear Master, being invited, came, and sat at the Head of the Table, and bid me give his People to eat." Would one think fuch Stuff could be parallelled? But, among the Papifts, Bzovius assures us, ' that Jesus, being invited, comes and eats with some Ap. 1246, Children, and invites them again to his Heavenly Table.'-And the Author of the Life of St. Veronica, a modern Enthusiastic Saint (published by Dr. Geddes) fays, ' that Veronica at a Banquet faw our Saviour feat himself at the Head of the Table in a Pag. 56. Chair.

> Nor is one Egg more like another than this Parallel; except that the Methodist expresseth the

Thing more strongly and circumstantially.

And, feeing I am upon the Subject of God's Prefence, one thing more may be added, tending to encourage the Notion of the real corporal Presence in the Sacrifice of the Mass. " A Methodist, says Mr. Wesley, went to receive the Sacrament, but with a Heart as hard as a Stone; -when God was pleafed to let him see a Crucified Saviour : - I faw the Fountain opened in his Side. - At the early Sacraments, -how often have We feen Christ crucified, and evidently fet forth before us?"

Further Dealings, p. 22.

3 Journ. p. 16,17.

Letters.

cap. 3.

De Sacr. Eucharist. 1.3. c. 8.

Bullar. Urban. Conft. I.

And why is not this as good an Argument for Transubstantiation, as the several stessly Appearances produced by the Papists, by Bellarmin, and others? Or, as the Reason of instituting the Feasts of Corpus Christi (the Body of Christ) by Pope Urban IV; because he was assured it had been revealed to certain

Catholics

Catholics (which was only to two fanatical Women) in a Vision? — Or, What more is there in the Account that 'St. Teresa often saw Christ in the Sacrament? — Or that, while St. Hugo was celebrating Mass, the facred Host, being elevated, appeared plainly in the Form of Christ.'

P. 797. Nov. Legend. Angl. P. 184.

Ribaden.

One can hardly indeed believe, that our Methodists in these gross Expressions intend to be understood in a literal Sense: But we know not what Essect they may have upon weak, credulous, and superstitious Minds; especially when improved by suture Comments, or the Help of Tradition. "Tis certain that diverse Rhetorical Flourishes of this Sort, and other little Superstitions, have gradually swelled into the most salse and absurd Doctrines, as well as into rank Idolatry; and the World is covered with a Deluge of monstrous Legendary Tales, which were derived from as small a Fountain.

§. 22. Closely connected with Presences are those familiar Communications and Conversations with the Deity; full of the most sweet, tender, amorous Sentiments and Expressions.

"Oh! what fweet Communion, fays Mr. White-field, had I daily vouchfafed from God?—I cannot tell how tenderly I am carried by our Dear Saviour from Day to Day: —I lean on Jefus's Bosom from Morning to Night; yea, all the Day long. — I fweetly leaned on my Saviour's Bosom, and sucked out of the Breasts of his Consolation." And how wonderfully poetical and moving is that divine Imitation of some earthly rapturous Lover? "Early in the Morning, at Noon-day, Evening, and Midnight, nay all the Day long, did the Blessed Saviour visit and refresh my Heart. Could the Trees of a certain Wood near Stonehouse speak, they would tell

r Journa

Letters

Whitef.
2 Journary, 15.

what

what fweet Communion I and fome more Dear Souls enjoyed with the ever-bleffed God there."

fourn.
p. 1, 7,
10, 12,
20.

"For these five Days, says Mr. Servard, I have kept my Bed, had every Day sweet Communion with my Dear Lord Jesus,—who filled me with his Fulness.—Went to Rest in the Arms of my Lord Jesus,—of my sweet Saviour,—in his Bosom.—Went to Rest, full of a Sense of my own Nothingness, and sighing for the Presence of my dear Lord Jesus."

Page 32.

Conform.

fol. 2:

This bids fair for coming up in due time to his Rival Saints. For "Christ appeared to St. Francis and his Brethren; and, giving them his Blessing, they felt such a Sweetness as quite ravished them.

— He was indeed often visited, and recreated by our Lord with inestable Sweetness; — had many such Visitations, Illustrations, and Cherishings.—St. Ignatius receiving a Visit from the Father and the Son,—The Father, turning to the Son, recommends to his Favour Ignatius and his Brethren; which the Son promiseth, looking sweetly and amiably upon Ignatius."

p.763-4.

Ribaden.

Bart. Vit. Ignatii.

"St. Felix, a Franciscan, burned with such an excessive Love towards the Virgin Mary and Jesus, that, not able to bear it, he requested her to come to him, and bring her Son. She did so; and it cannot be expressed what a Power of Heavenly Consolations he felt.—St. Anthony had often familiar Conversations with God,—recreating him with extraordinary Comforts, and Divine Visitations.—The little Jesus would come sometimes and sit upon his Book, sometimes be under his Arms; whom the

Balingh. May 18.

Ribaden. p. 391, 394.

Balingh. Aug. 13, & 20. "The Jesuit Berman, for a Relief in all his Complaints, takes Resuge in the Ereast and Bosom of the Virgin Mary. For she was sometimes pleased to come and give her Votaries Suck. Once she brought

boly Man embraced with wonderful Devotion."

her

her Son, and put him into Bed to St. Stanislaus, which cured him of his Illness; comforting and recreating her Client, and refreshing him with a very copious Suavity. - Nor was it any uncommon thing for her to bring the beloved Child to some of her precious Saints, to be dandled, kiffed, and embraced in Bed, which quite overcame them with Joy; as it did St. Lucia, who had him with her for three Nights together." See Brevint's Samuel and Saul, P. 396. For it was not usual, or fit, to deprive the Female Devotees of this delightful Communion. Accordingly we are assured, that " once Christ came, in Company with St. Dominic, to visit Teresa: Christ foon withdrew, and bad her recreate herfelf with his Friend Dominic; who stayed with her two Hours, took her by the Hand, and spoke many comfortable Words to her.— Fesus indeed was her Spouse; - and the had certain Enjoyments of great Gusts and Confolations, - and cried out to him, O my Lord, and my Spouse, 'tis now time for us to see one another; and she spoke to him such high, sweet, and amorous Things, &c."

Idem, Aug. 14:

Ribaden. p. 708-9.

Idem, p. 8021

Such is the Language and Effect of spiritual Love among Popish Fanatics, in the very Words of their applauded and licensed Writers; enough to give one a Surfeit, and a thorough Distaste of their Methodistical Imitators.

§. 23. I cannot here forbear transcribing that Seraphic Rhapsody of Divine Love from Mr. Wesley's Third Journal, (though I am not certain whether he is describing his own Case, or that of another Saint) wherein he so pathetically paints out the Γλυκύπικου Έρωλος, the Sweet-bitter of Love; the alternate Languishments and Exultations, the Sink-

Pag. 19.

ings and Risings of the animal Spirits; the Sighings and Singings; the decent and elegant Mixture of a facred and profane Amour, attended with a Rapture and Ecstasy, and every Symptom, which seizes the Adepts in this Passion, deeply smitten and distracted Inamorato's, either spiritual, or sensual.

"The Love of God was shed abroad in my Heart, and a Flame kindled there, with Pains so wiolent, and yet so very ravishing, that my Body was almost torn asunder. I lov'd. The Spirit cried strong in my Heart. I sweated. I trembled. I fainted. I sung. — My Soul was got up into the Holy Mount. It had no Thoughts of coming down again into the Body. — Oh! I thought my Head was a Fountain of Water. I was dissolved in Love. My Beloved is mine, and I am his. He has all Charms. He has raised my Heart.—He is now in the Garden, feeding among the Lilies. Oh! I am sick of Love." With more of this ranting Flame.

This Description is so strongly expressed, and so many Particulars contained in close concise Periods, as may seem incomparable. But many of the Symptoms may be gathered from the Account of St. Catharine of Sienna under the same Affections. "Her burning Love for Christ, her most sweet Spouse, was so intense, excessive, and divine, — that she was almost always sick, languishing, faint, and in a manner consumed with pure Love and Affection.— She had so great Consolation in her Soul, that she wondered how it could abide in her Body. And the Fire burning in her Breast was so exceeding great and violent, that in respect of it material Fire seemed cold and frozen. Once this Fire was so intense, that it took away her Life for four Hours;

in which time she had a Vision of Heaven, Hell, and

Purgatory."

Ribaden, Apr. 30.

"St. Terefa's Heart was inflamed with fo great a Love of God, fo high a Fire, that she was even burnt up, and ready to die, out of Defire of feeing him; and afterwards she had those Torrents and Inundations of Love with more Force, and greater Rapts, than before." Nay, the Authority of the Roman Church affures us, that " her Heart burn'd with fuch a Fire of Divine Love, that she deservedly had a Vision of an Angel piercing her Bowels with a Dart tipp'd with Fire, and of Christ taking her by the Hand, and making her his Spoule; - and she died, not so much by the Force of any Distemper, as the intolerable Burning of Divine Love." "St. Gertrude and Christ were mutually smitten with the Arrows of Love, - and she died of this amorous Fire."

Id. Oct.

Rom. Oct. 15.

Brev. Monast. May 27.

Ribaden.

'Tis true indeed, as the Legendaries own, "that St. Catharine was flandered as a fond and light Woman; and Terefa kept fuch bad Company, that most Persons concluded that Celestial Visions were not compatible with ber Kind of Life." - But all may be reconciled. For these Excesses of the spiritual and carnal Affections are nearer allied than is generally thought; arising from the same irregular Emotions of the Blood and animal Spirits. And the Patient is hurried on, either Way, according to the Nature of the Object. And I am much mistaken, and fo is History too, if some of the warmest and most Enclusiastic Pretenders to the Love of God have not entertained the same Violence of Passion (not quite so spiritual) for some of their Neighbours.

§. 24. Let us proceed to that most presumptuous Claim to Inspiration; to extraordinary Revelations, Emanations, Directions, Powers, and Afficances of the Holy Ghoft; in their Preaching and Doctrine, Impulses and Impressions. This has always been the chief and most effectual Deceit, whereby Enthusiasts have imposed upon themselves and Followers. They feel such Sallies of a tumultuous Imagination. fuch firong Emotions within, as eafily to perfuade themselves this can be nothing less than the Workings of the Holy Spirit; and some Madmen have carried it so far, as to think they were the very Holy Ghost themselves.

Nor can it be a difficult Matter to fix Persuasion of this Nature upon their eager and credulous Admirers, who have neither Judgment nor Inclination to disprove or examine; but are violently, though voluntarily and fweetly, carried away by their Teachers good Words, and fair Speeches; by their eloquent, elevated, assuming and confident Discourses. zealously and fervently poured out.

Hence, no Doubt, they talk fo confidently of " fome great, unufual, extraordinary, and wonderful Work, which God is now, even now, beginning to work over all the Earth, whereof they are to be the Instruments, the Trumpets to proclaim it in

the Name of the Lord."

Mr. Whitefield, in particular, is ever flying upon the Wings of Inspiration, and talking sublimely in the Apostolic Style. " I experience fresh Teachings, and Communications from God's Holy Spirit, from himself. - I felt the Power of God come upon me, and I spoke with Demonstration of the Spirit. I felt the Holy Ghost come upon me at that time.

5 Journ. p. 22.

Pag- 72.

time. - I fear I should quench the Spirit, did I not go 3 Journ. on to speak as He gives me Utterance."

P. 17.

The same extraordinary Inspiration is poured out, or rather the Holy Spirit descends, upon their Followers, Societies, and Bands. "Such as had Public Letters. Gifts were fettled as Superintendants over the rest .-Heard of one, fays Mr. Whitefield, that received the Holy Ghost immediately upon my Preaching .-A most remarkable Outpouring of the Spirit has been feen in this Affembly .- The Power of God was in an unufual Manner present at the Meeting of the Bands .- God mightily confirms the Words I speak, by the Holy Ghost given unto those that hear them .-The Power of the Lord came upon the Congregation, and the Holy Ghost overshadowed them."

P. 72. 5 Journ. p. 41. Wesley. 4 Journ. p. 96. Wesley, 3 Journ.

p. 56.

3 Journ.

There is fomething in the following Quotations, which deferves particular Notice: " The Holy Ghost seemed to come into the Congregation like a mighty rushing Wind." Here he speaks something dubioufly. But elsewhere he is more positive and peremptory. " The Spirit at length came down like a mighty rushing Wind, and carried all before it. -In my Prayer, the Power of God came down, and gave a great Shock .- Such an abiding universal Shock I never knew before. - In the Afternoon again the Shock was very great .- The Place was al- Letters.

7 Tourn.

P. 57.

6 Journ. P. 53.

most rent by the Power and Presence of God."

Some of these latter Expressions imply, that the Holy Ghost descended on the Methodists in the same Manner as upon the Apostles at Pentecost: Which, without much better Proof than they have given of their Inspiration, I will by no means undertake to excuse from Blasphemy. Other Expressions imply fome strange tumultuary Shaking of the Fabrick, or else of the Preacher and Hearers, like a violent

Hurricane.

Hurricane. And yet, perhaps, after all, the Shock was only in the Preacher's own Brains.

'Tis hard to know what to make of these Shocks and Shakings, if truly represented by the Methodists. We know, however, that such Shocks and Concustions of Houses have been represented by Heathen Authors as indubitable Signs of some supernatural Power and Presence, either of a Celestial or Infernal Deity. At the Presence of Pluto,

Jam mihi cernuntur trepidis Delubra moveri Sedibus, & claram dispergere Culmina Lucem, Adventum testata Dei.

Claud. Rapt. Proferpin. lib. I. ver. 7.

At the Presence, or by the Efficiency of Bacchus,

Testa repente quati.

Ovid. Metam. lib. IV. ver. 402.

At confulting the Oracle of Apollo at Delphos,

Et Locus, et Laurus, et quas habet illa, Pharetræ Intremuere simul.——

Ibid. lib. XV. ver 634.

In a Poetical Representation of Apollo's Coming and Inspiration,

Οξον ὁ Τε πόλλωνος ἐσείσαλο δαφνίδος ὅςπηξ; Οξα δ' ὅλον λὸ μέλαθς»; —

Καὶ δή πε Τὰ θόρε ς α καλῷ ποδὶ Φοίδος ἀςάσει.

Callimach. Hymn. in Apoll. ver. 1.-

Vix ea fatus eram, tremere omnia visa repente, Liminaque, Laurusque Dei, totusque moveri Mons circum.—

Virgil. Æneid. III. ver. 90.

You fee Houses, Temples, Dens, Mountains—all shaking, and trembling from their Foundation, in Attestation of the Presence of their Deities.

After such Accounts given by the Methodists, and especially when confirmed by Pagans, it would be something like a Miracle, if Popery should not afford a Parallel. Accordingly, the Writers of St. Ignatius's Life inform us, that, "while the Saint was at Prayers, and dedicating himself to the Blessed Virgin, the whole House trembled with a sudden Concustion; but most of all Ignatius's own Chamber, the Windows being broke, and many Chinks open'd;—and that this was generally believed to proceed from the Rage of the Devil."—And in another Place he relates a Story of the same Nature, and ascribes it to the same Cause.

Ribadeneira, in the Lives of the Saints, relates the fame Story of Ignatius, but without mentioning what might be the Cause. But in his Life of St. Anthony he tells us, that, "the Devil threatning to fall upon this Saint with great Fury, at his Voice all the Room was shaken, the Walls open'd, and many Devils rushed in."

As to Papistical Pretentions in general to Inspiration, they are without Number or End. There is scarce any Part of their Religious (i. e. Irreligious) Worship and Doctrine; scarce a Monastery, Numery, Order, or Society; scarce a petty Saintling in Vol. I. F

Bart.Vit. Ignat. l. 1. c. gi

Lib. 5. cap. 16.

P. 518.

their Communion, — that was not taught and inspired by the Holy Ghost.

Conform.

"St. Francis was not only inspir'd himself in Teaching, but all the Rules of his Order were dictated by Heaven. He was a most wonderful Preacher, by virtue of the Holy Ghost. — All heard the Voice of Christ in the Air, saying, 'Francis, there is nothing of your own in your Rule, but all is mine.' St.

Thid.

of your own in your Rule, but all is mine.' St. Paul prophefy'd of it, and understood his own Words as belonging to this Rule of St. Francis, 'Whoever well-the according to this Rule. Peace he on them?'

Fol. 127.

walketh according to this Rule, Peace be on them."—
Which Passage, being the very same that 'Mr.

3 Journ. pag. 14.

Wesley open'd upon, when he consulted the Oracle by Lot, and begged an Answer of Peace,' may perhaps afford him no small Comfort; as having the fame Honour with St. Francis, and his Rule equally established. St. Ignatius was carried on by a strong Inspiration, and Guidance of the Holy Ghost, which spoke through him. And his Spiritual Exercises had the same Sanction. Pope Paul III indeed (fays Dr. Geddes) speaks modestly of Ignatius and his Companions, Spiritu Sancto, ut creditur, afflati, Inspir'd, as is believed, by the Holy Spirit. But Julius III leaves out as is believed, and roundly pronounceth they were inspir'd. And Gregory XIII faith expressly, that Ignatius was inspir'd in modelling the Society of the Jesuits. So that it seems there are Degrees of Infallibility, some Popes being

Tracte, vol. 3.

DeRom. Pont. 1.3.c.18.

Brev. Monast. May 5. Bellarmin affirms, that the Orders of Benedict, Remualdus, Bruno, Dominic, Francis, were from the Holy Ghost. — Pope Hildebrand actually saw Christ himself sitting by St. Hugo in Chapter, approving all his Dictates with a Nod, and suggesting the Rules of the Præmonstratensians brought from Hea-

more infallible than others.

(51)

hundred Instances. But what need we more, when Popes, and the Church of Rome, have assur'd us of these?

§. 25. The Claim of Extraordinary Affistance, and Power from above, stands so much upon the fame Footing, and is so frequent in the Methodists Mouths, that I shall mention but a few Instances.

"I felt more and more of the Divine Assistance To-day, says Mr. Whitesield: —The Lord endowed me with Power from on high. — In the midst of my Discourse the Power of the Lord Jesus came upon me.—God enabled me to speak with such irresistible Power, that the Opposers were quite struck dumb, and consounded." — And afterwards he makes this insolent Demand on Heaven:

2 Journ. p. 23,30, 440.

3 Journ. p. 24,

" Past is thy Word: I here demand, "And confident expect thy Aid."

A Confidence and Imperiousness sufficient! a Parallel to which I do not remember among Popish Saints.

§. 26. Upon special Directions, Missions, and Calls, by immediate Revelation, I shall dwell a little longer.

"I affuredly felt — I knew it was fesus Christ that reveal'd himself unto my Soul. — I know, and am assur'd, that God sent forth his Light and his Truth.— It was reveal'd to me that nothing griev'd Satan so much as the private Societies. — Our glorious Soul-Brother had it reveal'd to him these two Years, that some such as him would be sent into these Parts."

Whitef.
I Deal.
fect. 3.
Wesley,
I Journ.
P. 34.

Letters.

More particularly as to Missions and Calls.

" Blessed be God, says Mr. Whitefield; he shews we are Teachers fent by him. For [modeftly comparing themselves with Christ no one could do thess 3 Tours. P. 38. Things, except God were with him .- I told the People God call'd me, and I must away. - Intended to preach at Fori-Simons, - but, Lord, thou called'it me elsewhere. - God shewed me and my Friends, that it was his Will that I should return for a while 2 Jourr. to England .- To preach the Gofpel at Frederica also; P. 7-9. for therefore am I fent. - The Eternal Almighty I Journ.

I A M hath fent me." P. 5.

See now how closely they have copied their great Ribaden. Exemplars. " St. Ignatius, and his Companions, P. 529. went to Rome, whither God called him, to fettle his new Order and Society. - St. Peter and St. Paul Ribaden. P. 595bring, one a Staff, the other a Book, to St. Dominic, faying, Begin thy Journey; go, exercise the Office which God hath given thee; preach the Gospel. - His Friends persuading him to stay, St. Dominic, full of the Holy Ghoft, answer'd, - Let no body go about to flay me. God commands, and his Orders must be obey'd. St. Francis return'd from Bonathe Infidels, whom he was unable to convert, Vit. warn'd by a Divine Revelation. - A venerable Broc. 9, 12. ther and St. Clare, having confulted the Will of

ventur. Franc.

> God, are agreed, by the Revelation of the Spirit, that the Holy Man should go forth to preach the Gospel."

> > Some special Directions are as follows: " Trusted

5 Journ. p. 46.

to God, says Mr. Whitefield, to direct me to a Text; - and God shew'd me what I should do. - The 7 Journ. p. 66. Lord gave me a Text, and directed me to a Method:-I have been directed in this Manner, (reading Scrip-T Deal.

fect. 3. ture on the Knee) even in the minutest Circum-

stances,

stances, as plainly as the Jews were by Urim and Thummim. — The Directions, says Mr. Wesley, I re- 1 Journaceived from God this Day, touching an Affair of P. 34.

the greatest Importance."

Let me mention a few Directions coming by way of Command, and, I assure you, of no small Importance. "I am going to the House of a wealthy Gentleman, says Mr. Whitefield, whom God has commanded to receive me. — How does he everywhere command some or other to receive me?—Indeed Mr. Seward assirms, that the Lord commandeth Persons every-where to provide for us.—Mr. Wesley, not to be left unprovided for, came to Mr. Delamotte's,—where I expected a cool Reception. But God had prepar'd the Way before me.—I was welcomed in such a Manner—."

2 Journ.

Tourn.

Tourn.

P. 12.

p. 29 32

Nor is this Case without a proper Precedent. For we read, that "An Honourable Matron was commanded by an interior Voice to reverence St. Ignatius, and provide him with a Ship.—And likewise a Noble Senator at Venice heard a Voice,—directing him to entertain the Saint hospitably at his House."

Orland. Hift. Jef. lib. 1. n. 33, 35,

In what Manner the Entertainers are convinced, and whether they are convinced, of this Divine Command, I cannot say. But I perceive it is convenient for the Itinerants to give it out that it is God's Pleasure and Command. Otherwise they would not order what they want at a Publick-House, and then tell the Landlord, that he will be damn'd, if he takes any thing of them. This shall be prov'd, if requir'd.

As I have mentioned internal Voices, perhaps the feveral Impulses and Impression of the Methodists may be of this Nature. But that Instance of an old harden'd Sinner (given by Mr. Wesley) seems rather of the external Kind. "The Saviour of Sinners has

F 3

faved.

4 Journ. p. 52.

2 Journ. p. 71.

faved me. He told me so on Sunday Morning. And he faid, I should not die, till I had heard his Children preach his Gospel." - And that of " the Moravian. who, defiring God to shew him whether he should leave his Wife and Children, immediately hears a loud Voice, saying, Fort, Fort, Fort, Go on, go on."

Orland. p. 394. Balingh. Aug. 13. Orland. vol. 2. p. 177. Ribaden. p. 484. Jul. 17.

Brev.

Rom.

We can match these Instances too from Popish Fanatics. " Brother Bustamantius was admonished by a vehement Impulse, and interior Voice, to go to Guipuscua. This Voice of God was so efficacious and vehement in his Ears, that inflantly he left his House and Business. - Gonzaga hears a clear and manifest Voice from God, directing him into the Society of the Jesuits. - A Boy, about twelve Years old, hears conflant inward Voices, calling him to Perfection, and the Society .- God, speaking internally to the Heart of St. Alexius, told him that he should not touch his Spouse, but leave her .- And he left his Wife the very first Day of Marriage, by the peculiar Warning of God."

One may here be allow'd to ask what Sort of Voice that was, which directed the Methodist-Preacher at Salisbury to debauch one, at least, of his Congregation, to run away with her, and leave his own Wife? And, in general, with respect to Extraordinary Influences of the Spirit, and Pretences to Inspiration, whether Mr. Wesley might not as wellhave been warned, as offended, by his Friends the Moravians, " for talking much against mixing Nature with Grace, against Imagination, and concerning the Animal Spirits mimicking the Power of the Holy Ghoft ?"

4 Tourn. P. 108.

> §. 27. Should the preceding Gifts of Inspiration; Revelation, and Direction fail, they have another Way

Way of knowing the Divine Will, which is by casting Lots; and particularly by opening the Bible, where the first Passage that offers itself to the Eye is to be their Rule.

The Methodists probably learned this Determination by Lot of the Moravians; "who, fays Mr. Wesley, have a peculiar Esteem for Lots to decide Points of Importance—as the only Way of setting aside their own Will, and clearly knowing what is the Will of God."

2 Journ. p. 81.

Sometimes Lots in general are spoken of, without any Specification of what Sort, or in what Manner. "What we were in doubt about, after Prayer, we determined by Lot," says Mr. Whitesield.—" I am come to know assuredly, says Mr. Wesley, that, where Reason fails, God will direct our Paths by Lot."

5 Journs P. 5.

2 Journ. p. 7, 8,

Reason certainly may fail them: Nor do I think they can be assured of God's Direction by Lot; but may be under the same Perplexity with their Relation St. Ignatius; who being on his Adventures, and coming to a Place where two Ways met, stood doubting whether he should follow a Moor that had blasphemed the Virgin Mary, and stab him, or else take the other Way towards Monserrat. In this great Perplexity, he took Counsel, which the Simplicity of a pious Mind alone could excuse; namely, to lay the Bridle loose on his Male, and let him go which Way he would."

Orland.
lib. 1.
n. 16.
Maff.
Vit.Ign.
c. 3.

But opening the Bible for Direction seems to be their general Way. Thus Mr. Wesley, under some Doubt; "I desir'd my Master to answer for me, and open'd bis Book. — When tempted by Satan, All these Days I scarce remember to have open'd the Testament, but upon some great and precious Pro-

2 Journ. P.31,33. mise.—In great Perplexity about being weak in the Faith,—and in Trouble and Doubt concerning his own State, and whether he should wait in Silence and Retirement, the Oracle of God is consulted twice. — Under great Concern for those who were driven about with strange Dostrines, I beseeched God to shew where this would end.—Whether he should take a Journey to Bristol, and what would be the Consequence; desiring not be accounted supersitious."

3 Journ. p. 69.

3 Journ.

p. 9, 12.

4 Journ.

p. 80.

"The Moravians cast Lots, whether one, over whom Satan had almost got the Mastery, should be admitted to the Lord's Table; — are directed to admit him."

2 Journ. p. 69.

The Method of being directed by Lot hath been much in Vogue in several Ages, and Parts of the World; making no small Share of their Superstition. The Heathens had various Ways of doing it: — As by jumbling together loose Letters, or Words, in an Urn, and making what Sense they could of such as were taken out by Chance; —by dipping into some Book of high Esteem, as Homer, or Virgil, and then applying to their Purpose the first Passage that offered itself, &c.

Rel.Mohammed. p. 120. Reland tells us, that, among the Mahometans, the Alcoran is so consulted by way of Lot. — And the same Custom crept in among the Christians, and especially in the worst Ages, about the 11th and 12th Centuries, by dipping in the Bible, which was called the Saints Lots. Hence, "St Francis, after betaking himself to Prayer, was inspir'd by the Oracle of God to open the Gospel; which being opened three Times, always lighted on the Passion of Christ; whereby the Saint was prepared (as by a Prophetic Warning) to receive the five Marks of Jesus.

Bonaventur. cap. 13. Conform. fol. 172. Jesus, exactly answering those of his Master, by the Hand of an Angel."—

So again, the same precious Saint, "being refolved upon taking up the Rule of Evangelical Perfection, in Conjunction with Friar Barnard, goes to Prayers, and, thrice opening the Gospel, was confirmed in his Purpose, by luckily hitting on these three Passages:—If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell all:—Take nothing with you on the Way: — If any Man will come after me, let him deny himself."

Bonaventur. cap. 3. Conform. fol. 127.

St. Francis, you see, managed the Matter so well, that he opened upon Texts of Scripture much more to his Purpose than any of our Methodists have done.

This Practice has generally been condemn'd by grave Authors and Councils, as superstitious and unwarrantable: And, if the Methodists will pretend to justify themselves from the Example of Matthias, (the only Instance of the New Testament, and that divinely directed) they only incur that almost constant Presumption of setting themselves upon an Equality with the Apostles, &c.

Let me here add the Observation of Mr. Church, in his Farther Remarks on Mr. J. Wesley: "The Restlections of your Friend Mr. Whitesteld on this Occasion were worth your observing. Having mentioned your drawing a Lot about preaching on free Grace, and receiving the Answer Preach and Print, he adds, I have often questioned, as I now do, whether in so doing you did not tempt the Lord. A due Exercise of Religious Prudence, without a Lot, would have directed you in that Matter.' Afterwards he mentions your drawing another Lot, about his returning to London; which in a Letter to him you afterwards supposed might have been a wrong one. This therefore he rightly calls an imaginary

Warrant; and well observes, that the wrong Lot was justly given you, because you tempted God in drawing one."

A more judicious Sentiment perhaps never dropt from Mr. Whitefield's Pen: And yet he may be taxed with an Inconfistency in thus declaring against what had been his own Practice. Had these two Lots turn'd out agreeably to his own Doctrine and Intentions, they might have been allow'd to come from God. But, as they were for free Grace, (not fuiting with his Calvinifical Notions) and for taking a Journey he did not like; they are become of no Authority with him. Which puts me in mind of the Conduct of Pope Honorius towards St. Francis. " The Saint had obtain'd a Grant from Christ, that whoever at any time should enter his Chapel, should have the Benefit of plenary Indulgence; ordering him however to go to his Vicar the Pope for his Confirmation.

Τῶν ἔζεςον μὲν ἔδωκε Παλής, ἔζεςον δ' ἀνένευσεν.

The Holy Father allows the Order of Christ in the Case, but thinks the Grant is too large; and accordingly confirms indeed the plenary and free Indulgence, but curtails the Time, and confines it to one single Day in a Year, and no more." A strange Instance, either of the Pope's Inconsistency, or of setting himself above our Lord.

You have the Account in one of the Lessons in their Established Liturgy, Brev. Rom. Francisc. Aug. 2. and more fully in the Book of Conformities, fol. 197.

§. 28. Though I had some Reasons for referring to another Place their Ecstasies and Raptures,

Apparitions

Apparitions and Visions (Representations to the Imagination either in Sleep, or in a Trance;) yet, as these have some P retension to a Divine Direction, I shall say something of them here.

Whitefield. "God fill'd me with fuch unspeakable Raptures, particularly once in St. John's Church,

that I was carried out beyond myfelf."

Seward. " I was fo fill'd with the Spirit, — that I was carried beyond myself, and had such Things revealed to me, as I never had before."

Wesley. "My Soul was got up into the Holy Mount. I had no Thoughts of coming down again into the Body." "The Lord reveal'd himself to her (a Girl about seven Years old) in an amazing Manner; and for some Hours she was so wrapt up in his Spirit, that we knew not where she was,—sinking to nothing in the Discovery of his Majesty and Glory. — Many such Instances of the Outpouring of the Spirit we have among us."

Tales of this Nature are so numerous among the *Popish Saints*, especially the *Female*, that some of their *Lives* consist of little else.

Mary of Agreda was not a Year old, before the had such Raptures, that the funk down to the Centre of her own Nothingness. — Magdalen of Pazzi's Life was almost one continued Ecstasy. — And St. Gertrude, who confecrated her Virginity to Christ when only five Years old, was illuminated by many Revelations and Visions.

St. Alcantara at fix Years of Age was so contemplative, that frequently he was wholly absorpt in God, and carried into Raptures. — He caused his Followers to be in an Ecstesy at the Sacrament,—and often enjoyed the Presence of Christ, the Virgin Mary, and St. Francis, &c.

1st Deal. p. 16.

Journ. p. 26.

3 Journ. p. 19.

Letters.

Life.

Breviar. Monast. Fest. Gert.

Rom. Oct. 18.

Oct. 25.

§. 29.

§. 29. If you want any thing more particularly

Rom. Oct. 25.

1 Deal. p. 49.

Journ. p.47,80. concerning Apparitions and Visions; the last mentioned Saint, "Alcantara, was conducted by the admirable Apparition of a new Star, when he was going to comfort St. Teresa." Something, you may suppose, like that of Mr. Whitesield: "After a long Night of Desertion, the Star, which I had seen at a Distance before, began to appear again." And Mr. Seward may be deemed such a Visionary, when, "though so weak, so mean, so vile, so nothing an Instrument, yet surrounding the Throne of his Dear Fesus, he thought he saw his Sisters as bright Seraphims in the Manssons of Bliss;—with a resulgent Splendor above the rest of the Heavenly Host."

fol. 84.
Life,
No. 82,
83, 84.
Gomez.
Elog.
Jefuit.
p. 464.
Brev.

Rom. Oct. 25.

Conform.

Just as "a Franciscan Fryar was seen by a Brother shining in Glory and Brightness with St. Francis among Choirs of Angels .- Or, as Magdalen of Pazzi faw a Nun, and other Souls, which she had gained, raised upon a Throne of Glory .- Or, as several Jesuits were feen afcending up to Heaven, conspicuously diftinguished by a Star in their Foreheads." We have again infallible Proof, that " Alcantara was invited to the Heavenly Marriage by all the Holy Trinity, appearing to him in the utmost Clearness and Brightness; - and he died at the very Hour foretold." And we find in most of their Legends, that scarce a Saint died without previous Notice from above; the Messenger too commonly diffusing a Light over all the Room. Which may help to give fome Credit to that Relation of Mr. Wesley concerning Pet. Wright. " In Bed, but broad awake, I heard one calling aloud, Peter! Peter Wright!

y Journ. P. 15.

And looking up, the Room was as bright as Day.

And

And I saw a Man in bright Clothes, who said, Prepare yourself, your End is nigh.' - He recovered from the Illness; but died within a Month."

As to the Authority which such Sort of Revelations carry, Mr. Wesley says this; "God does now give Remission of Sins, and the Gifts of the Holy Ghost; and often in Dreams and Visions of God." p. 49. But afterwards he speaks more distrussfully: " I told them they were not to judge of the Spirit by any Dreams, Visions, or Revelations; - which were of a doubtful and disputable Nature, -might be from God, and might not."

3 Journa

Ib. p. 60.

This might be a Caution to themselves never to be over-confident. For my own Part, I will not deny that fuch Directions may fometimes come from God: But I am perfuaded that most of our late ones are the Effect of Imagination or Distemper; and some of them mere Counterfeits and Impostures. Many, I know, even of Popish Enthusiasis, have suspected worse, and ascribed them to Diabolical Delufions. But more of this hereafter.

§. 30. Our Methodists talk much of the great Work, which God is now beginning to work over all the Earth.' "If you had been told, fays Mr. Wesley, I App. that the jealous God would foon arife, that he would pour down his Spirit from on high, and renew the Face of the Earth, -would you not defire to see that Day? - Behold the Day of the Lord is come: He is again vifiting and redeeming his People.—At this very Hour the Lord is rolling away our Reproach."

5.98,99

" Parted, with full Conviction, fays Mr. Whitefield, that God was going to do great Things VOL. I. among

3 Journ.

among us. - Oh! that we may be any way in-

Arumental!"

I am far from questioning the Truth of that happy State to come, having fuch strong Authority from the facred Writings. But it may be asked, how they know this present Time to be the Day of that great Work; whether from Inspiration, or Interpretation of Prophetic Scripture? - And they may be reminded, that diverse warm and Enthusiastic Heads, as Madam Bourignon, the French Prophets, &c. have all fet out upon this Pretence, have pronounced it to be coming in their own Days, and themselves to be the bappy Instruments. And how have they been deceimed!

About the Middle of the 13th Century was published a Book by the Mendicant Fryars, called The Eternal Gospel, or Gospel of the Spirit; afferting, that the Reign of the Spirit was to commence within fix Years. The Book was full of many wicked and blasphemous Fancies, which I lay not to the Charge of the Methodists; but leave them at liberty to ruminate upon the Character given of them many Years ago by Mr. Howel, which they may fee in the Title-Page.

§. 31. I shall now relieve myself and Reader; referving what remains for a fecond Part. I have already made some Excuse for quoting and comparing several little and trifling Things, in themselves too light to deserve our Attention; and am afraid, that, in the Sequel, a fresh Apology will be requisite; as I shall be obliged to relate some Things too borrid and shocking to the Mind.

It will however, I persuade myself, appear, that this new Dispensation is a Composition of Enthufiasm, Superstition, and Imposture. When the Blood and Spirits run high, inflaming the Brain and Imagination, it is most properly Enthusiasm; which is Religion run mad: —When low and dejected, causing groundless Terrors, or the placing the great Duty of Man in little Observances, 'tis Superstition; which is Religion scared out of its Senses: —When any fraudulent Dealings are made use of, and any wrong Projects carried on, under the Mask of Piety, 'tis Imposture; and may be termed Religion turned Hypocrite.

Should any thing I can offer make some Improvement of a serious and sober Sense of true Religion among us, free from Enthusiastic Delusions, with regard both to Faith and good Works, it will be sufficient Satisfaction: And the Benefit will be doubled, if, by means of the Comparison with Popery, a just Detestation of that wicked Communion be preserved,

and especially, if increased.

The END of the FIRST PART.

The END of the FIRST FARTE

2 2

ENTHUSIASM

OF

METHODISTS

AND

PAPISTS

COMPARED.

PART II.

Vanity, or Self-conceit, is another Circumstance that for the most Part prevails in the Charaster of an Enthusiast. It leads Men of a warm Temper, and religious Turn, to think them. selves worthy of the special Regard, and extraordinary Favoura of God; and the Breath of that Inspiration to which they pretend is often no more than the Wind of this Vanity, which puffs them up to such extravagant Imaginations. This strongly appears in the Writings and Lives of some Enthusiastical Heretics, in the Mystics both Antient and Modern, in many Founders of Orders, and Saints, both Male and Female, among the Papists, in several Protestant Sectaries of the last Age, and even in some of the Methodists now. All the Divine Communications, Illuminations, and Ecstafies, to which they pretended, evidently sprung from much Self-conceit, working together with the Vapours of Melancholy upon a warm Imagination, &c.

LYTTELTON on the Conversion of St. PAUL.

ENTHUSIASM

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METHODISTS

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COMPARED.

IL T R A T

Verility, or Salt-conceit, in stander Liversplaner than for the rath Plant generalls in the Couradire of an Bolinshin. It leads 1850 of a veries General Gener

STREET, and on the Convention of St. Payer.

REFAC

To the REVEREND

Mr. WHITEFIELD.

SIR,

EST you should complain of being flighted, or feel a Disappointment, I hereby acknowledge the Receipt and Favour of your Letter; confisting of Remarks on my Comparison, and a Confession of your own Mistakes. 'Tis a Favour; because you have been so very barmless with regard to me, and have answer'd no body but yourself. I shall pass my Judgment upon your Performance with my usual Frankness, and without any Degree of fullome Flattery.

Your first Objection is to my Manner of Writing; that, " if I am a Clergyman, the whole Strain of Page 6. my Performance discovers a Levity unbecoming my Character." And here I am afraid you have the Advantage; as writing with a Levity quite becoming your Character, i. e. with that Sort of Levity, which confifts in a Privation of Weight, and exemplifies (to use your own Expression) what Feathers we all are. Nor could you have been more light and infignificant, unless your Name had been Perronet.

As to the Force of the Objection of ridiculous and irreligious Banter; — I read that one of Bishop

Stilling fleet's Popish Antagonists called him "a Theological Buffoon, impiously and profanely employing his Wit in deriding and blaspheming the Saints." And yet, such is my Modesty, and humble Imitation of your Humility, I desire to succeed no better against Methodism, than he did against Popery.—
But here, it seems, I am greatly mistaken: For, "by irreligious Banter, I have unhappily fixed upon a most improbable and ineffectual Remedy for recovering the Methodists out of their Extravagant Freaks." If so, why are you so pettish? Why so wrathful? I might rather expect an Address of Thanks from Whitesield and Company.

But, to compound the Matter with you by a plain Truth, my Manner of writing (whether with Levity, or Gravity) affects not in the least the Merits of the Cause. The Enthusiasm is exactly the same, neither more nor less, better or worse. The only Question to the Purpose is, whether I have made my Quotations justly and fairly? Let this be supposed, 'till 'tis disproved .- Something, however, more serious, borrible, and shocking, will appear toward the End of this Second Part, and especially in the Third; where the Nature of the Subject will be apt to raife Abhorrence and Indignation, rather than Laughter. For, contrary to my Intention, I am forced upon a Third Part; your Enthusiasms are so many. Nor had I exactly enough computed the Number, or confidered the Virtues, of your Confecrated Beads.

