
$2^{24}$
EX LIBRIS
S. GUNiER

## THE

## ENTHUSIASM OF

METHODISTS
AND

P A P I S T S C OMPARED.

In THREEPARTS.

$$
\mathrm{V}
$$



$$
L O N D O N,
$$

Printed for J. and P. Kwapton, in Ludgate-Street. MDCCLIV.

## THE

# ENTHUSIASM <br> O F 

M ETHODISTS A N D
$P \quad A \quad P \quad I \quad S \quad T \quad S$
C O M P A R E D.

P A R T. I.

Thefe Preachers and Mendicants-for fome time rambled uncontrouled, taking upon them to Confefs and Preach wherever they came, without the Confent of the Bi/bop, utterly defpifing all Canons and Ecclefiaftical Rules: And profeffing voluntary Poverty, and Contempt of Riches, wandering like Strollers from Place to Place, under a Pretence of Piety, they choufed the filly People of their Money.

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


## PREFACE.

SEVERAL excellent Treatifes have been already publifhed againft that Enthufiaftic and Fanatical Spirit now working in a Set of pretended Reformers among us, called Methodifts: Which, though they have not been able to fupprefs it, have effectually fhewn its evil Nature and Tendency, and (as the Methodifts themfelves confefs) given fome Check to its Progrefs. Nor need I any Apology, if I own a fort of Impulfe and Impreffion upon me, and think myielf obliged to to throw in my Mite towards difcovering the Delufion of this dangerous and prefumptuous Sect.

It is my principal Defign, as a Caution to all Proteftants, to draw a Comparifon between the wild and pernicious Entbufiafms of fome of the moft eminent Saints in the Popi/b Communion, and thofe of the Methodifts in our own Country. Bifhop Stillingfleet hath clearly proved, and fufficiently expofed, the Fanaticifm of the Romifb Church, in his incomparable Difcourfe concerning their Idolatry; hath fhewn to what extravagant Heights it has been carried, how peculiarly encouraged by the Popes; hath been the Foundation of their feveral Religious Orders and Societies, and the Engine for introducing their falfe, fuperfitious, and idola-

## PREFACE.

${ }_{\text {trous }}$ Practices. More of this Nature will appear in the following $T_{\text {reatife }}$; together with plain and full Evidence, that our modern Itinerant Entbufafts are treading in their Steps, and copying their Example; their whole Conduct being but a Counter-part of the mof wild Fanaticijms of the moft abominable Communion, in its moft corrupt Ages.

But as the Spirit of Entbuffafm is always the fame, operating in much the fame Manner in all Sects and Profeflions of Religion, and difcovering itfelf in fimilar Peculiarities of Notions and Behaviour; I fhall take the Liberty to produce firt of all a remarkable Inftance of this in the Sect of the Montanifs; which arofe towards the latter End of the fecond Century, before Popery had a Being, or Cbriftianity an Eftablijbment. The Hijory of Montanijm was written by the late learned Dr. Lee, of St. Fobn's College, Oxford; compiled with great Diligence and Exactnefs; and publifhed with Dr. Hicks's Entbufafm Exorcijed, in the Year 1709: And herein a large Account is given, from all the Records of Antiquity, of the Rife, Progrefs, Difperfion, Pretenfions, and Tenets of that over-bearing Sect. And I am much miftaken, if our Methodifs (though not yet arrived to the fame Height of Madnefs) may not here fit for their Pictures, and be traced in all their Lineaments.
It is indeed a Misfortune that the Writings of the Montanifs are lof $t$, and never came down to our Hands; what Accounts and Extracts

## P R E F A C E.

we have of them being collected from the beft Hiftorians of thofe Times. But it may be reckoned a happy Circumftance, that we have the moft fining Parts of the Lives, Cbaracters, Sentiments and Actions of the Methodifts from themjelves, and that too by a Sanction from Heaven. They have, if they may be credited, been fo prefled in Spirit, received fuch Divine Directions to preach and print, and God has given them fuch Favour in the Eyes of the Printer, that the Prefs has crammed the Public with their Fournals, Letters, and other Works_ even to a Surfeit. Without thefe Confeflons from their own Mouths we might have wanted Evidence for a great Part of our Cbarge, and been Strangers to many of their fanctified Singularities, low Fooleries, and high Pretenfions.

And yet, for want of Leifure, Opportunity or Inclination, there are feveral of their Works which I have never feen. Their fournals are what I have chiefly confulted and referred to ; and in my Quotations (which I hope are jufb and fair) have not always taken Notice from what Edition they are taken. Mr. Wefley's two firft Fournals are of the fecond Edition; all the reft are, I think, of the firft. What few Citations are made from their Collection of Letsers (which I confefs I have not perufed, or feen) are taken from 'Obfervations on the Con* duct of the Methodifts;' and the 'Fuftness of thofe References were never, that I know or believe,

## P R E F A C E.

 believe, called in Queftion. Thefe Citations have only, in the Margin, the Word Letters.It is certainly Matter of juft Concern, when Men of a good Underftanding, acquired Learning, and Knowledge of Scripture, embarrafs themfelves and others in fuch chimerical, but pernicious Projects. One at leaft of the Methodift-Preachers muft be allowed to have thefe Qualifications for doing real Service to Religion: And, did not Experience convince us how ftrangely Men are loft to all Reafon, as to fome Particulars, whexewith the Head is touched, who yet can dijcourfe, and write, and act rationally enough in other Refpects; --one would wonder fuch a Perfon fhould quite lofe himfelf, when carried away into the extravagant Freaks of Methodifm.

That fuch Freaks they are, will eafily appear. And if in proving it I am fometimes guilty of a Levity of Expreflion, it is to be hoped fome Allowance will be made in Confideration of the Nature of the Subject; it being no eafy Matter to keep one's Countenance, and be fteadily ferious, where others are ridiculous. As true Religion however is the moft Serious Thing in the World, I cannot but fincerely lament the Progrefs of Infidelity and Immorality among us; I cannot but earneltly defire and pray for an effectual Reformation of Manners, and Propagation af the Gofpel, by all fober and Chriftian Methods; but may venture to foretell, without pretending to the Spirit of Prophecy, that this Great Work will never be accomplifhed by an Entbufiafic and Fanatical Head.

## THE

# ENTHUSIASM <br> 0 F 

## METHODISTS, $\mathscr{O}^{\circ} c$.

## S E C T. I.

An Extract from the Hiftory of Montanifme being what I propos'd in the firft Place to lay before the Reader, I bave taken care to do it without any Variation, I am fure without any material Variation, from the Author's own Words ; that I may not be accus'd of forcing a Likenefs, or warping any CircumAlance, or Exprefion, to the Difadvantage of the Methodifts.

$" L V$ONTANUS, in his outward Ap. pearance, had all the Form of Godlinefs and Spirituality ; and got the Re-
" putation of no mean Sanctity, by his Auferifies
" and extraordinary Way of Living.-Had a Zeal
" for Religion, -and would needs fet up for a
" mighty Reformer in the Cburch: but wanting
"Solidity of Judgment, and Coolnefs of Thought,
" was driven away by every Impulfe that feiz'd
" him ; - being tranfported with an immoderate
$\because$ and irregular Zeal, he was poffefs'd with a

## (2)

" Arange Spirit:-Many doubting whether it were
P. 77. 78.
"Pretenfions to Prophecy and Miracles. Some in" deed faw through him, -and took him for (what 79. " he afterwards proved to be) a falfe Prophet, " and one agitated by a Spirit of Dclufion: - and ${ }^{66}$ thefe oppos'd, and reprov'd him, - not haftily, "6 but upon fober and mature Deliberation, after "Trial made of his Spirit, - which appear'd very " much like the Fit of a Frenzy, or difemper'd
80. "Melancholy.
"Others deem'd what they faw in Montanus as
"the true Effect of the Holy Gboft, - and were " hereby lifted up with an extreme Vanity and Con"fidence, as if nothing could be greater and higher " than this Difpenfation of Montanus:-who, being ${ }^{66}$ ravifh'd with the Honour of feeing himfelf fo " efteemed and liftened to, ufed divers Artifices " and Stratagems to draw in others, and did fome 84. "fober and fincere Cbrifitians.
"He look'd on the Governors of the Church as "s much degenerated, invefted only with an out-
" ward Cbaracter: - be had more of the Spirit " than all of them; -and, by virtue of his pre"t tended extraordinary Miffion, would be exempted
134. "from the Infpection of his rightful Superiors: whofe " ftanding Rules muft give way to whatever was
89. "taken for a propbetic Impetus.- Montanus, intoxi" cated with thefe high Notions, went up and "s down and drew after him feveral religious Melan-

924 "cholifs. Several of the rweaker Sex, excited by " his high Pretenfions, were feized upon by the " fame Spirit; - as Pricilla and Maximilla, "who no foones were touch'd by the Porver in ". Montanus, but immediately they left their Huf-

## (3)

" bands;-fancying, that henceforwards they were " to be efpoufed to none but Cbrift,-eloping from "c their Hurbands to follow an infamous Cbeat. - P. $15 \%$
" Hence they fancied themfelves Heavenly Virgins, 940
" efpoufed by Cbrift, who perfonally vijited them, "converfing with them, as one Friend converfes with
" another.
" Thus, led on with a falfe Faith, and puff"d 95.
" $u p$ beyond meafure, they fell into fundry
"Snares, and eafily miftook the Imaginations of
" their own Hearts, or the Suggeftions of the old
" Impofior, for the pure Infirations of the Divine
"Spirit.
" The fame Spirit fell upon fome of the Men
102.
" alfo,-highly efteem'd,- as extraordinarily com" miffion'd by God to raife up this pretended new "Dipenfation: - though fome of them were " clearly convinc'd of having been all the while " under the Conduct of a deceiving Spirit, that " had ufurp'd the Name of the Holy Gbof. " They divide into Parties, under different Lead" ers,-and continue, under thefe novel and ftrange
" Influences, to diftract unwary Minds.-Different " in fundry Points, but all agreeing in Pretences to "Infiration, and an beavenly Mifion. " Montanus begins to fet up his little Agem- nuo,
"blies:-they give forth many good Exhortations
" to Holinefs, rigoroufly preffing a Reformation
" of Difcipline and Manners; - their Spirit imi.
" tates nearly the Properties of the Divine Spirit,
" in producing good Works, - difcerning the Se-
" crets of the Heart,- by Infpiration reproving
" fome prefent for their hidden Faults,- with fuch
" a Shew of the Life and Spirit of Cbrifianity, " as made it hard to think all a mere Counterfeit.

## (4)

P. 3240 66 " from the Cburch, or were forced out. But, with " a ftrange Air of Confidence, they, or rather thofe "s deluding Spirits which fpoke through them, did "reproach and vilify the Cburch,-becaufe fhe " every where rejected their new Order of Pro" phecy.
226 。 " painting the Chiefs of this new Order of the In" Jpir'd in very black Characters;-which muft de" pend on the Fairnefs of the Accounts tranf" mitted to us:-fuch as making their Markets " with pretended Revelations and Converfations with " God; - fcraping up all they could get under " the Pretence of Charity, and voluntary Obla" tions; - under the Mafk of Godlinefs, defiled " with Impurities, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$.
"They diftinguifh'd themfelves by an affected "Singularity,-againft the moft innocent Recreation " of

## (5)

" of Mind or Body, - againft Games, Sports and "Plays, Drefs, Furniture, Egc.
"But all knew the Pretenfions of the Montanifs, P. 175.
" and that the Foundation of all the Extravagancies "they run into, was the Pretext of a Divine Spirit
" and Porver, extraordinarily, and even vifibly, act. " ing them. - And they took themfelves to be per"fect, having the Perfection or Confummation of " the Spirit.
" They call'd themfelves the Infir'd, the Pure, " the Saints, the Elect, the Apofolical: while the "Ortbodox, who could not bear their Prefumption, " gave them generally other fort of Names, which " they thought they better deferved.
"In the Progrefs of Montanifm they proceeded 224.
" from one Degree to another, never ftopping, or " knowing where to ftop:-Hence, giving them" felves up to the uncertain Dictates and Impulfes of " a firange Spirit, they were infenfibly led on whi" ther they leaft fufpected : - and all manner of " Extravagancies were committed by them, as if " they had an exprefs Command for fo doing from "Heaven. - And the Strictnefs of the Montaniji " Difcipline at firft was the Means of introducing " the Mabometan Loofenefs in the end.
"Their Entbufafm led the Van to, and was " very confirtent with, Atbeifm. And there is a " fhrewd Sufpicion, that fome got in among them " from the very Beginning, and managed the weak " well-meaning People, who were of no Religion " themfelves, but put on a Mafk to deceive. " After an Account how Montanifm afterwards " was blended and interwoven with the moft abo" minable Herefies; we come to its Declenfion in " in the fifth Century, and Extinction in the fixth-
P. 317. "which made way for another new pretended Dif: " penfation, that of Mabomet; rifing as out of its " Afhes, and founded chiefly upon fome Principles " of Montani/m.
"In the Conclufion, the Autbor fays, we have 338. "feen how a well-meant, but indifcreet Zeal was " 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 eafily infinuated " himfelf with moft 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 Apofles of " the Lamb; they expected nothing lefs than that "the World fhould be brought to own them, and "that then the new Ferufalem out of Heaven " fhould come down upon Earth.
350. "Whether the Entbufiafic Pafion be confider'd " as a Dijeafe of the Mind and Spirits, natural or " Supernatural, or mix'd, or as properly praterna"tural; - it appears manifeflly from this Ac" count, that it is now the fame as it was then; " as much as a Ferver is now the fame as it was in " the Days of Hippocrates.
348. "But, if any one, through Pride or Vain-glory, " through Rafhnefs or Curiofity, or the like, be "really acceflory to his own Delufion;-let him " not feek to caft the Blame upon God; but be " content to take all the Shame to himfelf. And, " if this fhould not work any Good in the end to " to him, but he fhould be totally deliver'd up to " the Devices of his own Heart, and the lying In"Jirations of treacherous Spirits; yet it may be a
${ }^{6}$ Means fill of much Good to others, and a Warrs" ing to take heed, left they be alfo overtaken " with the fame Temptation."