Before you attack my Comparison in Form, I find you nibbling at my Title-Page: In one Place, "'tis not restrained enough to answer my Principal Design:" In another Place, "'tis too much restrained;

P. 7.

Pag. 6.

you would have me make an Addition to it, and let it run thus, The Enthusiasm and Imposture, &c." I stand corrected, and have no Objection to your Amendment. Confider, however, that, before you meddled with my Title-Page, you should have confulted your Grammar, and made Sense of your own.

But I shall not so easily give up my Parallel of the Montanists. I find it sticks too close, is pinching, and makes you wriggle. You want fadly to get rid of it; for which you affign some doughty Reasons. "You omit, you say, making any P. 8. Reply to my Account of the Montanists, because 'tis quite foreign to my Title-Page, and also to my Principal Design," that of Comparing you with Papists. You know that I introduced the Montanists, to shew that the Spirit of Enthusiasm is always the same. And, though the Montanists were no Papists, they were Heretics, full of Impostures and Impieties; in a Word, the Methodists of their Times. And why should you turn away your Face from your own Likeness? - But you have another Reason; "The Ibid. Account of the Montanists being not founded on Writings of their own; and so at the best very Precarious." Did I fay, the Account was not founded on their own Writings? Did I not expressly say, that our Accounts and Extracts of their own Writings were collected from the best Historians of those Times? And, supposing they had not been founded on their own Writings; must they therefore of Course be Precarious? Doth no History deserve Credit, but what was written by the Actors? What then becomes of the Faith of almost all History? And is every Thing right and true which Men write concerning Themselves? Well then! Your Accounts, Journals, &c. are wrote by your Faithful

Faithful Self; therefore not precarious and uneertain. But yet, you now own you have written Things worse than Precarious; Things absolutely and confessedly false. And, had you died, and the Mystic Dove sted away to Heaven, before your Recantation; these Falsities must have passed upon the World for infallible Truths, revealed from above.

P. 9.

In the fame Page you catch me tripping, and even falling into an Inconfistency. I had charitably supposed, that the Methodiss might perhaps set out from real Motives of fincere Piety, adding afterwards, " their fetting out with warm Pretences to Reformation." Your Remark is, " If by Pretence I mean a mere Hypocritical Pretence, I am then guilty of a Self-contradiction." But may not your Motives be fincere; and yet your Pretensions to Reformation be idle, and vain, and abjurd? (For I did not say Hypocritical.) And is not the World fully fenfible what Sort of Reformation has always been the Aim of Enthusiasts? As to your Question, bow can Pretence and Reality be reconciled? We are agreed: My whole Comparison has proved they cannot; and your Recantation has confirmed it.

P. 10.

But I am like to be in a worse Condition: "having said what I can't prove, and confessedly exceeded the Bounds of Truth." And how so? Why, it seems I have said that "the Methodists began their Adventures with Field Preaching; and yet quite the contrary is notorious from my own Words: After the Methodists had traduced the Clergy in their own Churches and Pulpits, they set about this pious Work of Defamation more heartily in the Fields. Here, you say, my Parallel fails at first setting out, myself being Judge."

And

And was I not, my good Friend, kind and candid in not reckoning your Pulpit-Abuses among your wild and extravagant Adventures; in not laying the Adventures to your Charge, 'till you broke into open Irregularities by inviting a Rabble into the Fields? And was I not right in dating the Commencement of your Adventures from that Time? You say, No. "That in Reality the Metrodist Adventures were begun in the Church, before you took the Field." Be it so. But this is your own

frank Confession; and no Part of my Charge.

Do you think the Popish Field-Preachers did not first learn their Lesson, took no previous Steps, made no Provision, before they set out upon their Expeditions? Read their Legends, and be convinced. Read but the Beginning of the History of that Renowned Knight-Errant Don Quixote, (a good Catholic too) and you will find, how " he prepared himself by reading Books of Chivalry, for which he had an Extravagant Fondness; filled his Head with wild Projects, which turned his Brain; had frequent Disputes with his Parish-Priest; furbished up his Armour, and buckled it on :- All this, before he actually sallied forth upon his Adventures, in order to redrefs all Grievances, and correct all Exorbitances: before he desperately encountered the Windmill; or combated the Devils in the Shape of Cats; or (as Sancho brags) lodged at the Inns, all at Discretion, and the D-la Farthing to pay."

And now, Sir, how have I been guilty of an Untruth; or how doth my Parallel fail, myself being Judge? The Fact you own, both of Popish and Methodistical Field-Preaching; you glory in it. And of what Moment is the precise Time of the Commencement of your Adventures? What have you gained?

Unless

Unless it be throwing Dust into the Air, to blind the Eyes of your Followers; or maintaining your Right to a litigious and cavilling Humour.

P. II.

"You thank me for informing you, that Field-Preaching was formerly practifed in this Nation: You are glad it was so; and immediately ask, Why then such a Noise about it now?" This Practice, Sir, occasioned an A&, or A&s, against Field-Preaching, (and I conceive not yet formally, or virtually, repealed) because such Meetings were Enthufiastical, Seditious, and Mischievous. You indeed are glad of this: But it affords sufficient Reason for making some Noise about it now. Observe only the Weight and Tendency of your Argument: The Dominicans, Jesuits, Franciscans, &c. did formerly, in a Wild, Fanatical, and Irregular Manner, employ their Talents in corrupting and deceiving Mankind with many false, scandalous, and wicked Tenets, to the prodigious Injury of the Public and True Religion: This Havock they made of Civil and Religious Truth and Happiness, under the Mask of Sanctity; by Blasphemous Pretensions and Claims to Inspiration, Divine Calls and Directions, and Variety of other Frauds. Why then such a Noise about them now? Or what Occasion of any Opposition to those, who are now reviving the Method, and are compassing the same End by the same Means? Thus potent is your Way of Reasoning; and so effectually you get clear of these unlucky Papists.

Thid.

As to "fome Degrees of Vanity, unobserved Vanity, which you say you cannot now remember;" have but a little Patience, and your Memory will soon be refreshed.

P. 12.

In Defence of your Conduct, you ask, "Can you recollect no earlier, or more unexceptionable Field-

Field-Preachers than the Papists? What think " you of Jesus Christ, and his Apostles? Were " they not Field-Preachers?" And will you never leave off your inexcusable Pride in comparing yourfelf to Christ, and his Apostles? Will you still persist in this Presumptuous Sin? Will you do it again and again in this very Pamphlet, wherein you have fadly bewailed your Speaking in a Style too Apostolical? You have owned your Pretences to Inspiration, and speaking from the Spirit of God, to be False: And, if you own their Inspiration and Divine Mission to be True, your Comparison fails in the most Essential Point. You have but Two Ways of making your Parallel stand; and you may take your Choice. You must prove, either that you are Inspired and Commissioned from on High, like Christ, and his Apostles; - or that They were such Enthusiasts as yourself.

Your Attempt to wipe off the Black Art of Ca- P.15,18. lumny, and even to retort it upon myfelf, is really a Master-tiece. "You own your Speaking against the Clergy was not in the Spirit of Christ, or with the like Divine Authority; and that there was too much Severity in your first Zeal. All therefore you would infer is this, that what some may term Gall of Bitterness and black Art of Calumny, may be Nothing but an Honest Testimony against the Corruptions of a Degenerate Church. And you justify your Zeal by the Examples of John Baptist and St. Stephen, who called the impenitent and hardened Jews, a Generation of Vipers, siff-necked, and uncircumcifed in Heart and Ears, always refisfing the Holy Ghost; of our Saviour, denouncing no less than Thirteen Woes against the Scribes and Pharifees; - of Yaiah VOL. I. and

and Feremiah, condemning the wicked Men of

those Days.

Truely, Sir, you have much mended the Matter; and drawn a most Conclusive Inference, from your Confession of not speaking against the Clergy with a Christ-like or Apostolical Spirit, - of too much Severity in your Zeal; and when you fay " The Methodifts for some Time have laid down a Trade, which I am taking up.

And how am I taking up this Trade of Calumny? To prove this, "You gather some of my Flowers P.17,18. on this Occasion; This Dangerous and Presumptuous Sect - Strolling Predicants - Itinerant Enthusiasts-Methodistical Enthusiasts." To which I answer; If this be Calumny, it comes out of your own Mouth: You have confessed, or boasted of, every Word and

Syllable of it. - You have confessed " mingling P.31,33, 35. Wild-fire with your Zeal: To groundless Pretences to Inspiration, to imposing your own Spirit upon the World instead of the Spirit of God (the very Essence of Enthusiasm) you plead guilty: Presumption among fome of your Sect you readily grant: - And you

boast of avandering into several Parts of the World, P. 13,41. as a Preacher: You glory in taking the Field." And

now I readily agree, that "these Flowers (growing P. 13. in your own Garden) are not of a very Scriptural Scent."

But you ask, " Why must I disturb the Dead, P. 18, 19. rake into their very Ashes, and call up Mr. Seward's Ghoft, in order to terrify the Reader?" If this be fuch a Terrible Crime, who has done it more than the Methodists? Who more than yourself? You have treated the Author of the whole Duty of Man, and Archbishop Tillotson, in a most scurrilous Manner: In this very Pamphlet you have raked into the Albes Ashes of Luther, Calvin, Zuinglius, Cranmer, Ridley, and Hooper; nay, of Paul and Barnabas; and P. 45. have freely cenfured their Faults. You urge, "that P. 18. Flowers enough might have been gathered out of Mr. Wesley's Journals and your's; and I might let your dear warm Friend, your Fellow-Traveller Seward, lie undisturbed. What hath he done?" I doubt, Sir, you have been dabbling in a Play, and learned your Reasoning from the Facetious Knight; " No, my good Lord, banish Peto, banish Bardolph, banish Poins; but for sweet Jack Falstaff, kind Jack Falstaff, true Jack Falstaff, valiant Jack

Falftaff,-banish not bim."

In plain Truth, (for I beg Pardon for rashly touching upon a Play) Mr. Servard published a Journal full of Calumny, Enthufiasm, dangerous and prefumptuous Tenets, still working warmly in the Methodists: But he must not be touched, because he is dead. And your Rule must be acknowledged a very Expedient one. For then, had your good Self died before your Recantation, all your Confessed Falsties and Imposures must have passed for Sacred Truths, without any Examination or Contradiction. Then no Antient Heretic, no Infidel, no Enthufiast, no Broacher of the most wicked Doctrines, could ever be called in Question. And (to the great Comfort of your Heart) then the Fanatical wandering Ghosts of St. Francis and Ignatius had not been called up, to haunt and stare you in the Face. To make you as easy as I can; -Seeing I shall have Occasion to call up the same Ghosts again, I give you previous Notice, that you may not be frighted.

In the mean Time you don't confider what a Fright you have put me into. For, besides "leaving me to Mr. Wesley's Correction," you bolt out

fuddenly H 2.

P. 30. Suddenly with " Something SO Extraordinary in my 17th Section, that it calls for a Remark." You startle me; you put me in a Panic. But I must stand the Shock. - Out it comes, that " I have called Instantaneous Conversion a Fanatical Pecu-Harity." Is this your Something SO Extraordinary? I suppose not. It must lie in your following Remark; " I presume Instantaneous Regeneration must be a Fanatical Peculiarity also. What then " becomes of that Diana of the prefent Age, Bap-" tismal Regeneration, which must be Instanta-" neous?" By this Time I begin to recover my Senses, and be able to speak. You, Mr. Whitefield, may be as Presumptuous as you please: I presumed not to fay any fuch Thing: I neither mentioned, nor thought of, Baptismal Regeneration. But IF I had; Oh! how you would chaftise me? - I anfiver very Laconically, IF. - Moreover, I ask you, why you will talk at this idle, and even wicked? Titus Manner? What St. Paul expressly calls the Wash-V. 3. ing, or Laver, of Regeneration, you profanely Christen by the Heatherish Name of Diana. " Paptismal! Regeneration is the Diana of the present Age."

P. 15. Take again therefore your own Words, Pretty

Language this, Sir! Such as ought once more to

bring you to your Penitentials, and extort another

Alas! Alas!

P. 31. Again, you charge me with "calling Assurances of Salvation another Presumptuous Imagination." I did so. And you return to your old prevaricating Trick of making me say, what I did not say; and, changing the Term by slipping in the Word Faith instead of Salvation, you immediately ask, "Is Assurance of Faith then, in your Opinion, a Presumptuous Imagination?" Whence you run on Arguing, — as wisely as you did before.

As.

As I have chiefly confulted your Journals, you tell me, " that in this I have acted wifely enough P.33,34for my Purpose, but not candidly; since there were Later Writings of your's, which might as eafily have been procured." Indeed, Sir, I did not care to lose so much Time. Nor probably would your Later Writings turn out much to your Advantage. But, supposing the best, mind the Prettiness of your Argument: - It was the Comparer's Purpose to difcover Mr. Whitefield's Enthusiasms; and therefore he ought not to look for them where they were to be found, but where they were not.

So much for your acute and judicious Remarks. Let us proceed to your Confession, and Recantation. For, " undeserving as my Pamphlet was, it has P. 50served a good Purpose, and been the Means of your rectifying some Mistakes." And you have kindly given us a Lick of the " Honey that came out of the Eater."

After you have rectified your Mistakes, and confessed them, you say indeed, " that this was not P. 344 extorted from you by my Pamphlet:" Which a Captious Person might take for a Sort of Self-Contradiction. But I regard not that; feeing either Way the same good Purpose is served.

Accordingly, a Regard to the Common Benefit inclines me to enumerate your Retracted Mistakes; and Common Justice to acknowledge a great Appearance of your Ingenuous and Sincere Mind, and Conduct.

"You confess too much Severity in your first P. 17, 19.

" Zeal, by far too much against Archbishop Til-

16 lotson: -Young awakened Persons are apt to run P. 22,34

" into Extremes, which fall off when they have re-

" ceived.

ceived the Spirit of Adoption; - your fournals " were fome of your most early Performances, in " the very Heights of your first Popularity; which is " apt to make the firongest Head run giddy, and do "Things, which After-Experience and riper Judg-P. 27. ment teach them to correct and amend. - You re-66 tract with all your Heart your having defired or " prayed for Ill-Ufage, Persecution, Martyrdom, "Death, &c. as proceeding from an irregular, "though well-meant, Zeal; now finding yourself " no Ways so disposed. - As to the Doctrine of As-P. 32. " furances, you readily grant that some of the Metho-" dists, who really had not this Assurance, have pre-" fumptuously imagined they had it; there being " Counterfeit as well as Current Coin. - You con-P. 38. " fess, you were followed with the Hosanna's of " the Multitude; and your too ftrong Expressions " concerning Absolute Reprobation; - and your ex-" posing your Friend Mr. Wesley :- That in the Col-P. 39. " lection of Letters (written by the Methodists) many "Things were very Exceptionable; which there-" fore have been Suppressed for some Years: -"That you don't now approve of making a Lottery " of the Scriptures : - That your Mistakes and P.40,41. " Llunders have been frequent; and when you are-" sensible of any more, they shall be publickly ac-" knowledgedand retracted :- That, when you carried " bigh Sail, running through a whole Torrent of " Popularity and Contempt, you have been in "Danger of oversetting: - That you mentioned P. 42. " Divine Communications with some Degrees of Va-P. 43. " nity: Something of our own Imagination may " possibly be blended with Methodism; nay, that " Inagination has mixed itself with the Work, cannot " be denied :- You confess many Offences and Divi-P. 45. se sions

fions among yourselves, and own it must needs be " that fuch Offences come." - Lastly, when I charged the Methodists with stealing the Sacred Fire from Heaven, by bold Pretences to Revelations, Inspirations, &c. and asked, Where will these bold Enthusiasts stop? (Compar. p. 48.) your Reply is, "I answer for one, even here, Sir. And I will of freely and readily acknowledge, that you and others have had too much Occasion for Reflection, by " feveral Things that have been unwarily dropped-" up and down in my Journals ."

Remember then, that by flopping here you give up! the remaining Parts, and plead guilty to the most Capital Articles of my Charge; which were, of Divine Presences, particularly Christ visible in the Sacrament, sitting at the Head of the Table, and talking to Mr. Whitefield; - familiar Communications, and amorous Conversations with God; -Extraordinary Revelations, Inspiration; Special Directions, Missions, and Calls; Ecstafies and Visions, &c."

I would now proceed to your famous Penitential Letter of Retractations; but defire first to make a few Observations upon the above Confessions.

As to those Extremes common in your young. Persons, and falling off when they receive the Stirit of Adoption; pray acquaint us with the precise Time of your own receiving it, that we may be certified when you got clear of all fuch Extremes, and attained a Just Medium.

When you make Excuses for your groundless Pretences to Inspiration, a Divine Commission, &c. on Account of your most early Days, and in the Height of your first Popularity, when your Head was giddy; you hereby confess, that you was most Popular, when you was the greatest Lyar; best

Loved and admired, when you feduced the Multitude by Cheat and Impossure. And what a fine Compliment is this to your Followers Understanding, and your own Integrity? What Fools have you made of them, and what a Kn— of yourfelf?

P. 38.

When you received the Hosanna's of the Multitude, I really thought it an Error of the Press for Huzza's. But you confess that " Hosanna was your own Word; wrong and unguarded, but not intended to convey a Profane Idea." Wrong and unguarded! What a tender Expression of this great Offence? And how possibly could your own Mind abstract from Profaneness - an Application to yourself of the Divine Honour paid to the Adorable Redeemer of Mankind? The Word indeed hath formerly been used in Acclamations to some outrageous Enthusiasts. And particularly, Sir James Ware (Hunting of the Romish Fox, P. 229-) relates of " one Anth. Nugent, a Popish Priest, that he was one of James Naylor's Disciples, and went before him through the Streets of Bristol, crying out Hosanna." I prefume, you again " thank me for acquainting you with these former Instances, and are glad they were practifed in our Nation feveral Years ago."

Whereas you was in Danger of overfetting from a Torrent of Popularity and Contempt; — I congratulate you on your present less dangerous Situation: Your Popularity is pretty well over; for

the other-you must take your Chance.

Whereas you fay, "the Offences and Divisions among yourselves were about some Non-Essentials;"—Is this the Truth? And will you stand to your Words? Can differing about Non-Essentials be reconciled to your accusing each other of preaching Damnable and Essentially-Erroneous Doctrines,—

borrid

borrid Blasphemies, another Gospel, &c.? (Which will appear anon.) This being the Case, 'tis plain you quarrelled about Essentials, or else your are mutually False Accusers of your Brethren. Either Way, there is something Essentially Unchristian among you.

But come we now to your Penitential Letter, wherein some of your Cant is Recanted, and we are taught to confess your ingenuous and sincere Dealing. "To convince me that this is the real P. 34. Language of your Heart, and not extorted by my Pamphlet, you produce an Extract of a Letter to a worthy Friend in South Carolina; and published, with very little Alteration, in Scotland Months ago, dated June 24, 1748." Whereby I am indeed convinced of your Temper. You will do nothing by Compulsion: Nothing shall be extorted from you, But let you alone; and you will confess as much. Enthusiasm and Imposture as one could wish. May I have the Liberty, Sir, to ask, Why this Confession. was fent privately to a Friend in Carolina, and not to your own Countrymen? Why did you fuffer your Followers to lie fo long under a Delusion? And not publish your Recantation immediately, as soon as you found yourfelf both deceiving, and being deceived? Why published in Scotland rather than in England? And who knows whether this Part of the Nation would have been bleffed with any Publication, unless it had been extorted by my Pamphlet?

That you may have full Justice done you, and as your farther Retractation will appear clearest in your own Words, it may be proper to reprint the Letter.

On:

P. 35-. On Board the Brigg Betsey, Capt. Esteen Commander. June 24, 1748.

66 Reverend Sir,

"Yesterday I made an End of revising all " my Journals. - Bleffed be God for letting me " have Leisure to do it! - I purpose to have a " new Edition before I fee America. - Alas! Alas! " in how many Things have I judged, and acted " wrong! I have been too rash and hasty in giv-" ing Characters both of Places and Perfons .-"Being fond of Scripture Language, I have often " used a Style too Apostolical, and at the same Time "I have been too bitter in my Zeal.-Wild-fire has been mixed with it; and I find I have fre-" quently wrote and spoke too much in my own " Spirit, when I thought I was writing and speak-" ing entirely by the Affiftance of the Spirit of "God.-I have likewife too much made Impref-" fions, without the written Word my Rule of act-" ing; and too foon, and too explicitly, published " what had better been kept in longer, or left to " be told after my Death. By these Things, I " have given some wrong Touches to God's Ark, " hurt the bleffed Caufe I would defend, and " ftirred up needless Opposition. - This has hum-" bled me much fince I have been on Board, and " made me think of a faying of Mr. Henry's, " Joseph had more Honesty than he had Policy, or he a never would have told of his Dreams. -At the " fame Time, I cannot but blefs, and praife, and " magnify that good and gracious God, who im-" parted to me fo much of his holy Fire, and car-" ried me, a poor weak Youth, through fuch a 66 Torrent

Torrent both of Popularity and Contempt, and fet fo many Seals to my unworthy Ministrations. " -I bless him for ripening my Judgment a little " more, for giving me to fee, confess, and, I hope, " in some Degree to correct and amend some of its " Mistakes .- I thank God for giving me Grace to embark in fuch a bleffed Caufe, and pray him to " give me Strength to hold on, and increase in " Zeal and Love to the End. - Thus, dear Sir, I " have unburdened my Heart to you. - I look " upon you to be my Fidus Achates, and therefore " deal thus freely.—If I have Time and Freedom, " before we land, I think to begin and write a short " Account of what has happened for these seven "Years last past; and when I get on Shore, God " willing, I purpose to revise and correct the first

" Part of my Life."-

The Principal Point here, and what immediately strikes the Eye, is your free Confession, and doleful Lamentation of having frequently imposed upon the World, and seduced your Followers, by Falshood and Deceit; and that too in a Matter of the bighest Concern, the Salvation of their Souls. You have confessed yourself an Enthusiast, and consequently justified me in bringing such a Charge. "In many Things acted and judged wrong, been bitter, particularly in given Characters." Which proves your Trade of Calumny. " Often used a Style too Apoflolical." And why will you continue it, and fo often, again in this very Pamphlet? " Wild-fire has been mixed with your Zeal, and with God's Holy Fire: - You have wrote and spoke in your own Spirit, and put it upon the World entirely for the Spirit of God; - have made Impressions, and not the written written Word of God your Rule of Acting." And this I hope you will own to be Genuine Enthusiasm, and in the bad Sense of the Word.

These things you have Acknowledged, Bewailed, and Retracted; and would be thought, no Doubt,

to act Ingenuously, and speak Sincerely.

Confidering therefore all your Confessions and Retractations of your Fanatical Sallies, had I the Honour and Happiness of being one of your Sect, I should propose an Address to you (with great Submission) in the following Manner. " We are, " Sir, of the Number of those, who have attended " your Person and Dostrine; allured by your sancti-" fied Pretences, and high Claims. Being persuaded " first into a bad Opinion of our proper Pastors " and Churches, we followed you into the Streets, " the Fields and Defarts. We crouded, bugged, 46 kissed you; made you Presents and Entertainments, " receiving you as an Apostle, or Angel from Heaven. " And this too at the very Juncture of Time, " when you was the most Deceitful Worker, and " grievously seducing your precious Lambs. For at see length we find you declaring, that your Infal-" lible Instructions, and which we devoured as fo " many Oracles, were but so many Mistakes, Blun-" ders, or Lyes. Your being guided by Impulses " and Impressions, and teaching us to depend upon " them as certain, is now acknowledged to be a " precarious and even false Rule, usurping the " Place of God's Word: Though you once affured " us, it was as eafy to know when the Spirit made 66 an Impression on the Soul, as to feel and know " when the Wind makes an Impression on the " Body. You taught, that our Assurance of Salva-46 tion was clearly written upon the Heart, as by a 66 Suns

" Sun-Beam; whereas now, Alas! Alas! we only " Presumptuously imagined that we had it. You " made your Boast of a Divine Mission; Special " Calls and Directions from Heaven; Inspirations, " Communications, Conversations Face to Face with "God; which, by your later Account, and Confession, "were all mere Fancy and Fiction, and the Product " of a fertile Invention. You have climbed up, " and fole the facred Fire from Heaven; have even "Deified yourself, and put your own Spirit in the "Seat of the Holy Ghost. You confess you have " scattered Wild-fire among us, whereby we felt if itrange and unufual Burnings, and fome of us " have been terrified out of our Senses; without any "Warning to keep our Distance, out of the Reach " of this dangerous Composition. Seeing then you " have thus shammed us off with Counterfeit Coin " instead of true Sterling, and have owned your-" felf a Cheat and Impostor; what remains, but to " leave you to yourfelf, and return to our native "Fold? A Stranger will we not follow, but will " flee from him; who Confessedly came not in by " the Door, but climbed up some other Way. Reer member, that at best you are now but a common " Mortal, upon a Level with ordinary Churchmen: "Stripped of your Extraordinary Celestial Endow-"ments, and Supernatural Powers, you can hence-" forth only make a Figure from your natural or " acquired Abilities."

Oh! what a Fall is there?

I was going on; but am suddenly stopped by your seasonable Monition; "But hold, Sir: And, p. 20, "before you run yourself quite out of Breath, I Vol. I. I "intreat

"intreat you to stop a little, while I put to you a "few Questions. Believe you that I am perfectly "in earnest, and have made an Absolute Recan-"tation? Do not I insert divers Softenings, Reserves, "Salvo's, and Exceptions to my general Confession?"—I cry your Mercy, Sir; 'tis very true. And, to save you the Trouble, I shall recollect some of them: But then, I fear, some Doubts may arise about your Sincerity. Accordingly here follows an impersect and rough Draught of what you might truely and justly plead; and to which I shall not have the Face to make any Objection.

"Whereas I George Whitefield have made ample " Confession and Retractation of my Enthusiasms and " Imposures; I do hereby (to prevent all Miscon-" struction) claim the Privilege of explaining myself, " in what Sense, and how far, my Words are to be " understood. Saving to myself likewife the Benefit " of future Exceptions, &c. In general, I plead, that, " in my deepest Confessions of my most beinous Of-" fences, I only acknowledge Mistakes, or Blunders, " fpeaking and writing some arrong and unguarded "Things, Things unwarily dropped up and down, "Want of Caution, with other tender and gentle Ex-" pressions. And Malice itself must allow these 66 Softenings to be an Extenuation of Guilt.-More-" over, even of these Mistakes, &c. I have not re-"linquished, nor defired to relinquish, All; but " only a Part of them; and that Part too not En-" tirely. For my very Words are, 'I blefs God for " ripening my Judgment a little more, for giving " me to see and confess, and I hope in some Degree " to correct and amend some of my Mistakes.' And " am I not here sufficiently upon the Reserve? -"Tis true, I confess and lament many Falsboods " and Enthusiasms published in my Journals: But "'tis true also, that I am only forry for doing this " too foon, and too explicitly; and declare that what "I am now ashamed of had been better kept in " longer, or left to be told after my Death.' And "hereby I might have avoided this Shame of a " Recantation: A noble Legacy had been left to the " Bands and Societies; who would have been en-"titled to the Honour and Profits arifing from my " pious Fallacies: My Untruths and Deceits had never " been known; because no Candid Person would " have raked into my Ashes to contradict me; and I " could not have contradicted myself. - I do indeed " publickly acknowledge that my Dreams were not " from Heaven, but mere Illusions of Fancy: And " yet observe how Artfully I compare my Case " with that of Joseph; and fay, that my publishing " them as Divine might perhaps be Impolitic, but " was no Impeachment of my Honefly .-"To be more particular. As to Vanity and " Pride, - I have often confessed and bewailed the " Naughtiness of my proud Heart; and, when proud " Hellish Thoughts used to crowd in upon me, "have prayed to God, Give me Humility, or I " perish.' - But pray remember how I soften this " into some Degrees of Vanity, and those either " unobserved or forgotten; and that I still defire to " retain a proper Share of decent Pride. For, when Ift Deal. P. 71. " my Heart was stirred up to pray against Spiritual " Pride, my express Words were, that God would " always keep me humbled only in some Measure. "The very worft and bigbest Instance of Vanity, "that of applying Hosanna's to my dear Self, " which too hath laid me low before God and " Man; - this I have brought down to a Thing

P. 38. " wrong and unguarded, but not intended to convey " a Profane Idea.

"I have maintained the Dostrine of Absolute "Reprobation so sliffly, and to that Degree, as to be scharged by Mr. Wesley with horrid Blasphemy; and my Enemies say, he hath consuted me in a strong and masterly Manner. But by my Confession

"this dwindles away into my having dropped some

" too firing Expressions. " If I am forced to own that I have traduced the

"Clergy; but for some Time laid down the Trade of Defamation; you see how soon I take it up again; and defend myself by the Example of the Aposiles; (though, I own, not with the same Spirit, or Authority) and make them as great Slanderers as myself.

"If I lamentably acknowledge my having often used a Style too Apostolical; you see how quickly and frequently I start up again in the Form of an

" Apostle.

P.15-18.

"One of my most important and glaring Recan"tations is this. The Author of the Comparison
"asking, 'Where will these bold Enthusiasis stop?"
"proceeds to our most avowed, but most Presump"tuous Claims of Inspiration, Revelations, Commu"nications with God, Special Calls, Divine Missions,
"and the like. Here I instantly stop short; am

"nications with God, Special Calls, Divine Missions,

"and the like. Here I instantly stop short; am

"pricked in Conscience, how and cry, renounce

"and give up these Blassphemous Pretences. But then

"fail not to observe with what Softening and Re
"serve I make my Retreat. They are Things un
"warily dropped up and down in my Journals.

P.41,42. "And I positively insist, that some of my Inspira-"tions, &c. are not groundless and pretended, but "really from above. Accordingly, mind how I

" have confounded the Ingenious Author of Con-" siderations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. " Paul; who has ventured roundly to Affert that " ALL the Divine Communications, Illuminations and " Ecflasses of the Methodists sprung from no other " Sources but Self-conceit, Vapours, and Imagination. "I fay this is quite unbecoming so Young a Con-" vert. Nor shall I regard any Reply, as if this "were a malicious or unmannerly Reflection upon " an Excellent Person; or quite misbecoming me, " who was so Young a Convert to Enthusiasm, and " but fo Young a Convert again to some small Share " of Common Sense. This is a mere Trifle, in Com-" parison of the Advantage I gain by my Reserves " and Exceptions: Whereby it lies still in my Power " to fix what Portion I please of my Fancies and " Pretences upon Heaven; and henceforward to " put the same Trick again upon the Dear Innocent

" Nor can the Comparer himself escape the Ef-" fects of my Saint-like Artifice and Management. "I own the Enthusiasms which he has ferretted out " of my Journals: But then I have cunningly fent " him to an empty Bury, my later Writings, where " he can find nothing. - I own too, some of his " Popish Parallels are exact enough. But what am "I the worse for treading in a Popish Track? "Once, or twice, however, I have fairly caught " him without any Parallel at all; and fo left him " to that poor Excuse, that some of our Enthusiasms

" Lambs.

" are unexampled.

"What Wounds I have given to Methodism by " my Confessions, I endeavour to bind up again, " and heal. Have I given any wrong Touches to "God's Ark? Still I fay, it is God's Ark. Mess thodifm

46 thodism is still God's Cause, the Blessed Cause. I " still glory in having taken the Field, continue the "Trade, and will continue it, while I can get " Customers. If our Zeal be irregular, 'tis likewise " well meant. If Counterfeit Coin be stirring amongst P. 43. " us, we deal in fome true Sterling. Though I have " been throwing about my Wild-fire, 'tis qualified " with a Mixture of God's holy Fire. Though I " confess it Undeniable that Imagination has mixed " itself with the Work of Methodism; yet in the " very preceding Words it comes with a double " Peradventure, ' Something of our own Imagi-" nation may possibly be blended with it." " As to the grievous Quarrels and Broils among "ourselves; - 'tis true, we accused each other of " teaching Damnable Dostrines, Dostrines Effentially-" Erroneous, a New, and Another Gospel, &c. But "I have now whittled away all these rough and "hard Names, and smoothed them down into ' Of-P. 45. "fences and Divisions about some Non-Essentials, "fuch as must needs be among good Men.' And, " however intemperate and raging our Heats may be "fupposed, I prove they were not properly the " Effects of our own Spirit; because Satan stood P. 46. " close by us, blowing up the Coals, in order to " raife a Smoke, to blacken the Work of God. And, " whatever be the Guilt, I have taken Care that our First Reformers, and even Barnabas and Paul, " shall come in for Snacks, and be as bad as ourse felves. " Judge now, my Friends, whether the Spirit of 66 Whitefield is not still the same? Whether by these

" Saving Clauses, Softenings, and Exceptions, I have not in some measure Unconfessed my Confessions, and

"Retracted my Retractations? My Enemies perhaps

" may be so very unreasonable, as to charge me with Saying and Unsaying, Prevarication and In-

" confistency, Difingenuity and Insincerity. But, when P. 37.

"the Way of Duty is the Way of Safety, I regard not Consequences. I have plainly proved, that at P. 25.

" not Conjequences. I have plainly proved, that at "present Lam too Serious to make Sport with my

" own Deceivings; and they are very welcome to

" confer what Title upon me they please."

I am, Sir, a little afraid that some Doubts may arise about your Sincerity. But, for my Part, I acknowledge your Plea to be true; and shall keep my Word and Promise of making no Objection. However, for this Instance of my Love and Friendship, I may expect you to pay some Regard to my Advice, as to the following Particulars; (wherein too all Methodists have Reason and Right to join) especially as you say, and your Demi-Recantation proves, that "you are not altogether Incorrigible."

You begin your Penitential Epistle thus: "Yester- P.35.37. " day I made an End of Revising all my Journals." May it not be Expedient to revise them again, and again; that all Mistakes may be Restissed? For you add, " Alas! Alas! in how many Things have I " judged and acted wrong?" For the Sake of Truth and Right, specify exactly in what Particulars. " I " have been too rash and hasty in my Characters " of Places and Persons." Take care to do Justice to fuch as may have lost their good Name; and make Restitution, as becomes a True Penitent. " have often used a Style too Apostolical." Be Punctual in relating fairly when you spoke as an Apostle, and when not. "I have been too bitter." Let nothing but Honey drop from your Pen. "I have mixed " Wild-fire with my Zeal, and with God's holy Fire." A fine Composition, Sir, this! But distinguish precisely

the Proportions; fay when and where you were this

Dangerous Incendiary; separate your Sulphur and other Combustible Ingredients; Extinguish the Flames; cool your Brain, and meddle no more with Wildfire. " I have frequently wrote and spoke in my " own Spirit, when I thought it entirely the Spirit of "God." An Essentially-Enthusiastic and fatal Prefumption! Be therefore very Exact and Explicit in determining what came from God, and what from the Delusion of Fancy. And, when you have done this, your Readers and Followers will expect some clear and distinguishing Marks, how they may judge for the future between Divine Inspiration, and the Operations of your own Mind. Retire into your Mint-Office; call in all your Counterfeit Coin; melt it down; Circulate no more base Money. Let your new Coinage be all true Standard, and with a Mark that may certainly be depended upon. - To this End, peruse diligently and calmly my Comparison, which will afford you some gentle, but useful Hints towards your Corrections and Emendations. Thumb it by Day, and dream of it by Night. - " I have "too much made Impressions, without the Written "Word my Rule of acting." Invert your Rule; The Written Word without Impressions. " I have " Published too soon what had better been kept in " longer." Take the preceding Advice, No Impression. " By these Things I have given some " wrong Touches to God's Ark." This was Uzza's Offence. He was smitten for his Rashness; so are He was an Intruder, and meddled (however pious might be his Intention) where he had no Bufiness; so have you.

But, as you have farther Designs; our Advice P. 37. shall attend you. "I think of writing a short Ac-

2 Sam. vi. 6, 7.

6 count

se count of what has happened for these Seven "Years last past." Take at least Seven Years in doing it. You have feen the Fate of your former Journals: And, if the rest appear abroad in the same Exceptionable Dress, you may occasion some needless Merriment, and so be guilty of a most borrible Sin. You know how warmly you have declared against Diversions of all Kinds. And think you an Account of more Adventures will not cause some Diversion? You may not perhaps intend such a Consequence; but remember Mr. Wesley has proved Laughing-Fits to be fometimes Irrefisible, Cases happening when no Mortal can belp it.

"I purpose to revise and correct the First Part of P. 37. "my Life." An arduous Labour, I confess. But fend up a Petition to Hercules, to come and help you cleanse this Augean Stable. And, when this Dung is ejected, I am afraid your Second Part will want cleanfing as much: And likewise the &c. &c. &c. of your Journals. If you should happen not to be debarred the Use of Pen, Ink, and Paper, and my Advice would be kindly received; I would put you in Mind of the Poet's Sentence, - Una litura potest: One Universal Blot will serve; and serve better than so much blotting and blurring, as will otherwise be needful. Or, for another Effectual Way, you may Purify your Works by Fire. And as you have already Confessed, and shewed your Deeds; it might be of Service to the Gospel (tho' not to Methodism) to bring your Curious Books together, and Acts xix. burn them before all Men. Your Method was something of this Nature, when you " Suppressed your Letters; because many Things in them were very Exceptionable, though good in the Main."

18, 19.

P. 39

But hold! I had best retract this Advice, so impertinent, fo hasty, so unnecessary, so detrimental P. 34,37. to the Public. For " After-Experience and riper Judgment have taught you to correct and amend all your Performances: And for the future you are to come out in a more unexceptionable Dress." What a defirable and delightful Spectacle! I almost long to have a Peep at you in your Unexceptionable Dress .-I begin to be in an Ecflasy. - Now methinks I fee you, like a Player after he hath Acted his Part, ftripping off the dazzling Tinsel, in which he strutted upon the Stage: - Now like Presbyter John tearing away your Points, Tags, Ribbands, Fringe, Lace, and Embroidery: - Now again (Paulo majora canamus) methinks I see you divesting yourself of your Celestial Garments and Ornaments; plucking off your appropriated Blossoms of Aaron's Rod, slipping off the Child Samuel's Linen Ephod, throwing Elija's Mantle from your Shoulders; and modefly standing forth in the ordinary Attire of a plain Gown and Caffock.

And here I am casting about for some of my Popish Parallels. But, Alas! they all prove Defective. I find indeed, in turning over the Legends, the Virgin and other Celestial Inhabitants often descending, and bringing Flowers, Ribbands, and Garlands to adorn their Male and Female Devotees on Earth. I find too Copes, Cowls, and other Vestments, sent down from Heaven, for Founders of Orders, and Favourite Saints. But I find not that Humility and Simplicity in any of them, as to surrender up, and send back their Heavenly Presents, and condescend to make their Appearance in Mortal Raiment.

This Particular being fo much to your Honour, I had a fair Opportunity of taking my Leave decently.

cently. But a certain Critical Friend, pulling me by the Sleeve, would needs put me in Mind of an Omission of a Passage or two, wherein you discovered fomething of Management, and Inconfiftency. "When you begun your Adventures of Field- P. 12. Preaching, you had (you fay) in your Eye the Apofles, St. Paul, Peter, and John: You expressly call these Field-Preachers, because one of them Preached an Excellent Sermon from a Place called Marsbill; and the Two others in Solomon's Porch." Now xvii. 22. my Friend remarks, that this fame Mars-hill was the Court of the Areopagites, the highest Court of Justice in Athens; before which St. Paul was brought by Force. Which you might have feen in the Margin of the Bible; nor could your Profound Learning suffer you to be Ignorant of it. Nor was Solomon's Porch a Field, but a Part of the Temple: " Jefus walked in the Temple in Solomon's Porch." This Sort of Management he looks upon as an Imposition upon your Readers.

He observes again, that you often make yourfelf a Champion in Defence of our Liturgy, Articles, and Canons; of the Canons particularly in thefe very Remarks. But afterwards, speaking against 66 those who are for clipping the Wings of the Mystic P.47,48. Dove, you bless God that there are Men of greater Latitude, among whom you are fure of finding hearty Friends and Well-wishers; though your Work be not according to the exact Measure of Canonical Fitness." This he looks upon as an Inconfistency; and adds, that you yourself (by your Recantation) have effectually clipped one Wing of the Myflic Dove, and that any future Attempt to fly

must be very ridiculous and aukward.

John x.

But, to wind up my Bottoms; —Whatever Enthursiasms you have given up, still you tenaciously adhere (in Opinion and Practice) to Field-Preaching. And what candid Person can expect otherwise? To be the Head of a Sect, distinguished by a Peculiar Denomination, and notable Singularities; —to srisk in the Air of Popularity, be hugged, and followed with wishful Looks, — Digito monstrari, et dicier Hit est; — This is too sweet a Morsel to be thrown up at once; a Phrensy too Delectable to be willingly cured of; a Devil too bewitching to be Instantaneously cast out. But, as you have declared a Month's Mind to get some good Church, if you can; 'tis possible your Distemper may go off in Time.

In the mean while, Let your Enemies envy the Glory you get by Field-Preaching: You have an Unexceptionable Parallel from the high Encomium given by a Pope to one of your Predecessors. No Doubt but you have every Thing that relates to St. Francis at your Fingers Ends; and must have seen the Bull of Gregory IX in his Favour. But, that the Public may be acquainted what a proper Example and Incitement justly provoke your Emulation, I shall set down the Pope's own Words: " The Lord " raised up St. Francis to demolish the Philistines " who were destroying his Vineyard. Who, hearing " inwardly a Voice calling him, courageously starts " up; like another Sampson, the Spirit of Ferwour " coming upon him, he breaks the Cords that bound " him; and fnatching up the Jaw-bone of an Afs, 66 that is to fay, his own Simple Preaching, not " adorned with the perfuafive Colours of human "Wisdom, but with Divine Power, which chuseth " weak Things to confound the frong; and he 66 who

"who toucheth the Mountains, and they smoke, enabling him; he destroyed many Thousand Phi-

" listines. And from the Jaw-bone itself went out

" a copious Water; refreshing, washing, and fructi" fying the Lapsed, the Sordid, and the Arid."

Cherubin. Bullar. Vol. I. in Gregor. IX. Conslit. 2.

If your *Peregrinations* should lead you to *Rome*, (whither you seem to be setting your Face) fail not to *kis his Holines's Slipper*, for this Honourable Testimony of an *Itinerant Field-Preacher*.

You continue likewise a Resolution to Write on. But take Care: Be upon your Guard. No more of your Mistakes, Blunders, Want of Caution, unguarded Things dropped up and down, your Reserves and Doublings. Don't do Things by Halves. Be open and sincere, consistent and uniform. Affect not Jesuitisms. Waste not your Time in making Patch-Work, or Loop-Holes. Steal not into the Game of Brag, while you are Writing.

Remember, Grand and Important is the Work you have undertaken. The Eyes of all Europe are upon you. The World flands a-tip-toe in Expectation. And, should Failure and Fallacy again be the Result, some malicious Person will certainly have a Stroke at you, or some kind Friend, like me, put you in

Mind of it.

"Thus, Dear Sir, (for I am fond of your Expressions) I have unburdened my Heart to you: And, as I have dealt thus freely with you, I hope you will look upon me to be your

Fidus Achates."

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THE

ENTHUSIASM

OF

METHODISTS, &c.

PART II.

SECT. I.

N order to discharge a Promise, and in hopes of doing some little Service to the Cause of true Religion, I have ventured to publish a Second Part against the Methodists: Wherein I shall farther consider some of the Circumstances attending their New Ministration; its Tendency, Instuence, and Estects: Not forgetting to honour them with the Company of their corresponding Friends, the Enthusiassic Saints of the Papacy.

What first occurs to my Thoughts is the boasted Success of their Preaching, proved by the Numbers

of their Followers and Converts.

Here they triumph beyond Measure; and perhaps not without some Degree of Foundation. For, considering how inconsiderate and injudicious, how unlearned and unstable, a large Portion of Mankind is, together with their various Instrmities and Dis-

K 2 eafes

eafes of Mind and Body; it must be allowed-That the Oftentation of a fanclified Look, specious Address, fautastical Oddities, Innovations in Doctrine and Places of Teaching, zealous Professions of Piety, Affectation of Godly and Scripture Phrases, and high Pretentions to Inspiration, &c. will hardly fail of drawing and deceiving the Multitude. Whoever is endowed with fuch fuitable Qualifications needs not fear gaining an Audience, and leading Numbers into a hundred Delusions. He may find Persons enough not disposed, or not able, to distinguish " the Illapses and Inspirations of the Holy Ghoft, from the Illusions, Instincts, and Suggestions. of the unclean Spirit; from natural and fanatical Enthufiasm, from the Swellings and Vapours of a diseased Spleen and heated Melancholy, and from the extravagant Rovings of a distemper'd Imagination."

We may too reasonably hope and believe, that fome very profligate and wicked Wretches have been prevailed upon by the Methodists to relinquish their evil Courfes, and feriously repent. But then, if we fubduct from the Account—fuch of their Followers as went only out of Curiofity, or Derisson; - fuch as were well-disposed and pious Persons (though I can't fay judicious) before ; - fuch as have left and bad them adieu upon good and just Reasons; fuch as have been led into grievous Perplexities, Distraction, and Despair; - fuch as were scarce in their Senses when they went among them, and have quite lost their Senses fince; - such as have espoused confessedly dangerous and wicked Tenets; - and confider the Danger all the rest are in, of being being betrayed into Notions and Evils, which they don't perhaps suspect: - After these, and other Deductions which might be named, the Number of their

their Converts will be confiderably lessened; and the Good they do nothing like an Equivalent for the

Mischief.

But let us hear themselves. Mr. Whitefield says, "Thousands and Ten Thousands follow us: -3 Journa p. 40. The Fire is kindled; and I know that all the Devils in Hell shall not be able to quench it .- Well may P. 61. the Devil and his Servants rage horribly: Their Kingdom is in Danger. - I could think of nothing P. 69. fo much, as Joshua going from City to City, and fubduing the devoted Nations .- With what Efficacy Letters and Success I have been enabled to preach, Tongue can't express."

Mr. Seward: "Our Enemies, like the Canaanites, feem to have no Spirit left in them; but fail every where because of us; -ashamed, as it were, to shew

their guilty Heads."

See with what a magnificent Air Mr. Wesley boasts of " converting the Drunkard, the Whoremonger, the Oppressor, the Swearer, the Sluggard, the Miser; and elsewhere, several common Prostitutes. - No Work has been wrought fo fwiftly, so extensively, fince Constantine the Great."

This is a Specimen (for I might recite fifty times as much) of their Success in Conversions. And yet we can match them among their Elder Brethren.

" St. Ignatius, faid Gregory XV, was, like Josbua, Bart. Vice. great, according to his Name, for faving the Elect of God; (Ecclus. 46. 1.) He was fo ardent, (for Ignatius fignifies fiery) that, when he fent forth his Missionaries to gain Souls, he usually said, Go, set on fire, and inflame every Thing."

" St. Francis used to call People together with blowing a Horn, (as the Methodists by Advertisements) when he was to preach; and his Preaching

Ignatii, P. 320%

Tourn.

p. 610-

Farther

Appeal, p. 84,85

Conform. fol. 1419 54.

was so wonderfully moving,—that prodigious Multitudes of Men and Women, above all Number and Computation, and the very Harlots were converted. — Many inflamed with Devotion, and Defire of Perfection, contemning all mundane Vanities, sollowed his Footsteps; and swiftly did this Success increase to the Ends of the Earth."

Conform. fol. 80.

Bonaven. Leg. Fr.

cap. 4.

Orland. Hift. Jef. Part 2, p. 89.

Brev. Monast. Jan. 29.

Ribaden.

pag. 519.

Women, that he converted all Sorts of Sinners, even Usurers, and common Strumpets. — A certain Jesuit went to the Stews, and made a surprizing Convertion of Multitudes of Prostitutes."

"St. Francis of Sales brought over feventy-two thousand Heretics to the Catholic Faith. — St. Dominic so strangely assonished and set on fire the Minds of his Auditors, his Discourses were so forcible and ravishing;—that he converted almost an bundred thousand Souls, that were strayed and lost."

§. 2. And, if we duely weigh Matters, how can the Methodist-Teachers be otherwise than powerful Converters? What Heart can stand out against their persuasive Eloquence, their extravagantly sine Flights and Allusions? Where is any thing so sublime and elevated? or sometimes what so melting, tender and amorous, so soft and so sweet? You will be in a Rapture by reading their own Words. — In the Sublime, "God gives them a Text, directs them to a Method on the Pulpit-Stairs; the Lamb of God opens their Mouth, and looseth their Tongue; and Sister Williams, who is near the Lord, opens her Mouth to confirm it: — So that all Opposers are struck dumb and consounded."

"Jesus rides from Congregation to Congregation, breathing Courage and Strength into his Lambs, and

and carrying all before him .- He rides in the Chariot of his Gospel most triumphantly indeed : -And the Preacher fits in the Chariot of his Lord's dear Arms, leaning every Day on his Bosom, and fucking the Breafts of his Confolation; while his Banner of Love is spread over him: - The Arrows of the Lord fly through the Congregation, and Mr. Whitefield gives them a home Stroke. - Heavily indeed do they drive, when God takes off their Chariotwheels. But, when God is anointing the Wheels of their Souls; - 'tis fweet to be at full Stretch for God; - to come to a faving Closure with Christ; to lay all their Concerns on his Shoulders; - or leap into a burning fiery Furnace without Fear, which would ferve as a fiery Chariot to carry their Souls to Heaven: While they fee poor Sinners hanging as it were by a fingle Hair, infenfible of their Danger, over the Flames of Hell."

How pretty is it, when "the Infants, Babes, and Weaklings of Grace require daily to be borne on the Sides of Christ, and be dandled upon his Knees—till they come to walk continually under the Droppings of his Blood? They see the sweet Jesus shewing his lovely Face; and his Favours and precious Promises drop down his Lily-lips like sweet-smelling Myrrh. They know that his Arms are round them; for his Arms are like the Rain-bow."

To which may be added Part of a Sacred Lilliputian Hymn, composed by Count Zinzendorf, the Moravians Infallible Bishop:

Chicken blessed,
And caressed,
Little Bee on Jesus' Breast,
From the Hurry
And the Flurry

Of the Earth thou'rt now at Rest.

Hymn 33.

What tender, sweet, and endearing Appellations? " Our glorious Soul-brothers, and Societies of Women; fweet, precious, choice Love-Feasts; poor Souls under Concern, fweet Societies of feeking Souls; - dear, precious, poor little fweet Lambs; - among them a gracious Melting is vifible. - Their absent Friends they hope are on the Top of Pisgab, and they send them a thousand Kiffes: - Their deceased, in their filent Grave, sweetly sleep in that Bed perfumed by our Dear Lord. - The Hearers (fays one) were melted into Tears; my Heart was full of Love; theirs also were much affected :- They would run and stop me in the Alleys; bug me in their Arms, and follow me with wishful Looks .- They had an over weening Fondness for me. -Many faid, Where thou goeft, I will go; where thou lodgest, I will lodge. - Brother Whitesield preach'd; - 'twas enough to melt the hardest Heart; for the Smiles of a Cherubim were in his Countenance."

Brev. Fr. Oct. 4. Bonaventur. Leg. Fr. Cap. 4.

Charms, and fuch sublimated and perfumed Eloquence can be refisted? Or can you blame the Methodists, if they vie with the Seraphic St. Francis?-" Who appeared to his Followers in the Form of a fiery Chariot, whirling up and down; - and was indeed ordained of God, like Elias, to be the Chariot and Charioteer of Spiritual Men: - His Soul rambling thro' the World, as bright as the Sun, like Phaëton in his Father's Chariot: - Christ Jesus remaining in the Bosom of his Mind, like a Handful of Myrrb. - Inflamed both Men and Women with an ardent Defire to follow his Footsteps: And particularly St. Clara, that Virgin dear to God, converted to Celibacy, the first Plant and beautiful white Flower,

Can you then think it possible such Cherubic

Id. c. g.

Cap. 4:

gave a fweet Odour, and shined as a Star above the rest.—One was so inslamed by hearing him, as to say, that none ought to mention the Name of that Blessed Man without licking their Lips for Joy."

Conformatol. 18,

Nor need we think it at all strange, that "Divine Manifestations come in so fast, that the Lambs are scarce able to contain themselves; they slow in so fast, that their frail Tabernacle is scarce able to sustain them.—They know not whether they are in the Body, or out of the Body:—Know not where they are, and fink into Nothing.—The Soul makes such Sallies, as if it would go out of their Body, constraining them to throw themselves upon the Ground.—The Love of God so kindles in the Heart, with Pains so violent, and yet so ravishing, that the Body is almost torn asunder."

Such are the ecstatic Raptures and Ravisbments of the Methodists, in their own Words: Which we may compare with those of Philip Nerius, a Canonized Saint; " who was so full of Heavenly Illapses, and Divine Love, that oftentimes he threw himself upon the Ground, and was forced to cry out, It is enough, my Dear Lord, it is enough. Withbold a little, - I am not able to endure such Abundance of Celestial Sweetness. Whereupon the Lord in some measure abated the Violence of his Heat. But, fill wounded with the Love of God, he incessantly languished, and his Heart was so agitated with the impetuous Motion of the Spirit, that it fell a beating and leaping with such Violence, as must have killed him, without a Miracle. But the Lord miraculoufly enlarged his Breaft, broke and elevated two of his Ribs, to give the Heart Room to play."

More corresponding Circumstances occur in the Life of M. Magdalen of Pazzi; whom Clement IX, inspired

Ribaden. May 6. Brev. Rom. May 6. Life of M. of Pazzi, No. 26, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 74, \$5.

inspired with the Lights of the Holy Spirit, car nonized, April 28, 1669. " The Spirit of God threw her upon the Ground in an Ecstasy, when her Countenance was shining like that of an Incarnate Seraphim. - Christ gave her so large a Share of the Myrrh-poly of his Passion, that frequently under an Alienation of her Senses she would throw herself on her Back on the Ground, exclaiming, O Fefus, I can endure no longer; I cannot partake any more of thy Pains. - Often in these amorous Transports she would join herself close to a Crucifix, and suck a divine Liquor thence, which filled her Soul with unspeakable Sweetness. - Her Heart was so inflamed, that she seemed to be dissolved, and about to return to her first Nothing. - Her private familiar Entertainments, and Communications with God, fo fired her Breast, that she would exclaim, O Love, I can no longer support your Flames, - my Heart is not able to contain you: - And she was obliged to fetch a Bason of Water, and pour it into her Bosom to cool herself. - Her dead Body was beautiful as a precious Relic of Paradise, exhaling an agreeable Odour: And the Bull of her Canonization begins with the Incorruption and sweet Odour of ber Body, usually term'd the Odour of Sanctity."

Maria Deipar. p. 360. We are told by Spinellus, "that Christ himself came and performed the Funeral-Office for a holy Virgin at her Death; and that he anointed with the facred Oil St. Lyduina when she was dying." And 'tis observable, (and I could bring a hundred Instances) that most of the Popish Saints dead Bodies always remain odorous and uncorrupted (while those of the Wicked stink and rot) tho' ever so many hundred Years after their Burial. This Miracle, I suppose, in due Time will be renewed on the Body

for the Methodist, "who in her silent Grave sweetly sleeps in that Bed persumed by our dear Lord." For how can a Body be otherwise, which Christ hath persumed and spiced with his own Hands? Let her Grave be opened, I dare engage some of the Believers will attest it. "Tis certainly a greater Honour than the Popish Graves receive by being sprinkled with Hely Water and Incense; and may be the Effect of some Prayer, like that in their Office of the Sick for the Use of the Carmelites, "O most merciful Lord, let her Soul joyfully expire in thy most delicious Embrace, and most sweet Kis."

Through this whole Parallel you see all is Rapture and Ecstasy; Divine Love insupportably violent, but ravishing; all Inspiration, all Heavenly, all Quintessence, all Nothingness. And why do not the Methodists equally merit a Canonization? Either something like this is their Due, or else they must be thought to be actuated by a Diabolical Illusion, — or innocent Madmen, — or infamous Cheats.

§. 3. And may not Perfons fo highly loved, favoured, and valued by God and the World be allowed a little decent Pride, and be justly vain of their own Worth? Such indeed has been the Case with the Methodists; and their great swelling Words of Vanity, and proud Boastings, have been carried to a most immoderate and insufferable Degree.

First for Mr. Whitefield. His first Account of God's Dealings with him (besides a deep Tincture of Super-stition, Enthusiasm, and Vain-glory) is such a boyish, ludicrous, filthy, nasty, and shameless Relation of himself, as quite desiles Paper, and is shocking to Decency and Modelty. 'Tis a perfect Jakes of Uncleanness. And yet he assures us, that "he

5 Tourn. P. 15.

Introduce was much pressed in Spirit to publish it, -the Holy Spirit bringing Things to his Remembrance; -he had for three Years prayed for Strength to write it, and at last had Power given, and was affisted in it." What any Man in his Senses would be asbamed to own, is piously ascribed to the Holy Ghoft. In Conformity with the wild and fanatical Terefa, who, having published her own Life, with all her Faults and Vanities, faith of it, " I make this Relation, - which to my Knowledge our Lord himself desired long since, but I durst not undertake it. And her other Writings the Lord expresty commanded her to publish .- And, because Our Lord told

Preface to her Life.

> His second Dealings is such a thorough and ful-Some Stain of Vain-glory and Boasting, Self-conceit, Self-applause, and Self-sufficiency, -as shews Spiritual Pride in full Length, and in its true Colours. The fame Spirit runs through all his Fournals, &c. And I verily believe it hath not its Parallel in the World. Many have been so bloated with a Conceit of their own Perfections, as highly to be delighted with the most nauseous Flatterers: But such an Inundation of Commendation from a Man's own Mouth is furely unexampled. No Man ever so bedaubed himself with his own Spittle.

it me, I make a great Scruple of either adding, or

Substracting, one only Syllable."

P. 37.

It shews some Degree of Modesty and Humility, #A Deal. when " he thinks himself not fit for Orders, till a worthy Friend told him, that, if St. Paul were at Gloucester, he would ordain him. - Or when God gives him Favour in the Printer's Sight, or in the Sight of the Jaylor;" and it furnisheth him too with a Scripture Phrase. But he has some Grounds for Elevation, " when his Name is first in the News-Papers,

Papers, though he can't tell upon what Occasion; —began to grow popular, and had Honour even in his own Country: — When after Sermon Enquiry was made who he was, and there was such Crowding to hear him: — When a hearty Groan runs through the Congregation, when he speaks any Thing affecting; — and he owns the Pleasure of hearing the Success of his Discourse upon two little Children, whom he made to cry, and go Home to their Prayers; — and when a little Girl of thirteen comes to enquire about the State of her Soul, and says she was pricked through and through with the Power of the Word."

2 Deal. p. 12, 13, 21.

> 3 Journa p. 36, 57, 61.

All through his Journals he oftentatiously displays the Applauses, Acclamations, and Huzza's of the People. " The Tide of Popularity began to run very high: - I carried high Sails, Thousands and ten Thousands came to hear me, - my Sermons were every-where called for, - when I preached, one might walk upon the People's Heads: - God fuffered them (the Oppofers) not to move a Tongue against me: - Trees and Hedges full, all hush'd when I began .- God only can tell how the Hearers were melted down: - They would have plucked out their own Eyes, and have given them unto me. -I was crowded, admired, -faluted, Hands kiffed, hugged, - they melt, weep, hang upon me, want to falute me; - receive me as an Angle of God; their Hearts leap for Joy, - Bells ring, - express their Love to me many Ways. All agreed it was never feen on this wife before. - Great Shouts of Rejoicing at my Staying."

But what a fad Parting is it always between him and his Admirers? "Strong Cries and Tears, Sighs and Groans; — ready to break their Hearts, and

bis. — Young and Old burst into a Flood of Tears, like Water gushing out of the stony Rock.

— 'Twould melt every one down to see it. — Tongue can't express the Sorrow: They weep aloud and forely, as though mourning for the Death of their

FirA-born."

What Bragging of Favours, Entertainments, Liberalities, and Presents, from Gentlemen, and especially Elect Ladies, and Honourable Women? "A Bank-bill of ten Pounds, as a Present to myself: This I took as a Hint from Providence to go on: [very rightly judged] — and various Presents as Tokens of their Love. — Thus shall it be done to the Man, whom God delighteth to honour."

3 Journ. p. 66.

What Proclamations of Victory and Triumph? "They go on conquering, and to conquer, — and sce Satan like Lightning fall from Heaven; — the Devil and his Servants rage horribly."

Journ.
p. 12,
70, 73.

Mr. Seward is Witness, that, as to "Entertainments, they find good Measure, pressed down, and running over: — That Hell trembles before our Brother Whitesield wherever he comes; the Kingdom of Darkness totters, and is shaken; and Vice sculks its guilty Head, and retires to secret Corners."

4 Journ. p. 1. Whitefield again, flushed with Success, "Come, ye Pharifees, come and see the Lord Jesus getting himself the Victory. Every Thing falls before me: — Dear Brother Harris reminded me, — and God suggested to me, that now I was like Joshua, subduing the devoted Nations, and dividing the Land."

3 Journ. p. 69, and Letters.

> But all this will rather remind others of Sachewerel's triumphant Progress through the Land, dispensing his Kisses, and collecting his Presents, &c. — or of a Royal Oculist undertaking infallibly to

> > cure

cure all Defects of the Eyes, — or to make them stark blind.

Whether their Treatment be smooth, or rough, all is Food for their Vanity. "Blessed be God,—who disposed the Reverend Mr. Penrose, and others, to lend me their Pulpits. — Forbid to preach in a Church, which rejoiced me greatly. Lord, suby dost thou thus honour me!"

3 Journ. P. 32.

He has indeed the Grace to feel, and be affured of, this spiritual Pride, and often makes Confession of it.

"Hypocrify crept into every Action: — Self-love, Self-will, Pride, and Envy so buffeted me in their Turns: — Proud Hellish Thoughts used to crowd in upon me. — Out of Pride put down in my Diary what I gave away: — Find Pride creeping in at the End of almost every Thought. — Frequently enlightened to see the Pride and Selfishness of my Heart."

p. 22, 38, 39.

5 Journ. p. 14.

Whatever Liberty the Saints may have to boaft fuch great Things, and, as the Prophet speaks, to burn Incense unto Vanity; or however consistent it be with the Character of an Enthusiast; it is perfectly inconsistent with that Charity, the Love of God and Man, which vaunteth not itself, is not puffed-up, doth not behave itself unseemly.

In comparing the Popish Fanatics on this Article, the Parallel will be a little defective, because they were not such constant and nauseous Trumpeters of their own Praises; leaving that Work to their Brethren and Legendary Writers: From whom we we may pick up enough.

"St. Bernardin was the most famous Preacher in all Italy; the Hearers hung upon his Lips,—they are perfectly astonished, immoveable,—ad-

Offic.Or. Min. May 6. mire him as another Apostle sent from God. - Both Sexes come before Day into the open Places, to get a Place to hear him, -cry and figh at his Difcourfes."

Orland. lib. I. p. 269.

" Brother Sylvester (a Jesuit) run up and down every-where hunting for Souls; - all Sorts of People flocked from Towns and Villages, offering themselves and their good Things. Such Strength did God give him."

Brev. Francis. Oct. 5.

" St. Francis's Words were not empty, and meriting Laughter; but perfumed with the Odour of Divine Revelation, and turning his Audience into a vehement Stupor and Admiration: Young and Old, Small and Great, both Sexes crowded after this new Man, fent down from Heaven, this fresh Flower of the World; - not Room to hold the Company, - no treading on the Ground. - His Words were a burning Fire, - sharp Arrows drawn from the Quiver of God, piercing the Heart. -God fo exalted him with Glory, and made him to be bonoured, wherever he came; that all came out to meet him, to receive him with the utmost Reverence and Devotion, not as a Man, but as an Angel, -making him valuable Presents, and begging him to flay with them. - And happy were they who could hear, or see, speak to him, or touch him. -Even Creatures void of Reason, Sheep and Asses,

Conform. fol. 280, 281.

would run to hear him preach in the Fields.

Ibid. fol. 48.

The Saint can't help owning his Pride, and particularly in giving a Mantle to a Woman out of Vanity; and that, when the People bonoured bim for his Sanctity, and kiffed his Hands, he received it with great Delight. - Their Respect to him, he fays, is nothing in respect of what they ought to

shew ;

fhew ;-- they are Gainers by it, because they hereby recognise God, and honour him in his Creature."

" St. Anthony's Words were as Flames kindling the Heart, - drew Sobs and Tears from his Auditors, - who were happy, could they but kiss his Hand, or touch his Garment."

Ribaden. p.89,90.

"St. Ignatius was remarkable for his frequent Ribaden. Relapses into his old Strain of Vain-glory. - St. Peter of Verona was reverenced through all Italy like an Apostle; received every-where with public and folemn Joy, -with Throngs who came to kifs his Hand, and his Habit."

p. 285.

As to the Methodists being the chief Object of the Devil's Hatred, because they are to destroy his Kingdom, their Boasting comes too late; that having been effected before by their Elder Brethren. For " there was a horrid Commotion in Hell at St. Francis's Birth, because the Devils knew that Hell was to be destroyed by him, and his Society: For which Reason they aimed their Spite principally against bim .- The Devils were enraged with Spite and Hatred against St. Ignatius for the same Reafon; and they often declared in what Fear and Awe they stood of him; knowing that he was to demolish their Kingdom: - They acknowledged that no Sect in the Universe was more odious to them than the Jesuits."

Conform. fol. 52.

Ribaden. P. 531.

Gomez. Elog. Jef. P. 486.

Mr. Wesley, I confess, is not so nauseous and constant in this Strain of Vain-glory: He seems to lay his Plot deeper, relating mostly what may redound to his Honour, and then leaving his Profelytes and others to judge. Sometimes, however, he can't help breaking out into this same Confidence of Boasting. " I think verily, if the Gospel be true, I am safe: For I give all my Goods to feed the p. 67, Poor.

I Journa

Poor, — give my Body to be burned, drowned, or whatever God shall appoint, — I show my Faith by my Works, by staking my All upon it; — therefore are my Ways not like other Men's Ways."—Again, "Are they read in Philosophy? So was I. In antient or modern Tongues? So was I also."—With a long String of Self-commendation.

4 Journ. p. 85.

"I left London, — went to Briftol, — furprized when I went into the Room, just after my Brother had ended his Sermon. Some wept aloud: Some classed their Hands: Some shouted; the rest sang Praise. — Art thou come, says another, thou Blessed of the Lord?" A strange Sort of tumultuous

P. 96. Blessed of the Lord?" A strange Sort of tumultuous Triumph at a religious Meeting to hear the Word.

— But such Honour have all the Saints.

3 Journ. p. 48.

" In applying which my Soul was fo enlarged, that methought I could have cried out (in another Sense than poor vain Archimedes) Give me where to fland, and I will shake the Earth." Were Archimedes alive, furely he would fee Reason to return the Compliment. But, high as this Boaft is of his Abilities, I think there remains a higher Instance of his Sufficiency and Presumption, in speaking of himself and his Brother: "The Wisdom of God has for many Years, in a remarkable Manner, guarded against this Pretence, (i. e. of not employing fit Instruments) with respect to my Brother and me in particular .- What Persons could, in the Nature of Things, have been (antecedently) less liable to Exception, with regard to their moral Character at least, than those the All-wife God hath now employed? Indeed I cannot devife what Manner of Men could have been more unexceptionable on all Accounts."

Farther Appeal, p. 114, 115.

One might here well ask the Question, which himself puts to the Infidels; " May you not discover, through a thousand Disguises, Pride, Vanity, Thirst of Praise, even (who would believe it?) of Knaves and Fools?" Or, do you think, that, if any Regular Clergyman should vaunt at this Rate, and proclaim himself the fittest on all Accounts for the highest Employments, he would not soon lose his Character; perhaps become the public Laughter, and be biffed out of his Place?

> Ribaden. p. 574. Balingh. Aug. 4. Surius, Tom. 4. Aug. 5.

Farther Appeal,

p. 71.

I can at present think of no Comparison adequate to this of Mr. Wesley and his Brother, but that of St. Francis and St. Dominic; the Story of whom we have in many authentic Writers. " When Christ had lifted up his Hand, with three Lances in it, ready to destroy Mankind for their Wickedness, the Virgin Mary prevailed upon him to stop his Hand, till two Servants and Clients of hers, St. Dominic and St. Francis, should be sent to reform the World by their Labours and Preaching." They are the same Pair of Saints, whom the Pope in a Vision saw manifestly supporting the tottering Lateran on their Shoulders: Whereby his infallible Holiness found himself immediately directed by Heaven to confirm their respective Orders and Rules, though averse to it before. Brew. Roman. Oct. 5. Lect. 6. & Ribaden. pag. 574.

Mr. Whitefield, I observed, often owns his own Pride: And Mr. Wesley says, " By the most infal- I Journ, lible of Proofs, inward Feeling, I am convinced of P. 64. Pride, &c." I shall take their Word for it, and proceed to observe, how their Followers soon catch the Contagion, and are naturally and easily puffed-up with a fancied superior Knowledge, Gifts, and Graces :

Graces; after being cajoled by their Leaders with ample Promises, Expectations, and Assurances.

P. 10.

P. 85, 88, 94.

The accurate Author of Observationss on their Conduct justly asks, "Whether those exalted Strains in Religion, and an Imagination of being already in a State of Perfection, are not apt to lead Men into Spiritual Pride, and to a Contempt of their Fellow-Christians; while they consider them as only going on in the low and imperfect Way; - and into a Difesteem of their Superiors, as in a much lower Dispensation?" And Mr. Law (whom they so much admire on other Accounts; and whom I shall have Occasion to quote again) in his Treatise of Regenetion, " Now, who may be thought the most likely to come into this Religion? [He is speaking of the Methodists, and their Doctrines] Not he, who is deeply bumble, that abhors Self-Justification. - Is there not likely to be Self-feeking, Self-confidence, Self-trust, Self-deceit?-Particular Impressions, senfible Convictions, strong Tastes, high Satisfactions,if much fought for, or refled in, they minister Food to a Spiritual Self-love, and lay the Foundation of Spiritual Pride. - They may fill us with Self-satisfaction, and Self-esteem, and prompt us to despise others that want them, as in a poor, mean, and reprobate State." With much more well deferving the ferious Confideration of the Methodists.

4 Journ. P. 54. Of fuch a Tendency to Pride, exemplified in Fact, Mr. Wesley himself gives us several Instances. "I met with one, who, having been listed up with the Abundance of Joy which God had given her, had fallen into such Blasphemies and wain Imaginations, as are not common to Men. In the Afternoon I found another Instance, nearly, I fear, of the same Kind: One, who, after much of the Love of God

shed

shed abroad in her Heart, was become wise far above what is written. - I earnestly befought them all to keep clear of vain Speculations. - While we 4 Journ. were in the Room, Mrs. 3-s took the Bible to P. 66. to read; but on a sudden threw it away, faying, I am good enough. I will never read or pray more: -I don't desire to be any better than I am. She spoke many Things to the fame Effect; plainly shewing that the Spirit of Pride, and of Lyes, had full Dominion over her.

"I was with one, who told me, that hitherto Ibid. she had been taught of Man, but now she was taught of God only. She added, that God had told her, not to partake of the Lord's Supper any more, fince she fed upon Christ continually." O who is secure from Satan's transforming bimself into an Angel of Light?

p. 80.

It were to be wished, that the Teachers themfelves would duely weigh their own Reflections; and that all others would abstain from such a Dispenfation, which confessedly leads People into these horrid Experiences of Blasphemy and Pride.

The famous Enthusiast Mrs. Bourignon, who affumed the Character of an Inspired, (with whose Writings I find some of the Methodists are not unacquainted; as if they had not Wildnesses enough in their own Brains;) has the Acuteness to observe, "that the Presumption of Assurances is the Devil's Device, deluding People by sensible Consolations and Virtue, Sweetness, and bringing them into the utmost Peril: -That the Devil fastens Men to these Sensibilities, and makes them thereby vain and proud. - When we take Pleasure in them, we turn from God. -'Tis the Devil's Snare."

Solid p. IIO. §. 4. One would think their Bladder of Pride and Vain-glory were now sufficiently swelled: But it seems it must be blown up more. One of their Preachers especially, and sometimes others of them, are so presumptuous, as to be fond of comparing themselve with Patriarchs, Prophets, and Apostles; and even with Christ himself.

They cannot open the Bible, and thereby turn the Holy Scriptures into a Lottery, but they are fure of a Prize; some Panegyric upon themselves and Proselytes; or some special Direction and Instruction. They cannot read, or hear, Lessons, Psalms, Epistles and Gospels; but they have Sagacity enough to find something peculiarly concerning themselves. And they seem to be intent upon this very Purpose. As if the whole Bible were a fort of Prophecy (designed at least by way of Accommodation) of their Mission; and entirely interested in the Honour and Advancement of their valuable Persons, and important Whims.

Former Fanatical Saints will supply us with sufficient Parallels of this Nature; particularly the same Mrs. Bourignon, whose Sagacity sound out "many Things in Scripture which were sulfilled in her: — She was the Woman foretold in the Apocalypse, that had the Church in herself, cloathed with the Sun, and having the Moon under her Feet. She made herself equal to, if not greater than, the Aposiles, who understood only in Part. Jesus was but partly the Seed of the Woman; with some Hints that she and her Works were completely so."

But for this Sort of Presumption I don't know a fuller Comparison than the Book of Conformities between the Lives of Jesus Christ and St. Francis.

Tis a large Folio, written by Bartholomæus de Pisis, applying most of the magnificent Predictions in the Bible to St. Francis, making him better than several of the Apostles, and even superior to Christ as to Miracles. The Book was printed at Milan, 1510, with the Licence and Approbation of the General Chapter of the Franciscans, as written by the Favour of God, and wanting no Correction. From this Edition was extracted The Alcoran of the Franciscans. But it seems Correction was afterwards found necessary; and the Book was republished at Bononia, in 1590, (which is the Edition I use) wherein many of its extrawagant Fables and Blasphemies are omitted.

To begin then. "God, fays Mr. Whitefield, 1st Deal. feparated me even from my Mother's Womb for the p. 11. Work, i. e. Methodism." As he did Isaiah, Chap.

xlix. 1. and Jeremiah, i. 5.

Christ so loved Magdalen of Pazzi, that he chose Life, §.1. her for his Spouse from her Mother's Womb.

"My Sufferings were of an uncommon Nature; 1 Deal.

—Satan seemed to have desired me in particular, to p. 36.

fift me as Wheat." Because Christ said this of St.

Peter.

When he is ill, "fully convinced that Satan had Ibid. as full a Possession given over my Body, as he had P. 37. once over Job's."

When stupid, and "unable to compose any Ibid. Thing, — I found a Quotation out of Ezekiel, that P. 67.

Young Prophet, Thou shalt be dumb; but when I speak unto thee, then shalt thou speak. Which made me quite easy." The same was St. Francis's Case. fol. 138.

When in his Surplice to be Ordained, "he is I Deal. like Samuel standing before the Lord in a Linen p. 68.

Ephod."

3 Journ. p. 18. After Ordination, "I feel the Holy Ghost as much as Elisha did when Elijah dropt his Mantle. — A double Portion of his Spirit is upon me indeed."—

Conform. fol. 278.

St. Francis was like Elisha, by possessing a double Prophetic Spirit.

With a Rabble at his Heels, "he is like Joshua, conquering the devoted Nations, and dividing the Land."

5 Journ. P. 31. With respect to the Established Clergy, "Though we are but few, and stand as it were alone, like Elijah; and though, like the Priests of Baal, they are many in Number; yet I doubt not but the Lord will appear for us."

In one of his Reveries, "he walks with God in the Garden — and fees him Face to Face." — As Adam and Moses did. — "Brother Sylvester, a Franciscan, talked with God as one Friend doth with another, like another Moses. Mrs. Bourignon had Communion with God, as familiar as one Child with another."

3 Journ. p. 30. On reading the first Lesson, " about the Opposition to Aaron's Priesthood; God determining who was in the right, by causing his Rod to blossom, when the other Rods produced nothing. So let it happen, O Lord, to me, thine unworthy Servant."

Ibid.

On reading the second Lesson, "where St. Paul recounted his Sufferings for Christ, against the Insimuations of the False Apostles; Blessed be God, — I have, in most Things there recorded, in some small Degree had Fellowship with the Apostle; and, before I die, I doubt not but I shall sympathize with him in most other Articles. — The People were intent upon me: Their Eyes bespoke the Language of their Hearts: Each seem'd to say, Thou art the Man."

66 The

"The Lessons, you say, Sir, were so very remarkable, that in reading you could not forbear blushing much;" which shews that you made the Application. The Clergy are the Rebels against Aaron's Ministry, the Clergy are the False Prophets; you are Aaron, you St. Paul. And did not you blush in writing this? The Infinuation is as modest, as your Prayer is charitable, that no Teacher's Labours and Preaching may produce any Thing, except your own.

You was observed to be a Cherubim in preach- Conform.

ing; and St. Francis one of the Seraphims.

Conform. fol. 273.

3 Journ. p. 108.

Ribaden.

P. 549.

3 Tourn.

P. 55.

And yet this will not suffice: You must even compare yourself with Christ, and boldly apply to your own Reverence what was spoken of him.

Thus, "At my first setting out — I grew in 1 Deal. Favour both with God and Man."

P. 33.

At some Opposition from the Clergy you say,

"Had another came in his own Name, him they 3 Journ,
would have received." They have no Mission, come P. 29.
when they are not called; you are the Sent of God.

Accordingly, "Lord, thou calledf me. Lo! I Ib. p.64. come to do thy Will. And, blessed be God, there is one coming after me." — Meaning, I suppose, Mr.

Wesley.

In preaching, "my Heart was full of God, and I spake as one having Authority." Spoken of Christ, Matt. vii. 29. So also St. Ignatius spoke, tanquam Potestatem habens, as one having Authority.

"Had the Pleasure of seeing my Audience so much increased—No less than twenty Thousand present. Blessed are the Eyes which see the Things which we see." Words peculiar only for those who saw Christ in the Flesh. Luke x. 23.

Vol. I. M So

Conform.

So the Disciples of St. Francis, foreknowing his Destination to Honour, were like Abraham, who rejoiced to see Christ's Day, and were glad; and this foretold their seeing St. Francis.

5 Journ. p. 50. During his Attendance on publick Worship; "In the second Lesson were these remarkable Words, And the High Priests, and the Scribes, and the Chief of the People sought to destroy him, but they could not find what they might do to him: For all the People were attentive to hear him."

Journ. p. 18. In Expectation of meeting his Disciples; "When Jesus was returned, the People gladly received him; for they were all waiting for him. These last Words were remarkably pressed upon me, when I was consulting God, — whether I should return to England."

3 Journ. p. 64.

Journ. p.15, 26. In the melancholy Hour of parting from his Difciples;— "they weep for Mr. Whitefield as though they were mourning for the Death of their Firstborn."—"At the Thoughts of parting, says Mr. Seward, with so dear a Companion as Brother Whitefield, I could think of nothing, but Christ's parting from his Disciples, and his telling them, It is expedient for you that I go away: For, if I go not away, the Comforter will not come: But, if I depart, I will send him unto you. And Jesus Christ was not worse than his Word.— I was comforted for the Absence of Brother Whitefield by this Text, A little While, and ye shall see me; and again a little While, and ye shall not see me."

Had any one but a Saint thus applied our Lord's Words, it would have looked like profane Drollery. But luckily it jumps in with St. Dominic's Words, at subose Beck the Devils trembled, when he was leaving this World; "Weep not, my dearest Friends, nor let my corporeal Departure trouble you: I shall be

more useful to you in the Place whither I am going, than I was here; and you will have me a better Advocate after my Death, than you could have me in this Life." Anthonin. Florentin. See

Mornæi Mysterium Iniquitatis, Pag. 346.