Thus far this learned Writer ; whofe entire Difcourfe deferves well to be perufed by every Perfon, as a proper Antidote againft the Bane of Entbufiafm. It cannot indeed be faid, that the Madnefs and Prefumption of our modern Entbufiafs come up to the Montanifts, in all Refpects, and to fo high a Degree; but ftill the Reader may eafily difcern the general Nature and Effects of Entbufarm, and a Conformity, in moft Particulars, between thofe formes Fanatics and our Methodifs and Moravians.
§. 2. But 'tis time to come to a more direct Comparifon between Popi/b and Methodifical Enthufrafts. And, if the Reader has fome Account of the mof wild and extravag ant, the mof ridiculous, frolling, fanatical, frantic, delirious, and mi/chievous of all the Saints in the Romifb Communion; he muft confider, that otherwife the Parallel would not hold; but come off lame and defective. They are, however, fome of the molt favourite and magnified Saints among them, and moft of whom had the Honour of being canoniz'd. - As, for Inftance, the Seraptic Father St. Francis, Founder of the Friars Minors, thought at firf only a well-meaning, but weak Entbufiaft, but afterwards turning out a mere Hypocrite and Impofor: St. Dominic, Founder of the Preaching Friars, a Man of more Defign, Ferocity, and Pride ; the Contriver and Manager of that blefied Inftrument of Converfion, the Inquifition: St Ignatius Loyola, that errant fhatter-brain'd vifaonary Fanatic, Founder of the moft Holy Order of the $\mathcal{F} e f u i t s$, profefledly inflituted to extirpate the

Reformation:-

Reformation:-That Mirrour of Perfection, St. Anthony of Padua: - together with Variety of female Saints, Catharine of Sienna, Terefa, Clara, Magdalen of Pazzi, \&cc.

I would not be underfood to accufe the Methodifs directly of Popery; though I am perfuaded they are doing the Papifs Work for them, and agree with them in fome of their Principles; -defigning only to fhew how uniformly both act upon the fame Plan, (as far as Entbufzafm can be faid to carry on any Plan:)-their Heads filld with much the fame grand Projects, driven on in the fame wild Manner; and wearing the fame Badge of Peculiarities in their Tenets :- not perhaps from Compact and Defign; but a fimilar Configuration and Texture of Brain, or the Fumes of Imagination producing fimilar Effects.
§. 3. From a Commiferation, or Horrour, arifing 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 Papifts fland at leaft upon an Equality, if they have not the Advantage; it being impofible for any Metbodift to exceed the flrong 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 Metbodif, if he pleafeth, fhall apply to himfelf the moft flaming Characters on this Score; though he fhould

Bonaventur. Vit. Franc. cap. 9. - 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

## (9)

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

Ribacen" Lives of the Saints. p. 519.
§. 4. For the better Advancement of their Purpofes, both commonly begin their Adventures with Field-preaching. In which Particular, though the Pasatice of the Metbodifs be notorious, it may not be amifs to produce fome of their own Words; were it only for the fake of the Comparijon.

$$
M E T H O D I S T S .
$$

Mr. Whitefield fays, " I never was more acceptable to my Mafter, than when I was ftanding to teach in the open Fields.
I always find I have moft Power, when I fpeak in the open Air. A Proof this to me, that God is pleafed with this way of Preaching.

Preached at Kennington. But fuch a Sight never were mine eyes bleffed with before!- fifty thoufand People, - near fourfcore Coaches, - a great Number of Horfes !-I find myfelf more and more under a Neceffity of going out into the Fields.

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

A frefh Inroad made into Satari's Territories by by Mr. Wefley's following me in Field-preaching."

And Mr. Seward acquaints us, 'how Whitefield preached from a Balcony,--from a Scaffold,-from an Horfe-block."
p. $9^{2}$

4 Journ. p. 27.
p. 5

Journ. p. 5 -:

Farther Appeal, p. 119 .

$$
P A P I S T S
$$

" 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 Concourfe
Ribaden. Lives of the Saints, Apr. 29. them.

St. Nicolas of Nolafco, 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

Idem, Dec. 6 . be glorified in thee.'

St. Antbony of Padua was forced to preach in the open Fields and largef Meadows, becaufe the People
followed in fuch Numbers, from Cities, Villages,
and Camps, that no Cburch could contain them. open Fields and largef Meadows, becaufe the People
followed in fuch Numbers, from Cities, Villages,
and Camps, that no Cburch could contain them. open Fields and largef Meadows, becaufe the People
followed in fuch Numbers, from Cities, Villages,
and Camps, that no Cburch could contain them.

Idem, June 13. Lib.Conformitat. Fol. 80. that reforted to hear his Sermons. - He was the Hammer and Tbunderbolt to break and crufh Here-tics,-and made Inquifitor to punifh and perfecute They got up before Day, and flock'd to get Places betimes. - The Tradefmen all fhut up their Shops, till his Sermon was ended. And he was guarded by fome frong and fout Men. - He was miraculoufly heard at two Leagues Diftance.

## (ix)

St. Ignatius preached in the open Fields, as the Cburches could not hold the Multitudes who flock'd, feveral Miles, to hear him. Where it was obferved, as a Thing more than human, that, though he could not raife his Voice, which was weak, every Word of his Sermon was heard by every body above a Quarter of a Mile."
[I think, Mr. Wbitefeld fpeaks fomewhere of being heard plainly, at a greater Diftance, and by above twenty thoufand People.]

Upon this Article I would make a curfory Remark or two. How comes Mr. Whitefield to fay, there was never any fuch 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 Metbodif-Preacbers, as well as St. Anthony, been attended with a furdy Set of Followers, as their Guards, armed with Clubs under their Cloaths, menacing and terrifying fuch as fhould dare to fpeak lightly of their Apofle? I have heard it often affirmed. So that Mr. Whitefield may well boaft of Preaching nwith irrefyfible Power, and Ariking all Oppofers dumb. 'Tis plain he feems himfelf to be aware of this turbulent Spirit, this fighting Entbufafm, when, idly fuppofing nis Enemies fhould think they did God Service to kill bim, he adds, ' I dread nothing more than the falfe Zeal of my Friends in a fuffering Hour.?

Again. 'Tis highly probable, that, if any Parocbial Minifter fhould acquaint his Pari $\beta_{0} \varepsilon^{\circ} c$. that next Sunday he would preach on yonder Mountain, he would have a larger Congregation than in his Cburch.

But would this do any real Good? or could he juftify the Irregularity? But Mr. Wefley argues for the /pecial Advantage of Field-preaching, on the very Account of its Irregularity ; ' the Uncommonnefs being the very Circumfance that recommends it.' Something incon/ifently; for he feems to forget what he had faid, but a Page or two before: "We are

Farther Appeal, p. 117. not Suffered to preach in the Cburches; elfe we fhould prefer them to any Places whatever."

Mr. Whitefield too ' highly approves of our ex4 Journ. cellent Liturgy, would Minifters lend him their pag. 3. Cburches, to ufe it.'

They are, you fee, never more acceptable to their Mafier than in the Fields. - God is pleafed with this Way of Preaching: - They have moft Porwer there. - But, however, that's no Matter : They would not mind that: Cburches 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 feduce their Flocks, and collect a flaring Rabble ; they fet about this pious Work of Defamation more heartily in the Fields. Give me leave to gather fome of their Flowers on this Occafion, which are publifhed in their own Journals, $\varepsilon^{\circ}$ c.
"Went to St. Paul's, and received the Blefled 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 againft the Whitf. Letter. learned Clergymen of the Cburch of England.4 Journ. I fhould not die in Peace, unlefs I bore my Teftip. 32.

## ( 13 )

mony againft them. - My Power and Freedom of Speech increafed daily ; and this Afternoon I was carried out much againit the Uncbriftian Principles and Practices of the Generality of our Clergy. If I want to convince Cburch of England Proteftants, $I$ muf $\ell$ prove that the Generality of their Teachers do not preach, or live up to the Truth, as it is in Ťefus.

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

5 Journ。 pag. 32.
Indwelling, pag. II, I2.

4 Journ. p. 8.
"The Scribes and Pbarijees of this Generation (I mean the Learned Rabbi's of the Church of England) will perfecute the Preachers and Followers of our

Seward's Journ. p. 15 Lord. - Our Brother (Whitefield) expects to fuffer many Things, to be fet at nought by the Rabbi's of our Cburch, and perhaps at laft to be kill'd by them. Pag. 7I,
The Scarlet Whore of Babylon is not more corrupt, either in Principle, or Pra\&tice, than the Cburch of Engiand. - A fecond Letter againt the Pag. $45^{\circ}$ Traytor Archbijbop Tillotfon. - Fudas fold his Lord for thirty Pieces of Silver: The Arcbbillop got a better Price, perhaps thirty Bags of Gold, or more." Pag. 62.

For the Abures of the Clergy from Mr. Wefley (which are not fo grofs, but more antful) I refer the Reader to Mr. Cburcli's Eardber Remarks, Pag. $105-108$.

But what a Wickednefs is it, to throw out fo much Gall of Bitternefs againft Perfons, whofe chief Power of doing ary Good, and promoting the common Sulvation, depends upon their Character? And Vot. I.
how much greater, to impute this black Art of Calumny to the Spirit, and Power given from God?
§. 6. But, though thefe frolling Predicants have allured fome itching Ears, and drawn them afide, by calumniating their proper Pafors; they have Senfe enough to know the Itch will go off, and their $T_{\text {rade }}$ not continue long, unlefs they can produce fomething novel, or uncommon; what the wandering Sheep have not been ufed to in their Cburches. Therefore they muft find out, or rather revive, fuch Peculiarities, as have formerly attended Entbuffafims, and are moft likely to captivate the Vulgar. Hence their affected Phrafes, fantaftical and unintelligible Notions, whimfical Strictnefies, loud Exclamations againft fome trifling and indifferent Things ; which are Matters of mere Difcretion; Things innocent, and perhaps fometimes ufeful; and only finful, when caried into Excefs. And great Zeal is here employed. Accordingly, if diverfe Particulars, of no great Moment in themfelves, are here drawn together, 'tis only to difcover that Family-Likenefs, even in the fmalleft Features, which has diftinguifhed the Entbuffafts and fretended Pietifts of all Ages; particularly thofe now. under Comparifon. It may be fome Trouble to run over the whole Bead-roll of the Saint's Rofary. But it will appear to confint of ten Ave-Mary's to one Pater-nofer; i. e. Abundance of Fooleries, in proportion to any fingle Point profitable.
6. 7. The firft neceffary Point for drawing Followers is to put on a fanctified Appearance; by a demure Look, precife Behaviour, in Difcourfe or Silence, Apparel and Food ; and other Marks of ex-

## (15)

fernal Piety. For which Reafon, Mr. Wefley very wifely made, and renewed, that noble 'Refolution, not willingly to indulge himfelf in the leaft Levity of Behaviour, or in Laugbter, no, not for a Moment; to fpeak no Word not tending to the Glory of God, and not a tittle of worldly Things.' Which may ferve to fhew what ufeful Members of Society fuch Perfons would make; though, from human Infrmity, the Refolver himfelf has fometimes forgot his Vow. But perhaps he may be provoked to a more exact Conduct, when he reads, " how grievoully the ferapbic Mecbtildis difciplined and tortured herfelf for having once fpoke an idle Word; and what an heinous Sin the 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 Praifes of God: - That a certain Abbot refufed to affit his Friend in getting his $O x$ out of a Quagmire, for Fear of meddling with worldly Things; - and a Monk would not difcover a Thief that fole a Horre, becaure then he mult fpeak of fecular Matters."