" One Day perceiving an uncommon Drought, 1st Deal, and disagreeable Clamminess in my Mouth, and using Things, but in vain, to allay my Thirst, it was suggested to me, that, when Christ on the Cross cried out, I thirst, his Sufferings were near at an End. Upon which I cried out, I thirst! I thirst! -Soon after I was delivered." Is not this enough to make one's Ears tingle?

p. 48.

But there is worse still. He presumes to rob our Saviour of his very Office of Redeemer. "Tho' Ib. p. 46. Satan for fome Weeks had been biting my Heel, God was pleased to shew me, that I should soon bruise his Head." In another Place indeed he allows his Brother-Methodists a Share of this Prerogative: "Though Satan is permitted to bruise our Heel, 3 Journ. yet we shall in the End bruise bis Head." But in P. 86. both Places this Robbery is committed without any Allowance to Christ, or Intimation of his doing it by Mr. Whitefield's Means, or Instrumentality of the Methodists. The Papists assign this saving Office to the Virgin Mary, ipfa conteret Serpentis Caput, she shall bruise the Serpent's Head: And Madam Bourignon is vain enough to publish, that Jesus Christ was partly the Seed of the Woman, but that her Doctrines and Writings were to be so in the full Accomplishment. But at length, it seems, the Honour belongs to Mr. Whitefield and Company.

Nor is this much unlike the blasphemous Saying of the Franciscans, " that Jesus Christ saved the World before St. Francis came, but he afterwards."

Whatever Excuses may be made, or however Mr. Whitesteld may disclaim any such exalted Intention; to this high Degree of Presumption the Words, as they stand in his Journals, do in Reality amount. And we may reasonably think, that such Persons by such Expressions either are burlesquing the Scriptures,—or run mad with Pride. According to a very savourable Construction, "Vanity of Vanities: All is Vanity." And seeing not another, but their own Lips thus extol them, it brings to Mind the Character of that Antichristian Power, (Rev. xiii. 5, 6.) to whom was given a Mouth speaking great Things,—and he opened his Mouth in Blasphemy.

Farther Appeal, p. 106.

Upon our charging the Methodists " with making themselves like the Apostles, Mr. Wesley calls this a ally Objection, - because every Man ought in some Respects to be like Apostles, -in holy Tempers, Exemplariness of Life, Labours for the Good of Souls." Who doubts it? or blames any Mortal for it? 'Tis not for making the Apostles an Example of Holiness, &c. that we fix our Charge on the Methodists; but for Unholiness, in proud Boastings of a like Dignity and Authority; for Pretensions to Inspiration, and other extraordinary Gifts, and miraculous Powers, (as will farther appear anon) and even comparing themselves with our Lord. Instead of our Objection being felly, their Solution of it is suffling and prevaricating. The Wind bath bound them up in her Wings, and carried them away into the Regions of Vanity, to the Borders of Blasphemy.

§. 5. Another presumptuous Flight usual among Enthusiasts is the Affectation of Prophessing, and other miraculous Gifts and Operations: A supposed Power of this Nature not only swelling their Vanity,

but promoting their Cause; as it gratifies a natural Itch of peeping into Futurity, and tends to induce a Belief of their Divine Inspiration. And this also is an Article in Charge against Methodism.

First for Prophecy. Mr. Whitefield was a very early Nibbler at this, and a great Dealer in Omens, Presages, and other Divinations, concerning bimself, and his new Dispensation. Nor can we read the Lives of any great Men, but we find fuch Kind of Auguries, relating to their Birth, Exploits, and Fortunes. And although what I shall mention may feem trivial and ridiculous; it will however shew the Man, and has no doubt had a due Influence on his Followers.

First in Order is the "Circumstance of his being born in an Inn, the Bell Inn at Gloucester, which was of great Service to me, fays he, and excited my Endeavours to follow the Example of my dear Saviour, who was born in a Manger belonging to an Inn." i. e. Being born in an Inn makes him like Christ, who was not born in an Inn; nor, that I, or he, can tell, in a Manger belonging to an Inn. From the Circumstance of the Sign of the Bell he might more aptly have prophefied, that in Time he should become as founding-Brass, - or the Bells every-where ring for him, on making his public Entrance.

His Omen however corresponds to that of the famous Pope Hildebrand, whose Father being a Carpenter, it was thence prefaged, that he should be Christ's Vicar, and have universal Dominion.

And no less a Man than the Pope's Champion, Baronius, hath affured us, that his being, like his Saviour, the Carpenter's Son; and his carving out merely by Chance, before he knew Letters, Domi-

Anna! + 1073. n. 16.

I Deal. p. 8.

nabitur a mari ad mare, he shall rule from Sea to Sea, were certainly divine Oftents. - To complete the Comparison too, it is possible Mr. Whitefield may have been so happy as to write this Prefage, before he knew Letters.

The other Circumstance, that " his Mother

used to say, while he was an Infant, that she expected more Comfort from him than any other of her Children," has Variety of Parallels in the Popish Legends, where the Mother's Dreams are for often made Prophecies of the Son's Grandeur. "When Coi form. St. Francis was but in a fecular State, his Mother by divine Influence faid, What do you think that Son of mine will turn out? By Grace he will be a Child of God. - St. Dominic's Mother, befides her Dream of having a Dog in her Womb, with a burning Torch in his Mouth, had the good News by Revelation, that she should have a Son endowed with many Gifts and Virtues."

T Deal. p. 18.

fol. 17.

Ribaden.

p. 570.

" One Morning I faid to my Sifter, - God intends fomething for me, -will provide for me fome Way that we cannot apprehend. How I came to fay these Words, I know not. But God afterwards shewed me they came from him. - I dreamed, that I was to see God on Mount Sinai: - This made a great Impression upon me, and a Gentlewoman, to whom I told it, said, George, this is a Call from God. - One Night an unaccountable, but very firong Impression was made upon my Heart, that I should preach quickly.—God has since shewn whence that Impression came." A notable Impression truly, that one designed for a Scholar should come to

p. 22.

Ibid.

preach. But in the second Edition of his Dealings, when he recollects that he was now in Print, he cunningly flips in, by way of Amendment to his Dream,

P. 13.

Dream, " that I should preach and print quickly," which is prophesying of a Thing after it came

to pass.

He has prophetic Notice of a future Conversation with a Lord, and of his Money jingling in his Hand. " God was pleased to give me previous Notice of I Deal. it .- I dreamed that I was talking with his Lordship, and that he gave me fome Gold, which feemed to found again in my Hands .- Afterwards he made me a Present of five Guineas, which did found again in my Hands."-

You hereby fee the Man, and his superstitionsly Enthusiastic Head. Otherwise it would be as idle a Thing to repeat, as in him to write, these frivolous Omens, Dreams, Impressions, Revelations, - all

Prophetical.

There is a plain Intimation also of this Prophetic Spirit in Mr. Welley. " For some Time I had 4 Journ. visited a Soldier in Prison every Day. But I told him, Do not expect to see me any more, - I believe Satan will separate us for a Season. Accordingly, the next Day I was informed, that the Commanding Officer had given strict Orders, that neither Mr. Wesley, nor any of his People, should be admitted."

But in the Progress of their Ministry they rife higher, and come to Predictions of greater Things, with regard to themselves, and Increase and Dilatation of the Family of Methodism. - Hence " the great Work, which God intends, and is now beginning to work over all the Earth." - Hence, fays Mr. Whitefield, "God will make his Power to be known in me. - And yet I shall see greater Things than thefe .- I shall be exalted .- There certainly will be a Fulfilling of those Things which God by his Spirit

P. 30.

2 Journ. P.19, 35.

3 Journ. pag. 3, 16, 240

hath

hath spoken unto my Soul.—There are many Promises to be sulfilled in me. — This I know; what I have spoken from God will come to pass: Lo! it will!"—

Letters.

- "Our glorious Soul-Brother had it revealed to him in Spirit, these two Years, that some such as he should be sent of God into these Parts."
- "The Lord revealed himself to a Child about seven Years old in an amazing Manner: —— In a Rapture, and by the uncommon Earnestness the Spirit gave her to wrestle for the Churches, she thought that an uncommon Work would be wrought on the Earth. Many such Instances of the Outpouring of the Spirit we have among us."

Sometimes Mr. Whitefield throws out his Predictions of the Perfecutions he is to undergo, and (according to his usual Modesty) in Analogy to the Sufferings of Christ: "Yet a little while, and a suffering Time will come. I cannot follow him now, but I shall follow him hereafter.—My Hour is not yet come. — I find the infinite Wisdom of God in sending me to England. But God will manifest his window.

mighty Arm in the Salvation of Georgia."

Where, besides the Gift of Prophecy, we have a new Argument for the Infinity of God's Wisdom, which I hope all future Writers on the divine Attributes will remember, (viz.) the sending of Mr.

George Whitefield from Georgia into England.

Conform. fol. 234.

3 Journ.

II, 12, 15, 90.

Popish Legends are stuffed with Boasts of this Sort. "St. Francis rising from Sleep in great Joy, and being asked the Reason of such a Transport, answered prophetically, I know that I shall be a great Prince." Another time being in Prison, yet highly exulting, cries out, "What do you think of me? I shall yet be adored over all the Earth."—

One Day he prophefied with a loud Voice - of a Conform. Church which should hereafter become a Monastery of Females, by whom God should be glorified. And it was fulfilled to a Letter, becoming in Time the Monastery of St. Clara. Once being in a Rapture, and the Bosom of his Mind dilated, he faw clearly what should happen in Futurity to himself and Children. - Be comforted, and rejoice in the Lord, my Dearest, nor be dejected or afraid, because we are few and fimple; because it has verily been shown me from the Lord, that he will increase us into a great Multitude, multiply and enlarge us.

fol. 3340

Bonaventur. Leg. Fr. C. 3.

God gave the Gift of Prophecy to St. Anthony ;- Ribaden. he foretold to a certain Lady, that God would give her a Son that should be great in the Lord's Church, a Franciscan Fryar, and a Martyr. And so it happened.

A holy Nun declared, that while she was praying for the Good of the Church, and Reformation of Manners, God foreshewed her from above, that the Society of Jesuits should arise, who, as new Apofles, should take Pains in working Conversions over all the World."

Orland. Hist. Jef. Part. 2, p. 370.

Numbers of young female Prophetesses are easily supplied out of the Pope's Budget, (as St. Bridget, Catharine of Sienna, Hildegard, St. Rosa, Teresa, &c.) who all foretold wonderful Things of themselves, and the feveral Religious Orders. The Light of Prophecy is indeed one of their boasted Marks of the true Church, of which they give a hundred Inflances, and challenge Protestants to produce the like. Would they but come among the Methodists, they might fee their Challenge answered, and perhaps be induced to embrace them as Brethren, or even to give them the right Hand of Fellowship.

§. 6. The

§. 6. The same may be said with regard to Miracles, another Mark of the true Church, which their Enthusiastic Impostors, and most others, have been fond of, as one of the chief and most awful Proofs of their Pretensions. They know the Vulgar are ever delighted, amazed, and drawn by any thing of the Marvellous, especially if heightened into the Miraculous; and thereby easily persuaded of the Wondermonger's divine Mission.

Here also the Methodists have been dabbling. — Some Instances of an extraordinary Nature, procured by the Merits and Intercession of the Methodists, I shall reserve for another Chapter; and shall here only point out a few Cases, containing the miraculous Favours of Heaven towards themselves; sufficient however to prove a Claim of Miracles among them.

Seward, Journ. p. 86.

Ribaden. p. 360.

Meffing. Vit. Sanct.

5 Journ. p. 34.

Annal. p. 361.

Thus, when "Mr. Seward fell from his Horse without the least Hurt, not so much as of his Foot against a Stone; the Reason given is, —God's sending his Angel to preserve him." Which is much such a Favour as Philip Nerius received, "who, falling into a deep Ditch, was miraculously held partly in the Air by an Angel, and partly drawn forth by the Hairs of his Head, without any Harm:"—Or that of St. Columb, "who, seeing a Boy falling from the Top of a House, commanded an Angel to sly in the Twinkling of an Eye, and hold him up, before he could touch the Ground. The Angel obeyed; and the Boy was unburt."

"Lost in a Wood: — God sent a Guide to direct us right," says Mr. Whitesield. In the same Manner, "God, pitying a certain holy Jesuit who had lost his Way, immediately sent him a Guide."

In

In order to receive Power to preach, and preach 3 Journ. the more effectually; - Mr. Whitefield fays, " I P. 4. had a great Hoarseness, and was deserted, before I went up into the Pulpit, but God strengthened me, so as to be heard by all .- God took away my Hoarfeness, that I

Mr. Wesley in the same Case is supernaturally

cured feveral Times. "So weak that I could bardly

fland, - or get out of Red, - at length made a

Ib. p. 9.

4 Journ.

p. 79.

could lift up my Voice like a Trumpet."

Shift to drag myself to Short's Gardens, - read those Words (tho' fcarce intelligibly, for my Voice too was almost gone) Whom he did foreknow, he did also predestinate. In a Moment both my Voice and Strength returned. From that Time I found fuch bodily Strength. - My bodily Strength quite failed; - yet my Weakness was suspended, while I was calling Sinners to Repentance. - At our Love-Feast, P. 83. besides the Pain in my Back and Head, and a Fever, I was feized with fuch a Cough, that I could hardly speak. At the same time came strongly into my Mind, These Signs shall follow them that believe. I called on Jesus aloud to increase my

And for many Weeks I felt neither Weakness nor Pain.—Another time feized with fuch a Pain, that P. 77. I could not speak. I knew my Remedy, and immediately kneeled down. In a Moment the Pain was gone. - I quite lost my Voice: But it was immedi- P. 92. ately restored; and I spent half an Hour in Ex-

Faith. - While I was Speaking, my Pain vanished. The Fever left me. My bodily Strength returned.

hortation and Prayer without any Hoarseness."

Some Observations concerning these Pretences to instantaneous and supernatural Cures will follow hereafter. I shall here, as usual, subjoin the Parallel, as to the Cure of the Hoarseness.

66 St.

st. Bernandin, a Franciscan, finding himself

Brev. Rom. May 20, Lect. 5.

Franc. Annal. Jefuit. p. 368.

Vit.Rof.

C. 15.

unfit to preach, on account of the Weakness of his Voice, and a Hoarseness, by imploring the Assistance of God, was, not without a Miracle, relieved from that Impediment. - A religious Nun devoted to St. Xavier, famed for Skill in Music and a fine Voice, had her Voice lost by a Hoarseness for ten Years. At last determined to sing on St. Xavier's Festival, the declares, that the Saint would reftore her Voice. Behold a Miracle! On the Morning of his Festival her Voice is recovered to its ancient Sweetness, and she never sung better in her Life." - St. Rosa, I confess, did not come off quite so well. For, " being very ill of a fore Throat, Jesus Christ her Spoule came to visit her, and invited her to play with him to divert her Pain. She infifted that the Winnings should be whatever the Winner pleased. The Cards were played, and she won the first Game; and demanding inflantly a Relief of her fore Throat, it was so immediately. But, her Spouse

The same Accounts we have of God's clearing up the Weather, for the sake of the Methodists and

infifting to play another Game, she lost it, and the

Pain of her Throat returned and increased."

Company.

Whitef.
3 Journ.
P. 93.

"— It rained very hard: — But, upon Prayer that God would be pleased to withhold the Rain, it was done immediately.

P. 94.

"Preached at Kennington: — Above ten thousand People, and thirty Coaches.—Rained most Part of the Day: — However, God was pleased so wishly to interpose in causing the Weather to clear up, and the Sun to shine out, just as I began, that I could not avoid taking Notice of it to the People in my Discourse."

Does

Does he think the Weather would not have cleared up, and the Sun shone, if he had not preached? But a Sort of Miracle must be made of it. And yet, it feems, the Miracle is much the same, if it happens to rain. For, " preached at Whites. Kennington, and God was pleased to send Rain:-And, as foon as the Rain came, I received uncommon Strength from above."

3 Journ. p. 96.

- Mr. Wesley too fays, " A violent Storm of 4 Journ. Rain began about the Middle of the Sermon. But fo much the more was his Power present to heal. -

Our Hearts danced for Joy."

Mr. Wesley " travelling on Foot in the Night, in P. 69. a heavy Rain, weary, and not knowing his Way,has a Group of Miracles to relieve him in each Particular. O that thou wouldest stay the Bottles of Heaven! Or, at least, give me Light, or an honest Guide, or some Help, in the Manner thou knowest! Presently the Rain ceased; the Moon broke out; and a friendly Man overtook me, who fet me on his own Horse, and walked by my Side, 'till we came to Mr. Gambold's Door."

Mr. Wesley being reproved by Mr. Church for this Enthusiasm and Presumption, says, " he would not have us look upon it as miraculous, -but a fignal Instance of God's particular Providence." But, notwithstanding this Distinction, if this signal Instance of particular Providence he effected in a miraculous Manner, where is the Difference? He adds, however, with a feeming Submission, " Let it pass then as a Trifle not worth relating." We Unbelievers may deem it a Trifle; but he has a better Security in the Faith of his Followers.

By way of Comparison we might produce hundreds of Instances of Popish Saints being quite dry VOL. I. N in in the Midst of Rain; or no Rain falling where they are preaching, though Showers all around them; or Storms turned into Calms by their Prayer, &c.

Balingh. Jun. 13. Balinghem (in his Calendar of the Virgin Mary) gives us two Instances together; one of St. Anthony, "who being on a Journey, and a heavy Shower falling, he puts the Rosary on his Head, and prays for Succour to the Virgin; and instantly, the Words scarce out of his Mouth, the Rosary becomes a complete Cover, and he gets to the City without being touched by the least Drop of Rain,—Another, of one Brother George, who being in a violent Storm of Rain without a Cloak, no sooner repeats his Rosary, but he goes on to his Monastery perfectly dry.

Henriquez.
Fascicul.
Vol. 2,
p. 424.

St. Edmund preaching in the open Air, a black Cloud, hanging over the Company, threatened a terrible Storm; but he, making the Sign of the Cross, commanded the malignant Spirit of Water to depart, and not to disturb his Audience. Presently it rained all-about, but not a Drop fell upon them.

Mabill. Vet. An. Tom. 4, p. 95. Fleetwood's Works, p. 623. St: Aridius, (whose Name is adapted to his Miracles) and his Society, often were perfectly dry in the Midst of prodigious Showers. — And St. Beuno had always the same Privilege; for which Reason he was called Dry-Coat."

You see the peculiar Privileges of such conceited Favourites of Heaven. The common Course of Providence must be altered for their Sake; and all Nature be made subservient to their whimsical Dispensation.

"St. Terefa having obtained of the Lord, that a Well of very bad Water should become fweet, and be conveyed too into her Monastery by a seem-

ingly

ingly impossible Current, has the same prevaricating Plea with Mr. Wesley: I reckon not this for a Miracle, but to shew our strong Faith; for the Thing happened just as I have related it."

But as to these, and such-like Miracles, it were to be wished that the Methodists would be clear; and, in express Words, either claim or renounce their Pretenfions. We should then know upon what Foot the Argument with them stands. But they are manifestly Evasive. And tho', when hard pressed, they feem to disclaim Miracles, and declare them unneceffary, and the like; yet, in the above-mentioned Instances, they feem also to retain them: The Stories are evidently told with that Air, as if they would have them thought miraculous; often with Words plainly implying it: And they well know their eager Followers, for the Credit of their Cause, fland ready to swallow any Thing; and are as willing to improve, as to believe, any marvellous Tale. They are so well trained up, that they easily acknowledge the Authority God has given their Teachers from above."

§. 7. Hitherto we have considered the Conduct of the Methodists under their most plausible Appearances, highest Pretensions, and a Flow of Exultation. But they do not always go on so smoothly and swimmingly; meeting with various Rubs and Obstructions, and grievous Enemies and Sufferings, in their Way. I observed before, that whatever favours and promotes their Cause, is from God; whatever Opposition or Obstruction they meet with, from the Devil.

I shall therefore now give some Account, or rather they themselves, of their grievous Constitutes

N 2 and

and Combats with Satan; who, though the Enemy to all Truth and Goodness, and therefore their Enemy, and fure to be conquered at last, yet persecutes and oppresseth them in a most grievous Manner, by Force and Fraud, in Body and Mind.

Conform. fol. 253.

To begin with Mr. Whitefield. St. Francis once faid, " that, if his Brethren did but know what Tribulations he endured from Satan, there is none of them who would not greatly compassionate his Cafe." And Mr. Whitefield fays, "God only knows

I Deal. p. 38.

how many Night: I have lain groaning, - and

bidding Satan depart from me."

Ib. p. 21.

" I had then Power over my fecret and darling Sin. But being some Time after overtaken in Liquor, - Satan gained his usual Advantage over me: An experimental Proof to my poor Soul, how that wicked One makes use of Men as Machines, working them up to just what he pleases." - Which is an artful Way of throwing the Blame upon Satan, and making Sin an involuntary Thing; when the Man was led away voluntarily by his own Lust and Intemperance. And Satan has Reason to complain of Injustice done him.

P.37,38.

We have next a grievous Complaint of a bodily Oppression from the wicked One. At Oxford, -"The Comforts of sensible Devotion were withdrawn, and a horrible Dread overwhelmed my Soul .- One Morning, rifing from my Bed, I felt an unufual Impression and Weight upon my Breast:-In a short Time the Load gradually increased, and almost weighed me down, and fully convinced me that Satan had as real a Possession of my Body, as once of Job's. All Power of thinking was taken away,-my Memory quite failed,-my Soul barren and dry. - I fancied myfelf like a Man locked up

in Iron Armour .- I felt great Heavings in my Body ; prayed under the Weight 'till the Sweat came. How many Nights did I lie groaning under the Weight, bidding Satan depart from me in the Name of Fesus!"

Here again, I doubt, he has charged Satan wrong fully; in laying his diabolical Weight upon the Body, while it undergoes but the usual Effects of a common natural Distemper, called the Incubus, and Night-Mare. To prove this, the Devil, in Revenge, might perhaps tempt him to borrow the Description of his Case from Chambers's Dictionary under those two Words; which I shall subjoin: " Incubus, Night-Mare, a Disease consisting in an Incubus. Oppression of the Breast, so very violent, that the Mare. Patient can't speak, or even breathe. - The Senses are not quite lost, but drowned and astonished; as is the Understanding and Imagination. So that the Patient thinks some huge Weight thrown on him, ready to frangle him; and frequently imagines some Spectre, or Phantom, flopping his Breath."

The same Author ascribes " to the Hypochondrias Passion (Spleen, or Vapours) the same Symptoms of a Pain in the Stomach, a Constriction of the Breast; Difficulty of Breathing; - as likewise Wakefulness, Inquietudes, Fears, Suspicions, Deliriousness; - affecting the Patient more in Mind than Body."

Nor is it to be doubted, but the greatest Part of these strange Feelings and Sufferings, Dejections of Mind, and dreadful Apprehensions, &c. proceed from Disease, caused perhaps by a Flatulency from much Fasting, or the Fumes of Indigestion, or Want of Exercise, deep Intention of Thought, and various Affections and Passions; which Physicians can much better account for than myfelf. And we may eafily

conceive that the Effects of such Disease must of Course be fironger, when the indisposed Body wears a melancholic and enthufiaftic Head; Strength of Imagination and Distemper concurring. - For a Cure, Mr. Whitefield " applied to his Friend, Mr. Charles Wesley, who advised him to keep upon his Watch, and referred to a Chapter in Kempis." Had he applied to a Physician, he would perhaps have prescribed, besides, Phlebotomy, Cathartics, Carminatives, and Emetics. And one may the rather think so, because both Naturalists and Divines have asfured us, that the Devil often goes out of the Bodies of the Possessed in a Vomit or Stool. Gregory of Tours fays, "a most atrocious Devil having possessed a certain Person, by the Help of Oil he went out of his Body by the Draught; per fluxum ventris." Glor. Confess. Cap. 9.

We read in the Malleus Maleficarum, (Tom. 4. Pag. 25.) " that the Devil fometimes rumbles about the Intestines in the Shape of a Pill (for so I construe the Words in similated inem pilæ) until he

goes out by the Draught; per secessium."

"Thyraus (de Damoniacis, Cap. 52, & 54.) gives us feveral Instances of Devils being cast out by Vomit and Stool: And then the learned Author wisely observes,—that these Passages are the fittest for the Egress of such unclean Spirits;— and that (the Devils commonly go out with a Stench) in these Cases they are expelled with a more than ordinary fetid Smell." 'Tis true these Authorities are taken only from Popish Writers, and therefore may not obtain Credit from a Protestant Reader; but the Patient, who hath so often followed their Example, might for once have taken their Prescription.

Hence

Hence again we may account for what follows in Mr. Whitefield. "At this Time Satan used to terrify me much; and threatened to punish me, if I discovered his Wiles. — I thought the Devil would appear to me every Stair I went up. — And he so troubled me, when I lay down to Rest, that for some Weeks I scarce slept above three Hours at a Time. — Wanted to see Sin as it was, but seared lest the Sight should terrify me to Death. — Satan so imposed upon my Understanding, that he persuaded me to shut myself up in my Study, 'till I could do Good with a single Eye." This Mr. Whitesield explains elsewhere, "Satan kept me in my Closet near six Weeks, because I could not do any Thing with a single Intention:" i. e. was a Hypocrite.

pag. 38.

Ib. p. 39.

3 Journ. pag. 84.

Why Satan should endeavour to cure him of his Hypocrify, I can't conjecture.—But, if that infernal Fiend did really use the poor Man so unmercifully, or if a wrong Cause be assigned for his Disorders; 'tis certain he has shared with many Saint-like Perfons in these Calamities.

As to Suffocation, &c. "One Night the wicked Fiend did what he could to choak St. Anthony, pressing his Paw upon his Throat. — At Rome this malignant Spirit would have choaked St. Ignatius in his Sleep: The Holy Man awaking, called upon the Name of Fesus; but he was so hoarse, and his Throat so fore, that he could hardly speak for a Fortnight. At another Time two Devils whipt him cruelly in his Bed. — The wicked Fiend would often throw himself upon St. Romualdus, as he was lying in his Bed, kneaded him with his Knees, and pressed so heavily upon him, as almost to smother him. — He would often cry out—Go, thou malignant Ser-

Ribaden, p. 391. Ibid. p. 544. Bart. Vit. Ignatii, p. 409.

Ribaden. p. 180. Franc. Ann. Jef. p. 328. pent. — A certain Jesuit, being in a haunted House, had scarce shut his Eyes, but he felt the Devil's Hand taking him by the Throat."—

Messing. Vit. Patric. cap. 19. "The Prince of Darkness used to fall upon St. Patric in his Sleep, and to lay a heavy Stone upon his Breast,— so as to deprive him of all Motion and Sensation; and bring a Darkness and Torpor upon him for several Days, 'till the Saint, by calling upon Elias, the Prince of the Prophets, was at length relieved."

Vit.Eliz.

Life.

"Mary of Agreda was never free from bodily Infirmities, and some painful Distemper. The Devil too had a Commission to torment her;—and sometimes he would lie upon her with so heavy and insupportable a Weight, that her Breath was ready to go out of her Body." The Confession of her Distempers explains what the Devil was.

The Want of Sleep is a Circumstance belonging to

Manni Sel. Hift. pag. 41. Variety of Distempers; and, if the Devil would allow Mr. Whitefield but little, he served "one Thomas the Simple as bad, who was all Day dirtying his Body, in order to have a pure Heart: For seeing so much Piety in such a simple Man, he was perpetually plaguing him with nosturnal Terrors, Noises Dread of Thieves & C."—And "he weed

Conform. fol. 54.

Noises, Dread of Thieves, &c."—And " he used St. Francis in the same Manner, always disturbing his Rest in the Shape of Mice and Rats."

As Satan threatened Mr. Whitefield with Punishment, if he ever discovered his Wiles; so he

Ib. f. 53. " threatened St. Francis, that, unless he would desist

from

from his pious Method, he would make him crooked, and clap a Hump upon his Back."

In the romantic Life of St. Bernard, "a Woman grievously oppressed by an Incubus, who had applied to St. Bernard to be relieved, is terribly menaced by the Devil what he would do to her, as soon as the Saint was gone out of the Country."—Terefa too he "threatened to be revenged on, besides giving her many grievous Blows."

Lib. 2. cap. 6.

Ribaden. P. 797.

Did Satan, as it were, lock up Mr. Whitefield in Armour, and shut him up in his Closet? He served a religious Franciscan the same Trick; " not only took away his Speech, but got upon his Back, and heavily weighed him down; and thrust him into a Hole, so narrow that he could not stir; 'till by the Help of a little holy Water he put the Devil to Flight."

Conform. fol. 66.

Nor do we want Instances among the most refolute Popish Fanatics of over-powering Fears, and
Apprehensions of the Devil's appearing to them:
Wherever they are, especially if in the Dark,
whatever Object they see, or think they see, be it
Man or Beast, it is immediately their Hellish Enemy;
and they are plucking up their Courage to sight
with him, or calling upon Divine Help to send him
packing.

Life, No. 31, 32.

"Five furious Devils attacked M. of Pazzi one after another; — and this horrible Sight terrified, haunted, and purfued her in all Places. Sometimes they throw her down Stairs,—bite her,—and feem to devour her; fo that she had no manner of Repose Day or Night. She armed herself against these furious Assaults with the Buckler of Prayer." But St. Romualdus, as became a Man, had more Courage. "The Devil lay upon his Feet and Legs

Stillingfl. on Idol. p. 232. or P.Dæmian. Vit.

Romual.

C. 15-17.

Legs all Night, that he could not easily stir himfelf; and he was so possessed with the Thoughts of him, that a Monk could not knock at his Cell, but he asked the Devil, What he did there? and was ready to encounter him. — All the Crows and ugly Birds he saw in the Wilderness he fancied to be Devils, and challenged them to sight with him; and exceedingly triumphed, when at his loud Cries they slew away."

Bart. Vit. Ignatii, p. 72.

"The Devils, who had declared they hated none more than Ignatius, haunted his Bed-chamber with terrible Noises and Spectres, to shake his Constancy. He was grievously frighted; but by Degrees recollecting himself, he boldly defied them, and called them a Pack of Cowards, for coming in such Numbers to disturb one Man's Rest."

But, notwithstanding these bodily Assaults of the Devil upon Mr. Whitesield, the worst is still to come; as you will see by his following perplexed and inconsistent Essusances.

3 Deal. p. 40.

" Henceforward he transformed himself into an Angel of Light; and worked fo artfully, that I imagined the good, and not the evil, Spirit fuggested to me every thing that I did.—His main Drift was to lead me into a State of Quietism, (he generally plowed with God's Heifer) and when the Holy Spirit put into my Heart good Thoughts or Convictions, he always drove them to Extremes. For Instance; Having out of Pride put down in my Diary what I gave away, Satan tempted me to lay my Diary quite aside." Assuredly a most malicious Devil! who would rob us of that Treasury, which has furnished the World with such incomparable Dealings and Journals. But feriously, Sir, did the Holy Spirit put it into your Heart to fet down

down your Charities, out of Pride? And did Satan tempt you to the contrary? The very Reverse of both should have been the Case.

pag. 40.

When Castaniza (the Author of the Spiritual 1 Deal. Combat) advised to talk but little, Satan said I must not talk at all. So that I, who used to be the most forward in exhorting my Companions, have fat whole Nights almost without speaking at all." Where a fullen Humour, perhaps a Lowness of Spirits, is imputed to Satan's attempting to lead him into Quietism. I find too, that not only Mr. Whitefield, but Mr. Wesley, was advised by a Spiritual Cafuist to observe a very high Degree of Silence. The latter " was often and earnestly pressed to make an Experiment of this Nature,—and he spoke to none at all for two Days, and travelling fourfcore Miles together."-

4 Journ. p. 86.

The same Whim has run through the Mystics, and feveral of the Religious Orders, who have enjoined absolute Silence (I think too, bound it on the Conscience by Vow) except at some stated Times, as a Point greatly tending to Perfection. Hence St. Bonaventura fays, " that Silence in all De Perthe Religious is necessary in order to Perfection; and that, in order to observe it, you ought to do as St. Agatho did, who held a Stone in his Mouth for three Years, 'till he could learn Taciturnity."

fect. c. 4.

And "St. Alcantara carried several Pebbles in his Mouth for three Years likewife, and for the fame Reason.—Theon observed a continual Silence in his Cell for thirty Years. St. Francis observed it himself, and enjoined it upon his Brethren.

Brev. Rom. Oct. 19.

Conform. fol. 274.

The Rule of Silence was most religiously observed by St. Dominic; which provoked the Devil to put a Trick upon him. Accordingly he appears in the Shape Thyræus Loc. Infest. p. 136. Shape of a Monk; and, transgressing one of the Orders of the Saint, the Saint something hastily chides him for Disobedience. The Devil immediately fell a laughing at St. Dominic, and upbraided him for the Violation of his Rule of Silence."

But our Pair of Methodists were not to be so caught. Neither the Spiritual Casuists, nor Satan, could bring them to any long State of Silence, but were both mistaken in their Men. For their Enthusiasm is of that loquacious Nature, that it must have Vent; and the black Humour be discharged, either through a Quill, or at the Mouth; — or they would burst.

pag. 40.

"Again, adds Mr. Whitefield, when Castaniza advised to endeavour after a filent Recollection, and waiting upon God; Satan told me, I must leave off all Forms, and not use my Voice in Prayer at all."—Where are we now? But a few Lines before, Satan's main Drift was to lead you into Quietism; and now your Spiritual Guide joins with him, advising the very Essence of Quietism. You obey; "leave off keeping your Diary, using Forms, scarce a Voice in Prayer, visiting the Prisoners, &c. 'till better advised by Messieurs Wesley, and God was pleased to make an open Shew of these diabolical Devices."

Ibid. P. 43,44.

Wesley, 4 Journ. pag. 68, and see p. 113. And it must be allowed, that the Wesleys generally disclaim this Doctrine of the Moravians. "Our old Friends, Mr. Gambold and Mr. Hall, came to see my Brother and me. The Conversation turned wholly upon silent Prayer, and quiet Waiting for God; which, they said, was the only possible Way to attain living, saving Faith.

Sirenum cantus, & Circes pocula nôsti?

"Was there ever so pleasing a Scheme? But where is it written? Not in any of those Books, which I account the Oracles of God, &c."

We may eafily imagine, that much filent Prayer, and quiet Waiting, are Doctrines not likely to recommend themselves to our rambling, warmheaded, itinerant Teachers.

These Moravian Mysics are the Persons, whom (by an unaccountable Inconfistency of Conduct not to be reconciled) Mr. Wesley represents by Vicissitudes as the best, and as the worst, of Men. Who has so much Fondness for them, or Aversion to them? Who so high in their Commendation; or who so eager in running them down, and disgracing them? Who so loves, esteems, and encourages them; or who fo effectually exposes and confutes them? Who so ardently defires to join them; and yet who produceth fuch strong Reasons against joining them, - as Mr. 7. Wesley ?

But to return to Mr. Whitefield. " The Devil Aft Deal. also sadly imposed upon me in the Matter of my College Exercises. - I had no Power to compose or write a Word, -had a violent inquard Check not to go down into the Hall. - The next Week he ferved me so again. - My Tutor, as well he might, took me to be really mad .- Being urged with the Command in Scripture, to be subject to the Higher Powers; I answered, Yes; but I had a new Revelation. Lord, What is Man?"

What is Man indeed? When he must charge upon Satan his own moody Perverseness, or Inability to compose; and pretend a new Revelation against Obedience, enjoined by the old?

" After leaving off my Diary, - Forms and Ibid. Voice in Prayer, and visiting the Prisons, nothing Vol. I. remained

pag. 41.

p. 43-6

remained for me to leave, but public Worship, and my religious Friends. Now it was suggested (by Satan, as an Angel of Light) that I must leave them also for Christ's Sake.—A fore Trial, — but rather than not be Christ's Disciple, I resolved to renounce them. Accordingly, instead of meeting my Brethren as usual, I went into the Fields, and prayed silently by myself. Our Evening-Meeting I neglected also; and went not to Breakfast, according to Appointment.—'Till at length by Mr. J. Wesley's excellent Advice and Management, under God, I was delivered from those Wiles of Satan; — and took up my Externals again."

I shall omit many such Appearances of Satan, like an Angel of Light, to the Popish Saints; and be contented with a single Instance attended with similar

Circumstances.

Conform. fol.63-4.

" Brother Ruffin, before he arrived at his full State of Sanctity and Grace, was tempted of the Devil no more to follow the Footsteps of St. Francis, who was but a fimple Man, and under Pretence of fending them among the Hospitals drew the Brethren away from their Prayers; but that he should live folitarily in the Defart. Thus Satan, appearing as an Angel of Light, suggesting this to Ruffin, confirmed him in his Purpose. And he retired into the Woods to pray; would not come to St. Francis at Eating-Hours as usual, -would not come to Supper, - nay would not come to the Sacrament; - and fent Word to St. Francis, that he had a better Way to Salvation than by following his Simplicities; and so the Lord had revealed to him. This he affirmed again and again. At length St. Francis, deeply concerned, and defirous to bring him back to the Community, goes to him

himself, and asks who persuaded him to this? Ruffin answered, he had a Divine Revelation by an Angel. I will shew you, fays Francis, who this Angel is, that suggested it to you: And presently, by Prayer, the Angel appeared in a most amazing Beauty and Splendor; which made Ruffin rejoice and exult. Then Francis, by Prayer again, commanded the Angel to appear visibly who, and what he was. And presently he was transformed into such a horrible Shape, and made fuch a horrible Stink, that Ruffin fell to the Ground as dead; but was raifedup by St. Francis, comforted, and confirmed in Righteousness."

I would ask now, with Respect to Mr. Whitefield, what otherwise than has happened could be expected from one who sets out, and begins his new Dispenfation with fuch Phrensies, as himself has published? Youth, a pious Intention, fancied Oppression of Satan, and real Indisposition of Body, - may perhaps be pleaded in his Excuse: And no doubt very justly; had not his whole future Conduct, his uncharitable Characters and Accusations of his Brethren, his indecent and rude Treatment of his Superiors and Governors, his Vanity and proud Boastings, his unwarrantable and high Presumptions, his obtruding upon the World his caun Fancies for Divine Instirations, carrying on all along a New Revelation against the Old in sacred Writ, and thereby deceiving many, &c. - had not all this, and more, rendered him inexcusable. Excuses are scarce allowable to fuch Exorbitances.

His Companion, Mr. Seward, has likewise great Constitutes with Satan. "He often turned Journ, himself into an Angel of Light, and made me think Pag. 27, Brother Whitefield's Zeal was not so great as my

own ;- which Mr. Whitefield faid was Impetuofity .-Was exercifed with firong inward Trials, fuch as I never felt before. - Satan darting in fuch horrid Thoughts; - he made me entertain hard Thoughts of my Frother; - exercised again with inward Conflicts, and could not pray for my Friends. There feemed a Cloud of evil Spirits hovering round me, and brought my Soul to the Depth of Hell. - O! the horrid Suggestions, that Satan has, Day after Day, followed me with! He has endeavoured to cast a Cloud over all the Manifestations I have had of the Divine Favour. - Tho' the Lord has a Thousand Times over told me, that he loved me with an Everlasting Love; yet Satan had the Impudence to tell me, in the midst of my Prayers, that I was not one of God's Elect, - that I was like Judas, - and should betray Christ. - He is generally fo busy with me in Prayer, that my Time is chiefly spent in keeping him off.-Thus has my poor Soul been toffed as in a Tempest, 'till brought almost to Despair. - Satan bad me worship him, or Stocks, or Stones, or any Thing but God. - One remarkable Temptation was, that, knowing how little Sleep I allowed myself,—he terrified me with this Scripture, It is but lost Labour that you rife up early, and sit up late, and eat the Eread of Carefulness. Here he flopped, - for it was Satan's Business now to hide the latter Part of the Text from me."