As Laugbter is a Faculty peculiar to the Human Species, the Refolution of a religious Melancbolijt entirely to difcard it, may be reckoned a little Efay towards putting away the Properties of a rational Creature.
§. 8. At firft the Methodifts, as a Sberw of Humility, made it a point not to ride, either on Horfeback, or in a Coach: Though, occafionally, 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

Vita
Mecht.
cap. 16.
Bullar.
Pii fec.

Marul.
1.5.c.9.

Dau-
roult.
cap. $7^{\circ}$
tit. 80,
§. 4.

Further
Dealings,
P. 23.

## ( 16 )

ufual; but was conftrained to go in a Coach, to avoid the Hofanna's of the Multitude." Very profone, unlefs it be a falfe Print for Huzza's.
Conform. So was it one of St. Francis's Rutes, "never to fol. 119.
119 , ride, but only in Cafes of manifeft Neceflity, or Infirmity." St. Igratius Loyola, and his meek
Franc. Annal. yefuit. 355,357. Society of Fefuits, " always walked on Foot; and could never be induced to ufe any Sort of Carriage. -- To ufe Cbairs and Cbariots was a grievons Sin, and abhorred by the Society."
§. 9. Upon the fame Account fine Cloatbs, and rich Furniture, ftand abfolutely condemned; though in many Cafes they may be proper and right, as fuitable to People's Rank, Condition, and Station. And when the Cymic Diogenes trod difdainfully upon a fine Carpet of Plato's, faying, "See how I tample upon Plato's Pride," - the Pbilofopher juftly anfwered, "But with greater Pride of thy own."

Charact. of a Methodif, No. IS.

3 Journ. p. 58 . Conform. sol. 49.

Franc. Annal. Jefuit. p. 317. Bart. Vit. Ignatii, p. 140 .

Mr. Wefley gives us this as the general Character of a Methoditt: "He cannot adorn himfelf, on any Pretence, with Gold, or coftly Apparel." Hence he undertook that unfucceffful Difpute with a Quaker," who could not be convinced of any Harm in cofly Apparel, or Furniture, fo that it were plain."
"St. Francis would always wear Apparel of the vileft Sort; never any Thing that was fumptuous; that being an Extinction of Grace." -" A certain Fefuit had fuch Influence on the Ladies, that they threw away all their vain Garments, and whatever might help to fet off their Beauty."
"St. Ignatizo, by preaching powerfully againft fine Cloaths, made the Women weep, tear their Hair and charming Faces, and throw away their

$$
(17)
$$

wain Ornaments."- " Magdalen of Pazzi, when but a Child, would reject all foft and delicate Life, Cloatbing, and wear only what was coarre and ugly." No. 2.
§. 1o. But oh! (as a Part, or Confequence of this) how good, and Saint-like it is, to go dirty, ragged, and flovenly? 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 fect wore Woollen Gloves, a patched Gown, and dirty Sboes."

Thus his Predeceffor in Sainthip, 'Ignatius, lov'd to appear abroad with old dirty Shoes, us'd no Comb,

Ribader.
Vit. Ignat. let his Hair clot, and would never pare his Nails.: -- A certain Tefuit was fo boly that he had above an hundred and fifty Patches upon his Breeches, and proportionably on his other Garments. - Another had almoft 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 Reafon? For 'St. Francis found, by certain Experience, that the Devils were frighted away by

Franc.
Annal. Jefuit. 311,394.

Confor. fol, 243 ? coarfe rough Garments ; but were animated by foft Raiment to tempt the Wearers. And Friar Bartholomerw hath laid it down as a Rule, that Men mult have dirty Bodies, if they would have pure Souls.'
§. 11. Of this Nature likewife is their utter Condemnation of all Recreation and Diverfion, in every Kind and Degree. Mr. Whitefield laments that, in his younger Days, ' he was not yet convinc'd pag. $\quad$ ? of the abfolute Unlarwfulness of playing at Cards, and reading and feeing Plays. But afterwards, in C. 3 his

Pag. 7. his Letter from New Brunfwick, he declares, 'that no Recreations, confider'd as fuch, can be innocent.' -
4 Journ. "I now began to attack the Devil in his Arongeft
p. 30. Holds, and bore Teftimony againft the deteftable

Ib. p. 77. Diverions of this Generation.-Dancers pleafe the Devil in every Step. - Some were very flrenuous in what they call'd innecent Diverfions, - but are con-
5 Journ. trary to the whole Tenour of the Gofpel: - Not only 9. 58,59. fo many trifling Amufements, but Things which fhew that the Heart is wholly alienated from the |Seward's Life of God." - "I hoped we had demolifhed Satan's Journ. ftronget Hold in Pbiladel bbia, the Dancing-Scbool, ip. 54. AJemblies, and Mufck-Meetings, thofe Houfes of Eaal."

And what fays the Papift? "St. Dominic (who had fuch Power of Adjuration over the Devil, as to compel him to anfwer truly to all his Queftions) afked him what was his Opinion concerning the Place of Recreations; who anfwer'd, with a loud and

Ribaden. Aug. 4. Bartol.
Vita Ignat.
p. 1.40 . fcornful Laugh, 'All this Place is my own: for here they tell impertinent News, Egc. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ - 'St. Ignatius by declaiming againft Cards and Dice prevailed upon a whole Torun to throw them into the River: And there was no more Play there for three Years.'

Our Love of Recreations ond Diverfions has indeed confeffedly exceeded all Bounds, and calls loudly for fome Redrefs. But to break out wildly againft every Inflance and Degree of them, is the direct Way to render our Complaints fruitlefs and ridiculous. It has neither Reafon nor Scripture to fupport it. But Moderation, Reafon, and Scripture are Things unregarded by Enthuffafis, who muft act in Chasacter. They cannot, they dare not, allow any thing that carries the Name or Face of Recreation and Cbeorfuluefs; for fear of difperfing a little of
that black Bile, that gloomy Humour, which is the moft efential Ingredient in their Religion.
§. 12. As to the feeming Contempt of Money, you may fee, if you pleafe, and admire Mr. Wefley's declamatory Rant : "As to Gold and Silver, I count it Dung and Drofs: I trample it under my Feet. I efleem it juft as the Mire in the Streets. - It muft indeed pafs through my Hands; but fhall only pafs through : it fhall not reft there. None of the accurred Things fhall be found in my $\mathcal{T}_{\text {ent }}$, when the Lord calleth me hence, Evic."

But even this falls fhort of St. Francis : " He had fuch a Detefation of Money, that, if by Chance he found any in the Way, he would not permit himfelf, or Brethren, fo much as to touch it. Once the Devil, to enfnare him, laid a Purfe in his Way, feemingly full of Money. But he, knowing it was a Devil's Trick, forbids his Companion to take it up; who itrongly preffing to do it for the fake of giving to
the Poor, St. Francis affented: And upon opening the Purfe out farts the Devil in the Shape of a Serpent,

Confor.
fol. $53^{\circ}$ and fuddenly difappear'd, Purfe and all.-Hence he folemnly refolv'd to ftick to Poverty as long as he liv'd. - Money was to him the moft execrable of Things; he gave it a hearty Curfe, and fled from it as from the Dervil. Dung, and Money, and Satan were the fame thing to him.-He orders a Friar, fol. 219. 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 A/s."St. Ignatius indeed (as well as the Methodifs) ss would fometimes condefcend to accept of fome imall Pieces of Money, to give to the Poor. - But

St. Pbil. Nerius was fuch a Lover of Poverty, that he frequently befought Almighity God to bring himz

Ribaden. p. $3^{669}$. to that State, as to fand in need of a Penny, and find no body that would give him one."

The Profefion of Porverty, as well as Cbafity, is indeed the common Vorw of all the Monafic Orders; the Infitution of which is call'd the mof perfere State of Life. But, either by means of papal Relaxations and Indulgences, or their own carnal Affections, both thefe Vows are commonly obferv'd alike. One Confitution of the Tefuits in particular

Conf. 25. is-Food, Raiment, and Bed of the vileft Sort, for their greater $\sqrt{\text { P}}$ iritual Proficiency.
§. 13. Another Bait to catch Admirers, and very: common among Entbufiafts, is a reflefs Impatience and infatiable 'Thirft of Travelling, and undertaking dangerous Voyages, for the Converfion of Infidels, together with a declar'd Contempt of all Dangers, Pains, and Sufferings. They muft defire, love, and pray for ill Ujage, Perfecution, Martyriom, Deatb and Hell.

Accordingly, our Itinerant Metbodifts are fond of expreffing their Zeal on this Account. Mr. Whitefield fays, "When Letters came from Mefrs. Wefleys, and Ingbam, 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 fuch a ftrong Attraction in my Soul. towards Goorgia, that I thought it almoft irrefiftible. -The Thoughts of it crowded continually in upon me.-Upon reading this (Letters from

Farther Dealings, p. 8, 10, 11, 18. tient to go abroad." abroad for more Lab
me, and, as it were,
tient to go abroad."

Mr.

## (21)

Mir. Wefley fets forth pathetically, and not without fome Degree of Infult on the regular Minifters who ftay at Home, - ' their Defire of going on in Toil, in Wearinefs, in Painfulnefs, 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 Readinefs to go to Aby.Jinia or Cbina.' And much more in the Spirit of rambling Sufferings, and Martyrdom.

But all this only fhews the natural unfettled Hamour, the rapid Motion of Entbuffafic Heads. And we may affure them, that the zealous Impatience, and real Wanderings and Sufferings of Popi/ß Fanatics are by all Accounts greatly fuperior. "Oh! how many times have the Nuns feen their Sifter of Pazzi drunk

Lifes,
No. 5 . swith Zeal for the Converfion of Sinners and Infidels, -run about the Cloyfters and Gardens, and other Places, bemoaning herfelf that fhe was not a Man, to go abrood, and gain erring Souls."

The Wind-mill is indeed in all their Heads. And, in Fact, 'tis almoft incredible what Miferies were endur'd by St. Francis, in his beroic Voyage to convert the Sultan of Egypt; in that of St. Antbony 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 Wef-Indies, \&c.

As to their Love of Difgrace; it mult fairly be owned, in a great meafure, to be true. Otherwife, they would never have publibed that Collection of their own Fooleries and Faults, extravagant Whimfies, and Prefumptions, Pretenfions, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$, in their Journals.

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

## (22)

proach of every Kind; fometimes more than verbal Affronts, itupid, brutal Violence ; - and (in a mot elegant Style) from the Scum of Cornwall, the Rabble

Farther
App. p. 219, 136. of Bilfon and Darlefton, the Wild-Beaffs of Walfal, and the Turnkeys of Newgate." But, at other times, the Note is changed ; -and, with regard to Contempt, Hate, Calumny, Perfecution, \&c. " till he is thus defpifed, no Man is in a State of Salvation. -Being defpifed is abfolutely neceffary to our doing good in the World.-God forbid, that you fhould be

3 Journ.
p.35-7,
57.

3 Journ. pag. 45. otherwife than gencrally fcandalous; I had almoft faid, univerfally!"
"Mr. Wbitefisld rejoices exceedingly at the Thought, that they fhould one Day be fent to Pri-fon.-Refrefhed with the News, that the Landlord would not let us ftay under his Roof;--and at the
4 Journ. Sweets of Oppofition;-receiving a Blow from a pag. 8.

4 Journ. pag. 21. Ib. P. 24., Cudgel-player with the utmoft Love." Again, he is quite in hafte for Perfecution, calling upon the $D_{e}$. vil to bring it on. "The Hour of Perfecution is not yet come. I really wonder it comes no fafter. Satan, why fleepeft thou?"

Mr. Serward " truats that, for the Bretbren's fake, he could leap into a burning fiery Furnace, without Fear of the Flames, which would ferve as a fiery Cbariot to carry his ©oul to God."

The fame Love of Contempt, Abufe, and Injury, the fame ardens Thirf after Perfecution and Martyrdom, poffeffed their Competitors in propagating true Religion.
"St. Francis wifhes, and gives Orders, that he
Confor. fol. 40.

Ribaden. p. 762 .
may be difgraced by all.-He was not able to refl for the burning Defire of Martyrdom."
"St. Ignatius defired to be mock'd and laugh'd at by all; --in the Fervour of his Mind, would have

## (23)

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- Ribader: nic defired to be contemned, and trampled upon by p. $535^{\circ}$ all the World; -took great Pleafure in vifiting the Villages, where he was affronted and abufed; had a Longing to die for Cbrift by the moft exquifite and bitter Pains.-St. Antbony moft earneflly begged of Almighty God the Favour and Grace of Martyrdom."
" The zealous Magdalen of Pazzi made a Proteffation to delight in Contempt and Confufion, as God delights in himfelf. For that Confufion is my Centre, as God is his own Centre."
"St. Terefa ftrongly burnt for Martyrdom at $\sqrt{\mathrm{z} x}$ or Seven Years of Age; - and afterwards, for many Years, had wifhed, that her whole Life were full of Sufferings and Perfecutions." - "And the Tefuits have, in an efpecial Manner, with great Alacrity devoted themfelves (and I wifh they had

Franc. Annal. p. 14. never devoted any but themfelves) to the Flames, the Sword, or any Species of Perfecution."
'Tis obvious here to remark, - how little the Methodifts know of their own Spirits, and what Danger they would be in of failing (which may be proved too in Fact) in a fuffering Hour : - That they, who are of fuch an unfeady Temper, and fo often fall into Fears, Dejections, Defertions, Defpondencies, \&c. are fome of the laft Men living that fhould be fo importunate for expofing themfelves: - And that this Conduct may be well look'd upon as a falfe Ofentation of Zeal, and bigh Prefumption in any of the moft feady Cbriffians; feeing the Lord hath commanded ' to watch and pray, left ye enter into Temptation; to pray that God would not lead

$$
(24)
$$

us into Temptation, but deliver us from Evil; ana, when ye are perfecuted in one City, fly unto another?
§. 14. The pious Cruelty of Corporal Sererities, or Mortification by tormenting the Flefh, is anothex common Method of gaining a Reputation for Sanctity: Such as long and rigorous Faftings, gafhing and flaying the Body with Scourges, and thofe armed with Rowels and fharp Tags, rolling naked in Thorns and Thiftles, $\mathcal{F}^{\circ}$. The Accounts we have of thefe unnatural Exercifes among Popi/b Fanatics are of that Nature and Degree, as fcarce to be credited, or exceeded; or what our own Difiplinarians cannot, in any tolerable meafure, pretend to come up to. Something however of this kind we have from their own Relation.
${ }_{2}$ Deal. rect. s.

Ybid. rect. 2.

Bullar. vol. i. p. 227.

Brev.
Rom. Confor. fol. 64.

Mr. Wbitefield fays of the Metbodifs in general at Oxford, that ' they kept their Bodies under, even to an Extreme.' - And of himfelf, "Though I fometimes fell into Senfuality ; - I left off eating Fruit, and the like; -I fafted twice a Week.-In Lent eat nothing (except on Sunday) but Sage Tea, without Sugar, and coarfe Bread; - eat the worf Sort of Food;-conftantly walked out in the Mornings, till Part of one of my Hands was quite black. This, with continued Abftinence and inward Conflicts, fo emaciated my Body, that I could fcarce creep up Stairs, and was obliged to have a Pbyfician."

Under fuch an high Principle of Mortification, "St. Bridget refolved to eat nothing but Bread and Water, and (becaufe that was not bitter enough) would needs hold Gentian Root commonly in her Mouth. - St. Alcantara chofe Wormwood for his Diet.-A Francifcan would always dip his Bread in

Wormwood-water. - St. Francis of Rome would eat
Ribaden. bitter Herbs without Oil." P. 212.

St. Ignatius was always exercifing fuch kind of Auferities, and always dangerounly ill by them. He , and many others, brought themfelves to Death's Door ; and were compelled to have Recourfe to Pbyjcians and Surgeons.

Mr. Wefley oftentatioufly boafts, ' of bearing Heat and Cold on the naked Head, Rain and Wind, Froft and Snow, as fome of their fmalleft 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 fhall not find it needful to go to Bed, as 'tis called, any more." But his old Friends out-ftrip him. St. Ig-

Laft Apo p. IIg.

I Journ. Jan. 30. $1735^{\circ}$ natius ufed no other Bed than a Board, or the bare Ground; St. Dominic the fame; and fifty others of the chofen Anticbrifian Saints.
"St. Francis happening once to ufe a Pillow, on account of Illnefs, 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. $53^{\circ}$

Whether Mr. Wefley has not went to Bed fince that time, others may know as well as himfelf. But 'tis eafy to forefee, that in fome future Calendar, or Legend of the Saints, with what Probability it may be inferted, ' Fan. 30, 1735. From this Day Mr. F. Wefley never went to Bed any more; but always lay on the bare Ground, in Imitation of the Saints, Ignatius, Francis, \&c.'

And, hawever ridiculous or improbable this may be thought, I am fully perfuaded that many, if not moft, of the Stories, with which the Pope's Religious Romances are ftuffed, have been raifed upon a Vol. I.
flighter

Jighter Foundation. Other Inftances of this Nature will come afterwards.

But, however that may happen, the Apofle, I am fure, condemns, as ufelefs and fuperfitious, that ciosidia $\sigma$ cupulos, the not fparing of the Body. And it has frequently proved nothing lefs than Self-murther. But 'tis requifite this voluntary falfe Shew of Humility fhould be fometimes kept up, that common Cbriftians may be thought to walk according to the Flefh; and the New Reformers alone be prefumed as Followers of an abfemious and fpiritual Life.
§. 15. To thefe fufferings may be added - the Struggles and Pangs of the Nerw Birth, almoft equal to the Torments of Hell, - Derelictions, Terrors, Defpairings, Combats with Satan, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$. Of which more in the Sequel.

A Word or two at prefent of their Willingnefs, and ardent Defire to endure Pain and Torment, even Hell itfelf, for the Love of God, and Advancement of his Glory.

Among fome Enthuffafical Ranters, Papifical Myfics, and others, fuch an exceffive and dijintereffed Love of God has been infifted on, as fhould oblige us to love him, though we were fure of being damned; and even to keep $u p$ that Love during the whole eternal State of Damnation,

As I have been no great Dealer in fuch Authors, I fhall let the Fefuit Nieremberg fpeak for all; who makes this a neceffary Confeffion of a true Penitent:

De Ado" I would willingly for the lighteft and moft venial zat.lib.r. Sin fuffer the Torments of Hell, - and even for sax. 8. another's Sin.-I defire to go to Hell, and be at the Feet of Lucifer, Fudas, \&c. But am fo great a Sinner, as to be unworthy even of a Place there. -

## (27)

There is no perfert Love, or Repentance, unlefs for Lib. 3 . the leaft $\operatorname{Sin}$ you are willing to bear the Tortures of cap. 1 . Hell."

Mr. Wefley plainly adopts this Doftrine for his own, when he fays, "I was furprized to find one of the mof controverted Queftions in Divinity, difinterefled Love, decided by a poor old Man, without Education, or Learning, or any Inftructor, but the Spirit of God. I afked him what he thought of Paradife? - He faid, To be fure, it is a fine 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, fo I may fet forth his Honour and Glory."

One might here obferve, how eafy a thing it is for Perfons, who deem themfelves Favourites of Heaven, in the Heat of Imagination to talk at this Rate. But does the Docirine of ADurances convince them that they could dwell in Everlafing Burnings, without Complaining, or any Abatement of the Love of God? And befides, how idle is it to be putting an impoofible Cafe; and to fuppofe it conffeent with the Glory of God, his efential Goodnefs, and Goodnefs to Mankind, that any true Penitent and true Lover of God fhould finally be condemned to Helltorments?

Mr. Wefley, in that exorbitant Strain,

Doom, if thou can'ft, to endlefs Pains, And drive me from thy Face,

4 Journ. in fine.

feems daringly and prefumptuoufly to bid Defiance to the Power or Ifufice of God. But in his Anfwer to Mr. Church he explains himfelf thus; - "If
P. 37. thou can'it deny thyfelf, if thou can'it forget to be gracious, if thou can'ft ceafe to be Trutb and Love." All thefe amiable Attributes, it feems, mult be forfeited, if Heaven could doom to Punifhment fuch a precious Soul. But this Explanation of his looks like Evafion, and could fearce be his ariginal Meaning : But God's Porwer, or 'fuffice mult be intended; becaufe he fpeaks of God's Love, in the very next Lines, by way of Difininction, or as the oppofite Aliernative:

> But, if thy fronger Love conftrains, Let me be faro'd by Grace.

§. 16. We find other Expreffions and Notions, which imply either a Stoical Infenfóbility under Pain and Torture, or elfe a Defore of them; not the leaft Defire of having them removed or affuaged, though felt in the higheft Degree. As that of Mr . Wefley, produced for" an Inftance of that ftrange Truth, that the iervants of God fuffer nothing. - I dined with one, who told me, in all Simplicity, ' Sir, I thought laft Week there could be no fucb Reft as you defrribe, none in the World, wherein we fhould be fo free as not to defire Eafe in Pain. But God has taught me better. For on Friday and Saturday, when I was in the frongefe Pain, I never once had one Moment's Defire of Eafe."

Mr. Wefley's having difcourfed of this, and defcribed it to the Perfon concerned, fufficiently fhews it to have been his Docrine. Let us fee if it cannot be parallelled from the Papacy.
"St. Francis vifited with the moft grievous Suf. ferings would by no means allow them to be called Pains; and, throwing himfelf on the Ground with
a Violence

## (29)

2 Violence that almoft broke his Bones, begs of God to add to his Sufferings an hundred fold; defires a Continuance and Renewal of Torment, and even to Defpair and Delericion :"- 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 Difeafe in his Eyes, he was fo frigbted with the Sight of the red-bot Iron, that he commanded the Lron, in the name of Cbrif, fo to temper its Heat, that he might fweetly feel the Burning. And, when the bifing Iron was plung'd into his tender Flefh, he cried out exultingly, ' Blefled be God; for, to fay the Truth, the burning Fire gave me no Moleftation, nor did any Pain of the Flefh affect me."
"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 Lofs of all the Earth, and even Heaven."
"St. Terefa was under great Aridities for twentytwo Years ; yet never in all that time did it come

Brev. Rom. Francifc. Oct. 10.

## Bartol.

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

Ribaden. p. 799. into her Thoughts to defire more Comfort, and fhe afked of the Lord, that fhe might never be without Pain. She even bore the Pangs of the new Birib. for another, o new Convert; ' who having at bep Perfuafion left certain abominable Sins, but fuch Temptations ftill remaining, that he knew himfelf to be in Hell; - She befought the Lord to afluage the Pains of that poor Soul, and that the Devils, who were the Caufes of it, might come and torment ber. - And fhe fuffered for the Space of a Ibid, Month the moft furious and firange Pains. - And we have a Pope's Bull to affure us, that Catharine of Sienna was often fo carried beyond berfelf, that, when

Bullar. prick'd, or beaten, fhe had not the leaft Feeling of vol. i. p. 29 x . Pain."
M. Magdalen of Pazzi (a Canonized Saint) carries this Point fo far, that " fhe 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 Crofs, without the leaft Confolation either from Heaven or Earth. - And fhe repeated often, ' I am not forward and in hafte to go to Paradife; for that is not

See her Life, c. 96,67 . a Place of Suffering, but Deligbt. This, in my Opinion, is what is wwanting in the State of the Bleffed."

With refpect to all this patient Enduring, or rather Love of Hardhips, Dangers, Pain, E $\sigma^{\circ} c_{0}$ - it hath been remarked by learned Autbors, that fome Perfons from confitutional Temper and Complexion have even been fond of bearing the wortt that could befall them; could not be eafy and contented without them: - That others from a furdy Humour and pertinacious Refolution, egg'd on by the Force of Education, Emulation, a Point of Honour, or obftinate Pride, have brought themfelves to make light of the mott exquifite Sufferings and Tortures; fcarce feeming to feel them, and even laugbing at them :-That, when Enibufiafm comes in, in aid of this natural or acquired Sturdinefs, and Men fancy they are upon God's Work, and entitled to his Rervards; they are immediately all on Fire for rufhing into Sufferings and Pain; and Sorrow is turned into foy before them. The folid and juit. Comforts, which a true Martyr receives from above, are groundlefly applied to the counterfeit.

And, at beft, whatever Degree of Merit our Rietbodifs may claim on this fcore, all is but an humble
humble Imitation of the mofl fanatical Deceivers in the moft corrupt Communion in the Cbriftian World.