3 Journ. pag. 81. This is the same Mr. Seward, of whom Mr. Whitefield gives such a particular Account, "whose Circumstances, both before and in his Conversion, much resemble those of St. Paul. — It pleased God to reveal his Son unto him, and to cast him down to the Earth—by eight Days Sickness; in which Time he scarce ever eat, or drank, or slept, and

underwent great inward Agonies and Tortures: When God fent a poor travelling Woman, that came to fell Straw Toys, to instruct him in the Nature of our Second Birth." And what better than Straw Toys did she sell to bim? Of what did she deliver him, after going through the Pangs of the New Birth, and what has he brought forth, but a most weak and extravagantly wild Journal? What other Proof need we bring of a weak or disordered Head, than his being so terrified by that remarkable Temptation of Satan's alledging only a Part of a Scripture Paffage? As if the least Degree of Thought, or turning to the Place, might not eafily have supplied the Defect, -for so he giveth his Beloved Sleep.

I could tell him, from a Book of Authority, of a more sagacious Saint, who outwitted the Devil in a like Cafe. " The Devil once told St. Bernard, that he knew certain Verses in the Psalter, that whoso fayeth shall not perish; and shall know the Day of his Death. But the Fiend refused toname them. Then, faid the Saint, I will say the whole Pfalter daily. The Fiend, considering how much more Good that would do him, shewed him the Verses." Horæ B. Virginis sec. Usum Sacrum,

P. 124. Parif. 1534.

In Reference to the other Affaults of Satan upon Mr. Seward, I shall only mention one Popish Instance among a Thousand; which is that of St. Gutblac, agreeable in divers Circumstances. "The Mabill. Enemy of Mankind, envying the Humility of the Act. Man of God, by the Force of his Temptations Vol. 3, almost drove him to the Pit of Despair. - One p. 2711 Night an infinite Multitude of Devils furrounded him, filling all the Air with their ugly Forms, as for many black Clouds; threaten him with Death, and-

and carry him away to the very faws of Hell. 'Till at length St. Bartholomew comes to his Assistance, and commands them to carry him safe Home." Nov. Legend. Angl. Fol. 160.

3 Journ. p. 30, 31. Nor can Mr. Wesley escape the Attacks of this insernal Spirit. "Soon after receiving an Assurance of Forgiveness, — The Enemy suggested, This cannot be Faith: For where is thy foy?—I was much buffeted with Temptations; but cried out, and they sted away. They returned again and again.— The Enemy injected a Fear, If thou dost believe, why is there not a more sensible Change? — I answered, (yet not I) That I know not. — But is not any Sort of Fear, continued the Tempter, a Proof that thou dost not believe?"

You observe here a regular Conversation and Discourse between Satan and Mr. Wesley: — That Satan spoke to Mr. Whitesield, and threatened him: — Had the Impudence to speak to Mr. Seward, and terrify him with a Passage in Scripture. And elsewhere "the Devil persuades them to go no further; — and they have great Reasoning with Satan."

Letters.

And does not this give too much Encouragement to the many fabulous Tales, with which Popish Legends are stuffed, of visible and personal Appearances of Devils to their Saints, of their Combats Hand to Hand, and Discourses in an articulate Voice, &c.? True Chatholics, i. e. ignorant and credulous People, firmly believed these Tales. The Methodists perhaps are not much wifer; and may be equally ready to construe such Expressions in a literal Sense.

One more Satanical Operation I shall mention in this Place, because Mr. Wesley was concerned in it:

He relates the Case of " several breaking-out into horrid Fits of Laughter; - buffeted by Satan by fuch a Spirit of Laughter, as they could in no wife resist, though it was Pain and Grief unto them: -One laughing, 'till almost strangled :- Some were offended, and would not believe but they could help laughing, if they would: - But God suffered Satan to teach them better.. They were fuddenly feized in the fame Manner, laughing almost without ceasing. Thus they continued for two Days, a Spectacle to all. - And both himself and Brother had been buffeted in the same Manner, when they walked out to fing Psalms in a Meadow. Nor could they possibly refrain, tho' ready to tear themselves in Pieces; but were forced to go Home, without finging another Line."

3 Journ. pag. 94. 4 Journ. P.37,38.

Though I am not convinced that these Fits of Laughing are to be ascribed to Satan; I entirely agree with Mr. Wesley, that they are involuntary and unavoidable; and don't in the least question the Facts. Physical Writers tell us, that Laughing-Fits are one Species of a Delirium, attending on some Distempers, and particularly on the Hypochondria, or Spleen, (the principal Ingredient of Enthusiasm) called by some the Organ of Laughter; whence laughing People are said to vent their Spleen.

I don't remember any of these Laughing-Fits among Papists. But they were very common among the French Prophets in their Agitations. Mr. Aubrey, in his Miscellanies, (Page 117) relates the same Thing of Oliver Cromwell. "Oliver, says he, had certainly this Afflatus. One that was at the Battle of Dunbar told me that Oliver was carried on with a Divine Impulse: He did laugh so

excessively as if he had been drunk. — The same Fit of Laughter seized him just before the Battle of Naseby." 'Tis a Question undecided, whether Oliver was more of the Enthusiast, or the Hypocrite: And I presume the Fits are no Proof of a good Cause either in the Protector, or the Methodist.

I took Notice before how the Methodists make Hell tremble, and Satan's Kingdom totter. No wonder therefore, if he rage horribly, and stir up all possible Opposition to their Progress. Hence Mr. Whitesteld assures us, that "the Devil painted him in most horrible Colours; and raised a Report that he was mad; — that, when he went to attack the Devil in his strongest Holds, the Devil would not permit the People to give him Audience; — and that Satan endeavoured to interrupt his Preaching, by sending a Panic upon his Audience in the midst of his Discourse."

3 Tourn.

pag. 79.

4 Journ.

pag. 30.

5 Journ. pag. 31.

Hence too Mr. Wesley says, that, while he was preaching, "the Devil knew his Kingdom shook, and therefore stirred up his Servants to ring Bells, and make a Noise. — The Prince of the Air made another Attempt in Desence of his tottering Kingdom; great Numbers of Men began to speak big, swelling Words: — The many headed Beast began to

P. 60. fwelling Words: — The many-headed Beast began to to roar again: — The Devil's Children fought vali-

P. 82. antly for their Master. — One large Stone (many of which they threw) went just over my Shoulder.

P. 69. But no one was hurt in any Degree. For thy 3 Journ. Kingdom ruleth over all.—One Man took up a great pag. 91. Stone, which he many times attempted to throw. But that he could not do."

To pass over at present these Intimations of a miraculous Deliverance; — we find the Spirits of Darkness opposing themselves to Fanatical Popiss Saints,

Saints, and for the same Reason. " The Devils con- Martyr. fessed, that St. Francis was the Man in the World whom they most feared; the Man fent of God for the Reformation of Mankind; for which Reason they plagued him to the utmost of their Power; and that feveral Councils had been summoned in Hell, to confider how to destroy, or put a Stop to, the Franciscans. - The Devils knowing that Hell Conform. was to be destroyed by him, and his Society, -persecuted him a thousand Ways, by Terrors, Calumnies, personal Combats with him Hand to Hand; once by flinging a large Piece of a Rock at his Head, which the Saint made foft as Wax, by a Miracle, that it could not hurt him, &c. - Another time a noify Woman disturbed his Preaching by beating a Cymbal; but St. Francis bad the Devil take her; and inflantly he came, and carried her away."

Francisc. Jan. 3.

fol. 532 54.

Fol. 140.

"The Devils looked upon the pious Ignatius as Ribaden. their irreconcileable Enemy, for rescuing Souls out P. 544. of their Hands, and made War with all his Followers." - I could add Hundreds of Instances of fuch Diabolical Attempts against the Religious Orders among Papists, on Account of their doing so much Good in the World. What Good they have done, can be no Secret to a Protestant. But 'tis to be hoped, our Jesuitical Methodists will fall very short of such goodly Consequences. Satan can't possibly be their Enemy, if they proceed in the same Method.

§. 8. Another Rub in the Methodists Way, and partly owing to the same evil Spirit, is their frequent Complaint of Spiritual Desertions, inquard Deadnesses, Darknesses, Dryness, Barrenness, and in general a defolate and uncomfortable State. Their fancied Illumination, Inspiration, Presences, Calls,

Directions.

Directions, and Affistances of God, &c. these have render'd their Enthusiasim violent and siery, made their Breast like a burning Furnace, with a vehement Rapidity consuming all before it. But, as the Furnace can't always be kept up to such an uncommon Heat; when the Fewel sails, and before fresh Recruits are collected; a Dryness and Coldness soon succeed: All is a fort of Caput mortuum within, a dead insipid Lump, when the volatile Spirits are exhausted.

This State of Defolation they fometimes barely relate, and fometimes impute it to the Efficiency of the Good, or of the Evil Spirit.

r Deal. pag. 37.

"Comforts, fays Mr. Whitefield, were foon withdrawn, and a horrible Fearfulness and Dread permitted to overwhelm my Soul—attended with inward Darkness; my Soul barren and dry. — Sometimes I perceived myself deserted; on a sud-

3 Journ. p. 4, 19, 24, 25, 80.

den deferted, and struggled like one in the last Agonies,—without any Life or Power,—quite shut up.—Satan withstood me greatly; for on a sudden I was deserted. I thought it was the Devil's do-

4 Journ. pag. 23.

ing. — Quite shut up: My Heart and Head were as dead as a Stone, — God being pleased to withdraw himself.—For two Days God has brought me low by spiritual Desertions."

2 Journ. p.19,29. Wesley. "For three Days I was forrowful and very heavy; could not read, meditate, fing, pray, or do any thing. — Continued to feek it (Faith),

3 Journ. or do any thing. — Continued to feek it (Faith), pag. 60. but with strange Indifference, Dulness, and Coldness; and unusually frequent Relapses into Sin. — Had no Life or Spirit in me. — Our Society met;

4 Journ. but cold, weary, heartless, and dead.—Nothing of Pag. 34. Brotherly-Love among them; but a harsh, dry,

heavy

heavy, stupid Spirit; - looking as if one Half of them was afraid of the other."

" I have found, (fays Mr. Seward) during these Journ. P. 40. Temptations, a general Withdrawing of God's

Spirit."

The same State of Dereliction, &c. was the common Lot of their ever-faithful Allies. " The feraphic St. Francis was reduced to fo great Tribulation by Satan's Temptations, and the Lord's withholding his usual Confolations, that he thought he was for saken of Christ; - and that for several Months together.—The fiery St. Ignatius often found all the liquid Pleasures of the inward Man quite dried away. A Woman quite deserted, and the Vein of ber spiritual Deliciousnesses dried up in her Aridities, fo that she could not pray, or do any thing to recover her Sweetnesses, was restored by Ignatius to her amorous Motions towards God. - A Jesuit under Desolations and Derelictions was restored by slying to the Bosom of Jesus and Mary .- M. of Pazzi had a long Combat with the Princes of Darkness; was dry, desolate, and deserted. - St. Teresa for Two and Twenty Years had great Aridities; - yet never in all that Time defired more Comfort. - Mary of Life, Agreda was under such a spiritual Desertion, that God for many Years did hide himself from her, withdrawing the Regalo's and Joys of his Presence."

The Methodists, who complain so often of their Desertions, and other occasional Dejections, and gloomy Apprehenfions, would be very unwilling that we should take Advantage of Mr. Whitefield's Assertion, " Let Men but love Christ, and spend their whole Time in his Service, and they will find no dull, melancholy Hours. Want of the Love of God 1 take to be the chief Cause of Indolence and Vapours."

Conform. fol. 53, 253.

> Bartol. p. 20.

Ibid.

p. 441,

Balingh. Aug. 13.

Br. Mon. May 25.

Ribaden. P. 799.

3 Journ. p. 72.

Nor need we hastily recur to the immediate Efficiency of a supernatural Agency, celestial or infernal. The Force of Distemper and bodily Disorder will easily account for most such dark and disconsolate Thoughts. A diseased Melancholy alone will suffice, to which many pious and well-meaning People are subject. Mr. Whitesield himself in Effect imputes it to Disease; "I was deserted, and then taken very ill in Body, vomited, went to Bed,—quite shut up, my Indisposition still continuing. After this my Spirits revived, Body was strengthened, and God gave me Utterance."—" Mary of Agreda, besides spiritual Desertions, and diresul Temptations, was never free from one painful Distemper or other." The Desertion in both Cases is connected with the

But even this Cause is not wanted: After the Spirits have been wound up too high, and put upon extraordinary Efforts, a Weakness and Depression of course succeed. And we may look upon Enthusiasm as a Kind of Drunkenness, filling and intoxicating the Brain with the heated Fumes of spirituous Particles; but no sooner do the Inebriation and Incalescence go off, but a Sinking of the Spirits, a Coldness and Dulness, take Place: And the lower is the Depression in proportion to the preceding Elevation.

And yet these very Desertions they can turn to Account; and create a stronger Notion among their Followers, that at other Times, and in their bigh Flights, they are more immediately inspired, and receive extraordinary Supplies from Heaven.

For a clearer and fuller Account of these occafional Desertions, Ebbings and Flowings, Successions of but and cold Fits, — I would recommend to the Reader

3 Journ. p. 24,25.

Life.

Disease.

Reader Dr. Henry More's Discourse of Enthusiasm, Sect. 18. — This Tract so truly describes the Nature, Causes, and Kinds of Enthusiasm, that (were not this Distemper generally attended with the same Symptoms) one would think it a Prophecy of our Fanatical Methodists.

§. 9. Of the same Nature, as an Interruption to their Progress, and genuine Consequence of Enthusiasm, may be reckoned their great Inequality and Unsteadiness of Temper and Conduct; their Ebbings and Flowings of Sentiments and Actions; their Joys, Presumptions, Assurances, &c. contrasted with various Torments and Scruples of Conscience, Relapses, Despairings, &c. Whereby they are lost and perplexed in endless Mazes; and their Castles in the Air shattered to Pieces.

As to Mr. Whitefield;—After his shameful (I mean shameless) Account of his Struggles between Nature and Grace, and his Vicissitudes of the Practice of Piety and Sensuality;—and his preaching with more or less Power, &c.—I see not much of his doubting Conscience. He swims so securely on the Bladders of his Vanity, as to be in little Danger of sinking. Something, however, of this Nature appears in his Fifth Journal, p. 17—19. But Mr. Wesley, a Man of deeper Reslection, is much more embarrassed, and tossed up and down with alternate Risings and Fallings.

And he has often "taken Occasion to describe 4 Journathat Wilderness-State, that State of Doubts and Fears, pag. 30. which so many go through after they have received Remission of Sins." Two horrible Instances of this Case he gives, "of Persons who, after many 1b. p. 63. Years mourning, were filled with Peace and Joy in Vol. I. P believing;

believing; but fuddenly fuch a Cloud overwhelmed them, that they could not believe their Sins were forgiven at all, or that there was any fuch Thing as Forgiveness of Sins, any Heaven or Hell, &c." Whether they ever returned to their Faith and Peace, we have no Account. - But let us fee what he fays of himself, and the Difractions of his own Mind.

I Journ. pag. 66.

- " My Spirit revived; fo that from this Day I had no more of that Fearfulness and Heaviness, which before almost continually weighed me down." And yet he writes in the very same Page, " I went to America to convert the Indians: But oh! who shall convert me! Who, what is he, that will deliver me from this evil Heart of Unbelief! - I think verily, if the Gospel be true, I am safe. - I show my Faith by my Works. - But in a Storm I think, what if the Gospel be not true? - I have learned, that I, who went to America to convert P.67-70. others, was never converted myself. — If it be said,

that I have Faith; I answer, so have the Devils. - Thrown into great Perplexities. - I cannot find in myself the Love of God, or of Christ. Hence my Deadness and Wanderings in Public Prayer. Hence it is, that even in the Holy Communion I have rarely any more than a cold Attention. - When I hear of the highest Instances of God's Love, my Heart is still senseless and unaffected. Yea, at this

2 Journ.

Moment, I feel no more Love to him, than to one p. 11, 12, I had never heard of, -Troubled at what some said, - doubtful of my own State. -

Ib. p. II, 16.

" By Peter Bohler (a Moravian) clearly convinced of Unbelief; immediately it struck into my Mind, Leave off Preaching .- I alked Bohler, whether he thought I should leave it off, or not? He answered,

answered, by no Means. I asked, but what can I preach? He said, preach Faith, 'till you have it.

— My Soul started back: — I asked Peter Bohler

again-

" All the Time I was at Savannah I was thus beating the Air. - I had willingly ferved Sin; now it was unwillingly: But still I served it. I fell, and rose, and fell again. Sometimes I was overcome, and in Heaviness; sometimes I overcame, and was in Foy. - This Struggle between Nature and Grace continued above ten Years. - At length, my Heart was strangely warmed, - had an Assurance of Forgiveness. - The Enemy suggested, this cannot be Faith. - Was much buffeted with Temptations; but cried out, and they fled away. They returned again, and again, &c. I asked Mr. Telchig, the Moravian, what to do? - I have now constant Peace; not one uneafy Thought. And I have Freedom from Sin; not one unholy Defire. Yet on Wednesday did I grieve the Spirit of God: - Continued in this Heaviness' till the next Morning. Again strongly affaulted, - but after I had prayed faintly, the Temptation vanished away. - Had still more Comfort and Peace and Joy; on which, I fear, I began to presume, - was thrown into Perplexity by a Letter, afferting, that no Doubting or Fear could confift with true Faith. - Begging of God to direct me, I opened my Testament.-My weak Mind could not bear to be thus fawn afunder."-Once more, " I preached, - but had no Life or Spirit in me; and was much in Doubt, whether God would not lay me aside, and send other Labourers into his Harvest. I came to the Society full of this Thought." - In another Place he readily

2 Journs pag. 27.

3 Journ. pag. 60.

Pag. 78.

P 2

owns

owns his frequent Relapses into Sin for near twice ten Years, &c.

Such is the Cafe of a Person, who tells us, that " he carefully confidered every Step he took; that he knows affuredly, that, where Reason fails, God will direct our Path by Lot, or other Means; - one, who was almost perpetually dipping into the Bible for fuch Direction; and one of intimate Communication with the Deity." And is it not strange, that fuch a one should be destitute of Means to resolve his Scruples? should be ever at Variance with himself, and find no Place to fix his Foot? But this is the Nature of his Disease; and I could run the Parallel through Numbers of Fanatical Papists; but shall be contented with only two. And, if the Reader will please to recollect what was said before of the Methodists Conflicts with Satan, their Spiritual Desertions, their unequal Temper and Unsteadiness in this Article; - and also take in what will be farther faid of their general Intanglements and Inconsistency in Sentiment and Conduct, &c. he will find a pretty exact Agreement; and probably conclude the Methodist to be as true a Saint as the Papist; and like to produce as ufeful a Society.

Bart. Vit. Ignatii, p. 20. My first Parallel shall be the glorious Founder of the Jesuits, taken from his Life by Father Bartolus. "Manifold were Ignatius's Experiences of Perils; but none more capital, or more troublesome, than his Scruples. It so pleased God, that Satan should fill and vex his Mind with insinite Doubtings. He stood in Fear of some great Sin in whatever he did. The liquid Joys too of his inward Man were dried up; his Mind disturbed and tossed with Perplexities; rendered unsit for those divine Draughts, which in its serene State it had drawn from Heaven. More-

over, he was then more grievously anxious, when he thought upon heavenly Things. And this was his Occupation by Day and Night, to litigate, wrangle, and be perplexed with himself; whether this and t'other were not Sins, and he guilty of any. And, the more he strove to extricate himself, the more was he intangled .- His Confessor forbad him to give Ear to Scruples; but what was to be reckoned a Scruple afforded new Matter of a scrupulous Enquiry; every Thing to Minds thus ill-affected affording Scruple and Doubt. So that he thought God was turned from him; and, as is usual in these Streights, would eternally destroy him. - Thus did the Devils wound him, as with fo many Arrows; demolishing his holy Rest by anxious Thoughts, and depriving him of his calm and still Confidence in God, and filial Love. But this was their chief Aim, to drive him into Despair, and make him put an End to his Life. So that he was strongly led to throw himself out of the Window. Then he would needs flarve himself, 'till his Confessor made him return to his usual Refreshments. - And now he began to rejoice as a Conqueror: But scarce were two Days elapsed, when a new unforeseen Tempest arose, of Scruples, Diffidence, Sadness, and Despair, not more gentle than the Torments of the Damned. - But in a little Time this second Tempest ceased. The Heaven of his Mind became calm and bright, and his Alacrity was more copious than before. - God gave him these Experiences, the Discipline of which he was to deliver to others. Certainly, from these so different and oppofite Vicifitudes of Soul, the irriguous and dry, the anxious and secure, the sad and the chearful; he became fo well skilled in those alternate Motions, wherewith the Divine Goodness actuates his own, P 3 that,

that, when others were to be instructed in them, they

might transfer the best Example from himself."

The other Parallel is the Seraphic Virgin St. Terefa; who was not indeed troubled with such a very scrupulous Conscience as the former, but was a Lady of a very dubious Character, of very unequal and desultory Conduct, generally wavering between the Saint and the Sinner; — and that according to the Account of Popish Authors. What follows of her is transcribed from her Life written by Ribadeneira.

Ribaden. Oct. 15. p. 788.

" At fix, or feven, Years of Age she took great Delight in reading the Lives of the Saints; which inflamed her with a Defire of Martyrdom: At twelve, her Mother dying, she chose the Virgin Mary to be her Mother. But the Devil, envying these happy Beginnings, made her relax her holy Fervour, by reading Romances, vain Companions, trimming her Hair, and using Perfumes. But our Lord did not long permit these Vanities, but ordered her into a Monastery; where she began to resume her pious Customs; prayed much, defired the Prayers of the Religious, but did not wholly defire to be one herself. - Being twenty Years of Age, she enters into the Order of the Carmelites; but with great Contradiction of her Soul, Grief, Resentment, and Pain. As foon as she had taken the Habit, immediately she had great and lasting Joy, and the Aridity of her Soul went off. At the End of the Year the made her Profession with Joy and Contentment, but not without Difficulty, on account of rude Affaults from the Devil. She had not been long in Religion, before the grew familiar with Persons of dangerous Conversation, and left off her Prayer: A Year after she returns to her Prayer, but did not leave off her accustomed Conversation. - A Vision of Chrift

Christ wounded, and Hell opened, helped her towards leaving off her bad Conversation; but not inflantly, nor entirely. - But, even before her full Conversion, fometimes she would be careful of offending God for a Month, or a Year. - She was thus about twenty Years, falling, and rifing again, without fully enjoying the Confolations of God .- She has a new Fear, that her Sweetness in Prayer, and Sufpension of her Soul, were Illusions of the Devil. And. some Servants of God judged it was so indeed, by reason of her Imperfections; God's Favours being incompatible with her Kind of Life: -And it augmented their Suspicion, that, tho' she had been twenty Years in Prayer, the was never sufficiently changed. Some Jesuits however assure her all was from God. After this she was in a Rapt, wholly transported out of herself, and heard a Voice from the Bottom of her Soul, I will that thou leave thy Familiarity with Men, and converse with the Angels. From that Time she was wholly changed in a Moment, had many sublime Visions and Visits from Christ; but still many suspected all was from the Devil, Things were faid greatly prejudicial to her good Name; and she went on-under great Opposition from Men and Devils. - Now under great Aridities for twenty-two Years, without defiring Comfort; then feeling high Gusts and Consolations, called Unions; amorous, sweet, raging Torments of Divine Love; taken by the Hand, and dandled by St. Dominic; - dies by the Force of Divine Love, - is canonized, &c."

Thus stands the Account from as true a Catholic, and zealous Jesuit, as ever wrote. And what follows has a more authentic Seal, attested by Infallibility in the Roman Breviary, Oct. 15; and especially in the

Acts of her Canonization by Gregory XV. 'Tis in the Bullarium Cherubini, Vol. III. p. 306.

Rom. 1638. And, tho' it may feem a Digression, it affords, altogether, a just Notion of a complete Popish Saint, and helps on the Comparison with Metho-

distical Saintship.

" At the Time fore-ordained by God, he raised up a new Deborah, the perpetual Virgin Terefa, the Holy and Elect, to be worshipped and venerated by Papal Apostolical Authority: - God having poured out the Abundance of his Spirit upon his Handmaid. - When but a Child, by reading the AEts of the Martyrs, she burned with Defire to go into Africa, and shed her Blood for Christ. At twenty she espoused herself to Christ; and for twenty-two Years bore with invincible Patience the most grievous Diseases and Temptations, without any Refreshment of supernatural Confolations. She was fo fully convinced of the Truth of the Catholic Church, and all the Doctrines of Popery, that she often said, it was not possible to have a greater Certitude of any thing. By this Faith, fhe had fuch a clear Sight of Christ's real Presence in the Eucharist, that she envied not those who had feen him on Earth. - She was often in Ecstasies, and snatched up to the Fruition of Heaven upon Earth. Christ wonderfully filled her with Visions and Revelations; he came and espoused her by a Ring; and faid, Henceforth I am wholly yours, and you wholly mine. - Nothing could exceed her Love of God; for she died by the intolerable Fire of it. Nor could any thing exceed her Love of Man. -She fo strictly observed her Vow of Obedience, that, as a remarkable Example, when her Superiors fufpected her Visits from Jesus to be diabolical Delusions, by their Command she humbly derided and contemned

her

her heavenly Spoule, when he made her a Visit; not without being rewarded for this profound Obedience: And she was wont to say, That she might be deceived as to discerning a Vision, or Revelation; but could not be deceived in obeying her Superiors. - She was fuch a Lover of Powerty, that she always chose the vilest Habit; and if at any time she wanted Necessaries, the would marvellously rejoice, exult, and give Thanks .- She excelled particularly in the Virtue of undefiled Chastity; preserving an Angelical Purity, unspotted, from Childhood to Death. - Such was her Humility, that, when filled with the fat Things of Divine Graces, she would often cry out to God to put an End to these Bleslings, and not so soon to forget her Sins. She most ardently thirsted after Contumelies, Derifions, and Sufferings; it being her Motto, Either to suffer or die. - She was so watered with the Showers of Celefial Wildom, that she wrote Books of Mystic Theology, and undertook the Reformation of Women and Men .- She builds Monasteries without Money, or Income; -works numerous Miracles by her Merits and Intercessions; curing Fevers, &c. in a Moment; dies with a Crucifix in ber Hand; - her Soul is seen flying out of her Mouth, in the Shape of a little white Dove, and mounted up to Heaven; - many Nuns and Religious faw her in a high Degree of Glory above; as another had feen the Lord Christ sitting by her Bed-side, while alive .-Her dead Body was furprizingly beautiful and odoriferous, by the Odor of the Ointments wherewith her most boly Body was perfumed by our Lord; and it remains odorous and uncorrupt to this Day." So gloriously ends the Struggle between Carnality and Enthufiasm §. 10. But fortless under the State either of Desertion or Incertitude, we are to consider what Advantages and Benefits are drawn from them, and their Confessions of being thus tossed. I took Notice before of their creating by Desertions an Opinion of being extraordinarily inspired, and attended by Heaven, when free from them; and now subjoin their own Accounts of receiving such spiritual Succours and Advantages, either during their severe Trials, or very soon after. For, as Mr. Seward elegantly expressed it, "I was much humbled and oppressed by the Hidings of my Beloved: But lo! the Goodness of our God: If he seems to withdraw for a Moment, it is only that his Return may be the sweeter."

3 Journ. P. 3, 4.

Tourn.

p. 43.

Mr. Whitefield is often declaiming in this Strain. "My Body was weak, but I found a supernatural Strength,—again a little oppressed with Drowsiness.—When I am weak, then I am strong.— Deserted for a little while, and much oppressed, especially before Preaching; but Comfort soon after slows in.—Had a Hoarseness, and was deserted, before I went up into the Pulpit; but God strengthened me to speak.—Taken ill; but God strengthened me to preach

P. 57.

P. 112. to a great Congregation. — I was very fick and weak; but such Power was given me from above,

5 Journ. that — At first getting up I was weak and dry; but P. 35. God renewed my Strength.

3 Journ. pag. 35, 55, 82. "We have not had fuch a continued Presence of God, as fince I was threaten'd to be excommunicated.—

I never am so much assisted, as when Persons endeavour to blacken me: Numbers of Hearers increase

4 Journ. by Opposition. — Ever fince I was abused at Basingpag. 31. stoke, I have had great Communications with God.—

The

The more I am contemned, the more God delights to bonour me." Again, on the other Side, " I observe these inward Trials always follow inward Commu- p.15,16, nications. For these two Days I have been much affifted. Lest I should be puffed-up, and to prepare me for greater Degrees of Light, God has fent me a Thorn in the Flesh .- God took off my Chariot-Wheels, I drove exceeding beavily; but this latter Part of the Week he has restored me the Light of his Countenance. - Had a sweet Sacrament and Love-Feast, felt unspeakable Comfort and Warmth; but at Night a Sense of my Sins weighed me down again. - Was much tempted; a Mercy this from God, to prepare me for future Bleffings. - Much firengthened and assisted; an ample Recompence for the Trials of last Week.-Deferted; which I always look upon as a certain Preparative for some approaching Mercy."

5 Journ.

As to these Vicifitudes of Weakness and Strength, &c. 'tis common and natural for Clerg ymen, when out of Order, to be fomething low at the Beginning of a Sermon; but to get Strength and Spirits as they go on, and mend by Exercise and Action. I have found it so myself, and so have a hundred others. - The Change and Emotions in Mr. Whitefield, after being threatened and abused, may only shew that his Spirit was provoked, and Passions raised. -When the Spirits have mounted by Transports of Joy, we know they will naturally fink. - And whenever Providence removes any of our Troubles and Sorrows, we hope we are not infensible, or unthankful. But, in all these Cases, we leave to the Methodists the Presumption of bragging of Supernatural Strength, and a fort of miraculous Attestation to their peculiar Mission, and favoured Persons; after the Model of their old Affociates.

Ribaden. p. 293.

66 St. Catharine being tempted by Satan with foul Images and impure Dreams, our Lord afterwards shewed himself to her. To whom she most lovingly complained, Where were you, O dearest Spouse, that you did so abandon me? She was a long Time afflicted with these absurd and impure Images; and by the Devil's Infligation a wicked Woman gave out, that St. Catharine was a fond and light Woman. But her Heavenly Spouse soon came, and brought her a victorious Crown, -and the falle Accuser was compelled to acquit the Saint, and beg Pardon for the Slander, having feen a Vision of her in Brightness and Majesty. - The Devil still found Means of troubling her anew; but Christ always comes in to deliver and recreate her. - On which Account, as the Pope himself assures us, she would fay, When I am weak, then am I strong."-" The Devil raised terrible Storms and Oppositions against Ignatius; but his Institution took deeper Root by these Contradictions: - And when he was most weary and fickly, then did he appear most courageous and strong; and the Force of God did more clearly manifest itfelf." -" Father Laynez, a Jesuit, being to preach on the Immaculate Conception, was forced to mount the Pulpit, tho' very ill of a Fewer; but the Virgin

Spinell. Virg. Deip.

Bullar.

vol. 1, p. 291.

Ribaden. p. 532.

P. 524.

Mary so assisted him, that he came down stronger Consorm. than he went up."—" St. Francis's Life was nothing else but a Chain of Temptations and Consolations, one Link black, the next white."

§. 11. Were not the Task too tedious, one might trace out this Inequality and Unsteadiness, merely from their own Writings, in Respect of their whole Conduct, in Sentiment and Practice. I shall instance in some Particulars, as briefly as I can.

" Sometimes

Difgrace, Hatred, all Manner of ill Usage; complain of civil Treatment and kind Reception from their Friends; can't be Christians, unless they are generally, and almost universally hated, &c. At other Times boasting of, and thanking God for, their Presents, Entertainments, Benevolence, Bank-Bills, and comfortable Receptions; and uncommon Affections towards them: — That the Number of their Enemies is inconsiderable, but their Friends cannot be numbered. Not without feeling and bitter Complaints of ill Usage."

Sometimes "they foresee Success in Preaching, because they meet with so much Opposition: The Devil and his Agents are enraged, and endeavour to obstruct them; therefore they hope, and know, that God has Work to do in this Place, &c. Again, at other Times, they depend upon Success, because they have little or no Opposition: And nothing confirms them more in their Opinion, that God is aworking a great Work upon Earth, than finding Persons of all Denominations struggling for them.—God has much People in this Place."

One of them must take a Wild-Goose-Chace to hunt for Christ in Germany among the Moravians, and is going to the Country of the Christians. Returns, and is convinced, that one need not travel thither for Christianity. — He represents them in general in the blackest Colours,—dares in no wise join with them; — because their Scheme is in every Point refined immeasureably beyond the plain Gospel. Darkness, and Closeness, and Guile, in almost all their Words and Behaviour; teaching for Doctrines the Commandments of Men; Dealers in Sophistry; and of all Men living the wisest in their Generation;

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- by no Means zealous of good Works; utterly despising and trampling upon Self-denial; zealously cautioning us against the natural Love of one another; and having in Truth well-nigh destroyed Brotherly-Love from among us; - holding many detestable and pernicious Opinions, &c. And yet, not only doth Mr. Whitefield " admire their great Simplicity;" but Mr. Wesley himself declares that " in the main they are some of the best People in the World, only wrong in a few Points. - They love God, and love one another, and excel in Sweetness of Behaviour: - Trample under the Lust of the Flesh, the Lust of the Eye, and the Pride of Life. His Love and Esteem of them increases more and more; he even marvels how he can abstain from joining them. His own Disciples among the Methodists go over to them in Crowds. But still Methodism is the strongest Barrier against the Moravian Doctrines and Principles." The Moravians juftly charge him with this Inconfiftency of Behaviour: And we may fafely defy him, with

3 Journ.

P. 79.

How commonly do we find our Methodists full-swelled with Vanity and Pride, Boastings, Haughtiness and Arrogance? In a little Time they feel a Compunction; the Bladder is pricked, shrinks and shrivels; and they fall into the most lowly and ab-

all his Subtleties and Distinctions, to clear himself.

ject State of Vileness and Nothingness.

Books are published, (as The Character of a Methodist, &c.) wherein those of this Sect are described as having all the Virtues and Graces that can adorn or exalt the Christian Profession; as the mildest and meekest, the most humble, loving, charitable, and innocent Creatures upon Earth. And, on the contrary, read but their own Accounts in their Jour-

nals:

nals; and you find them waspish and peevish, censuring and condemning all the World, except themselves; and among themselves, Jealousies, Envyings,
Divisions, Quarrels, perpetual Broils, Consusions, and
mutual Condemnations; with various other Irregularities and Vices. —— And such is the Case with
the Religious Orders in the Romish Communion:
Each of them is the best, fullest of Saints, and
most adapted to promote God's Glory; all are hateful and hating one another; and all sirmly united in
the Spirit of Enthusiasm, and carrying on the Fanatical Fopperies and Errors of Popery, to the insupportable Injury of Christendom.

They set out upon the Footing of uncommon Sanctity, and carrying the Duties of Religion to the highest Pitch; but nevertheless are fond of publishing their Faults, and declaring themselves the Greatest of Sinners: Which must beget in their Believers an exalted Notion of their Humility. — Just like Mary of Pazzi; "who, tho' the Nuns were fully satisfied of her Perfections, loved to tell her Weaknesses and Faults, to shew her Humility." — Or St. Francis, "who delighted in blazing abroad his Faults, and calling himself the greatest Sinner in the World; whereby his Brethren stood amazed at his marvellous Humility."

Sometimes they will vapour and hector, and their Courage is so sharp-whetted, that, in express Words, they proclaim "an offensive War against Satan; and fear neither Men nor Devils; are ready to leap into a burning Furnace, or Den of Lions; and go to Abyssinia or China; are so far from fearing Death, that they wish for it. But the Keenness of the Edge is soon blunted. They are every Moment afraid of meeting the Devil; are sull of dreadful.

Life, §. 46.

Bonaventur. cap. 6.

Wesley, I Journ. pag. 67. dreadful Apprehensions of Designs against their Lives, and that the Clergy intend to murther them.— In Time of Danger, they have so little Faith as to be afraid. Let Death look me in the Face, and my Spirit is troubled. In a Calm stout enough; but in a Storm returns a Fearfulness. Oh! who will deliver me from this Fear of Death!"

Wesley, 4 Journ. p.67-69: One Day, "Their Preachments are so powerful as to be irresistible,—a Hammer that breaks the Rock in Pieces,—a mighty Wind causing a prodigious Shock;—they fancy they can shake the Earth out of its Place.—God sends them to preach, and it is their bounden Duty." The next Day, perhaps, "they preach with great Relustance, have no Rower, Life, or Spirit.—They propose shaking themselves out of their Places, intend to leave off, and fear that God has dropp'd them. Ch. Wesley intended to preach no more, and actually left off; for which his Enemies jeered him, as becoming still. But he re-assumed his Office; according to his Brother's Prophecy, that he should rouse himself like Sampson, and be avenged on his Enemies."

Whitef.
I Deal.
p.66-69.

Agreeable to this are their alternate Fits of Loquacity and Silence: Dumb, 'till the Ceremony is over of opening their Mouths. "I was restrained by God from Writing and Preaching. I mentioned my Case to a Clergyman. He said I was an Enthusiast. At last this Passage of Scripture was pressed much upon my Heart, We assayed to go to Bithynia, but the Spirit suffered us not.—And I sound a Quotation out of Exekiel, that young Prophet, Thou shalt be dumb; but when I speak unto thee, then shalt thou speak. This made me quite easy. — The next Morning, Speak out, Paul, came with great Power

to my Soul. Immediately God spake to me by his

Spirit, and I was no longer dumb."

Thus, you fee, he is quite easy, stands clear of Enthusiasm; and no doubt too of Presumption, in comparing himself with Prophets and Apostles.—
"Again withheld from Writing,—at length restored,—to write freely." 'Tis one Comfort, that his talkative Fits have been much the commonest, and the longest.—Mr. Wesley also is sometimes "utterly unwilling to speak, quite averse from speaking;" and then perplexed with the Doubt, "Is it a Prohibition from the Good Spirit? or a Temptation from Nature, and the Evil One?"

p. 17, 18.

5 Journ.

p. 63-4.

'Tis a general Thing to fee them carried up to Heaven, by Gusts and Transports of Divine Joy; and immediately down again to the Deep, almost swallowed up with Darkness and Sorrow. And I could bring Troops of eminent Popish Saints to bear them Company, besides those before mentioned.

A large Share of these Vicissitudes of Ebbings and Flowings no doubt proceeds from the very Nature of Enthusiasm, which can never be at Rest; but is diverse in different Persons, and inconstant in the same Person; subject to numberless Variations, according to the Kind and Degree of that Disorder of Body, or Passion of the Mind, which creates the Enthusiasm, and which is so frequently caused by Indiscretion, and increased by Induspence. The Behaviour changes, in proportion as the Humours, the Melancholy, the Phlegmatic, the Choleric, the Sanguine, are more or less predominant. And therefore the Case may be thought rather to deserve Compassion than Blame.

§. 12. But the Methodists must excuse me, if the same Allowance is not made, where Art and Cunning and Sophistry manifestly appear; when, hard pressed by Argument and Objections, they run themselves into Inconsistency and Self-contradiction, merely to serve a present Turn; and occasionally either desend, or give up, some of their Favourite Notions, and Principal Points.

'Tis a Matter of no great Moment, if Mr. Wesley at one Time declares for a disinterested Love of God; and in arguing against the Moravians declares, that there is no one Caution in all the Bible against

p. 108. Selfish Love of God."