It may moreover be obferved, that both antient and modern Entbufiafs always take care to fecure fome Advantage by their Sufferings, and thereby prove their Love of God not fo very difinterefed. For they brag of receiving larger Favours, and freer Communications with God, under their Preffures, or have fuller Manifefations of his Goodnefs immediately after. And efpecially their chief Security lies in a pretended Arrival at, or Approach to, a State of Perfection, and to an Alurance of Salvation. And who then thall be afraid? A Man need not much fcruple throwing out fome Expreffions of a Readinefs to undergo Pains equal to Hell, or Hell itfelf, who is affured, 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 Progre(s) comes their Converfion; which, as another Inftance of fanatical Peculiarities, they reprefent as fudden and inftantaneous, 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 fuch a Light and Influence on the Mind of Man, as fuddenly to arreft him, as it were, in the midft of a wicked and unbelieving Courfe; yet furely this is not be expected of courfe ; the ordinary Method of Heaven being that of drawing us by gradual Means, good Education and Inftruction; Improvements by learning, reading, and ftudying the Holy Scriptures; which direct,

## (32)

direct, in an honeft and good Heart, to ' grow in Grace, and build up ourfelves in our boly Faith;' and not prefume that we fhall fart up perfect Men at once.

Wefley, 2 Journ. p.16,17, 39
b. p. 39.

3 Journ. p. 16 .

Ib. p. 49 .
If Appl. p. 23 .

Ribaden. p. 790 .

Orland. Hilt. Jef. lib. I. cap. 22.

Thus, "Faith, and being born of God, are faid to be an inflantaneous Work, at once, and in a Moment, as Lightning. Juflification, the fame as Regeneration, and having a living Faith,-this always in a Moment.-My being born of God was an inffantaneous Act, enabling me from that Moment to be more than Conqueror over thofe Corruptions, which before I was always a Slave to. - Very many Perfons changed in a Moment,-always fuddenly, as far as I have known."
"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, E ${ }^{\circ}$ c."

And how flands the Cafe of Popijb Entbufafts as to this Article? "After St. Terefa had long tried to be holy to no purpofe, the Lord of Hearts did it all in a Moment; and fhe was from that time effectually chang'd.-

St. Ignatius, by a fudden Light receives Faith, and the complete Perfection of Divine Sanctity : -fo that he rifeth up a nerw Man, - a perfect Man in Cbrif. - The fame Saint, by a Vifit from the Virgin Mary and Yefus Cbrift, has all Images of Obfcenity wiped from his Heart, and from that Inflant finds

Balingh. Jul. 1 .
Ribaden. p. 391. no more any Senfe of Luft. - Another of their Converts is infantly deliver'd from Concupifcence by putting on St. Antbony's Garment.-St. Conrade, a Dominican, after having cruelly difciplin'd himfelf to extinguifh his irregular Emotions, by the Virgin Mary's coming, and anointing his Reins, neves
more felt the Thorn in the Flefs. - Thom. Aquinas had a Vifion of Angels binding his Loins, and thenceforward had not the leaft Feeling of Concupifcence. - And I could produce feven or eight of his Holinefs's Saints, who were cured of the fame Defire by Vifons of Aingels appearing, and caftrating them with proper Inftruments."

It muft indeed be confefs'd, that moft of the above-mention'd inftanianeous Converfions were from carnal Concupijcence. But, unfortunately, no fuch violent Meafures have been taken with fome of our eminent Methodifts, and their Behaviour has been fuch, as to hinder the Comparifon from tallying in this Particular.
§. 18. After thefe fudden Converfons ufually they receive their AJurances of Salvation; - and thefe (as alfo the Proofs of their Converfion) are certainly known, beard, feen or felt; they can afcertain the particular Time and Place of their receiving them; as fo many Seals of the Spirit.
" All this while I was afur’d God had forgiven me.-It is a dreadful Miftake to deny the Doctrine of Afurances: - All ought to labour after it. - I know Numbers, whofe alvation is written upon their Hearts, as it were with a Sun-beam. - Prayer for Afurance of eternal Salvation. - Oh! (fays another) I cannot be freed from Doubting, till I have more Infallible A.Jurances; - till I bear Cbrift fpeaking to me, fo that I may be fenfible in that very Hour that it is be that fpeaketh."

Then for Mr. Wefley: "I felt Faitb in Cbrift, and an Afurrance was given me, that he had taken away

Ib. p. 68, 69.

Suppl. to Whitf. Anfwer to the B . of L.p. 2 .
2 Journ.
p. 30 . $m y$ Sins, even mine. - The ufual Method of the Spirit is to give at one and the fame Time the Forgive-

## (34)

nefs of Sins, and the full AJurance of that Forgive-

2 Journ. nefs: yet thefe not always given together. - In p. 60. that Moment (fays a Moravian) I bebeld the Lamb of Ib. p. 65. God taking away my Sins. And from that Time I have See p. 7I, had Redemption, and full AJurance of it,-admitting 3 Journ. p. 17.

3 Journ.
p. 42.

Seward's Journ. p. 9 .

Bonaventur. Vit.
Franc.
c. 3. \&

Conform. fol. 92 , 146.

Conform. fol. $23^{8}$.

Manni
Sel. Hift.
p. 317.

Franc. Ann. Jefuit. pag. 288,417. no Doubt, or Fear. - My Sifer received Atonement on St. Peter's Day. - At that Hour one who had long continued in Sin , from a Defpair of finding Mercy, receiv'd a full, clear Senfe of his pardoning Love, and Porwer to fin no more. One Perfon could neither eat, nor fleep, nor read, till Cbrift had affured him of his Salvation."

By way of Parallel to thefe prefumptuous Imaginations, we read, that St. Francis, bewailing his Sins in the Bitternefs of his Heart, was by the Holy Gboft fully certified of the plenary Remifion of all his Sins. - And once defiring a Barber to ßbave hims gratis, for the Love of God, the Barber refus'd, till the Saint had given him full Afurance of Salvation. - Another boly Man felt himfelf fo vehemently mov'd and illuminated, that many Secrets of God were reveal'd to him, and he was certified of his Forgivenefs and Salvation.-A Fefuit, who had much Commerce with God and the Saints, was aflu'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 himfelf. And another had all poffible Security of it.
§. 19. No Marvel then, if the Prefumption rifeth ftill higher into a Fancy of Perfection, an unfinning State, and unfpotted; while other wretched Mortals lie groveling in the Mire of Vice, or at leaft in an imperfect Way. To fuch an high-flown Pitch may a frantic Imagination be carried.

## (35)

This conceited Notion feems, in a grest meafure, to have crept into Methodifm from the Moravian 2 Journ, Sect; one of whom tells Mr. Wefley, "I received P. 74. that Witness of the Spirit, that full A Durance of Faith, which is a Deliverance from every flefhly Defire, and from every outward and inward Sin." Other Moravians tell him, "The Moment a Man is jufified, he is a new Creature; yet fill 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 nerw Man."-This Sort of Corruption they affirm to be the Experience of the Moravian Cburch. But Mr. Wefley's People declare their Experiences to the contrary, (viz.) that Corruptions are taken away: Mr. Wefley urgeth, "Was there then inward Corruption in our Lord? or, Cannot the Servant be as his Mafter ?" - It muft own'd that Mr. Wefley contends againft the Moravians for the Ufe of external Means, for Prayer, Sacraments, reading the Scripture, \&cc. And for this Reafon he fays, "I met with a furprizing Inftance of the Power of the $D_{e-}$ wil: 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 fpoke many Things to the fame Effect, plainly fhewing that the Spirit of Pride and of Lyes had full Dominion over her."

4 Joura. p. 66.

I fhall make a few Strictures upon this Article. By that fubtle Difinction 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 $M a n$ in him ; but, by pleading that his new Man is innocent and guiltefs, he is in
no Danger. Juft as if one among ourfelves fhould allow himfelf to fwear, or drink, as be is a Gentleman ; but not as be is a Clergyman.

In the Difpute whether or no Corruptions are taken awway, Experiences are produc'd on both Sides of the Queftion; we have Experiences againf Experiences; thofe of the Moravians againft thofe of the Wefleyans: Which tallies exactly with the Revelation and Miracles alledg'd by both Parties among the Papifs, in their grand Controverfy between the Dominicans and Francifcans, concerning the immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary.

Again ; the Moravians have no Regard to outward Works, Prayer, Sacrament, E'c. but yet are zealous for fome Remainders of Corruption neceffarily fticking to us. The Wefleyans contend ftrongly for outward Works; but at the fame time are eagerly maintaining the Poffibility of an unfinning Perfeciion. A rare Choice! take which you pleafe.

Mr. Wefley's Text of Scripture brought in Proof of fuch a perfect State (Cannot the Servant be as his Mafer?) is evidently mijapplied: For it relates only to outward Sufferings, which our Lord's Difiples were to undergo as well as bimfelf; but has no Relation to Freedom from inward Corruption, to a finlefs Perfection, which belongs to Chrift alone. But on this Head I refer the Reader to Mr. Cburcb's Remarks on Wefey's Journal, P. 30 and 60 ; efpecially to Farther Remarks, P. 114.-

But not to forget our Parallel: 'Tis faid, in the Popi乃 Liturgies, of St. Francis (and indeed of feve- ral others) " This Man tranfgreffed not one Fot or Tittle of the Go/pel; that Adam did not fin in bim; he being fo perfect. And this Parrity of his is given as a Reajon why he fometimes appears in public fark-

## (37)

fark-naked, without being afbamed; for, had he been polluted, he muft have had fome Senfe of Conform. Sbame.-His twelve Apofles too (whom he chofe in fol. 274. Imitation of Cbrif) tranfgreffed not a Tittle of the Gople. Nor did Adam fin in St. Bonaventure."
"The Fratricelli, or Little Brotbers, a Branch of the Francijcans, ftiffly maintain'd the Doctrine of Perfection; afferting, that a Man may in this Life attain to fo great Perfection, as to live rwithout Sin; - and then he is above Ordinances in Church and State." See Stilling fleet of Idolatry, P. 255.

Almoft 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 thefe infolent Claims.
§. 20. And where will there bold Entbufafts flop? For we find them next foaring above the Earth, taking a Flight to Heaven, and ftealing thence the facred Ligbt and Fire, in order to compafs effectually their own, and others Delufion. Nothing lefs than In/pirations, Revelations, Illuminations, and all the extraordinary and immediate Actions of all the Perfons in the Sacred Trinity, will ferve their Turn. So that now every Flafb of Zeal and Dervotion; evvery wvild Pretenfion, Scheme, Tenet, and over-bearing Dictate; Impulfes, Impreffions, Feelings, impetuous Tranforts, and Raptures; intoxisating Vapours and Fumes of Imagination; Pbantoms of a crazy Brain, and uncouth Effects of a diffemper'd Mind, or Body; their Ileeping or waking Dreams; their Actions and Paffions, \&c. - all are afcribed, with an amazing Prefumption, to the extraordinary

Interpofition of Heaven, fetting its Seal to their Mifion. In fhort, whatever they think, fay, or do, is from God; and what oppofeth, and fands in their way, is from the Devil.

Here we have the true Spirit, and very Efence of Entbufiafm, that ungrounded Pretence to Infpiration; which of courfe makes Men peremptory and pertinacious, fets them above carnal Reafonings, and all Conviction of plain Scripture; and obligeth them upon their orwn Principles to affume an Infallibity. This is what the whole Tribe of Fanatics have caught hold of, as the moft fpecious Engine to delude the Credulous, Simple, and Unwary, and what is neceffary for carrying on their Enterprizes in the moft dextrous and fure Manner. For, though Entbufjafm may fometimes, or ufually, fet out with an innocent and well-meaning Heart ; yet fuch a Simplicity is of no long Continuance : Projects increafe, and Oppafition arifeth; and then it quickly takes to its Affiltance the feveral Artifices of Management ard Craft.

$$
P R E S E N C E S, \& c .
$$

§. 21. The fpecial and extraordinary Prefences of God, fo much boanted of by the Methodifts, efpecially Mr. Wbitefield, are almoft without Number; fo that 'tis needlefs to mention Particulars: Such as, "The Prefonce of the Lord was with me wonderfully: -I felt more than common of the Divine Prefence: - Felt an efpecial Prefence of God in my private Bufinefs, $E^{\circ} c$."

But they fometimes give us fuch grofs Accounts, and fuch ftrong Expreffions, as if God were per-

## (39)

fonally attending upon them in a vifible and corporal Manner.
"God was indeed there, riding in the Congregation, and breathing Life and Courage into his Lambs. - Fefus 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 Ledefma (a Fefuit) had his Mind ftrongly confirmed by frequent Experiences of God's Indulgences. God was with him

Orland. Hift. Jef. Part 2. p. 15. at Cologn, then at Aufourgh, then at Brufels, next at Rome."

More grofly ftill: " In the Morning, fays Mr. Whiteffeld, I talked with God in the Garden, as a Man talketb with bis Friend." And would you have the Counterpart of this? "St. Patrick abfolutely refufed to go forth to preach, till the Lord met him Face to Face;-and the Lord did fo.-Cbriff fpoke to the beloved Face of St. Gertrude, as a Man is wont to Jpeak to bis Friend. - St. Ignatius actually farv Fefus walking before him. - And God often talked with him Face to Face, as a Man fpeaketh unto his Friend."