3 Journ.

4 Journ.

But 'tis a confiderable Offence to charge another wrong fully, and contradict himself, about the Doctrine. of Assurances. " I went to the Reverend Mr. Bedford, to tell him of the Injury he had done both to God and his Brother, by Preaching and Printing that very weak Sermon on Assurance, which is an Ignoratio Elenchi (an Ignorance of the Point in Question) from Beginning to End. Seeing the Assurance WE preach is of quite another Kind from that he writes against. We speak of an Assurance of our present Pardon; not (as he does) of our final Perseverance." Mr. Wesley might have considered, that, when they talk in general of Affurance of Pardon and Salvation, the World will be apt to understand the Words in their usual and obvious Meaning, as extending to our Eternal State; and indeed that present Pardon and Salvation are of small Moment, if we are finally to periff. - But after all, how stands the Fast? Mr. Whitefield, in express Words, prays for " an Affurance of Eternal Salwation, as one of the Privileges of Christ's Fol-

5 Journ. p. 69.

lowers."

lowers." And I have a more Unexceptionable Evidence, even Mr. Wefley himself; who in his Sermon on Free Grace allows and teaches, that " many, very many, have that Witness of the Spirit, that Assurance of Faith, which excludes all Doubt and Fear, concerning their Future Perseverance; that a full Assurance of Faith doth not necessarily imply a Full Assurance of our Future Perseverance; but he owns, and afferts, that Affurance of the future is sometimes joined to that of present Pardon; and that some have both the one, and the other. One, who 3 Journs long continued in Sin, received a full, clear Sense of God's pardoning Love, with Power to sin no more." And now what becomes of his Charge against Mr. Bedford? And is it not mere Evasion to fay afterwards, " This is not properly an Assurance. of what is Future?"

§. 13; 14, 15.

P. 42.

With what pertinacious Confidence have Impulses, Impressions, Feelings, Transports of sensible Joy, &c. been advanced into Divine Calls, Commissions, Directions, and certain Rules of Conduct; Proofs of Sins forgiven, Justification, and Salvation enfured? How have they been convinced by inward Feeling, the most Infallible of all Proofs? And yet they have been compell'd by Argument to bring this down to a fort of inward. Consciousness, which no body denies: To tell their Societies, " that they were not to judge of the Spirit whereby any one spoke, by their own inward Feelings; -nor by Dreams, Visions, on Revelations, supposed to be made to their Souls; - being all of a doubtful, disputable Nature; might come from God, and might not." -To complain of " a Spirit of Enthusiasm breaking out among themselves; many charging their own Imaginations on the Will of God, and that not writ-

Weffey. 3 Journ. p.60,61.

ten, but impressed on their Hearts. — If these Impressions be received as the Rule of Action, instead of the Written Word, I know nothing so wicked and absurd but we may fall into, and that without Remedy." These are Mr. Wesley's Words, who likewise accuseth the Moravians, "of substituting an uncertain, precarious, inward Motion, in the Place of the plain written Word."

4 Journ: p. 108-9.

And thus Impressions, Feelings, &c. are sometimes fure Guides and infallible Proofs: Sometimes again, not only uncertain, precarious, and enthusiastic; but unavoidably productive of the utmost Wickedness and Absurdity. And what must their Followers do, among whom these Things have been so much inculcated, who have been taught to depend upon them?

after he had at large pleaded for feeling the Holy Spirit, yet owned at last, That some People are filled with a great deal of Joy, and experience sudden Flashes of Comfort, which they take to be from the Spirit of God. But how frequently do they deceive themselves? Those warm Emotions of the Mind often proceed from the State and Disposition of the Body, — the Temperature of the Blood and Animal Spirits. — Young Converts are very apt to ascribe to the Operation of the Holy Ghost what is owing to the Mechanism of the Body. — The Hasty, the Careless and Unguarded are in most Danger of being carried away with false Joys, and imaginary Transports." See Church's Farther Remarks, P. 128, 129.

You see here how the Force of Truth will sometimes break out, among other Eruptions of these Fanatical Heads; and extort a Confession of the very Things, of which their Adversaries have accused

them,

them, (viz.) imposing mere Imagination und Diftemper upon the World for the Sacred Dictates of the Holy Ghost. They tell you, " The Hasty, the Careless and Unguarded are most in Danger of doing it." Who then among them can be fafe? For who, but Persons of such a Character, or a worse, can ever be of their Sect?

§. 13. Among so much Saying and Unfaying, would you believe likewife that Inspiration, and the extraordinary Calls and Guidances of the Holy Ghoft, should be given up? and the Corner-stone of their Spiritual Pretences be removed by their own Hands? This, however, feems to be the Cafe. We have Mr. Whitefield's Confession in the following Words: " As to an Extraordinary Call, I claim none, otherwife than the Apofile's Injunction, As we have Opportunity, let us do Good unto all Men." What he hath claimed was fully shewn before: What he gives back appears now. "I know too much of Letter to the Devices of Satan, and the desperate Wickedness and Deceitfulness of my own Heart, not to be fenfible, that I am a Man of like Passions with others; and confequently may have fometimes miftaken Nature for Grace, Imagination for Revelation, and the Fire of my own Temper for the pure and facred Flame of holy Zeal, which cometh from God's Altar." Sufficient Acknowledgment this, that he has fometimes been mistaken as to his high Pretensions; that he can't be sure, when he is mistaken, and when not; nor consequently be fure that he is not always mistaken. And what an ignorant and blind Guide has he been to his Followers? But farther,

7 Journa

Bishop of London, pag. 14.

Remarks P. 35.

In his last Performance he has clearly and expressly given up the Point. "—Wild-Fire has been mixed with my Zeal; and I find I have frequently wrote and spoke too much in my own Spirit, when I thought I was writing and speaking entirely by the Assistance of the Spirit of God. —I have likewise too much made Impressions, without the written Word, my Rule of Assing." — Here you see Mr. Whitesield's direct Confession of his being a Deceiver; of having drawn away People by Variety of Untruths, and in Cases of the last Concern. And will they still adhere to him? Or is he to be believed in any Thing? But more of this in the Preface.

Anf. to Church, p.38,39.

Mr. Wesley's Concessions on this Flead are not indeed so clear and express, but rather ambiguous and evasive, without confessing or denying. Being charged with Enthusiasm, he says, "You are to prove (what I conceive you have not done yet) that my Conduct is such, as is only to be justified by the Supposition of an Extraordinary Divine Assistance.— I claim no other Direction of God's, but what is common to all Believers. — No otherwise inspired than you are, if you love God.—I never said, that what I do is to be accounted the Work of God." Being charged with alledging a miraculous Interposition of Providence in his Favour, he replies, "Let it pass then as a Trisse not worth relating."

Pag. 24.

I am far from thinking that in these dubious Expressions he designs to give up any of his high Claims. And 'tis easy to see what Shiftings and Reserves may be ready at Hand either Way, as Occasion shall require; what different Constructions may be put upon the Words among his own Society,

and when engaged in Controversy. But reserving miraculous Gists for their more proper Place, I shall leave him to shake Hands with his Friend St. Ignatius; who, after some Ramblings up and down under the Colour of Inspiration, was closely questioned by Authority at Salamanca, "Whether he was really inspired by the Holy Ghost, or not?" Some Writers say, that he did then own himself not Inspired. The Jesuits will not allow so much; but that he would give no other Answer than this, "We have talked enough of it." [See Dr. Geddes, of the Orders, &c. P. 102—3.]

This Defultory Conduct puts one in Mind of the Man in Martial, who would often surreptitiously intrude himself into the Seats in the Theatre belonging to the Order of Knighthood, to which he had no Right; and was as often ferreted out by the Beadle, and taught to stand among the Populace. At length he cunningly gets a Sort of Half-Seat at the End of a Bench; where he boasts to the Knights that he sat; and pretends to the Beadle that he stood.

Subsellioque semifultus extremo, Et malè receptus altero genu, jastat Equiti sedere, Lestioque se stare.

Lib. v. Ep. 14.

§. 14. To the Moravian and Methodifical Institution belong also, either as constituent Parts, or genuine Consequences,—Scepticism, and Insidelity; Doubts and Denials of the Truth of Revelation, and sometimes Atheism itself. This, together with their Declarations of having no Sense of God, or Religion, will appear from their own Narratives. Welley, 3 Journ. pag. 11.

" Put upon confidering my own State; I cannot find in myself the Love of God, or of Christ. Hence my Deadness and Wandering in Public Prayer. Hence even in the Holy Communion I have rarely any more than a cold Attention. Hence, when I hear the highest Instances of God's Love, my Heart is still fenseless and unaffected. Yea, at this Moment, I feel no more Love to him than to one I had never heard of." Observe, Reader, by the Way, this is the Man who charges our Religion as no better than " the Turkish Pilgrimages to Mecca, or the Popish Worship of our Lady at Loretto. What else, adds he, can be faid even of Prayer (Public or Private) in the Manner wherein you generally perform it? As a Thing of Course, running round and round, in the same dull Track, without either the Knowledge, or the Love of God; without one Heavenly Temper." - But what Sort of Heavenly Temper is bis? How can he possibly, consistently with Charity, call this our general Performance? How possibly, without being Omniscient, affirm that we pray without one Heavenly Temper? or know any Thing at all of our Private Devotions? How monstrous is all this from the Man, who owns that he himself even in the Holy Communion has rarely no more than a cold Attention, - in the Highest Instances no Sense of God's Love? Let his own Exclamation be the Answer, " Oh! what Mockery of God is this !"

Farther Appeal, pag. 82.

To proceed: Upon the People's ill Usage (or supposed ill Usage) of Mr. Wesley at Georgia, and their speaking all Manner of Evil falsely (as he says) against him; and trampling under Foot the Word, after having been very attentive to it;

what an Emotion in him is hereby raised? "I do hereby bear witness against myself, — that I could scarce refrain from giving the Lye to Experience, and Reason, and Scripture, all together. — When Holy Men have told me, I had no Faith, I have often doubted, whether I had or no. — In a Storm I think, what if the Gospel be not true? a Dream, a cunningly devised Fable? &c."

1 Journ. pag. 14.

3 Journ. pag. 12.

2 Journ. pag. 60.

And to shew that this, or worse, is no uncommon Case among this Species of Religionists; one of the Teachers among the Moravians fays of himself, " Sin no longer reigned over me. But soon after I fell into grievous Temptations .- Then it came into my Mind, I take all this Pains to ferve God. What if there be no God? How do I know there is? And on this I mused more and more, 'till I said in my Heart, There is no God. Every Day for a full Year, from Morning to Night, I groaned under this Unbelief .- I then faid to myfelf, I will, and do suppose there is a God. Immediately I felt a strange Sweetness in my Soul; which lasted for fix Weeks. I then fell into Doubts of another Kind. I believed in God, but not in Christ. For above four Years I found no Rest, by Reason of this Unbelief. 'Till one Day" - Soon after another Moravian owns, " Seeing the great Diversity of Sects, I began to doubt whether any Religion was true? For Half a Year these Doubts perplexed me greatly; and I was just upon the Point of casting off all Religion."

pag. 65.

"Mr. Seward too had fuch wicked Suggestions, that he could not pray for his Friends: — Tempted to worship Stocks and Stones; any Thing but God: — Sometimes to think he had some Faith, at other Times none." And this was long after his Conversion.

Journ. pag. 32, 40, 57. Orland. Lib. I. No. 25.

Bartol. pag. 22.

No. 35.

Doubts fomething like thefe fo horribly got Pofsession of St. Ignatius, (whose Example is so often followed by our Methodists) that " they sucked up all the Juice of his Piety; - his Prayer was dry and barren; his Contemplations had no Savouriness; to speak, or hear, any Thing of God, was a loathfome and odious Thing." - We read in the Life of M. of Pazzi, " that she used to approach the Holy Table with Disgusts and Dissatisfactions;" in the Life of St. Veronica, " that a Holy Nun died in horrible Convulsions and Distortions, because at that Time the Devil was urging her to deny Jesus Christ. She appeared after her Death to some of the Holy Sisters, affuring them of this Fact, adding, that she was

now happy."

Nor need we at all wonder at fuch wicked and unbelieving Thoughts arising in the Minds of such fluctuating and inconsistent Persons. 'Tis but a genuine and usual Effect of Enthusiasm. Cool Reason and plain Scripture are laid aside: Variety of wild Fancies and Opinions croud in, and distract the Head; Impressions and Feelings require to be listened to, and made a Rule. Men, who in Imagination are fent of God, and about his grand Work, are in Times of Danger and Distress particularly alarmed: Things not going to their Mind, and Heaven feeming to fail them, presently start up Doubts and Distrusts of the Being, or Providence of God, who maintains not his own Cause. So that the most impious Suggestions will in their Turn get uppermost, and remain uppermost too, and even make the fironger and more lasting Lodgment, as 'tis the very Nature of Enthusiasm to be head-strong and positive. Our Methodists may reckon these Assaults of Infidelity for a Part of the Throws of Regeneration, and

all to be done away by fettled Belief, and Assurances of Salvation. But they will certainly be apt to return, according to the Variation and Succession of their Fancies, Humours, Diseases, and Passions. The Methodifts fometimes tells us, that Satan is very bufy in driving them to Extremes. Bartolus fays, "That P. 22, the Devil fent his Life-Guards, the Affections of the black Bile, (i. e. melancholy Enthusiasm) to impel St. Ignatius upon Measures contrary to the Love of God, &c." Many learned Writers have shewn, that as Enthusiastic and Superstitious Persons are, in many Cases, prone to Atheism; so Atheism often partakes of Enthusiasm and Superstition; - and that, like Ice and Water, they beget one another. Dr. H. More's first Section against Enthusiasm shews " the great Affinity and Correspondency betwixt Enthusiasm and Atheism; which, though they seem extremely opposite, yet in many Things very nearly agree; and are commonly entertained successively in the fame Breast. For that Temper which disposes a Man to listen to the magisterial Dictates of an overbearing Fancy, - very eafily gives Harbour to this mischievous Guest; and will as confidently represent to their Fancy, that their is No God, as ever it was represented that there is one." - " Si non flatim relevantur, saith Mersennus, dubitant an sit Deus: If they be not relieved forthwith, they question whether there be any God; because they have not, as they think, their Deferts."

Melanch.

§. 15. All that oppose them, however, are like to have their Deferts; if we may depend upon the Denunciations of that Uncharitable Spirit; the next Thing I shall consider as connected with Methodism; and as no small Objection and Obstacle to their Pro-

R 2

gress

gress in other People's Opinion, whatever it may be in their own.

One of the Wesleys, when his Doctrine was con-

tradicted, fays, "While I in the mean time was as a

deaf Man that heard not, neither answered a Word." The other fays, " We have behaved with all Meek-

ness and Tenderness towards all Men, - especially

with our Brethren the Clergy.-When a Clergyman

Read Mr. Wesley's Character of a Methodist. \$.10,15. " And the Love of God has purified his Heart from every unkind Temper and malign Affection; from all revengeful Passions, Envy, Malice, and Wrath. - He cannot utter an unkind Word of any one." But read his Controversial Writings with his Opposers, and all these fine Professions are vanished, and contradicted; and that in some of his latest Performances.

4 Journ. pag 75.

Farther Appeal, pag. 116, 117.

had vehemently accused me (of doing the contrary) I kept my Mouth as it were with a Bridle, and committed my Cause to a higher Hand." A perfect Copy of St. Francis, " who, being infulted and Bonaven. abused, passed through them all as a deaf Man."

I Journ. pag. 64.

cap. 2.

As a Proof however that Mr. Wesley can speak, and in bitter Words too, in the Fulness of his Heart, he brings himself to Confession. " By the most infallible of Proofs, Inward Feeling, I am convinced of Unbelief, - of Pride, - of gross Irrecollection, of Levity and Luxuriancy of Spirit, - by fpeaking Words not tending to edify; but most, by my Manner of speaking of my Enemies." Such Confessions might be confidered as the Effect of tender Consciences, frequently apt to overcharge themselves; if their Writings did not sufficiently prove the Charge. For, not to repeat their Calumnies against their Brethren; - nor to forestall their Rancours among themselves;

felves; -nor to regard Mr. Whitefield's Rant, that " all Morality fet up in Opposition to his, shall sink. with its Professors, into Hell, &c."-let any one but look into the latter Part of Mr. Wesley's Farther Appeal, and he will find enough of uncharitable and damnatory Clauses; dispatching all Mankind to Hell (as far as lies in human Power) who are not Methodifts .- Not those in general, as they would pretend, who are void of a due Love to God and Man, who believe not in Chrift, and keep not his Commandments, and promote not Repentance and Reformation: But all who submit not to their special Dispensation of Methodism. " They are inspired, taught of God, sent by God, upon God's Errand, to make a Tender of his last Offers, his last Call to a guilty Land. The Apparatus of Providence in employing the two Wesleys is surprizing; they can't devise what Manner of Men would be more unexceptionable on all Accounts.—All their Opposers are labouring heartily in the Cause of Hell. Those who would hinder People from joining them, or would bring them back, are most inexcusable; they are Blasphemers, openly fight against God, fight under the Devil's Banner, are taking Part with the Devil against God. - Some Honourable Opposers, whom they defire to be excused from naming, are worse than the Scum of Cornwall, the Rabble of Bilson and Darleston, the wild Beafts of Walfal, and the Turnkeys of Newgate."

Those who have went out from them, and lest them, are said to return to their Vomit again, are called Apostates, twofold more the Children of Hell than before.—Those who can even doubt of Methodism being God's Work, or of their Divine Mission, are inexcusably infatuated."

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Wesley, 4 Journ. p. 107, 108.

This furely, besides high Presumption, and Selfsufficiency, is Uncharitableness with a Vengeance. But fuch always is the Effect of Infallibility: The Popish such, the Moravian such, and the Methodistical fuch. And yet, notwithstanding their dealing out Hell-fire with fuch a liberal Hand, I am not in the least discouraged from giving them what Opposition I can. Those that herd not with them may be as good as they will without it; and fuch as have left them, have not done it, I know, without just Reason. Mr. Wesley seems aware of this, when he fays, That " they who were with us, but went out from us, will affert Things that may cause your Ears to tingle." That fuch Things are among them, I make no Doubt; and if this doth not appear already, it may before I have done.

§. 16. Of the same Uncharitable and Presumptuous Nature is their Application of Divine Judgments, and accounting diverse Missortunes and Afflictions, which befall private Persons, or the Nation, as so many extraordinary Punishments, and penal Prodigies, for their Opposition to themselves, or their Cause. They are the Favourites, for whom all is done.

Whether Mr. Whitefield has often taken upon him this Direction of God's Judgments, I don't recollect: But Mr. Wesley will fully make amends. The former indeed, hearing of one Great Opposer's being given over, and the Death of another, immediately cries out, "That they are going to give an Account of their hard Speeches and Writings against the Methodists." But the latter more peremptorily and plainly: "Mr. Molther [once his Spiritual Guide and Confessor, but afterwards quarrelling with him] "was taken ill this Day. I believe it was

Whitef.
3 Journ.
P.31,33.

Wesley, 4 Journpag. 34.

the Hand of God upon him. - I was informed of an awful Providence. A Wretch curfing and blafpheming, and labouring with all his Might to binder the Word of God; and threatening to do it again. But God laid his Hand upon him, and on Sunday he was buried." Some of his Judgments attended with Miracles I reserve for their proper Place; and shall only mention a remarkable Instance of God's fending Judgments on the Land, in Proportion to the Opposition made to the Methodists. This was at the Time of the late Wars, and Rebellion. " I cannot but believe, it is chiefly on this Account (opposing the Methodists) that God hath now a Controversy with our Land .- You cannot possibly help observing, that, whenever there has been any Thing like a Public Attempt to suppress this new Sect, another and another Public Trouble arose. This has been repeated so often, that 'tis surprizing any Man of Sense can avoid taking Notice of it. - What remains but the Fulfilling of that dreadful Word -?"

Wesley, 4 Journ. p.59,60.

Farther Appeal, p.238-9.

Bold and confident as he is, I can't imagine how it was possible any one should observe what never was, i. e. any Public Attempt to suppress the Methodifts. And 'tis furprizing any Man of Sense can avoid taking Notice of such rank Enthusiasm, and groundless Application of Judgments. Suppose one should ask him, What Public Attempt there was, or any Thing like it, to raise up or favour the Methodifts, before the Nation was bleffed, and relieved by the Battle of Culloden; what tolerable Answer could he make? This is the Way of them. All Heaven must be interested and passionately concerned to support their wild Freaks, to gratify their four Humours, and bring forthits Artillery at their Beck. The Fly fitting upon the Chariot-wheel, cries out, What What a Dust do I raise? And if a Fly-slapper be held up to blow it off, it must shake Nations.

But to return to the Comparison. This Uncharitable and Presumptuous Sin of denouncing Damnation, and applying Judgments, has been the general Method and Mark of Enthusiasts, especially the cruel ones of the Papacy. Their Damning all out of the Pale of their own Communion is a known Truth. And Bellarmin's Fourteenth Mark of the True Church.

De Not. Eccles. cap. 17. And Bellarmin's Fourteenth Mark of the True Church is, "The unhappy Death or End of those who oppose it." Where he does not forget that impudent Lye concerning Calvin, that he died calling upon the Devil, cursing and blaspheming. It were easy to produce Legions of Popish Saints packing away their Enemies to Hell, and seeing Visions of them there in Torment; and none of their Opposers ever prospered.

Fol.131.

In the Book of Conformities we have "a List of those, upon whom the Judgments of God, and Malediction of Christ, fell for oppugnating St. Francis, and his Order, and turning Apostates from it. Of four Preachers, who declaimed intemperately against the Society, one fell down dead in going up into the Pulpit, another was killed by a Fall from his Mule, a third died a miserable Death, and the fourth begged Pardon on his Knees. — Two Prebendaries, and some Bishops, underwent God's Judgments for persecuting them, whose Names (says the Author) I conceal, because they are lately dead." "St. Francis likewise foretold the Vengeance that was

Fol. 273.

coming upon some Soldiers, who disturbed his Preaching,—and upon the Prebendary Gedeon for returning to his Vomit."—In the Franciscan Martyrology.

Pag. 435, 436, 636.

we have "a full Detail of Deaths temporal and eternal, with other Judgments, inflicted on the Holy Itinerant Order of the Mendicants; particularly of a Bi-

Shop.

them, fummoned a Conventicle of his Brethren to consult how to eradicate them, and soon after was fnatched away by Death." And as to National Judgments, 'tis every-where the same: With Respect to the Church of England in particular, the great Baronius remarks, "That she was over-run with Heresies and Schisms, as soon as she ceased to pay the Pope his Tribute of Peter-pence."

Ann. 740.

Desiring the Reader to keep these Applications of Judgments in Mind, 'till we come to consider miraculous Judgments;

§. 17. I pass to the Methodists audacious Custom of summoning their Opponents to the Bar of Judgment; and place it to the same Account of an Uncharitable Presumption: "Where (shocking as it must appear to all discerning Readers) Mr. Whitesield seems sure that every Thing will be determined in his own Favour, and that Judgment shall pass against all those he is pleased to condemn." [See the Trial of Mr. Whitesield's Spirit, Pag. 19—]

2 Deal. pag. 27.

But, enter the Man himself. "If thou thinkest, that either I have not told Truth, or wrote out of a vain-glorious View, Jesus shall decide the Question. At his Tribunal shall we meet, and there thou shalt know what is in my Heart. — Then shall my Innocence be made clear as the Light." But as to those who oppose him, "I here cite them to answer it to our common Master. — I shall rise up against you at the Great Day, and be a swift Witness against you. — At his dreadful Tribunal I will meet you; and then you shall see—There, there will I meet you. There Jesus Christ shall determine, who are the False Prophets, the Wolves in Sheep's Cloathing."

3 Journ. pag. 27. Pag. 74. 4 Journ. p.27,29.

Indwell.

are p.11,12.

Mr.

4 Journ. Mr. Wesley likewise must act his Part. "I cite P. 31. Alderman Beacher to answer—at the Judgment-Seat 3 Journ. of Christ. — I cite you all before the Judge of all P. 75. the Earth."

Here you have the true Spirit of an Enthusiast, flushed with a modest Assurance of his own Salvation, and the charitable Prospect of Damnation of others.

Martyr. Francisc. p.29,30.

We have an Instance of this Kind of Summons in one Walter Bruges, a Franciscan; who being either deposed, or suspended, by Pope Clement V, wrote a formal Citation of his Holiness to appear at the Tribunal of Christ precisely on such a Day; and on his Death-Bed ordered himself to be buried with this Citation in his Hand. And behold a Miracle! The Citation could by no Force be pulled out of his Hand.—The Pope died on the Day prefixed.

§. 18. And may I not be allowed to mention. as some Objection to Methodism, and Stumbling-Block in its Way, their Violation and Contempt of Order and Authority; their Usurpation of the Powers, wherewith their Superiors are legally invested, and fetting up an Independency? They fet out originally with Decency and Order; asked Leave for the Pulpit; had it, and might have kept it flill, had not their Reproachings of the Lender, their Enthusiastic and dangerous Peculiarities, &c. made it necessary to refuse it. Hence they are resolved to be revenged; and holding forth in unlicensed Places, and without a License themselves, say, "they can't die in Peace, without bearing Testimony against the Unchristian Principles and Practices of those Priests of Baal, the Generality of our Clergy." "This, fays Mr. Whitefield, puts me in Mind of the Children of Israel first intreating Leave of Og, Sihon, &c. to go

quietly

3 Journ. pag. 79. quietly through their Land; but fighting their Way through, when Leave was denied. Like them, by the Strength of my Divine Leader, I shall be more than Conqueror over all the Canaanites and carnal Teachers." — Greatly said, and in the true Spirit of Martial Enthusiasm; in Conformity to the true Spirit of Contumacy and Contradiction, when he declares, "The more I am bid to hold my Peace, the more earnestly will I lift up my Voice like a Trumpet."

3 Journ. pag. 22.

3 Journ. Pag. 52.

Ask Mr. Wesley, by what Authority he preaches? he replies, " By the Authority of Fesus Christ, committed to me by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Take thou Authority to preach the Gospel." And so far all is well. But put him in Mind of the Limitation in the following Words, " in the Congregation where thou shalt be lawfully appointed thereto," away flies the Archbishop's Commission, and you soon have him bursting out into an Enthusiastic Rant: "I look upon All the World as my Parish: - This is the Work which I know God has called me to." - [See Conduct of the Methodists, Page 11, 12.] And what fignifies a limited Commission to the brave Mr. Whitefield, "when God shews him it is his Duty, not to fix in any particular Place?" What fignifies any Subordination, when he can assume the Dignity of a Primate? " If a Bishop commit a Fault, I will tell him of it."

Pag. 56.

5 Journ. pag. 37.

Hence they commence a new and independent Government; appointing Bands and Societies, with Superintendants, Exhorters, Moderators, and Vistors.

Hence they take upon them, I do not say to ordain, but to appoint, and give Authority to, Persons, who (in their own Words) are neither Bishops, Priests, or Deacons, to preach the Word:

Wesley, 4 Journ. P. 57. Farther Appeal, p. 108.

Common Mechanics, Women, and Boys, are actually employed in this Ministry of Public Preaching, without any human Qualifications. Mr. Wesley says, that "We cannot but own, that God gave Wisdom from above to these unlearned and ignorant Men; so that the Work of the Lord prospered in their Hands." But it requires no extraordinary Gift of discerning the Spirits to see, how easily such Persons, by Means of proper Discipline, learning the Cant of the Party, a tolerable good Assurance, and Fluency of Words, may set up for Circumsoraneous Holdersforth; and (what in Fact is true) make no Scruple of making their Boast of being Inspired; thereby collecting a Maintenance, and chousing the Ignorant of their Money.

4 Journ. pag. 73. Hence, lastly, upon Occasion they can pronounce the Sentence of Excommunication, and with an Authority equal to the Papal: "I John Wesley, by the Consent and Approbation of the Band-Society in Kingswood, do declare the Persons abovementioned to be no longer Members thereof."

I might here take Notice of the irregular and unjustifiable Behaviour of some of their Followers at the Holy Communion. I speak from personal Knowledge, and can produce other Evidence, that sometimes, a little before the delivering of the Elements, three or four together will take it in their Heads to go away:—That sometimes, while the Sentences of the Offertory were reading, they have called out to the Minister, whose Duty it was to carry about the Bason, (though they were at Liberty to give, or not give) reproaching him for asking Alms of them:—That sometimes, when the Minister has delivered the Bread into their Hands, instead of eating it, they would slip it into their Pockets.

This was often the Case, unless they were well watched. Whether they tafted the Wine, or no, I

can't fay.

Thefe, I presume, are Persons, who (after the Example of their Teacher) " can't find in themselves the Love of God, or of Christ; that rarely even in the Holy Communion have any more than a cold Attention; or, like M. of Pazzi, come to the Lord's Table with Difgusts and Dissatisfactions."

From feveral of these Particulars we should be justified in turning Mr. Wesley's own Expression upon the Methodists: " This is to affect, not Freedom, but Independency." And yet, notwithstanding fuch Misbehaviour, they bitterly complain of the Clergy and Universities, for opposing their Proceedings; and are surprized that every Man in his Senses don't, without the least Hesitation, join them.

Let us now fee whether they have not Precedents, according to Custom, among their old Friends.

Pope Gregory relates in his Dialogues, " That St. Equitius being reprehended for running about every where, and preaching without Orders, or a Licence, proved his Licence from a Vision of an Angel, putting a Lancet into his Mouth, and faying, Behold, I have put my Words into thy Mouth; go forth and preach." From that Time he could not hold his Peace .- St. Francis at first was so modest, and sub- Conform. missive to Authority, that he was resolved himself, and enjoined his Brethren, never to preach without Leave of the Diocesan, and Minister of the Parish. They denying him, his Brethren advised him to get a Faculty from the Pope, for the Salvation of Souls. But the Saint told them, " he intended to convert the whole World; which would be effected by their Sanctity, Humility, and Obedience." But VOL. I. this

4 Journ pag. 43.

Lib. I. cap. 4.

fol. 139,

Conform. fol. 147, 149.

this humble Posture of Mind did not last long: " For he called a Chapter, and appointed Preachers for every Province; and fent them out to their respective Places, giving them a Licence, whether Clerics or Laymen, whoever of them had the Spirit of God, and Gift of Preaching. - And afterwards he enlarged their Commission, appointing them to preach in India, and through the whole World. For it was revealed to him from the Lord, that every Corner of the Earth was to hear the Sound of their Preaching." At length, however, " he thought proper to apply to the Pope, who confirmed his Order, and commanded little Crowns to be made for his Lay-Brethren, that they might freely preach the Word of God. - It had indeed been likewise revealed to him, that the poisonous Iniquity of the Clergy should oppose, and endeavour to trample upon, his

Conform. fol. 17, 53, 175.

Bonaventur.

Leg. Fr.

cap. 3.

Order. Accordingly he was vilified both by Seculars and Prelates; who, difregarding St. Francis's Monitions, drew away his Followers: — But how, and why, will appear in the End."

Nor could the Devil be idle, where his Kingdom was at Stake; "but raifed up turbulent Spirits in

Ribaden. p. 472. was at Stake; "but raised up turbulent Spirits in the Universities, to oppose the Holy Orders of St. Dominic and St. Francis, and to write Books against them."

The pious Founder of the Jesuits met with the like Harrassings; and particularly, at the University of Paris, could scarce escape a Whipping in the Public Hall. — Several Bishops published Edicts, forbidding either him or his to preach in their Diocese; and the stinking black Cloud of the Sorbonne burst upon them.—And as few can bear a Censor of their Manners, the Minds of the Clergy were alienated from the Society, as intruding itself into their Functions,

and of their own Will contriving to erect a Seminary, ungrateful and prejudicial to the Ministry, and

intercepting their Honours and Profits.

But Ignatius and Company, by the Special Favour and Direction of Heaven, were too cunning for them; and by professing themselves entirely at the Pope's Devotion, and his Standard-Bearers against Heretics, they gained their Ends, and obtained of Gregory XIII that Golden Bull, allowing the Religious among them, who were Priests, to hear Confessions, and even those not in Orders to preach wherever they pleased. Attend, while the Bull is speaking. "In Virtue of the Privilege granted to your Society by Paul III, that whoever of you is fit, and deputed by the Rector of the Society, may publickly preach the Word of God; and those, who are Priests, may hear the Confessions of the Faithful of both Sexes; from which Time your Religious, who were fit to preach, though not initiated into Holy Orders, have preached here, and there, and every where: Yet, because an impertinent Doubt has arose, whether the Privilege of Preaching comprehends those who are not ordained; We, in order to remove this Scruple, by the Authority of these Presents, declare and decree, That every one of you, though not promoted to Holy Orders, both had Power, and have Power, in Virtue of that Privilege, to exercise the Office of a Preacher: Strictly inhibiting all and fingular Ordinaries, and all others invested with any Kind of Power, not to dare to binder or molest any one of you, upon any Pretence. With a Non obflante to all Apostolical Constitutions and Ordinations, decreed by General, or Provincial Councils."

You may perhaps endeavour to clear the Jesuits of Usurpation, as acting by Papal Authority. The

Eullar. Vol. 17, p.361-2. Methodist-Teachers will put in the same Plea; each of them being, the lawless One, a Pope to himself.

Having mentioned the Irregularities of some Methodists at the Communion; I must in Justice own, that the most Part of them behaved very seriously and devoutly: Some indeed carrying Matters to an Extreme, and into a Sort of Ecflasy; so as to be quite infenfible of the Minister's Tender of the Bread and Wine, 'till spoken to, or pulled by the Sleeve. Which I find to be no uncommon Thing among the Popish Enthusiasts. And we have authentic Testimony concerning St. Alcantara, that he not only was in fuch Ardour of Spirit himself, but induced others to be in a Rapture and Ecftasy at the Sacrament. As to the Irreverence of pocketing the Bread, instead of eating it; - we read in their Books of Demonology, and particularly in the Malleus Maleficarum, "'tis to be remarked, that Witches, or Sorceresses, when they communicate, have this Custom, if they can do it without being observed, to hide the Body of the Lord under their Tongue, instead of swallowing it; with a wicked Purpose, and to reserve the Host for wicked Uses." But I drop the Comparison any farther than as to the irreverent Fact; and affure the Methodists, that I would by no Means so much as infinuate a Suspicion of their being Witches, or Sorcerers, or employing the Bread to bad Uses.

Under this Head may not improperly be confidered their undutiful Behaviour to the Civil Powers, and even flying in the Face of the Highest Authority in the Nation. One of Mr. Wesley's Hearers was, it seems, pressed for a Soldier: Upon which Mr. Wesley breaks out into this hideous Outcry;

Prev. Rom. Oct. 25.

Tom. I. p. 125.

"Ye Learned in the Law, What becomes of 3 Journ. Magna Charta, and of English Liberty and Property? Are not these meer Sounds, while, on any Pretence, there is fuch a Thing as a Press-Gang suffered in the Land?" The Legislature, as the Exigencies of the Government have required, has, at feveral Times, made Acts for pressing Men into his Majeffy's Service. But no Matter for that; touch but a Methodift, and immediately Liberty and Property, the Church and State, the Nation, All may perish, rather than a Soldier be pressed. He will not allow it, on any Pretence. He, the same Person, who had before bound himself with that repeated Resolution, not to speak a Tittle of avorldly Things, is now bawling for Liberty and Property.

2 Journ. pag. 10.

S. 19. Pass we on to another Consequence, indeed natural Tendency, of Methodism, and an Impediment in its Course; - their mutual Jealousies and Envyings, their manifold Divisions, fierce and rancorous Quarrels, and Accusations of one another of beinous Crimes. I fay a natural Tendency; because Vanity, Confidence, a bot-beaded and intolerating Spirit, always enter into the Composition of Enthufiasm, and create the above-mentioned bitter Effeets; - befides fuch Numbers of Apostates, as they term it, from them.

Observe but the early Days of Methodism. The Teachers are scarce fledged, but out they fly through the Air of Popularity; each pluming himself upon the Number of flaring Admirers at his fine Feathers and high Flights.

Hence mutual Emulation, Envy, and Grudging. Mr. Whitefield, " I was not without Opposition from Friends, who were jealous over me with a

2 Deal. pag. 25. Godly Jealoufy. For I carried high Sail: 'Thoufands and ten Thousands came to hear."

Excellent Godly Jealousy indeed! To oppose God's Special Work, because Mr. Whitefield got so much Glory; to enter the List in the Contest of Vanity, and preach for a Hat and Feather. " Perceived fomething a little bordering on Envy to my Brother H-."

4 Journ.

3 Journ. pag. 6.

Mr. Wesley too " in his old Room at Oxford pag. 14. fits musing and reflecting, How many that came after me were preferred before me:" - And then he religiously opens his Testament, by Way of Lot, to find the Reason .- Nor is it long e're this lovely loving Pair come to Daggers drawing. Mr. Wesley having heard much of Mr. Whitefield's unkind Behaviour, fays, "He told me, He and I preached

Ibid. P.77-78.

two different Gospels; that he would not join me, or give me the right Hand of Fellowship; but would publickly preach against me and my Brother." They actually write and publish against each other; " Mr. Wesley charges Whitefield with Imprudence, for publishing, at all, as putting Weapons into their Hands who loved neither of them; - with publishing a mere Burlesque; - for making an open, and probably an irreparable, Breach between them, by a treacherous Wound, and bewraying of Secrets." Hence, 'tis well known, they divided, and formed separate Parties. Mr. Wesley, in his Sermon

on Free Grace, " is indifpenfably obliged to oppose

Pref. and p. 22-6.

the other, for the horrible Blasphemies of his horrible 4 Journ. Dostrine." - " I went to my Friend (that was!) P.35,50. Mr. Stonehouse at Islington; but found in him all

the Deceivableness of Unrighteousness .- Mr. C- told Pag. 63. me plainly, he could not agree with me, because I did not preach the Truth."

And

And here, for Fear I should again be accused of laying afide the New Testament, when writing my Pampblet," I shall put them in Mind of the Apostle's Direction, Let us not be desirous of Vainglory, provoking one another, envying one another. Gal. v. 26.

Whitef. Remarks pag. 15,

Again, let us see some of the rancorous Contentions between Mr. Wesley and the Moravians, whom he describes as some of the worst of Men, both in Principle and Practice; and yet (fuch is his-Motley-Mixture of Antipathy and Sympathy with Regard to them) he defires an Union with them above all Things under Heaven.

What Scurrility of Language do the Moravians throw out against Mr. Wesley? " The Foundation on which be stands is as different from the true, as the right Hand from the left; and they have no Hope for him in this State. They are ashamed of his Company: - They charge him with putting Darkness for Light, and Light for Darkness; preaching false Doctrine: - They have often heard both him, and his Brother, preach Popery: - They are both False Prophets: - Instructing poor Souls in fuch Errors, that they will be damned at last: -Having Eyes full of Adultery, and leading unstable Souls in the Way of Damnation: - They are, like Satan, making War with the Saints :- Mr. Wesley is a Child of the Devil, the Servant of Corruption, for whom the Mist of Darkness is reserved for ever."

4 Journ.

3 Journa p. 14.

p.40,49, 50, 71, 73, 92,

And how does Mr. Wesley turn their own Artillery upon them? - " Their Doctrine is a New Gospel, Ibid. occasioning grievous Confusions: - Their Way differs p. 35,68, as much from the Bible Way, as Light from Darkness: - Other Doctrine than what we have received:-They are tenacious of their most Essentially-erroneous

82, 107, 308,

Doctrines :

Doctrines: So much Guile in their Words, that we can scarce tell what they really hold, and what not: Their Discipline is as widely different from Mr. Wesley's, as the Heavens are from the Earth:——Their Church infallible,—no true Church on Earth but theirs, and no true Christians out of it: They require implicit Faith and Obedience."

Prone as these Gentlemen are to Wrath, they will give Leave, I hope, to ask a Question, or two.

Is this Methodism? -

Tantæne Animis cœlestibus Iræ?

And reign such Mortal Feuds in Heav'nly Minds?

What are we to think of these Charges of White-field, Wesley, and the Moravians, against one another? Some Persons, from a candid Opinion of their Veracity, might be inclined to believe them all. But I am rather disposed to inquire, Are these Things so? Are they true? Or are they not true? If not true, they are grievous Calumniators. If true, they are detestable Sectarists. Whether true, or false, the Allegation stands good of their Envy, sierce and rancorous Quarrels, and mutual, heinous Accusations.

All is in Conformity to the Conduct of the several Religious Orders of the Papacy; envying, hating one another, bespattering one another, suriously contending which is the best; I mean, which is the worst; — but unanimously agreed in Fanaticism and Imposture.

And how stands the Matter among their Disciples? Why, one Party sticks to Whitesield, whose another Gospel is better than Wesley's another Gospel;

a second Party sticks to Wesley for just as good a Reason. - Some are so lost to Grace, that they renounce both of them, leaving Methodism totally in the Lurch. - Others in great Numbers fall away to the Moravians; and into dangerous and wicked Tenets. In general, they are all together by the Ears, embroiled and broken with Unchristian Quarrels and Confusions.

Mr. Whitefield fadly laments "the Divisions that arose amongst God's People; -how many, who continued amongst them for a while, in Time of Temptation fall away; - how those who would have plucked out their Eyes, and given them to him, become his Enemies; - how two young Men in particular, once Leaders of the Religious Society, are fince fallen back; and our Brethren, who have fallen into Errors, have left us voluntarily."

The impetuous Mr. Seward complains of the impetuous Mr. Wathen; " who being too eager in teaching others, and reproved for it, was influenced by Satan of a sudden to cast away his Confidence, as if all the Work of God in his Soul had been a Delusion .- And Mr. B. a Follower of Mr. Whitefield, was fadly fallen away, and opposed him; and many were offended."

Mr. Wesley runs more in this Strain; his Fourth Journal being mostly taken up in enumerating their Wrath, Diffentions, and Apostasies. - " At Oxford, but a few, who had not forfaken them; many, in whom the Seed had withered away: ---Out of twenty-five or thirty only two left, not one continued to attend daily Prayers; the few once united now torn afunder, and scattered abroad. - At London, the poor Brethren at Fetter-Lane in great Confusion; - the Plague was spread to the little So-

3 Journ. p. 23.

P. 91.

Journ. pag. 54.

P. 17.

3 Journ. p. 84,85.

4 Journ. P. 91.

P.34,36.

P. 8.

giety.—Many were induced to deny the Gift of God,

4 Journ. and affirm they never had any Faith at all.—Many

p. 17, 18. of our Sifters are shaken, — grievously torn by

Reasonings:—But sew come to Fetter-lane 'till near

Nine o'Clock and then often their Names are

Reasonings:—But sew come to Fetter-lane 'till near Nine o'Clock; and then, after their Names are called over, they presently depart. Our Brethren here have neither Wisdom enough to guide, nor Prudence enough to let it alone.—They have much confounded some of our Sisters. — I suppose above balf of our Brethren are on their Side; but they are so very confused, they don't know how to go on. Here I sound every Day the dreadful Effects,—scarce one in ten retained his sirst Love: And most of the rest were in the utmost Confusion, biting and devouring one another.—Many wholly unsettled, and

P.21,22. devouring one another.—Many wholly unsettled, and lost in vain Reasonings, and doubtful Disputations,—not likely to come to any true Foundation.—I went

Pag. 47. to the Society. But I found their Hearts were quite estranged. A little Handful of them stood in the old Paths."—At Bristol, and Kingswood,—" I had many unpleasing Accounts of the Little Society, Breaches, Jealousies, Coldness.— Went to preach at Kingswood: But (except a few from Eristol) I had not above two or three Men, and as many Women; the same Number once or twice be-

P.62-65. fore.—Many of our Brethren had no Ears to hear, having disputed away both their Faith and Love;—
in continual Disputes, Divisions; and Offences:—

P.70-75. They break out afresh: Meetings of the Bands cold and uncomfortable, — endless Strife and Confusion, Separations, Fackbitings, Evil-speaking, mutual Charges of teaching salse Doctrines, Supplanting, Scoffings at the two Wesleys Preaching: —Fifty-two leave them, and again about Forty: — The frighted Sheep gaze and fly, as if they had no Shepherd."

. What shall we say now? Are these the Fruits of Methodism? these the Effects of their Sweet Love-Feasts? these the Dear, Precious, Innocent Lambs? these the Partakers of the New Birth, of Peace, and Love, and Joy in the Holy Ghoft? thefe their boasted Conversions, these Candidates of Perfection? -Their own Words bear Witness against them. -Sorex fuo indicio perit. And we may justly remind them of their own Expressions; " When the Reformation began, what mountainous Offences lay in the Way? Such Failings in those two great Men, Luther and Calvin! [Wesley and Whitefield] Their vehement Tenaciousness of their own Opinions; their Bitterness toward all who differed from them; their Impatience of Contradiction, and utter Want of Forbearance even with their own Brethren."

Farther Appeal, p.132-3.

This is bad enough; but 'tis not the worft. For confider what becomes of those that leave them; among whom fo many of their Deserters list; and into what Sort of Discipline and Principles they enter; nothing less than " into a New Gospel." -"Three of our Christian Brethren driven by Satan to deny Christ's visible Church on Earth. - Multitudes to embracea false unscriptural Stillness, ceasing from outward Works, and all Means of Grace; all fuch Ordinances as running to Church and Sacrament, Prayer Publick and Private, reading the Scriptures: - And further, to make a mere Jest of going to Church, Sacrament, &c .- a general Temptation prevailing to leave off Good Works, in order to increase their Faith: - To cry out, no Works, no Law, no Commandments: - To throw away the Bible, and fay, I will never read, or pray more:-The Prayers of the Church are full of horrid Lyes .-I was with one who told me, - that God had told her

Wesley, 4 Journ. passim.

4 Journ. pag. 80. 4 Journ. pag. 87.

P. 106.

fince she fed upon Christ continually." - " At the Nottingham Society, the Room not half full, which used to be crowded : - Not one Person who came in used any Prayer at all; but every one began either talking to his Neighbour, or looking about him: When I began to pray, there was a general Surprize, none once offering to kneel, but all standing in the most easy and indolent Posture. I afterwards looked for one of our Hymn-Pooks, upon the Desk; -but both that, and the Bible, were vanished away. And in the Room lay, The Moravian Hymns, and the Count's Sermons." [i. e. Count Zinzendorf, the Moravians Bishop.] - One Thing laid to the Charge of the Moravians is as follows; "Some of our English Brethren, who are joined with yours, have faid openly, you will never have Faith, 'till you leave off running about to Church, and Sacraments, and Societies. Another of them has faid, in his Public Expounding, as many go to Hell by Praying as by Thieving. Another, I knew one, who leaning over the Back of a Chair, received a great Gift. But he must kneel down to give God Thanks. So he lost it immediately; and I know not whether he will ever have it again. And yet another; you have loft your first Joy; therefore you pray: That is the Devil. You read the Bible: That is the Devil. You Communicate: That is the Devil."

These are some (for I could produce many more) of the Moravian Tenets. And what can be more grating to a Christian Ear, or more shocking to the Mind; what more impious, than to pronounce all the Ordinances of Religion, Prayers, Thanksgivings, Sacraments, reading the Bible, &c. to be Diabolical Performances? One would imagine they really believed the Dreams of those Popish Fanatics, who tell us, that the Devil has sometimes submitted to these Ordinances; that he has even persuaded People to go to Mass and Confession; — has been sound out singing at Mass among the Monks; — and (as Madam Bourignon relates) that the Devil, concealed in the Shape of a Monk, preached a most excellent Sermon on the Joys of Heaven, and Torments of Hell: But being discovered before he went off, and asked the Reason of his Preaching so well, gave this Reason; that he was sure the Auditors would not be persuaded by it, and so would more effectually be damned.

Mr. Wesley will probably fay, What is all this to me? Must I be answerable for the Moravians, against whom I have so often, and zealously, preached and written? And this Plea is true in a great Measure; especially since he and the Moravians quarrelled. But Who at the same Time gives the Moravians a Box on the Ear with one Hand, and embraceth them with the other? Who first brought over this wicked Generation, and encouraged them afterwards? Who made a Moravian his own Spiritual Guide and Confessor? Who fo highly commended them among his own Followers? Who fo Fanaticized his own Followers, and gave them so many and strong Doses of the Enthusiastic Tincture, as turned their Brains, and deprived them of their Senses? Whose Societies and Congregations (by his own Confession) run over in Shoals to Moravianism, forty or fifty at a Time? And would they have fplit upon this Rock, if they had not been first Methodists? Who is it, that avonders why himself doth not join them; and can then be in the least surprized at his Disciples joining them? Where, VOL. I.

Mengi Fug. Dæm. p. 40. M.Paris, p. 86. Solid Virtue, p. 117. Where, lastly, is the Spawn of Moravianism so strongly working, as in the Children of Methodism?

§. 20. Enthusiasm being a Thing by no Means inconsistent with Immorality, and frequently the immediate Cause of it; we may mention, as another Effect of Methodism, its Tendency to undermine Morality and Good Works; and that some of its Doctrines give Encouragement to Immorality and Vice. Whether this be any Impediment to Methodism, I don't determine; but 'tis evidently an Impediment to true Religion and Virtue.

It would be thrusting my Sickle too much into another Man's Harvest, and doing what has been done better already by abler Hands, to shew what an ill Aspect and Influence some of their Peculiarities and Tenets have upon virtuous Practice. - Such as those sudden and instantaneous Calls and Conversions, which the Methodists are trained up to expect, and wait for in Quietness; whence they are naturally led to neglect the Means of Salvation, all gradual Improvement, and Growing in Grace: - The prefumptuous Doctrine of Assurances of Pardon and Salvation, present and future; a strong Imagination and supposed Feeling of which will fill the Head with spiritual Pride; and induce a false and fatal Security, to the Neglect of future Endeavours. - Impulses, Impressions, fancied Inspiration and Revelations; which, being made the Rule of Duty, will make them as confident in avrong Practice, as in right; and prefumed upon, as certainly coming from Heaven, will of Course lead them into dangerous Errors of Judgment and Behaviour. - That Summit of Arrogance, a Claim of unfinning Perfection, fection, and absolute Freedom from Corruption; which is the Privilege of our Redeemer alone; and from which I may fafely affirm the Methodists are at a wide Distance: Whence those warm Heads, which in Imagination have attained it, or are just laying hold of it, will arrive only to the most Enthufiastic Phrensies; and those of a less sanguine Spirit will be tempted to give over the Pursuit, become desperate, or turn Libertines .-

To which may be added, - that the Followers, perfuaded that their Teachers speak from God, and are immediately fent upon his Work, will find little Inclination to dispute any of their Doctrines, or boggle at their Examples, how immoral or unscriptural foever. The Mountebank's Infallible Prescriptions must be swallowed, whatever be the Consequence, though they die for it. Let us fee if there be no Danger. The Moravian Methodifts stand confessedly guilty, beyond all Measure and Modesty, of trampling down Morality; teaching Justification by Faith alone, not only to the Exclusion, but Condemnation, of Good Works; and Multitudes of the Wesleyans have been infected with the Plague.

Mr. Welley often accuseth the Moravians " of 4 Journ's using Guile, and defending the Lawfulness of it; of teaching, not to do temporal Good, nor to attempt doing spiritual Good; - as not likely to come to any true Foundation; - grounded on a Faith which is without Works; - of faying, that good Works are the greatest Hindrance of coming to Christ; -and that, 'till these Works are laid aside, no Man can receive Faith."

Among the Societies of Methodists, he finds " a P.39,400 general Temptation prevail of leaving off good Works; - the poor, confused, shattered Society had

P. 20,21. 22, 80.

erred from the Faith; — a Woman of Deptford, fent (as she said) from God, spoke great Words, and true; — she ordered Mr. Humphreys to leave off

doing Good."

But Mr. Wesley will say, "Do not the Methodist-Teachers preach and inculcate the Doctrine of good Works? Have not I in particular opposed the Moravians, and warmly controverted this Point? Did not I explain St. James, the great Antidote against this Poison? Did I not call the Order to leave off good Works a Snare of the Devil? Do not I say, concerning the Moravian Doctrine, of Faith being the only Commandment, that 'tis a palpable Contradiction to the whole Tenor of the New Testament, and a shameless Affirmation? &c."

All this I allow to be true; and that you had your Reasons for laying about you, and being seemingly in earnest, against the Moravians, who have taken fo much Pains to rob you of your Authority, your Reputation, and your Disciples. But give me Leave to shew your Inconfishency in the Case; and how often you have thrown cold Water upon the Duty of good Works; and in Quantities sufficient to damp your Followers Zeal for them; by Sentiments and Expressions of a strong Tendency to debase their Value, and discourage the Performance. What think we of these Words of Mr. Wesley? " One indeed in the Faith - no longer judges Holiness to be an outward Thing; to confift either in doing no Harm, in doing Good, or using the Ordinances of God." What think we of his throwing in those qualifying Expressions? "The doing Good, as 'tis called, i. e. the using the Means of Grace, and helping our Neighbour; - what is called a virtuous Life. -

Doing Good, or using the Means of Grace, in

7 Journ.

Pag. 82.

4 Journ. pag. 11.

Works

Works of Piety, so called, or of Charity." Doth not all this tend to disparage and depreciate good Works, and to slacken the Obligation to the Performance of them?

Plain Accounts pag. 4

As to the Question, Whether we are justified and faved by Faith only, or by Faith and Works? — "Mr: Whitesteld declares for being justified by Faith only; which was the more extraordinary, says he, because my Friends at Oxford had rather inclined to the Mystic Divinity." [Observe by the Way, though this Mystic Divinity was once the Methodists Doctrine; yet, says Mr. Wesley, "I declare in my cool Judgment, and in the Presence of the most High God, that I believe the Mystic Writers to be one great Antichrist." So that the Methodists, by their own Confession, were at first a Part of the great Antichrist.]

Deal.
p. 56.
See Well.
4 Journ.
p. 41.

2 Journs p.26, 27

And, however Mr. Wesley may have explained St. James, as the great Antidote against omitting good Works; I don't find, that either he, or Mr. White-field, have ever cited those express Passages (Chap ii. 14, 24.) "What doth it profit, though a Man say he hath Faith, and have not Works? Can Faith save him? Ye see then, how that by Works a Man is justified, and not by Faith only."

If they have any where cited these Passages, they have only confuted themselves. For Mr. Wesley affirms, that "the Condition of our Justification is Faith alone, and not Good Works: That the most destructive of all those Errors, which Rome, the Mother of Abominations, hath brought forth (compared to which, Transubstantiation, and a hundred more, are Trisles light as Air) is, that we are Justified by Works, or (to express the Thing a little more decently) by Faith and Works."

4 Journ.
p. 17.
3 Journ.
pag. 75.

4 Journ. pag. 41. Upon which Words give me Leave to make a Remark. Mr. Wesley hath told us, "that the Methodists (and himself among them) had wandered many Years in the new Path, of Salvation by Faith and Works; before God shewed them the old Way, of Salvation by Faith only." Whence we may observe, that, during many Years of their Methodistical State, (which was the Time too of their highest Glory and Popularity) they were seducing their Disciples, according to their own Confession, into the most destructive Errors; Errors, compared to which, all the most wicked and Idolatrous Parts of Popery are Trisses light as Air.

3 Journ.

Champion Whitefield boldly throws down his Gantlet, "Who dares affert that we are not Justified merely by an Act of Faith, — without any Regard to Works, past, present, or to come?" But, I apprehend, it requires no high Degree of Courage to affert it, after such Authority as that of St. James.

Again, concerning the nice Distinction of the Methodists in doing good Works, but not trusting in them; - Mr. Wesley mentions " a Contemplative Man, whose Instructions he received as the Words of God; but, fays he, I cannot but now observe, that he spoke so incautiously against trusting in outward Works, that he discouraged me from doing them at all." And have be, or his Friends, much mended the Matter? "When Mr. Whitefield had refolved to leave off Forms, Public Worship, and other Works; Mr. Wesley advised him to resume all his Externals, tho' not to depend on them in the leaft." - When the Moravian Brethren fay, "tis impossible to use the Means of Grace (as Church, Communion, Prayer, Scripture, &c.) without trusting in them; - and if a Man doth not trust in them, why doth he do them? Mr. Wesley only contends.

P. 44

tends, that 'tis possible to use them, without trusting 4 Journ. in them." And now, are not such disparaging Ex- p. 20,21. pressions (not to trust in them in the least, a mere Possibility of using them without trusting in them) a great Discouragement to the Practice? The plain Truth is, we cannot trust in good Works, nor yet in Faith, as the meritorious Caufe of our Justification and Salvation: The Sacrifice of Christ alone is fuch: But we must so far trust in both, as the neceffary Terms and Conditions, without which we cannot be faved. And when our Church afferts our being justified or saved by Faith alone, as distinguished from the Works of the Law, or mere moral Righteousness; it means such a Faith, as worketh by Love; Faith including good Works, or in Conjunction with them. When St. Paul likewise teacheth Justification by Faith only, and not by Works; 'tis manifest that he means the Works of the Mosaic Law, and not the Works of moral Duties, or virtuous Actions. " The Works of the Law are indeed fometimes named only Works. But the whole Tenor of the Epistle, (to the Romans) and the Context, always shews those Works to be the Works of the Mosaic Law. Nay, those Works are not only distinguished from the Evangelical, which are called good Works; but they are expressly opposed to them. as Wrong to Right; - as particularly, Ephes. ii. 9. 10. Not of Works, [these are the Works of the Law] lest any Man should boast. For we are created in Christ Jesus unto Good Works. - [These are the Works of the Gospel.]" I have this from Dr. Heylin; who adds, "I have judged it necessary to take Notice of an Error, which has been mischievously spread, and incautiously admitted, that the Works of the Law, and good Works, are the same."-

Theol. Lect. p. 184. What is otherwise Matter of Controversy, seems to me either wrangling about Words, or paving the Way to dangerous Delusions. In the mean Time, it is something strange, (if among Methodists and Papists any thing can be strange) that, after so many and unanswerable Writings of our Divines against the Merit of good Works, we should be charged with setting too high a Value upon them; and that the Methodists, who, in Agreement with Papists, talk of arriving at Perfection, and an unsimning State, should so undervalue and disparage them; — unless they mean a Perfection destitute of good Works.

We might produce various Instances of Enthusiasts among Papists, &c. fuch as those Mendicant Fryers, the Fratricelli, the Alumbrado's or Illuminati of Spain; who were stiff Maintainers of Perfection; in which Situation they were above Ordinances of Church or State, above the Exercise of moral Virtues; looked on natural Inclinations as indifferent Things; and so deemed unclean Mixtures as no Sins, 'Tis to be hoped not many of our Methodifts will be carried to these Lengths. But they may be put in Mind of Bishop Stilling fleet's Words; " 'Tis an eafy Way of Salvation, if no more were required to Men's Happiness but a Fancy and strong Opinion, which they will eafily call Believing. - Such as make no other Condition of the Gospel but Believing, and will fcarce allow that to be called a Condition, ought to have a great Care to keep their Hearts founder than their Heads: For their only Security will lie in this, that they are good, though they fee no Necessity of being so. And such, of all others, I grant, have Reason to acknowledge the Irresistible Power of Divine Grace, which enables them to obey the Will of God against the Dictates of their

Works, Vol. I, p.56,57. fuch Caution; when, besides the Peculiarities in the Methodists Notion of Faith, they talk with such Contempt of "your Workers, and good Livers;" while they have good Hopes of Persons of a professedly wicked and debauched Life. They have told us, "how apt the Devil is to drive Men into Extremes;" they know from Nature and Experience that one Extreme begets another; and thence infer, that, one Time or other, immoderate Viciousness will rebound into their Enthusiastic Madness.

To proceed: Without infiffing, as an Encouragement to Sin, on Mr. Wesley's Description of "the State of those who have Forgiveness of Sins, but not a clean Heart, even a Heart desperately wicked; yet need not doubt, or fear:" - Let me insert here a pretty remarkable Passage of his; which, though perhaps not any Obstruction to Methodism, is evidently fo to Religion, and a good Life: " I heard a Sermon, wherein it was afferted, that our Repentance was not Sincere, but Feigned and Hypocritical, 1st, If we relapsed into Sin soon after repenting: Especially if, 2dly, we did not avoid all Occasions of Sin; or if, 3dly, we relatsed frequently; and most of all, if, 4thly, our Hearts were hardened thereby." One would think this no bad Dividity: But it feems not a Word of it is true. For he adds, "O what a Hypocrite have I been (if this be fo) for near Twice Ten Years! But I know it is not fo." He is at Liberty to speak for himself; but, I apprehend, has no Authority to include every one; notwithstanding his Positiveness. " I know every one under the Law is even as I was. Every one, when he begins to fee his fallen State, and to feel the Wrath of God abiding on him, relapses into the

4 Journ. p. 35, 36.

3 Journ. p.78,79. Sin that most easily besets him, soon after repenting of it. Sometimes he avoids, and at many other Times cannot persuade himself to avoid the Occassions of it. Hence his Relapses are frequent, and of Consequence his Heart is bardened more and more. And yet all this Time he is Sincerely striving against Sin.—Nor can he, with all his Sincerity, avoid any one of these four Marks of Hypocrify;

'till being Justified by Faith, &c."

Strange Account of the Progress into Methodism, and its peculiar Notions of Faith, &c.! - Strange Agreement and Confishency of Sincerity with relapsing foon, relapfing frequently, not avoiding the Occasions of Sin, and with hardening the Heart more and more; all without any Danger of Hypocrify! Near Twice Ten Years! (and God knows how many more our Casuist may grant) A fair Allowance for continuing in this Sincere, hardened State! All necessary and unavoidable! Those Gentle Confessors the Jesuits could scarce have granted Salvation upon easier Terms. Have no Doubt or Fear, ye Methodists, though for fuch a Length of Years ye have an evil and unclean Heart. Remember your Teacher's Words, "Was there ever so pleasing a Scheme?" Pleasing indeed, thus to be going into Perfection, thus to be Affured of Salvation!

4 Journ. p.46,47. Hear again a more particular Instance, with Respect to the Holy Communion. "No previous Preparation, says Mr. Wesley, no Fitness is required at the Time of Communicating, but a Sense of our State, of our utter Sinfulness and Helplessness: Every one who knows he is sit for Hell, being just sit to come to Christ, in this and all other Ways of his Appointment." What a pleasing, and yet how incomparable a Comment is this upon St. Paul's Direction for

for a Man to examine himself in order to receive worthily; and not to receive unworthily, which is eating and drinking Damnation to himself! But hold: Let us her Mr. Wesley's Reason against any Preparation: "Because we come to his Table, not to give him any Thing, but to receive whatever he pleases to give." A most excellent Illustration by this strict Churchman of the Words in our Communion-Service, "Here we offer and present unto Thee, O Lord, ourselves, our Souls and Bodies, to be a reasonable, holy, and lively Sacrifice unto Thee!"

Surely this may juftly be compared with that Popish Doctrine, that the Efficacy of the Sacrament is produced, as it were, by a Charm, ex Opere operato, i. e. from the mere doing of the Work, without any Regard to the Fitness of the Receiver. It perfectly accords with that of their bold Champion Gregory de Valentia, who affirms, that " Contrition Vol. IV. (a Sorrow for Sin proceeding from the Love of God) P. 1557. is not necessary towards receiving the Benefit of the Sacraments, but rather hinders it; and that it would be abfurd to require it." - And that of Morinus, DePanit, "That the Excellence and Prerogative of the lib. 8. Evangelical Sacraments above the Legal shines out no. 26. principally in this, that the Evangelical have delivered us from the most grievous Yoke of Contrition and the Love of God." Oh! How good a Thing is the Concord of Frethren?

Again; Mr. Wesley has taught us, that Insirmities are no Sins. An Assertion something strange from one who hath so strongly affirmed, "that our strange whole Heart is altogether corrupt and abominable, p. 69. and consequently our whole Life: — All our Works, 3 Journ. the most specious of them, our Righteousness, our p. 10,70. Prayers, needing an Atonement themselves:—All our Works

2 Journ. pag. 23. Works and Tempers evil continually—." But my Objection to it is, that 'tis a Loop-hole to creep out of every Moral and Religious Obligation. By Means of this Doctrine Mr. Whitefield eafily got rid of his Word and Promife; "He faid, That Promife was only an Effect of human Weakness; and he was now of another Mind."

Wesley, 5 Journ. pag. 77.

The same Excuse will serve on all Occasions; especially in Sins which more easily beset this Sett, not very remarkable for the Gift of Chastity. Their Famous Methodist-Teacher at Salisbury (whom I mentioned before, Part I. Page 71.) was indeed above making this paltry Excuse; above the sneaking Submission of Remorse and Repentance, for his Adulteries. Being detected, he preached publickly in Defence of Plurality of Women, under the Name of Wives; and, instead of taking Shame to himself, hath in a Shameless Manner Printed and Published his Infamous Justification of Bigamy: Which Treatife (fuch is his Modesty) he disperseth about, to my certain Knowledge, with his own Hand. - A Treatife, not putting in any Decent Plea for the Lawfulness of having a Multiplicity of Women; but audaciously Condemning the Defenders of the Matrimonial Contract between one and one, as " weak and wicked Men, Traytors to God, guilty of egregious Folly and Falshood, - of a Religious Madnefs, - the most horrible Delusion that the Devil and his Emissaries can propagate."

At this Rate, if this New Breviary secundum Usum Sarum should get Ground, the Methodist-Teachers may soon be as generally Scandalous, as they have wished and prayed. We shall hence conceive no very favourable Opinion of their Love-Feasts, and Nocturnal Meetings: We shall be convinced

what

what Sort of Men are too well acquainted with the weak Side of human Nature, in more Senses than one: And all of us should attend to " Christ's Prediction and Warning concerning the False Prophets, who (if possible) should deceive the very Elect. Wherefore, if they say unto you, Behold he is Matt. in the Defert, go not forth: Behold he is in the Secret Chambers; believe it not."

Many Authors have shewn a natural Connection between Enthusiasm and Impurity. And 'tis observable in Fast, that a Multiplicity of Wives, and promiscuous Use of Women, has been the Favourite Tenet of most Fanatical Sects: - The Nicolaitans. Gnostics, Montanists, Valentinians, &c. Some of whom have maintained it not merely as Lawful, but as necessary to Perfection: - It was the grand Allurement to embrace Mahometism: - Was the professed Doctrine of modern Enthusiasts; as John of Leyden, David George, &c. who warmly taught Dr. More. that no Man was confined to one Woman; but that Procreation was a free Thing, in common to all that are born again, or regenerated by the Spirit of David George: - Was zealoufly inculcated and defended in Print, as well as exemplified in Practice. by Mr. Lacy, fo famous among the French Prophets; whose Mantle has been taken up by W- H-. And all of them were fond of employing the Sex as their Emissaries, to prepare the Minds of their Acquaintance for Conversion.

Sect. 34.

How the Case stands in Fact, as to the Number of Converts among the Methodifts, and real Reformation of Life to the certain and known Duties of the Gospel, is Matter of difficult Determination. But, from what Enquiry I can make, there is no Reason to think them better, for the Generality.

VOL. I. than than their Neighbours. Superstitious Zeal for Trisses, unscriptural Peculiarities, high Flights in Words, and Boastings of Perfection as promised to all, and the like; — of these there is no Want. But, when we consider their black Art of Calumny, and various Kinds of Uncharitableness in a high Degree; their excessive Pride and Vanity; their Scepticisms, Doubts, and Disbeliess of God and Christ; their disorderly Practices, and Contempt of Authority; their Divisions, Consusions, bitter Envyings, and inveterate Broils among themselves; Coolness, at least, for good Works, and uncommon Warmth for some very bad, &c.—Of these likewise there is no Want.

Farther Appeal, p. 121, 122.

If we take Mr. Wesley's own Account, it falls very short of any Considerable Reformation. He owns " among them Sinners of every Kind; and the great Stumbling-block by them that say and do not. Such I take for granted, fays he, will be among us, altho' we purge them out as fast we can; Persons that talk much of Religion, that commend the Preachers, perhaps are diligent in bearing them; read all their Books, and fing their Hymns; and yet no Change is wrought in their Hearts. Were they of old Time as Lions in their Houses? They are the fame still. -Slothful, intemperate, tricking or dishonest, over-reaching or oppressive? The Ethiopian bath not changed bis Skin. Were they (in high Life) delicate, felf-indulgent, fond of Trifles, or their own dear Persons? The Leopard hath not changed her Spots. - Others, in whom there was a real Change. But it was only for a Season. They are now turned back, and are twofold more the Children of Hell than before."

Whence we may infer, that our New Reformers have made but a flow and flight Progress in the real Reformation of Manners. We read, that "the Devil, finding a certain Jesuit to have an Intimate Communication with God, endeavoured to cool his Zeal by throwing a Bucket of Water upon his Head through the Roof of the House." But whatever Occasion Some of our Methodists Ardors and Peculiarities may have for Water, the Devil, I am persuaded, will not be fond of bringing his Bucket; and their Zeal for good Works having no Need of a Cooler, he may save himself the Trouble. 'Tis well, upon the whole, if they are not rather Hinderers than Promoters of Morality and Virtue.

Franc. Annal. p. 316.

Their Friend Madam Bourignon, who was engaged in such another Project, not only confesseth her frequent Relapses into Sin; but the little Good, or rather much Harm, all her Instructions had done: "I exercised myself about nine Years in teaching the Ignorant, without prositing any Thing in the Salvation of their Souls. On the Contrary, I had the Distatisfaction to hear some of them say, to whom I had shewn the Christian Dostrine and Virtues, That they could now do greater Evils, than they could do before; because now they could cover their Wickednesses with feigned Virtues; which they could not do before they learned to talk of Virtue."

Solid Virtue, p. 178, 125.

§. 21. There is however Reason to believe that the good Work of Popery is carrying on, from some of their Tenets and Practices; over and above their Stringing one Extravagance upon another, in Conformity with the Papal Fanatics; which hath been evidently shewn through the whole Comparison.

U 2

3 Journ. p.16,17.

Farther Dealing, pag. 22.

Ibid.

To this Purpose it might be remarked (what is manifestly true) that, in their several Answers and Defences, a Strain of Jefuitical Sophistry, Artifice and Craft, Evasion, Reserve, Equivocation, and Prevarication, is of constant Use. But to wave this; - " When a Methodist was receiving the Sacrament, God was pleased, (fays Mr. Wesley) to let him See a Crucified Saviour; he faw the Fountain opened in his Side." - " How often (fays Mr. Whitefield) at the Early Sacraments have we feen Jesus Christ Crucified, and evidently set forth before us?" Upon this I asked, "Whether this did not encourage the Notion of a real Corporal Presence in the Sacrifice of the Mass; and was not as good an Argument for Transubstantiation, as the several fleshly Appearances produced by the Papifts?" To which I now add, that Mr. Whitefield mentions only particular Times and Places, when " the Sacraments were thus exceeding awful. It was at Cripplegate, St. Anne's, and Foster-Lane, and early, when they faw Fefus Chrift Crucified, evidently." Which implieth, that they had not the Favour of this evident Corporal Sight of Christ at other Times, and Places; though they must have received the Sacrament frequently at many Places besides.

And this perfectly tallies with the Papists; who had not always a View of the Corporal Presence in the Mass; but only at Some Places, as a particular Favour, on special Occasions; as to confirm the Doubtful, convert the Unbelieving, &c. Thus St. Teresa says, that in a "particular Monastery, the Building whereof she had negociated with God,—among other Favours to herself and Society, was the perceiving the Person of Jesus Christ in the Sacrament, so as to perceive wishly his Corporal Presence;

Life, Vol. II, p. 255. To generally and ordinarily, that we found the Bleffed Sacrament never had wrought such an Effect

upon us in any Place, as here."

We may fee in Mr. Wesley's Writings, that he was once a firist Churchman, has gradually relaxed, put on a more Catholic Spirit, tending at length to Roman Catholic. People of every Communion are among his Disciples; and he somewhere rejects with Indignation any Defign to convert others from any Communion; and confequently not from Popery. On the Contrary, we find no small Tendency to it. For Instance, By Praying for the Dead. - In his Prayers for every Day of the Week, we have these Words, " Laftly, I commend to thy Mercy the Souls of all that departed this Life in thy true Faith and Fear." This Doctrine, 'tis true, is of pretty early Antiquity: (I think Tertullian, a Montanist, is the first that mentions it:) But it was not made an Article of Faith 'till the new Papifical 'Creed was invented. And Mr. Wesley (who tell us that " some Fopperies of the Roman Church were in some Measure countenanced by Antiquity") should have never countenanced a Doctrine which is the Foundation of Purgatory; which has introduced Idolatry, and from praying for the Dead brought Bigots to pray to them. He should not propagate one of the Favourite Manchester-Doctrines of Mr. Deacon, leading Men certainly into Jacobitism, and probably into Popery. He should not teach People a Doctrine, which has no Manner of Foundation in Holy Scripture; void of Precept and Example from the Oracles of God. Especially as he is so ready to appeal, at other Times, " to the Law, and to the Teffimony;" - and has declared again and again, that the Word of God is his only Rule :

Plain Accounts pag. 19.

> Anf. to Church, pag. 38.

" Not even a Word or Look
" Do I approve or own,

" But by the Model of thy Book, "Thy Sacred Book alone."

2 Journ. p. 17,18.

By Private Confession.—" 'Tis one of their Fundamental Rules in their Bands, that every one speak as freely, plainly, and concifely as he can, the real State of his Heart, with his several Temptations and Deliverances; - using no Kind of Reserve; with the Faults they have committed in Thought, Word, and Deed, and the Temptations they have felt; -to answer to as many searching Questions as may be." And what a Scene is hereby disclosed? What a filthy Jakes opened; when the most searching Questions are asked, and answered, without Referve? Such indeed, as have made Popish Confessors, the Jesuits especially, scandalous through the World, - but at the same Time powerful, and getting it under their Girdle by a Knowledge of all the Secrets of the Heart. Mr. Wesley to this will reply, "That the only Popish Confession is, the Confession made by a single Person to a Priest:-Whereas that we practife is, the Confession of feveral Persons conjointly, not to a Priest, but to each other." And will Mr. Wesley abide by this, and freely answer a Question; in Answer to what has been affirmed in Print? " After private Con-

fessions taken in their Classes, or Bands; are not Reports made to Mr. Wesley? Are no Delinquents, Male and Female, brought before him separately, and confessed by him?" And again, doth not something of this Nature appear by his own Words

Plain Account, p. 17, 18.

Jb. p. 18.

elsewhere? " Here are Seven Thousand Persons, (perhaps fomewhat more) of whom I take Care, watching over their Souls, as he that must give Account. In order hereto, it lies upon me, (fo I judge) at the Peril of my own Salvation, to know not only their Names, but their Outward and Inward States, their Difficulties and Dangers. Otherwife how can I know how to guide them aright? &c." What wicked Uses have been made of this Engine by Popish Guides, made necessary under Pain of Damnation, I need not fay; and shall only transcribe an Account from Matthew Paris, concerning the Franciscans, or Fryars Minors, the Itinerant Spiritual Guides of those Days. " They procured from His Holiness the Pope the Privilege of Preaching, hearing Confessions, and enjoining Penances, in England; to the great Injury of the Parochial Ministers: - Persons worthy of this new Privilege, as being raised up by the Lord, and not seeking their own, but the Things of Jesus Christ. The Itinerants, flushed and exalted hereby, demanded to Preach and Confess every where, without Contradiction; and to be received as Angels of God: They faucily and impudently proclaimed the Established Clergy to be blind Leaders of the Blind; and fay to the People, Come to us, who are able to diffinguish Leprosy from Leprosy; to whom arduous Difficulties, and the Secrets of God, have been revealed. Hence Men and Women lost all due Respect for their Proper Pasters; and going to one of these Rambling Fryars, whom perhaps they might never fee more, confessed all to them without Shame or Blushing. By these Means Sin more copiously abounded; and the Itinerants grew excessively Imperious and Infolent."

Farther Appeal, p. 113.

P. 693--Edit. 1740.

Another Tendency to Popery appears, by the Notion of a Single Drop of Christ's Blood being a Sufficient Atonement for the Sins of the whole World. For, however pious this may feem, 'tis absolutely False, and Papistical. False, and betraying a Fundamental Ignorance of our Redemption; because it was the Sacrifice of the Death of Christ that procured our Remission and Atonement. And Papissical; being broached by a Pope, and for a wicked Purpose. Mr. Wesley tells of a Methodist, who " knew, and was fure, that, if he had all the Sins of the World laid upon him, one Drop of Christ's Blood was fufficient to atone for all." Which Doctrine comes from Pope Clement VI, in order to fill his Magazines with Pardons and Indulgencies. We have the whole in the Papal Canon Law. Extrav. Com. Lib. V. Cap. 2. Unigenitus. " The Son of God, though a moderate Drop of his Blood would have sufficed for the Redemption of all Mankind, vet shed the auhole. That therefore the Remainder of his Blood [all above that Drop] might not be unprofitable, vain and superfluous, it was left as a Treasure to the Church. - Which Treasure Christ did not hide in a Napkin, or in a Field; but committed it to St. Peter the Key-keeper of Heaven, and to his Successors Christ's Vicars on Earth, to be disposed of for the Remission of Sins. To which Heap of Treasure the Merits of the Blessed Mother of God, and of all the Elect, from the first just Man to the last, are known to make a considerable Addition." You see upon what Foundation are built the Popish Dostrine of Merit, and Market of Indulgencies.

3 Journ. pag. 17.

Of a like Tendency is Mr. Wesley's contemptuous Treatment of Right Opinions, or Orthodoxy; which imports a right and sound Judgment in Matters of

Doctrine and Belief in the Gospel-Institution. He expressly says, " 'Tis a Point we chiefly infift upon, that Orthodoxy, or Right Opinions, is, at best, but a very slender Part of Religion, if any Part of it at all." The plain Confequence whereof is, that teaching and believing the Fundamental Errors of Popery, as Transubstantiation, Worship of Saints and Images, with the whole Train of their Abominations and Idolatries,—are of very little Moment, if of any. And he speaks very favourably of these Points, by telling us, "that, in Comparison of preaching Justification by Faith and Works, all the Errors of Popery, Transubstantiation, and a hundred more, are Trifles light as Air." Such a strange Extenuation of the most Antichristian Sorceries, reducing them almost to a mere Nothing, we find to be the Effect of a tenacious Contention for Methodifical Fancies.

Plain Account, pag. 4.

3 Journ. pag. 75.

Again: The Methodist-Doctrine of Impressions and Assurances, &c. holds equally for Papal Enthusiasts; many of them, particularly the Heaven-taught Teresa, having affirmed from the same Force of Imagination, "that they could not possibly have a greater Certitude of any one Thing than of the

Life.

Truth of the Popish Religion."

Their Sudden and Instantaneous Conversions stand upon the same Footing with the Popish. "One Donna Catharina being intent on a good Match, but casually casting her Eyes on a Crucifix, presently the Lord totally changed her: — And she retired into a secret Place to pray; where the Devil exercised her with notable Delusions."

Life of Terefa, Vol. II, p. 158.

I shall mention but one more Thing (except what properly belongs to my Third and Last Part) of a Methodistical Tendency to Popery; which is, the Recommendation of Popish Books. Many such

have

the Use of Catholics, and Conversion of Heretics: Which (as if by Compact, or Sympathy with Methodism) are stuffed with Aridities, Desolations, and Desertions; Feelings and Assurances; Joys, Raptures, Visions; Communications with the Deity, Inspirations, Miracles, &c. But I shall confine myself to one or two, recommended by Mr. Wesley. One is, The Life of Mr. de Renty; of which Mr. Wesley hath made and Published An Extract, for the Penesit of his Followers. I have not seen his Extract; but, by perusing the Life itself, I can easily discern the Reasons of its high Degree of Favour. For Mr. de Renty (a Frenchman of Quality) had a strong Tincture of the Enthusiastic Spirit. "He hated a Coach, and

Pag. 25. of the Enthusiastic Spirit. "He hated a Coach, and used to travel on Foot. — In his Way towards Perfection, in the Morning he takes Holy Water, goes to the Virgin's Chapel, places before him an Image of the Virgin holding her Son, as the Lady of the House; kisses the Earth before her; and prays, Monstra te esse Matrem, shew that you are a Mother;

Pag. 26. devotes himself and Family to her Service entirely; pays his Devoirs to St. foseph and Teresa: — Goes forth whither God directs; — prays for the Dead;—leaves his Breviary, and all Forms; because they would be a Hindrance to his coming to God:—Has great Insidelities, and sees nothing but Vice and Sin in himself:"—Yet declares, "I bear in me Ordinarily a Plenitude of the most Holy Trinity: — By a Love of God I enter into a Heat, and into a Fire, and even to my Fingers Ends feel that all within

Pag. 29. me speaks for its God. Again, I have nothing sensible in me, and fall into my own Nothingness." —

Pag. 38. He wears an Iron Girdle with a double Rank of long Prickles, a Bracelet of the same, continually

on his Breast a Crucifix, set with sharp Nails entering his Flesh. — " I should, says he, have great Pag. 66. Pleasure, if it were permitted me, to go naked in my Shirt through the Streets of Paris, to make myself disesteemed, and taken for a Fool: God sometimes giving to Holy Souls Thoughts and Desires, so raised above the common Pitch of human Reason, as to seem Extravagant: As before in our Founder St. Ignatius."