See again how God attends them in their Sermons. " The Lord gave me the Text I preached upon ;and directed me to a Metbod, as I was going up the Pulpit-ftairs." So fays Wbitefield of himfelf. 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 the fuggefed every Word to another, as he was preaching an Extempore Sermon.- A certain ${ }^{\text {fefuit, who whe }}$, joyed God's Prefence continually, fees Cbrift in the Pulpit lifting up his Hands, and blefing bim."

Then

$$
(40)
$$

Then for the Divine Prefence at their Loven fcafs : "The Lord came, brought us into his Banqueting-houfe, and fet his Banner over us, that the Enemy could not come nigh us." And in an Account the mof groos, "At a general Love-feaff, our Dear Mafler, being invited, came, and fat at the Head of the Table, and bid me give bis People to eat." Would one think fuch. Stuff could be parallelled? But, among the Patifts, Bzovius affures us,' that Tefus, being invited, comes and eats with fome Anit246, Children, and invites them again to his Heavenly cap. 3. Table.'-And the Author of the Life of St. Veronica, a modern Entbufiaftic Saint (publifhed by Dr. Geddes) fays, 'that Veronica at a Banquet faw our Saviour feat bimplef at the Head of the Table in'a
Pag. 56. Chair.'
Nor is one Egg more like another than this Pa rallel; except that the Methodif expreffeth the Thing more ftrongly and circumftantially.

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 Prefence in the 3 Journ. Sacrifice of the Mafs. "A Methodift, fays Mr. p. 16,17. Wefley, went to receive the Sacrament, but with a Heart as hard as a Stone; -when God was pleafed to let him fee a Crucified Saviour: - I faw the Fountain opened in his Side. - At the early Sacraments,

Further Mealings, P. 22.

De Sact. Fucharift.
1.3.c.8.

Bullar. Urban. Conft, r, -how often have We feen Cbrift crucified, and evidently fet forth before us ?"

And why is not this as good an Argument for Tranfubfantiation, as the feveral fefbly Appearances produced by the Papifts, by Bellarmin, and others ? Or, as the Reafon of inftituting the Feafs of Corpus Cbriffi (the Body of Cbrift) by Pope Urban IV; becaufe he was affured it had been revealed to certain

Catbolics.

Catholics (which was only to two fanatical Women) in a Vifion? - Or, What more is there in the Account that 'St. Terefa often farw Cbrift in the Sacrament? - Or that, while St. Hugo was celebrating Mafs, the facred Hoft, being elevated, appeared plainly in the Form of Cbrif.'

Ribaden, p. 797.

Nov.
Legend. Angl. p. 18 4.

One can hardly indeed believe, that our Metbodifts in thefe grofs Expreffions intend to be underfood in a literal Senfe : But we know not what Effect they may have upon weak, credulous, and fuperftitious Minds; efpecially when improved by future Comments, or the Help of Tradition. 'Tis certain that diverfe Rbetorical Flouribes of this Sort, and other little Superfitions, have gradually fwelled into the moft falfe and abfurd Doctrines, as well as into rank Idolatry; and the World is covered with a Deluge of monftrous Legendary Tales, which were derived from as fmall a Fountain.
§. 22. Clofely connected with Prefences are thofe familiar Communications and Converfations with the Deity; full of the mof fweet, tender, amorous Sentiments and Expreflions.
" Oh! what fweet Communion, fays Mr. Whitefield, 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 Čefus's Bofom from Morning to Night; yea, all the Day long. - I fweetly leaned on my Saviour's Bofom, and fucked out of the Breatts of his Confolation." And how wonderfully poetical and moving is that divine Imitation of fome earthly rapturous Lover ? " Early in the Morning, at Noon-day, Evening, and Midnight, nay all the Day long, did the Blefed Saviour

Whitef. 2 Journ. p. 15. vifit and refrefh my Heart. Could the $\mathcal{T}_{\text {rees }}$ of a sertain Wood near Stonebonfe fpeak, they would tell

$$
(42)
$$

what fweet Communion I and fome more Dear Souls enjoyed with the ever-bleffed God there."
journ. p. 1, 7, 10, 12, 20.

9age 32.

Conform. fol. 2.

Ribaden. p. 763 -4.
"For thefe five Days, fays Mr. Servard, I have kept my Bed, had every Day fweet Communion with my Dear Lord Jefus,-who filled me with his Fulnefs. - Went to Reft in the Arms of my Lord Jefus, -of my fweet Sarviour, - in his Bofom.-Went to Reft, full of a Senfe of my own Notbingnefs, and

Bart.Vit. Ignatii。

Balingh. May 18. fighing for the Prefence of my dear Lord Fefus."

This bids fair for coming up in due time to his Rival Saints. For "Cbrift appeared to. St. Francis and his Brethren; and, giving them his Bleding, they felt fuch a Sweetnefs as quite ravifbed them. - He was indeed often vifited, and recreated by our Lord with ineffable Srweetnefs; - had many fuch Vifitations, Illufrations, and Cberifbings.-St. Ignatius receiving a $V i \sqrt{t} t$ from the Father and the Son,-The Fatber, turning to the Son, recommends to his Favour Ignatius and bis Bretbren; which the Son promifeth, looking frweetly and amiably upon Ignatius."
"St. Felix, a Francijcan, burned with fuch an exceffive Love towards the Virgin Mary and Jefus, that, not able to bear it, he requefted her to come to him, and bring her Son. She did fo; and it cannot be expreffed what a Power of. Heavenly Confolations he felt. - St. Antbony had often familiar Converfations with God, - recreating him with extraordinary Comforts, and Divine Vifitations.-The little Jefus would come fometimes and fit upon his Ribaden. p. 39I, $394 \cdot$
Balingh. Aug. 13 , Book, fometimes be under bis Arms; whom the boly Man embraced with wonderful Devotion."
"The Fefuit Berman, for a Relief in all his Complaints, takes Refuge in the Ereaft and Bofom of the Virgin Mary. For fhe was fometimes pleafed to come and give her Votaries Suck. Once fhe brought her
her Son, and put him into Bed to St. Staniflaus, which cured him of his Illnefs; comforting and recreating her Client, and refrefhing him with a very copious Suavity. - Nor was it any uncommon thing for her to bring the belowed Cbild to fome of her precious Saints, to be dandled, kifed, 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 Eamuel and Saul, P. 396. For it was not ufual, or fit, to deprive the Female Derotees of this delightful Communion. Accordingly we are affured, that " once Cbrift came, in Company with St. Dominic, to vifit Terefa: Cbrift foon withdrew, and bad her recreate herfelf with bis Friend Dominic ; who ftayed with her two Hours, took her by the Hand, and fpoke many comfortable Words to her.-Fefus indeed was her Spoufe;-and fhe had certain Enjoyments of great Gufts and Confolations, - and cried out to him, O my Lord, and my Spoufe, 'tis now time for us to fee one another: and fhe fooke to him fuch bigh, fweet, and amorous Things, \&:c."

Such is the Language and Effect of Jpiritual Love among Popi乃s Fanatics, in the very Words of their applauded and licenfed Writers; enough to give one a Surfeit, and a thorough Diftafte of their Metbodiffical Imitators.
§. 23. I cannot here forbear tranfcribing that Seraptic Rbapfody of Divine Love from Mr. Wefley's Third Foumal, (though I am not certain whether Pag. ygo he is defcribing his own Cafe, or that. of another Saint) wherein he fo pathetically paints out the
 alternate Languifhments and Exultations, the Sink-
ings and Rifings of the animal Spirits; the Sighings and Singings; the decent and elegant Mixture of a facred and profane Amour, attended with a Rapiure and Ecfafy, and every Symptom, which feizes the Adepts in this Paffion, deeply fmitten and diftracted Inamorato's, either fpiritual, or fenfual.
"The Lorve of God was fhed abroad in my Heart, and a Flame kindled there, with Pains fo wiolent, and yet fo very ravißing, that my Body was almof torn afunder. I lov'd. The Spirit cried ftrong in my Heart. I fweated. I trembled. I fainted. I fung. - 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 diffolved in Love. My Beloved is mine, and I am his. He has all Charms. He has raifed my Heart.-He is now in the Garden, feeding among the Lilies. Oh! I am fick of Love." With more of this ranting Flame.

This Defcription is fo ftrongly expreffed, and fo many Particulars contained in clofe concife Periods, as may feem incomparable. But many of the Symptoms may be gathered from the Account of St. Catharine of Siemna under the fame Affections. "Her burning Love for Cbrif, her moft fweet Spoufe, was fo intenfe, exceffive, and divine, - that fhe was almoft always $\sqrt{c} c k$, longuifbing, foint, and in a manner confumed with pure Love and Affection.She had fo great Confolation in her Soul, that the wondered how it could abide in her Body. And the Fire burning in her Breaft was fo exceeding great and violent, that in refpect of it material Fire feemed cold and frozen. Once this Fire was fo intenfe, that it took away her Life for four Hours;
in which time fhe had a Viffon of Heaven, Hell, and Purgatory."
"St. Terefa's Heart was inflamed with fo great a Love of God, fo high a Fire, that the was even burnt up, and ready to die, out of Defire of feeing him ; and afterwards fhe had thofe Torrents and Inundations of Love with more Force, and greater Rapts, than before." Nay, the Authority of the Romant Cburch affures us, that " her Heart burn'd with fuch a Fire of Divine Love, that fhe defervedly had a Vifion of an Angel piercing her Bowels with a Dart tipp'd with Fire, and of Chrift taking her by the Hand, and making her his Spoufe; 一 and fhe died, not fo much by the Force of any. Diftemper, as the intolerable Burning of Divine Love." "St. Gertrude and Cbrift were mutually fmitten with the Arrows of Love, - and fhe died of this amorous Fire."
'Tis true indeed, as the Legendaries own, " that St. Catbarine was fandered as a fond and ligbt Woman; and Terefa kept fuch bad Company, that moft Perfons concluded that Celeffial Vifions were not compatible with ber Kind of Life." -But all may be reconciled. For thefe Exceffes of the piritual and carnal A.ections are nearer allied than is generally thought; arifing from the fame 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 miftaken, and fo is Hiftory too, if fome of the warmeft and mof Enibufaftic Pretenders to the Love of God have not entertained the fame Violence of Pafion (not quite fo spiritual) for fome of their Neighbours.
§. 24. Let
§. 24. Let us proceed to that moft prefumptuous' Claim to Infiration; to extraordinary Revelations, Emanations, Directions, Powers, and ADfitances of the Holy Gboft; in their Preacbing and Doctrine, Impulfes and Impreffrons. This has always been the chief and moft effectual Deceit, whereby Entbufiafts have impofed upon themfelves and Followers. They feel fuch Sallies of a tumultuous Imagination, fuch ftrong Emotions within, as eafily to perfuade themfelves this can be nothing lefs than the Workings of the Holy Spirit ; and fome Madmen have carried it fo far, as to think they were the very Holy Gboft themfelves.

Nor can it be a difficult Matter to fix Perfuafion of this Nature upon their eager and credulous $A d$ mirers, who have neither Judgment nor Inclination to difprove or examine; but are violently, though: voluntarily and fweetly, carried away by their Teachers good Words, and fair Speeches; by their eloquent, elevated, affuming and confident Difcourfes, zealoufly 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 Infiruments, the Trumpets to proclaim it in the Name of the Lord."

Mr. Whitefield, in particu!ar, is ever flying upon the Wings of Infiration, and talking fublimely in

5 Journ. p. 22 . the Apofolic Style. "I experience frefh Teachings, and Communications from God's Holy Spirit, from bimjelf. - I felt the Porwer of God come upon me, and I fpoke with Demonitration of the Pag-72. Spirit.-I felt the Holy Ghof come upon me at that time.
time.-I fear I fhould quench the Spirit, did I not go on to fpeak as He gives me Utterance."

The fame extraordinary Infpiration is poured out, or rather the Holy Spirit defiends, upon their Followers, Societies, and Bands. "Such as had Public Letters. Gifts were fettled as Superintendants over the reft.Heard of one, fays Mr. Whitefeld, that received the Holy Gboof immediately upon my Preaching.A moft remarkable Outpouring of the Spirit has been Seen in this Adembly. - The Power of God was in an unufual Manner prefent at the Meeting of the Bands.-God mightily confirms the Words I fpeak, by the Holy Gboft given unto thofe that hear them.The Power of the Lord came upon the Congregation, and the Holy Gboft overfhadowed them."