By Prayer, he cures Diseases the most desperate P. 143. and extraordinary, with unlikely Remedies: — Is p. 167. very diligent in Converting Protestants to Popery: — In Prayer is shewn from God of an Employment designed for him in the Indies.

A Lady discoursing with him about procuring P. 172. Relief under great Pain, and finding no Comfort from him, immediately she throws herself on her Knees; and after Prayers, she no longer sees Mr. de Renty, but in him our Blessed Saviour, shining with great Splendor, and saying, "Do what my Servant directs thee:" Which Words, at that very Instant, had such an Effect, that her Pain vanished, and she was filled with God, and Converted.

He could penetrate into the Inward Recesses of P. 193. the Conscience, and discover People's Secrets;—
could speak Words Inspired at that very Hour;—
was Inspired with great Certitude what was God's
Will. God resided, spake, and acted in him. — God P. 218.
unites his Soul to himself, admits him to the Communion of the Blessed Virgin, Saints, and Angels.—
One Day, by the singular Bounty of God, he had P. 225.
a View of his Divine Majesty, of John Baptist, and
Sister Margaret, clearly represented. — The Insant
Jesus Reveals to Sister Margaret, that Mr. de Renty
should thence-forward be guided by the Spirit of

bis Infancy, and that He was descending to be his P. 230. Light. — After the Communion he sees, by an Enlightening, our Saviour entire, i. e. all his Mysteries

P. 242. from his Incarnation to his State of Glory.—" The Divine Goodness (saith he) worketh in me what I am not able to express. I possess even the Blessed Trinity; and find distinctly in myself the Operations of the

P. 299. Three Divine Persons.—I posses the Holy Trinity with a Plenitude of Verity and Clearness;—'tis a most real

Sight of the Trinity.

P. 280. I was never so lumpish, both in Body and Spirit, as upon the Festival of the Blessed Sacrament: Prefent at Service, Procession, Mass, Communion; but like a very Beast, senseless (others too affected with the like Stupesaction) 'till I prayed before a Crucisix.— Was instantly cured of a Rheum by going in a Procession, with Men and Women following Christ with lighted Torches."

P. 194. He mentions some pious Souls, who receive great Consolations, and taste ravishing Delights; — but the Devil deceives them by these Gusts. Though at other Times they suffer many Tempests and Insward

P. 298. Tumults, Defertions, and Aridities. — Divine Love produceth the same Effects in the Soul, which Drunkenness does in the Body; Mirth, Loss of Reason, and Oblivion of all Things.—Obscurities, Desertions, &c. being better than Gusts of Joy and Con-

P. 309. folations; therefore he was dead and annihilated to all Gusts of Devotion, to all sensible Graces and Consolations, of which our Love-sick Souls are so greedy.

— Very few, who are not Infected with this Itch.

P. 314. — Lastly, he says, "Hell itself should be my Paradise, if God devoted me thither."

Francis of Sales, a Canonized Saint, is another Papist much commended by Mr. Wesley; and "who,

who, he doubts not, is in Abraham's Bosom." Why he is the Methodifts Bosom-Friend may easily be feen by looking into his Life, published in Englist about twelve Years ago. " He put himself under the Protection of the Bleffed Virgin; and was zealous in Converting Heretics: - was coming over into England, to make a Convert of King James I, of whom there was great Hopes; but fagaciously found out, it was not God's Time. - He was [like Mr. Whitefield] a great Admirer of Castaniza's Spiritual Combat; and has many Combats with the Devil .- Had his Fits of Joy and Tranquility; but fucceeded by Darkness and Sadness, a Dryness, and even Distrust of all Truth; which he imputes to Satan, who would perfuade him that God had decreed his Damnation. - Hence he is feized with all the Terrors of Hell, after being flushed with the Hopes of enjoying God: - and is cast into such a deep Melancholy, that nothing in Nature could raise him; - he funk under the Load, had the Faundice from Head to Foot,-could neither eat, drink, or fleep,-Despair in his Look,-fharp Pains in Mind and Body.

But the Blessed Virgin gained his Recovery: For, the same Moment he ended a Prayer to her, he selt the Removal of the Weight. — But afterwards his Blood was so heated, that he sell into a Fever and Dysentery.

He Converted Seventy-two Thousand Heretics. — Miraculously cures a Madman in a Moment; cures many of the Tooth-ach, Cholic, &c. in a Moment.

Has a Vision of an Order, of which he was to be the Founder: — particularly admires the Order and Method of the Jesuits, whose Holy Founder omitted not the least Thing that might nourish Piety."

Vol. I. X Hence

Hence probably Mr. Wesley might learn "what good Order there is even in a Society of Jesuits."

Such are the Persons and Lives recommended to the Methodists: which help to carry on my Parallel; and greatly contribute to the Service of Popery. Whether Mr. Wesley had inserted any of the proper Doctrines of Popery in the former of these Lives, or Published the latter, - I am perfectly ignorant. But his Followers will naturally conclude, that fuch a Religion can't be very bad, which nurfeth up fuch devout Saints; which breathes fuch a true Spirit of Methodism. They will entertain a favourable Opinion, if not a high Esteem, of a Communion (the Fesuitical Part of it especially) where they find the Genuine Character, in so many Particulars, of their own Dispensation; fo many Extravagant Flights and Fancies, fuch Miraculous Cures by the Blessed Virgin, and other Saints, such Assurances, Ecstasies, Visions, Divine Communications; together with fuch Temptations, Infidelities, Despairings, Hellish Torments, and other Pangs of the New Birth. This, I think, will be the natural Tendency, when the Heat of the Brain hath scorched up their Judgment.

3 Journ.
p. 76—.
Farther
Appeal,
p. 101.

The Charge of some of the angry Moravians against Mr. Wesley and Brother for Preaching Popery, is what I don't lay any Stress upon. And I allow that Mr. Wesley hath disclaimed Popery several Times; particularly "its Distinguishing Doctrines, as summed up in the Twelve Articles which the Council of Trent added to the Creed." And then he asks, "who can find the least Connection between any of these and the Doctrines of the Methodists?" Some Connection hath been shewn through this whole Comparison. Nor can there be any Security against

Revelations, Ecstasies, Impressions, Miracles, &c. are in Vogue. For I can easily shew, how all the Distinguishing Doctrines of Popery have been Introduced, and received a Sanction, by the same Fanatical Pretences. And he will be pleased to remember, that Jesuits, and other Roman Emissaries, have often mingled, and been the Ringleaders, among our Enthusiastic Sectaries; loudly exclaiming against the Pope, and pretending to Purity and Reformation. He knows we could produce divers Instances. At present a single Instance shall suffice. 'Tis to be seen in other Books; but I take it out of Foxes and Fire-brands, Page 7—.

"In the Year 1567, the 9th of Elizabeth, one Faithful Commin, a Dominican Friar, a Person generally reputed a zealous Protestant, much admired and followed by the People for his seeming Piety, but more particularly for inveighing in his Pulpit most bitterly against Pius V, then Pope, was Accused of being an Imposture, and Examined before the Queen and Privy-Council, by M. Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury. Part of his Examination is as followeth:

Archb. Faithful Commin, of what Profession art

F. Com. Of Christ's Order.

Archb. Were you ever Ordained?

F. Com. Yes, I was Ordained.

Archb. By whom?

F. Com. By the Cardinal. (Meaning Poole.)

Archb. Had you not other Certificate under any of the Bishops Hands, since the Reformation?

F. Com. Not any.

Archb. Wherefore would you dare to Preach, having not got a Licence under some of our Bishops Hands? How shall we be assured that you are not of the Romish Church?

F. Com. There are feveral have heard my Prayers and my Sermons, and can testify that I have spoken against Rome, and her Pope, as much as any of the Clergy have, since they have fallen from her: I wonder therefore why I should be suspected.

Archb. By your Answer, Mr. Commin, I perceive you would have any one Preach, so that he spake but against the Pope in his Sermons.

F. Com. Not every one, but he whose Function it is, and he who bath the Spirit.

Archb. What Spirit is this you mean?

F. Com. The Spirit of Grace and Truth.

Archb. But is this Spirit that is in you either the Spirit of Grace, or Truth, that doth not comply with the Orders of the Church, lately purged and cleanfed from Schism and Idolatry?

F. Com. Therefore I endeavour to make it

Purer, as far as God permits.

Archb. How do you endeavour to make the Church Purer-?

F. Com. I endeavour it, when I pray to God that he would open the Eyes of Men to fee their Errors: and feveral have joined with me when I Prayed among them: and I have both given and taken The Body of Christ to those of tender Consciences, who have assembled with me in the Fear of the Lord.

Archb. By your Words then you have a Congregation that follows you.

F. Com. I have.

Archb. Of what Parish, and in what Diocese?

F. Com. Neither of any certain Parish, nor in any certain Diocese.

Archb. Where then, I pray?

F. Com. Even in the wide World, among the Flock of Christ scattered over the whole Earth.

Queen. Your Diocese is very large, Mr. Commin. (The Witnesses were then called in, and examined.)
Queen. Mr. Draper, what have you to say to this Faithful Commin?

Draper. He came to my House at the Maidenbead in Maidstone, with several of his Followers;— I shewed him a Room; and perceiving several to come and enquire for this Mr. Commin, and by Chance going up the Stairs I heard one groan and weep; which caused me to lift up the Latch: at first I was startled, but enquiring of one of his Followers, what ailed the Man? He replied, do you not see we be all at Prayers? The Maid, wondering where I was, came to seek me, and can Testify the same.

Maid. I saw this Faithful Commin, and thought he was distracted when I heard him pray. But the People said, he was a Heavenly Man, and that it was God's Spirit made him weep for the Sins of the World.

Queen. Mr. Commin, — Though you have preached against the Pope, yet you have usurped over the Power both of Church and State—.

F. Com. Give me Time to confider, and prepare myself, and I shall give your Grace a further Answer in a short Space.

He was then bound over for his Appearance, for farther Examination, to another Day. — But coming from the Council he told his Followers that her

X 3 Majesty

Majesty and the Council had acquitted him: and that he was warned of God to go beyond the Seas, to Instruct the Protestants there; — that he had not a Farthing to support him, yet being God's Cause he would undertake it out of Charity, &c. This Speech set them a weeping, especially the Women: and 130 f. was collected for him; besides what the Compassionate Sex gave him, unknown to their Husbands. — His Followers said before the Council, in their Opinions they had never seen so Zealous and Heavenly a Man, as he seemed to be; and discovered the particular Sums of Money, of which this Religious Juggler had cheated these deluded People.

Commin in the mean Time had escaped out of England; got safe to Rome; and assured the Pope, that his Spiritual and Extempore Prayers had so much taken with the People, whom he Instructed, that the Church of England was become as Odious to that Sort of People, as Mass was to the Church of England. Upon which the Pope gave him a Reward of 2000 Ducats for his good Service." The Reader will, no Doubt, observe how faithfully this Account of Faithful Commin hath been Copied by the Expressions, Sentiments, and Conduct of our Brethren of the Order of Methodism.

There follows in the fame Book a Narrative (taken out of the Registry of Rochester, in the Book beginning 2. and 3. Phil. & M. and continued to 15. Eliz.) too long to recite, of one Th. Heth, a Jesuit, "who Preached much against Popery, and particularly his own Order; laboured to Resine the Protestants, to take off all Smacks of Popery, and shew his Good-will in making the Church purer.—He was discovered by a Letter, which he dropt in

the Pulpit, from the Fraternity of Jesuits; and upon sending to his Lodgings, upon Search, his Beads were found in his Boots, with a Licence from the Fraternity, and a Bull of Pius V, to preach what Doctrine that Society pleased, for Dividing Protestants, &c.

This is sufficient Proof, that a Jesuit's, or Enthusiast's, declaiming against Popery is no Test of their Sincerity. And we may still have Reason to suspect of Methodism, that the Marks of the Beast

are upon it.

Upon a Review of the Whole, the Reader will be apt to conclude with myself, in the Words of Mr. Whitesield, Oh! what a Mystery is the Divine Life?

APPENDIX.

CONTAINING

A few Instances of the Natural and Actual Tendency of Enthusiastic Methodism to Popery; from English History.

(No. 1.) The miraculous Life and Conversion of Father Bennet, of Canfield, in Essex. Doway, 1623.

"TE was a Protestant and Puritan, by Birth and Education; but had an extraordinary Call to be a Papist, and a Capuchin; and in one Moment was wholly changed into another Man; and constrained to embrace the Catholic Communion by Divine Inspiration. In his Story of bimself he faith, ' I was a Libertine, addicted to various Vices; I faw my miferable State, and fought to amend my Life. But alas! How many Blocks lay in my Way? What Stratagems did not the old Serpent use to hinder me? He appeared to me transformed into an Angel of Light; talked long with me,, perplexed me, but did not wholly overcome me.—He planted his Battery of Predestination against me, and said, I was predestinated to be damned in the End; and that my good Purposes were nothing but a Brain-Sickness, &c. Which Tentations made me extremely melancholic.

But when I had abandoned all Lets and Hindrances, my most afflicting Trouble was, what Religion I should embrace. - I began to pray, fast, watch, and lie hard .- After this I faw in the Fields a Vision, of an extraordinary Nature, which I related to a Friend who was a Catholic: He was highly pleased, and told me of Exorcisms done by Catholic Priests, with many other marvellous Things. -The Devil then so assaulted me, that when I took the Book of Resolutions into my Hands to read, it profited me nothing. And he told me, that my Spirit should be so turmoiled, that I should be in danger of losing my Wits; and that my Brain was already cracked. Being unexperienced in Spiritual Combats, I was forely beaten by this fierce Battail, and grew wonderfully weak and oppressed: I was deprived of my Senses, and brought to the Door of Despair; and perceived that God was gone a while from me. In the Midst of this great Desolation and Obscurity, a Beam of Light shone upon me; and my Tribulations were recompensed with Plenty of Consolations, Joy, and Peace. And Thou, O Lord, didft reveal, by an inexplicable Manner, the clear and perfect Sight, and affured Knowledge, of thy only true Religion, with absolute Certainty. The next Morning I went to an old infamous Prison, called Newgate, which was ccommonly filled with Priests; where I met with a Prieft, to whom I made Confestion, and was reconciled to the Holy Church. Then, following the Motions of divine Inspiration, I proposed to retire to some Monastery. This was not without great Contrariety and Perplexity of Spirit. But the Lord called me with so clear, manifest, and loud a Voice, that I could not resist the Call. In which

which Ravishment and Alienation of Sense, I was out of myself, and transported into God.

I had before resolved with myself to become a Religious, of the Order of St. Francis; but was in great Doubt whether I should take the Habit of the Cordeliers or the Capuchins. At length such Vigour and Force of Spirit was given to me, that I resolved to become a Capuchin; and instantly I had an Inspiration, which said to me, 'Lo! now all the Vision is accomplished.' For that Vision shewed me all mundane Vanities past; and the Habits and Holinesses of the Franciscans, particularly of the Capuchins. So I took the Habit; and others, by my Example and Counsel, did the same."

Thus much Father Bennet fays himself. What follows is from the Writer of bis Life.

"From the Instant of his Conversion, he was a Coal all on Fire, glowing with Zeal; — He had so many Visions, Revelations, and Lights of the Spirit, towards observing the Rules of St. Francis; and God inspired him so manifestly, that he could not admit of any Doubt. One Day a glorious Angel appeared to him, encompassed with Light, and with a Book in his Hand; which the Angel opened, and turned over the Leaves for him, directing him to a Place, where it was God's Will that he should be a Capuchin. [Mr. Whitesield seems to have been more honoured, when "the Lord himself gave him a Text, and directed him to a Method, as he was going up the Pulpit-Stairs."]

The Devil was fully employed in setting Gins for him; omitting no Tentation, outward or inward; presaging that the Saint would overthrow his Kingdom, if he were suffered to persevere; and appeared to him sometimes in a religious, sometimes

7 Journ, P. 66. in a dreadful Form. The Visions which he had in the Beginning grew more common and fearful, grievous to the Apprehension. Our Lord made him see and hear all the Torments and Pains of Hell; the horrible Cries of the Devils, and Blasphemies which they yelp forth, their despair, and Stench of their Dungeons: which made him terribly roar, to the Astonishment of all the Religious." [I have had the Honour to hear Mr. Whitesield roar out in the same Manner, upon seeing such a Vision of Hell, in the Midst of his Preachment.]

These and other strange Accidents made the Fathers suspect some Illusion of the Devil; but upon Trial, he appeared to go upon the same Foundation with Saint Francis, when he established his Rule.

His Rapts and Ecstasies threw him into such a Disorder that they had recourse to Physicians. The Physicians, who seldom have recourse to God, when they can find any Relief in Nature, applied Pigeons to him; pricked his Legs and Thighs with great Pins; but they could discern no Motion or Sense in him. At length, after he had been out of himself for two Days, he came to himself again; and was so possessed with Joy and Jubilation, that though he was all Humility, he was forced to make out-ward Shew of it.

Notwithstanding this, to sout the Gate of Vanity, which creepeth in insensibly like a Serpent, they did humble him by all Sorts of Inventions; told him he was unprofitable, and talked of taking the Habit from him. But he had a Revelation against that. For having once untied the Cord wherewith he was girded, the blessed Virgin appeared, took his Girdle, put it on again, and assured him,

3 Journe

p. 60. 4 Journ.

that he should persevere a Child of St. Francis." TNo Wonder then, that Mr. Wesley should be in fuch a Fright, that " God would drop him, and lay him aside;" or that his "Brother Charles should actually leave off Preaching, and become a fill Brother; 'till, in Verification of Mr. J. Wesley's Prophecy, ' that he should rouse himself like Sampson, and be awenged on his Enemies,'-he once more became a Friar Predicant."] " After this, there was scarce an Hour and a Half out of four and twenty, when he felt not himself drawn by divine Tracts into a Union, and Transformation into Jesus Christ; which left violent Impressions, Pains, and Dolours on his Body and Soul. But the Pleasure he took in them, was an infallible Argument, that fuch Attractions were truely from God, and not Illusions of Satan.

Besides these, he labour'd under painful Diseases for twelve Years; for all which he rejoiced exceedingly: Because nothing makes us return so soon, as a Snail within his Shell, as when God cometh to smite the Horn of our Presumption and Arro-

gancy.

Women have, by the Sublimity of his Doctrine, been exalted to the high State of Perfection. But his more particular Design was the Conversion of Heretics, especially the Protestants in his own Country. For which Reason, after various Peregrinations, he returned to England, and underwent grievous Perfecutions. But yet he exhorted the Catholics to live as Lambs among Wolves. He was taken up, and examined by Sir Fr. Walsingham, Chief Secretary of State, a Man most obstinate and stiff in his false Religion; who committed him to the Tower; whence he was sent Prisoner to the Castle of Wiston.

bitch. In his Way through Cambridge, he was led through all the Streets, as a firange, monfirous Speciacle; and followed with odious Shouts, and despiteful Reproaches.

While he was at Wisbitch, many Protestant Ministers came to dispute with him; but departed from him with their own Shame. Among other Conferences, he had a remarkable one with the pretended Bishop of Ely, who was named Dr. Eaton; which he so well managed, that the Catholics thought it was God's Spirit which spake within him, to the Dishonour and Confusion of the Bishop, and his Adherents. — After three Years Imprisonment, Father Bennet was banished into France.

Being ill of a Fever, God cured him by a Miracle. For he felt a certain Sweetness, and a certain Voice assured him, 'that he should receive a perfect Remedy on the Feast of the Seraphic St. Francis.' Accordingly on that Day the Voice said, 'Go, and sing considently, for thou art now wholly cured of thy Disease.'

He inflicted a Judgment too on a Man who drew his Son by Force out of the Monastery. For upon his threatening the Man with Punishment for this enormous Crime, behold a Thing very strange, and worthy of Mark! At that very Time Sentence was given in Heaven; and was shortly after put in Execution; the Man fell sick, and died, to ratify the true Prediction of this good Father.

If I should speak as is meet of his strait Union with God, the Force, Perfection, and Continuance of it, I should say, that his whole Life, since he became a Capuchin, was a continued Rapt, and Ecfasy; which made him become engulfed in the Knowledge of the Creator; in the illuminated Life;

and affured Way of Perfection. After his Ecstasies, who can presume to say this was natural, and that they were nothing else but Swoonings?—In his last Sickness, God revealed to him the Time, Day and Hour of his Death. And before he died, the Religious about him conjectured that he saw something, and that the Devil was now attempting to wound him. But soon after, the blessed Father said, it sufficeth; which made them believe the Tentation was past, and the Enemy vanquished."

So much for Father Bennet. And who would not believe, were there any Truth in Transmigration, that his Soul passed into Mr. Wesley?

(No. 2.) "The Life of the Lady Warner, called Sister Clare of Jesus."—Lond. 1692.

Some Years ago I transcribed a few Passages hence, from mere Curiosity, and without any Thoughts of Methodism. Had I now the Book, an exacter Comparison might be drawn. The Extract I then made was as follows.

"She was bred a Protestant, but converted by a Jesuit to Popery. — She resolved on a rigorous Course of Life, to break off all Commerce with Creatures, and receive no worldly Satisfaction.—She receives the Habit at Liege;—is particularly devoted to John Baptist, St. Austin, Mary Magdalen, and St. Teresa; for whom, when a Protestant, she had a particular Esteem, from reading her Life.—She sees a Stream of glaring Light come from the blessed Sacrament towards her. She tastes the Sweetness of Union with God. — During the Contagion of the Plague, the Abbess insures her Sasety, and that of all

all the rest; Good Sister, be not afraid; none of my Religious shall take any Harm from this Infection.' For our blessed Lady had appeared to the Abbess, with all her Religious under her Mantle; affuring her, that she would preserve them from the Plague. [Mr. Wesley's Society safe in a like Case. 4 Journal, P. 56, 61.]

Hearing a Sermon on, ' I am black, but comely,' the Abbesstold her, 'You also, Sifter Clare, must black yourself:' Upon which she went into the Kitchen, and blacked her Face and Hands all over with Soot; which caused some Diversion among the Nuns. -She had many Visits from her beloved Jesus, - received the Gift of Inspiration, and burned in the Fire of divine Love. - However, the felt great Defolation, Dryness, and Darkness, not to be expressed. By the purgative and illuminating Way, she attains to the Unitive; and by a perfect Annihilation of herfelf, comes to a Kind of Deiformity. - She fays, God requires nothing, but that we believe, be forry, and be faved; - that we must be very sincere to our Confessor, telling him even our passing Thoughts. God feems to withdraw himself from her, with all interior Comforts and Feelings of his Presence; and fhe thinks herfelf totally abandoned. She begs Aid of St. Bruno and St. Terefa; but requests of Christ to take her for his Spouse, or at least for his Handmaid. - Was confirmed in her Opinion that God had forfaken her, because she was deluded in two Points, which she thought God had revealed to her; -that she should die of that Illness; and die before ber Brother Clare. - She was in continual Convulsions of Doubts and Fears, notwithstanding all the Gusts and Comforts her Soul tasted from her Heavenly Spouse; and she seemed perfectly for saken by him

him in her last Sickness. — But her Countenance after Death retained an Angelical Sweetness; and her Body filled the Church with a wonderful Perfume."

(No. 3.) Transcribed from the " Life of her Sister in Law, called Sister Mary Clare." Printed with the former.

"She was converted also to Popery, and the most perfect State: - Was fo good, that she never lost her Baptismal Vow by any mortal Sin. - In her Prayer, for feveral Years, the never found any spiritual or sensible Gust; but continual Aridity and Desolation: - In a profound Desolation, and no Ease from Heaven.-Once kneeling down in her Cell, she chanced to fpy in a Chink of the Wall a little Scroll of Paper; which taking out and unfolding, she found these Words in it, "Be at Rest, and afflict yourself no more: all is well between God and you." This filled her with Joy; as undoubtedly coming from Heaven, God having sent it by an Angel. -She makes a formal Oblation of herself to God, in Words distated by the Holy Ghoft. - But still she is in Darkness, as to the interior State of her Soul, has no Light or Comfort in Prayer, Communion, divine Offices, or any Exercises of Devotion: - is in obscure Faith; and fears she has no Faith, because no Fervour; but remains as a Stone, and has no Feelings of God.

But yet she has many Inspirations from God.—She always hears the very first Stroke of the Bell, calling her up to Matins, by the Help of an Angel. — She annihilates herself before her Crucifix, and acknowledgeth the Abyss of her own Nothingness. — She prayeth,

prayeth, 'O my sweet Jesus, let me repose upon thy facred Breaft, and fetch my Health out of thy most blessed Heart.' - Even in her last Moments she fays, that she was totally woid of all sensible Consolation and Devotion; but rejoiced to fee herfelf in this Aridity, quite parched, and dried up, and become a living Holocaust to the divine Fire of Love, without the least Drop of Comfort .- Her Prayer was very extraordinary and intense, and privileged with a supernatural Suspension above the Reach of Sense. - She is in a Calm, amidst the Storms, which Desertions, Obscurities, Aridities, and Desolations that surrounded her, endeavoured to raife .- God's divine Impressions, and Operations of the Spirit, were so very secret, that her Condition was unknown even to herself. For while she enjoyed God, by a secret, but insensible Union, the thought the did nothing but kneel like a Stock, or a Stone. And though God permitted her not to fee what she did, and she was totally insensible of what passed between God and her Soul, -yet she had such a fecret Impulse. - Though she thought God had forfaken her, at the same Time she enjoyed her Beloved, whom she thought she had lost: He hindering her from having any Sense of this Union, and receiving any Comfort in it; as he hindered his Humanity in the Garden from the Beatific Vision, while his Soul was exceeding forrowful. - Her Corpse retained a fmiling Countenance after her Departure and expressed her Foy."

What a lively Pattern have we, in these two Inflances, of Methodistical Jesuitism? We see how easily two Sisters of a shallow Capacity, melancholy Temper, and enthusiastic Turn, are made a Prey to crasty Seducers: and that the taking a spiritual Delight in reading the Legends of the Saints, and other

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Popish Books (recommended by Methodist-Teachers to Protestants) - is being balf Way over Sea already. And what good Person can, without some Degree of Indignation, fee the Weakness and Misfortunes of buman Nature made a Handle for Seducement? How dextroully doth an Angel convey an Assurance from Heaven through a Chink in the Wall? - As eafily as a Methodist-Teacher can through a Crack in the Brain. Who will not observe from what Model our new Dispensation is taken! "Through the Wildernefs-State of Doubts and Fears; a Coldness, and fenseless, unaffected Heart, even at the Holy Com-munion; Horrors, Dryness, Desolation; — through Intervals of Light and Darkness; - into Impresfions, Feelings, Inspirations, Communications with God, Perfection, Deiformity, and Union." Hence hath been learned " the Benefit and Necessity of spiritual Desertion and Despair; - the driving People, by proper Management, out of their Senses, and then telling them, that in that very Moment the Lord Jesus enters into their Souls." - If a Methodist die, "Never did I fee fuch a fine Corpfe," fays Mr. Wesley:" " Our Lord comes and perfumes her Grave," fays Mr. Whitefield.

Every Scrap of it is rank Jesuitical Popery.

(No. 4.) Extract from "A Declaration of egregious Popish Impostures in cashing out Devils, &c. By S. H."

This S. H. was Sam. Harfnet, successively Bishop of Chichester, Norwich, and Archbishop of York: Who hath there given us "Copies of the Examinations and Confessions of the Parties themselves pretended to be possessed and dispossessed, from the Records in the High Commission Court." Lond. 1603.

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Affair; all under the Direction of Weston, alias Edmunds, the Jesuit. They published in 1585, or 1586, a Book of Miracles, containing many wonderful Things done by Virtue of Exorcisms, &c. whereby they gained a great Number of Proselytes; and wherein we see the fullest Proof of their lying Wonders, and counterfeit Zeal.

For a particular Instance, they chose the House of a trusty Friend, whose House they said was haunted: And he having three Servants that were Protestants, upon these they were to try their Skill. Accordingly the wicked Spirits made a horrid Racket; blew out the Candles, except such as were hallowed; turning every Thing upside-down; and making even the Priests sume and sweat.

They convinced the Servants of the great Power of the Devil in that Place; and if the Maid did but flip in the Kitchen, it was the Devil who came, and tripped up her Heels: Because she was washing a foul Shirt of the Priest's, which was defigned to whip the Devil out of the Possessed .-Another Time, the Devil Slipt into Sarah Williams's Leg; but the Priest claps his boly Hose on the Place; and makes him tumble, and bawl out, " Pull off: Pull off. Ease the poor Devil of bis Pain." - The facred Stole is wrapped about the Neck of another Possessed; which so closely begirt the Devil, that he stared, fumed, and foamed, as if he had been mad. - They told them. strange Stories of the Fits of other possessed Persons, what Words they spake, and what Sights they faw: How the bleffed Virgin, with a Train of selestial Ladies, came down to grace the miraculous Cureso

Cures. Which made the wife Spectators cry out, Oh! the Catholic Faith! Oh! fenfeless Heretics.

By fuch Means having aftonished and convinced the Servants; the first Thing they order them to do is, to renounce their beretical Religion, be reconciled to the Pope, and Tolemnly engage never to leave Popery. And they are rebaptized, with all the ridiculous Ceremonies of Puff, Cross-Puff, Impuff, and Expuff; with the Application of Salt, Spittle, and Oil, to their Lips, Nofe, Eyes, and Ears, &c. Then they are dispossessed in this Manner. The Party is tied down in the boly Chair, [Mr. Wesley's Possessed are commonly held by four or five strong Persons] and drenched with holy Potions of Sack, Oil, and Rue, &c. They forced the Maid to drink largely of this noisome Potion; perfuading her, that it was the Devil within her that detested it, not ber. Hereupon she grows fick, giddy, and falls into cold Sweats: Then is fumigated with Feathers, Brimstone, and other Stinks, in a Chafingdish of Coals; and her Face held close to it, 'till as black as a Chimney-Sweeper. Hence Reachings, Strugglings, Dizziness, Swoonings, almost Loss of Senses, babbling Nonsense, raving Fits, Exclamations that all the Devils in Hell were in her. - They put Things, as little Knives, in her Mouth; flick Pins in her Flesh. - In general, the Parties, by such Management, tumble, wallow, foam, howl, roll their Eyes, and gnash their Teeth; are in Trances, see Visions, &c. When they are thus fitted for the good Purpose, the Devil in them must be found, and dislodged: He is hunted from Place to Place, Toe, Foot, Leg, Thigh, Hands, the most nasty and secret Parts; and the holy Relics must be applied there.

If the Devil be obstinate, they must chase, broil, burn him, and make him roar: The Priest's very Gloves, Stockings, Girdle, Shirt, can fearch and roast the Devil. But the best Exorcisms are boly Water, Potions, ballowed Candles, Brimstone, &c. which will variously torment him; especially if they add whipping. One of the Patients confessed that " she did not know how it fared with the Devil; but was fure she was all black and blue, felt grievous Pain, and was almost killed."

The common Signs and Marks of a Possession were, Unwillingness to sign them with a Cross; nor to bear the Application of Relics, nor the Gospel in their Casket, nor the Words Ave Mary, nor Catholic Church, nor Presence of the Priest. [The like Signs are in Mr. Wesley's Possessed. " Trembling at the Name of Jesus; - crying out, 'Field-Preacher! Field-Preacher! I do not like Field-Preaching.' This repeated for two Hours together, with Spitting, and all the Expressions of strong Aversion. - By Prayer her Pangs increase. - She could not bear to hear us

pray, &c."]

At length however, by the Force of their Exorcisms, they extorted Truth from the Devils, who confessed their Insufficiency to withstand them. By this Command over Devils they procured Reverence to themselves. - Sometimes the Devil cannot be expelled, in the Name of the Trinity, by Virtue of the Sacrament, and the like; but by the Power of the holy Priesthood away he flies. Such is the Dignity of their Office. [Thus " one of Mr. Wesley's Possessed owned, that Church, Sacrament, Scripture, Prayer, profited nothing; - but upon Mr. Wesley's

3 Journ. p. 8-9.

4 Tourn.

p.94-6.

praying, he faid, 'Now I know God loveth me. - Now I know thou art a Prophet of the Lord. -

P. 43.

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Ay, this is he, who I faid was a Deceiver."—
"The Devil is forced to let a Woman, whom he 5 Journ possessed, be quiet while Mr. Wesley was there. He p. 86. had promised her so; and kept his Word."—

Their Way of attacking *Protestants* was this: Their Hearts bleed for Sorrow, in seeing poor Creatures in this woful Plight; they burn with Bowels of Commiseration; they will lay down their Lives to do them good, and deliver them from Satan.' [A Methodist could not have spoke more religiously.]

They played their Artillery chiefly on young Boys and Girls of fixteen or feventeen; — upon Persons of a melancholy Temper; bypochondriac, byferic, or epileptic People; and any Way distempered, in Mind or Body.

Any Thing is swallowed by these. Devils in the Shape of Cats, with Saucer-eyes, and as big as a Mastiff, run upon their Heads, or under their Coats. The Devil comes in the Form of Wind, blows out the Candle, or blows the Ashes about the Room; in the Shape of a Toad, of a Mouse, or a Drum; in a Vizard-Mask, or in the Habit of an English Protestant Minister.

The Devil to be expelled must go out in some wisible Form; and for Proof of his Departure, must make a Hole in the Window, or blow out the Candle; get out of the Possesses Ear in the Shape of a Mouse; his Voice be heard by the Cook, as he skipped over the Larder; or vanish up the Chimney in the Shape of Smoke: And, to shew what a Fright he was in, must leave an unsavoury Smell.

For better Confirmation, they relate divers Miracles, and sheav others. The Priest's facred Hands, Thumb, Thumb, or Finger, having been anointed with the holy Oil, shine forth as a Fire, or the Sun. — The Holy Sacrament appears so bright, that it cannot be looked upon. — The Priest can tell who hath been at Mass by the Smell. — Sarah Williams is made to confess, that the Devil made her drop her Beads, and unwilling to adore the blessed Host. She lay past all Sense in a Trance, utterly bereaved of all her Senses at once. The Priest no sooner came near her, but she discerns who he is by the Smell. — William Trassord had a Devil in him, that rebounded at the Dint of the Priest's Breath; unable to stand it.

The Book of Miracles, Accounts of Visions, Exorcisms, and Numbers of Converts, made a great Noise; and put Persons in Authority upon making Inquiry. They seized some of the Persons concerned, Agents and Patients, who, upon Examination, made Confession upon Oath of all that hath been said, and much more.

They severally witnessed, 'that they were seduced, and engaged to ast their respective Parts in the Impossure, by Flattery, Fear, loathsome Potions, and Fumigations; by Oaths and Vows of Adherence; by the Bond of violated Chassity: — That the Priess told them they would be burned for Heretics, if they confessed any Thing, and would go the Devil; with Promises of Favour, Power, and Money, if they proved faithful.

They owned, that in their Exorcisms they would fay any Thing to please the Priest; would pretend sometimes to be in Trances, and have Visions of Purgatory, of Christ, and the Virgin, &c. and thereby they would sometimes avoid their intolerable, skinking Fumigations and Drinks. When they complained of Tortures in their Exorcisms, the Priest

told them it was the Devil that put them to so much Pain, and ill Usage; and that what they said was not from themselves, but the Devil in them. — After being exorcised, they were persuaded to declare that they sometimes spoke in Greek, or Latin; of which they never said, nor knew a Word. — They were so manageable, that the Priess would put his Finger into one of their Mouths, in the most raving Possession, bidding him bite it, if he could; but the Devil acknowledged he dared not bite it, because it had touched the Lord. The Priess were very cautious in keeping away Persons of Sense, as Insidels and Incredulous; and did not like curious Beholders, and Askers of impertinent Questions; who, they said, would hinder the Effect of the Operation.

They witnessed, that divers Attempts were made against the Chastity of the Maidens: — That one of the Priess endeavoured to seduce Sarah Williams; who therefore could not bear his Company; but he tells her, 'it is not she, but the Devil, who did not like him.' And it was the Devil that tempted her, or any of the Maids, to say, they were with Child by the Priess. When she had got a Sweetheart, and intended to leave them, they declared, that 'the Devil had been so busy with her, had so ferreted and torn the Part, that, whoever married her, she would never have a Child.' — All of them had their darling Women and Mistresses.

Besides these private Comforts, they had that of making Converts; and one of the Priests deposeth, upon his Conscience, that the Number of Converts could not be less than Five Hundred in Half a Year; induced by their Miracles, and Command over Devils. All these were to be ready at

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the Call, to destroy the Queen, Government, and Protestant Religion.

To this End, the Devils were fometimes made to give out of the Mouths of the Possessed, that they were going to ring for the Queen; — that they must go to Court, where all were their Friends: — That they were obliged to attend a Protestant's Funeral, in order to carry him to Hell. And they raised such a Storm at the Man's Funeral, that his good Wife, rather than go to the same Place, was soon persuaded to turn Catholic.

Another Use they made of Miracles; which was to give Authority to their peculiar Doctrines; as Purgatory, Transubstantiation, the Immaculate Conception; to Equivocation, the Deposing-Doctrine, Assassination, Stabbing, &c. — And likewise to gain Credit to a new Saint, or Relic; such as Sherwin, Bryan, Coltam, and especially Father Campian; whose Girdle, which he wore when he went to Tyburn, was so effectual in casting out Devils.

Some of these Examinants say, that the Priests intended to have carried them off, before they were apprehended; but were disappointed. They instructed them however to lye, forswear, say or do any Thing; all being lawful for the Sake of the Church; and because they should not be called before lawful Powers, or competent Judges, as being Heretics.

They own too, that the Influence of the Priests over their Converts was so strong and bewitching, that it was with the utmost Difficulty they were brought to discover any Thing, although they

know all to be a Cheat,

In Confirmation of all this, one of their own Priests, (who was taken) Anthony Tyrrel, declared upon Oath, and wrote his Confession with his own Hand; 'That the Pope, King of Spain, and Duke of Guise, were then thought to have a Defign of invading England; which was to be furthered by the Priests in England, under the Direction of Edmunds, the Provincial of the Jesuits; who said, that his Exorcisms would make the Devils themselves confess, that their Kingdom was near at an End. - As touching, fays he, the Dispossessions of the Parties, their Fits, Trances, and Visions, divers Discourses were penned; among which I myfelf (Tyrrel) did pen one. - We that were Priests were thereby greatly magnified by Catholics, Schifmatics, and weak Protestants; and there was scarce any Thing, I am perfuaded, that we could not have wrought upon our Converts to attempt. - And I am fully persuaded, that the other Examinants have deposed the Truth in the Points belonging to their Possession and Dispossession?

In short, Tyrrel discovered the whole Mystery, and shewed how easy it was to impose upon young

and weak People.

Some of the Criminals fled; fome were taken; and Ballard, Babington, and others, were executed."

And shall we not yet discern, what Sort of Lambs live among us Wolves? Shall we never be upon our Guard against pretended Miracles, Exercisms, and Cheats? Against any specious Impostor, carrying a Pope in his Belly?

Laocoon

Laocoon araens summâ decurrit ab arce:
Et procul, O miseri, quæ tanta insania, cives?
Creditis avectos hostes? Sic notus Ulysses?
Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi;
Aut hæc in nostros fabricata est machina muros,
Inspectura domos, venturaque desuper urbi:
Aut aliquis latet Error.—
Sic fatus, validis ingentem viribus hastam
Contorsit. Stetit illa tremens, uteroque recusso
Insonuere cavæ, gemitumque dedere cavernæ.

FINIS.