There is fomething in the following 2uotations, which deferves particular Notice: "The Holy Gboft feemzed to come into the Congregation like a mighty rufbing Wind." Here he fpeaks fomething dubiouly. But elfewhere he is more pofitive and peremptory. "The Spirit at length came down like a mighty ru/bing Wind, and carried all before it. In my Prayer, the Power of God came down, and gave a great Sbock.-Such an abiding univerfal Sbock I never knew before. - In the Afternoon again the Shock was very great. -The Place was al- moit rent by the Power and Prefence of God."

Some of thefe latter Expreffions imply, that the Holy Gbof defcended on the Metbodifs in the fame Manner as upon the Apofles at Pentecoft: Which, without much better Proof than they have given of their $\ln /$ piration, I will by no means undertake to excufe from Blafphemy. Other Expreffions imply fome fltange tumultuary Sbaking of the Fabrick, or elfe 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 thefe Sbocks and Sbakings, if truly reprefented by the Metbodifs. We know, however, that fuch Sbocks and Concuffons of Houfes have been reprefented by Heathen Authors as indubitable Signs of fome fupernatural Power and Prefence, either of a Celefial or Infernal Deity. At the Prefence of Pluto,

> Fam mibi cernuntur trepidis Delubra moveri Sedibus, Eo claram dijpergere Culmina Lucem, Adventum tefata Dei.

Claud. Rapt. Proferpin. lib. I. ver. 7 .
At the Prefence, or by the Efficiency of Baccius, Tecta repentè quati._

Gvid. Metam. lib. IV. ver. 402.
At confulting the Oracle of Apollo at Delphos,
Et Locus, et Laurus, et quas babet illa, Pbaretres Intremuere fimul.——

Ibid. lib. XV. ver $634^{\circ}$
In a Poetical Reprefentation of Apollo's Coming and Infpiration,

Oía d' ó $\lambda$ or Tò $^{\prime} \mu^{\prime} \lambda \lambda a \theta \rho \sigma v$; -

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

## ( 49 )

Dix ea fatus cram, tremere omnia vila repenter, Liminaque, Laurufque Lei, totufque mover
Mons circum.
Virgil. Æneid. III. ver. 90.
You fee Houfes, Temples, Dens, Mountains all shaking, and trembling from their Foundation, in Atteftation of the Prefence of their Deities.

After fuch Accounts given by the Metbodifts, and efpecially when confirmed by Pagans, it would be fomething like a Miracle, if Popery fhould 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 Blefed Firgin, the whole House trembled with a fudden Concuffion ; but mot 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 fame Nature, and afcribes it to the fame Cause.

Ribadeneira, in the Lives of the Saints, relates the

Bart. Vita: Ignat. 1. т.c.g

Lib. 5 .
cap. 16.
P. 518 . 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 foaken, the Walls open'd, and many Devils ruffed in."

As to Papifical Pretenfions in general to Indiraton, they are without Number or End. There is scarce any Part of their Religious (i. e. Irreligious) Workip and Doctrine; farce a Monafery, Nunnery, Order, or Society; farce a petty Saintling in Vol. I.

## ( 50 )

their Communion, - that was not taught and infired by the Holy Gbof.
Conform. "St. Francis was not only infpir'd bimfelf in fol. 110. Teaching, but all the Rules of his Order were dictated by Heaven. He was a moft wonderful Preacher, by wirtue of the Holy Gbof. - All heard the Voice of Cbrift in the Air, faying, ' Francis, there is nothing Ibid. of your ows in your Rule, but all is mine.' St. Paul propbefy'd of it, and underftood his own Words as belonging to this Rule of St. Francis, 'Whoever \$01.127. walketh according to this Rule, Peace be on them." -

Which Paffage, being the very fame that ' Mr. 3 Journ. Wefley open'd upon, when he confulted the Oracle pag. 14. by Lot, and begged an Anfwer of Peace,' may perhaps afford him no fmall Comfort ; as having the fame Honour with St. Francis, and his Rule equally eftablifhed. St. Ignatius was carried on by a ftrong Infpiration, and Guidance of the Holy Ghof, which fpoke through him. And his Spiritual Exercifes had the fame Sanction. Pope Paul III indeed (fays
Tract, Dr. Geddes) fpeaks modefly of Ignatius and bis vol. 3. Companions, Stiritu Sancto, ut creditur, affiati, Infoir'd, as is believed, by the Holy Spirit. But Julius III leaves out as is believed, and roundly pronounceth they were infirid. And Gregory XIII faith exprefsly, that Tgnatius was infpir'd in modelling the Society of the $\mathcal{F}$ efuits. So that it feems there are Degrees of Infallitility, fome Popes being more infallible than others.

DeRom.
Pont.
1.3.c. I8.

Brev. Monaft. May 5.

Bellarmin affirms, that the Orders of Benedic, Rcmualdus, Bruno, Dominic, Francis, were from the Holy Gbof. - Pope Hildetrand actually farw Cbrijt himfelf fitting by St. Hugo in Chapter, approving all his Dictates with a Nod, and fuggefting the Rules of the Pramonfiratenfians brought from Hea-

$$
(51)
$$

ven by St. Auffin. It were eafy to produce an hundred Inftances. But what need we more, when Popes, and the Cburcb of Rome, have affur'd us of there ?
§. 25. The Claim of Extraordinary Alfffance, and Power from above, ftands fo much upon the fame Footing, and is fo frequent in the Methodifts Mouths, that I fhall mention but a few Inftances.
" I felt more and more of the Divine AD/3fance To-day, fays Mr. Whitefield: -The Lord endowed me with Porver from on bigh. - In the midft of my Difcourfe the Porver of the Lord Fefus came upon me. -God enabled me to fpeak with fuch irrefifitible Porver, that the Oppofers were quite ftruck dumb, and confounded." - And afterwards he makes this infolent Demand on Heaven:
" Paft is thy Word : I here demand,
"And confident expect thy Aid."
A Confidence and Imperioufnefs fufficient! a Pa rallel to which I do not remember among Popij/b Saints.
§. 26. Upon fecial Directions, Mifions, and'Calls, by immediate Revelation, I fhall dwell a little longer.
"I afuredly felt - I knerw it was Gefus Cbrijt that reveal'd himfelf unto my Soul. - I know, and am afur'd, that God fent forth his Light and his Truth.- It was reveal'd to me that nothing griev'd Satan fo much as the private Societies. - Our glo-

White\% I Deal. fect. 3. Wefley, I Journ. p. 34 .

Letters.

## (52)

More particularly as to Mifrons axd Calls.
" Bleffed be God, fays Mr. Whitefeld; he fliews 3 Jourf. paring themfelves with Cbrift] no one could do thefs
p. 38. Tbings, except God were with bim. -I told the People God call'd me, and I mult away. - Intended to preach at Fori-Simons, - but, Lord, thou called'it me elfewhere. - God fhewed me and my Friends,

2 Jourr.
p. 7-9.

1 Journ. p. 5 . that it was bis Will that I fhould return for a while to England. - To preach the Goppel at Frederica alfo ; for therefore am I fent. - The Eternal Almigbty I A M hath fent me."

See now how clofely they have copied their great Ribaden, Excmplars, "St. Ignatius, and his Companions, p. 529. went to Rome, whither God called him, to fettle his

Ribaden. new Order and Society. - St. Peter and St. Paul
P. 595. bring, one a Staff, the other a Book, to St. Dominic, faying, Begin thy Journey ; go, exercife the Office which God hath given thee; preach the Gofpel. - His Friends perfuading him to fay, St. Dominic, full of the Holy Ghoft, anfwer'd, - Let no body go about to flay me. God commands, and his
Bona- Orders muft be obey'd. St. Francis return'd from ventur.
Vit.
Franc.
c. 9, 12. ther and St. Clare, having confulted the Will of God, are agreed, by the Revelation of the Spirit,
that the Holy Man fhould go forth to preach the God, are agreed, by the Revelation of the Spirit,
that the Holy Man fhould go forth to preach the Gofpel."
5 Journ. Some Pecial Directions are as follows: "Trufted p. 46.

7 Journ. p. 66.
x Dal.
fect. 3 . the Infidels, whom he was unable to convert, warn'd by a Divine Revelation. - A venerable Broto God, fays Mr. Whitefield, to direct me to a Text; - and God fhew'd me what I fhould do. - The Lord gave me a Text, and direcied me to a Metbod:I have been directed in this Manner, (reading Scripture on the Knee) even in the minutell Circum- ftances,

## (53)

fiances, as plainly as the Jews were by Urim and Thummim. - The Directions, fays Mr. Wefley, I re- I Journo. ceived from God this Day, touching an Affair of P. 34. the greatefi Importance."

Let me mention a few Directions coming by way of Command, and, I affure you, of no fall $1 m$ portance. "I am going to the Houfe of a wealthy Gentleman, fays Mr. Whitefield, whom God has p. 29 32. commanded to receive me. - How does he everywhere command forme or other to receive me? -Indeed Mr. Seward affirms, that the Lord commandeth Perfons every-where to provide for us. -Mr. Welley, 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 fuch a Manner-."

2 Journey.
P. $\%$

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

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

As I have mentioned internal Voices, perhaps the Several Impulfes and Impreffron of the Methodifts may be of this Nature. But that Inftance of an old harden'd Sinner (given by Mr. Welley) feems rather of the external Kind. "The Saviour of Simmers has

Hilt. Jer. lib. 1.
n. 33,35 ,
faved me. He told me fo on Sunday Morning. And

4 Journ. p. $5^{2}$.

2 Journ. p. 7 I . he faid, I fhould not die, till I had heard bis Cbildren preach his Gopel." - And that of " the Moravian, who, defiring God to fhew him whether he fhould leave his Wife and Children, immediately hears a loud Voice, faying, Fort, Fort, Fort, Go on, go on."

We can match thefe Inflances too from Popi/s Fanatics. "Brother Buftamantius was admonifhed by a vehement Impulfe, and interior Voice, to go to Guipufcua. This Voice of God was fo efficacious Orland. and vehement in his Ears, that inftantly he left his p. 394. Houfe and Bufinefs. - Gonzaga hears a clear and Balingh. manifeft Voice from God, directing him into the SoAug. I3. Orland. völ. 2 . p. 177. Ribaden. p. 484. Brev. Rom. Jul. 17. ciety of the Fefuits. - A Boy, about twelve Years old, hears contant inwward Voices, calling him to Perfection, and the Society.-God, fpeaking internally to the Heart of St. Alexius, told him that he fhould not touch his Spoufe, but leave her.-And he left his Wife the very firt Day of Marriage, by the peculiar Warning of God."

One may here be allow'd to afk what Sort of Voice that was, which directed the Methodijl-Preachem at Salifoury to debauch one, at leaft, of his Congregation, to run away with her, and leave his orwr Wife? And, in general, with refpect to Extraordinary Influences of the Spirit, and Pretences to Infiration, whether Mr. Wefley might not as well have been warned, as offended, by his Friends the Mo-
4 Journ. ravians," for talking much againft mixing Nature 8. 108. with Grace, againft Imagination, and concerning the Animal Spirits mimicking the Power of the Holy Gboft?"
§. 27. Should the preceding Gifts of Inffiration; Revelation, and Direction fail, they have another

Way

## (55)

Way of knowing the Divine Will, which is by cafting Lots; and particularly by opening the Bible, where the firf Paffage that offers itfelf to the Eye is to be their Rule.
The Metbodifs probably learned this Determination by Lot of the Moravians; " who, fays Mr. Wefley, have a peculiar Efteem for Lots to decide Points of Importance-as the only Way of fetting afide their own Will, and clearly knowing what is the Will of God."

Sometimes Lots in general are fpoken of, without any Specification of what Sort, or in what Manner. "What we were in doubt about, after Prayer, we determined by Lot," fays Mr. Whitefeld.-"I am come to know afiuredly, fays Mr. Wefley, that, where Reajon fails, God will direct our Paths by Lot."

Reafon certainly may fail them: Nor do I think they can be afured of God's Direction by Lot; but may be under the fame Perplexity with their Relation St. Ignatius; who being on his Adventures, and "coming to a Place where two Ways met, ftood doubting whether he fhould follow a Moor that had blafphemed the Virgin Mary, and fab him, or elfe take the other Way towards Monferrat. In this great Perplexity, he took Counfel, which the Simplicity of a pious Mind alone could excufe; namely, to lay the Bridle loofe on his Male, and let him go which Way he would."

Orland:
lib. I.
ก. 16.
Maff.
Vit.Ign.
c. 3 .

But opening the Bible for Direction feems to be their general Way. Thus Mr. Wefley, under fome Doubt ; "I defir'd my Mafer to anfiver for me,

2 Journ. p. $7,8$.

5 Journ, p. 5 . and open'd bis Book. - When tempted by Satan, All thefe Days I fcarce remember to have open'd the Tefament, but upon fome great and precions Pro-
mife. - In great Perplexity about being rweak in the Faith, -and in Trouble and Doubt concerning his orun Siate, and whether he fhould wait in Silence

3 Journ. p. 9, 12.

4 Journ. p. 80 .

3 Journ. p. 69 .

2 Journ. p. 69. and Retirement, the Oracle of God is confulted twice. - Under great Concern for thofe who were driven about with frange Doctrines, I befeeched God to fhew where this would end. -Whether he fhould take a Journey to Brifol, and what would be the Confequence ; defiring not be accounted fuperfitious."
" The Moravians caft Lots, whether one, over whom Satan had almof got the Maftery, fhould be admitted to the Lord's Table; - are directed to admit him."

The Method of being directed by Lot hath been much in Vogue in feveral Ages, and Parts of the World; making no fmall Share of their Superfition. The Heatbens had various Ways of doing it : - As by jumbling together loofe Letters, or Words, in an Urn, and making what Senfe they could of fuch as were taken out by Chance; -by dipping into fome Book of high Efteem, as Homer, or Virgil, and then applying to their Purpofe the firft Paffage that offered: itfelf, $\varepsilon^{\circ} c$.

Rel.Mohammed. p. 120.

Bonaventur. cap. 13. Conform. fol 172.

Reland tells us, that, among the Mabometans, the Alcoran is fo confulted by way of Lot. - And the fame Cuftom crept in among the Chrifians, and efpecially in the worf Ages, about the 1 ith and 12 th Centuries, by dipping in the Bible, which was called the Saints Lots. Hence, "St Francis, after betaking himfelf to Prayer, was infpir'd by the Oracle of God to open the Goffel; which being opened three Times, always lighted on the Palion of Cbrif: ; whereby the Saint was prepared (as by a Propbetic Warning) to receive the frve Marks of

## (57)

Fofus, exactly anfwering thofe of his Mafer, by the Hand of an Angel." -

So again, the fame precious Saint, " being refolved upon taking up the Rule of Ervangelical Perfection, in Conjunction with Friar Barnard, goes to Prayers, and, thrice opening the Gofpel, was confirmed in his Purpofe, by luckily hitting on thele three Paflages:-If thoiu wilt be perfect, go and fell all :Take notbing woith you on the Way: - If any Man will come afier me, let bim deny bimfelf."

Bonaventur. cap. 3. Conform。 fol. 12.7.

St. Francis, you fee, managed the Matter fo well, that he opened upon Texts of Scripture much more to his Purpofe than any of our Metbodifts have done.

This Practice has generally been condemn'd by grave Autbors and Councils, as Juperfitious and unswarrantable: And, if the Meibodifts will pretend to juftify themfelves from the Example of Mattbias, (the only Inftance of the New Teftament, and that divinely directed) they only incur that almoft conftant Prefumption of fetting themfelves upon an Equality with the Apofles, \&c.

Let me here add the Obfervation of Mr. Cburch, in his Fartber Remarks on Mr. 7. Wefley: "The Reflections of your Friend Mr. Wbitefield on this Occafion were worth your obferving. Having mentioned your drawing a Lot about preaching on free Grace, and receiving the Anfwer Preach and Print, he adds, ' I have often queftioned, as I now do, whether in fo doing you did not tempt the Lord. A due Exercife 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 fuppofed might have been a rwrong one. This therefore he rightly calls an imaginarg

Warrant; and well obferves, that the nurong lot was juftly given you, becaufe you tempted God in drawing one."

A more judicious Sentiment perhaps never dropt from Mr. Wbitefield's Pen: And yet he may be taxed with an Inconffency in thus declaring againft what had been his own Practice. Had thefe 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 Calviniftical Notions) and for taking a Journey he did not like; they are become of no Autbority with him. Which puts me in mind of the Conduct of Pope Honorius towards St. Francis. "The Saint had obtain'd a Crant from Cbrift, that whoever at any time flould enter bis Cbapel, fhould have the Benefit of plenary Indulgence; ordering him however to go to bis Vicar the Pope for bis Confrmation.

The Holy Father allows the Order of Cbrift in the Cafe, 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 fingle Day in a Year, and no more." A frange Inftance, either of the Pope's Inconffency, or of jetting bimfelf above our Lord.

You have the Account in one of the Lefons in their Efabli/bed Liturgy, Brev. Rom. Francifc. Aug. 2. and more fully in the Book of Conformities, fol. 197.
§. 28. Though I had fome Reafons for referxing to another Place their Ecfafies and Raptures,

## ( 59 )

Apparitions and Vijfons (Reprefentations to the Imagination either in Sleep, or in a Trance ;) yet, as thefe have fome P retenfion to a Divine Direciion, I fhall fay fomething of them here.

Whitefield. " God fill'd me with fuch unjpeakable Raptures, particularly once in St. Fobn's Cburch, p. 16. that I was carried out beyond myfelf."

Serward. "I was fo fill'd with the Spirit, - that Journ. I was carried beyond myfelf, and had fuch Things P. 26. sevealed to me, as I never had before."

Wefley. "My Soul was got up into the Holy 3 Journo Mount. I had no Thoughts of coming down again p. sg. into the Body." "The Lord reveal'd himfelf to her (a Ginl about feven Years old) in an amazing Manner ; and for fome Hours fhe was fo rwrapt up in his Spirit, that we knew not where fhe was, -finking to nothing in the Difcovery of his Majeffy and Glory. - Many fuch Intances of the Outpouring of the Spirit we have among us."

Letters.
Tales of this Nature are fo numerous among the Popi/h Saints, efpecially the Female, that fome of their Lives confift of little elfe.

Mary of Agreda was not a Year old, before the had fuch Raptures, that fhe funk down to the Centre of ber orwn Notbingne/s. - Magdalen of Pazzi's Life was almoft one continued Ecffafy. - And St. Gertrude, who confecrated her Virginity to Cbrift when only five Years old, was illuminated by many Revelations and Vifions.

St. Alcontcra at fix Years of Age was fo contemplative, that frequently he was rwbolly abforpt in God, and carried into Raptures. - He caufed his Followers to be in an Ecfofy at the Sacrament,-and often enjoyed the Prefence of Cbrift, the Virgin Mary, and St. Francis, \&c.

Breviar. Monaf. Feft.
Gert.
Brev.
Rom.
oct. 18.
§. 29.
§. 29. If you want any thing more particularly concerning Apparitions and Vifons; the laft men-

Brev. tioned Saint, "Alcantara, was conducted by the Rom. Det. $25^{\circ}$

I Deal. p. 49. Journ,
P. 47,80 . Journ,
P. 47,80 . admirable Apparition of a new Star, when he was going to comfort St. Terefa." Something, you may fuppofe, like that of Mr. Whitefield: " After a long Nigbt of Defertion, the Siar, which I had feen at a Diftance before, began to appear again." And Mr. Seward may be deemed fuch a Vifionary, when, "though fo weak, fo mean, fo vile, fo notbing an Inftrument, yet furrounding the Throne of his Dear $\mathfrak{f} e f u s$, he thought he faw his Sifters as bright Seraphims in the Manfions. of Blifs; -with a refulgent Splendor above the reft of the Heavenly Hoft."

Conform. fol. 84.

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

Brev.
Rom.
OEt. 25

$$
0
$$

- ?

$$
0 \text { 0. }
$$

and Brightnefs; - and he died at the very Hour foretold." And we find in moft of their Legends, that fcarce a Saint died without previous Notice from above; the Mefenger too commonly diffufing a Light over all the Room. Which may help to give fome Credit to that Relation of Mr. Wefley con-
s Journ, cerning Pet. Wright. "In Bed, but broad awake, P. 15.

Juft as "a Francijcan Fryar was feen by a Brother fhining in Glory and Brightnefs with St. Francis among Choirs of Angels.-Or, as Magdalen of Pazzi faw a Nun, and other Souls, which fhe had gained, raifed upon a Throne of Glory. -Or, as feveral $\mathfrak{F} e f u i t s$ were feen afcending up to Heaven, confpicuoufly diftinguifhed 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 utmoft Clearnefs I heard one calling aloud, Peter! Peter Wright ! And looking up, the Room was as bright as Day.

## (6I)

And I faw a Man in bright Clothes, who faid, ' Prepare yourfelf, your End is nigh.' - He recovered from the Illnefs; but died within a Month."

As to the Autbority which fuch Sort of Revelations carry, Mr. Wefley fays this; "God does now give Remifion of Sins, and the Gifts of the Holy Gboft ; and often in Dreams and Vifions of God." But afterwards he fpeaks more diftruffully: "I told them they were not to judge of the Spirit by any Dreams, Vifons, or Revelations; - which were of a doubtful and difputable Nature, 一might be from God, and might not."

This might be a Caution to themfelves 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 moft of our late ones are the Effect of Imagination or Difemper; and fome of them mere Counterfeits and Impopfures. Many, I know, even of Popijb Entbuffafs, have furpected rworfe, and afcribed them to Diabolical Delufons. But more of this hereafter.
§. 30. Our Metbodifs talk much' of the great Work, which God is now beginning to work over all the Earth.' "If you had been told, fays Mr. Wefley, that the jealous God would foon arife, that he

1b. p. 60.
3 Journo p. 49 . would pour down his Spirit from on high, and renew the Face of the Earth,-would you not defire to fee that Day? - Behold the Day of the Lord is come : He is again vifiting and redeeming his Peo-ple.-At this very Hour the Lord is rolling away our Reproach."
"Parted, with full Conviction, fays Mr. White 3 Journ, field, that God was going to do great Things p. 6.

Vol. I.
among us. - Oh! that we may be any way in. Arumental!"

I am far from queftioning the Truth of that bapty State to come, having fuch ftrong Authority from the facred Writings. But it may be afked, how they know this prefent Time to be the Day of that great Work; whether from Infpiration, or Interpretation of Prophetic Scripture? - And they may be reminded, that diverfe warm and Entbuffafic Heads, as Madam Bourignon, the French Propbets, $\mathcal{G}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. have all fet out upon this Pretence, have pronounced it to be coming in their orwn Days, and themfelves to be the bappy Infruments. And how have they been deceived!

About the Middle of the 13 th Century was publifhed a Book by the Mendicant Fryars, called The Eternal Goopel, or Goopel of the Spirit; afferting, that the Reign of the Spirit was to commence within $f_{2 x}$ Years. The Book was full of many wicked and blappbemous Fancies, which I lay not to the Charge of the Metbodijts; bat leave them at liberty to ruminate upon the Cbaralier given of them many Years ago by Mr. Howel, which they may fee in the Title-Page.
§. 31. I fhall now relieve myfelf and Reader; referving what remains for a fecond Part. I have already made fome Excufe for quoting and comparing feveral little and trifing Things, in themfelves too light to deferve out Attention; and am afraid, that, in the Sequel, a frefh Apology will be requifite; as I fhall be obliged to relate fome Things too borrid and Joocking to the Mind.

It will however, I perfuade myfelf, appear, that this newo Difpenfation is a Compoffition of Entbu-
fiafm, Superfition, and Impofure. When the Blood and Spirits run bigb, inflaming the Brain and Imagination, it is molt properly Entbufiafm; which is Religion run mad: -When low and dejected, caufing groundlefs Terrors, or the placing the great Duty of Man in little Obfervances, 'tis Superfition; which is Religion fcared out of its Senfes: -When any fraudulent Dealings are made ufe of, and any wrong Projects carried on, under the Mafk of Piety, 'tis Impofure; and may be termed Religion turned Hypocrite.

Should any thing I can offer make fome Improve. ment of a ferious and fober Senfe of true Religion among us, free from Enthuyfaftic Delufons, with regard both to Faith and good Works, it will be fufficient Satisfaction: And the Benefit will be doubled, if, by means of the Comparifon with Popery, a jult Deteftation of that wicked Communion be preferv'd, and efpecially, if increafed.

The END of the FIRST PART.

## T HE

## E N THUSIASM <br> O F

## M ETH O D I S T S

A N D
P A P I $\quad \mathrm{S}$ T
C O M P A R E D.

## P A R T II.

Vanity, or Self-sonceit, is another Circumflance that for the moft Part prevails in the Cbarafier of an Enthufiaf. It leads Men of a warm Temper, and religious Turn, to tbink them = Selves zoortby of the Special Regard, and extraordinary Favours of God ; and the Breath of that Infpiration to which they prezend is often no more than tbe Wind of this Vanity, wobich puffs them up to fucb extravagant Imagtnations. Tbis frongly appears in the Writings and Lives of fome Enthufiaftical Heretics, in the Myftics botb Antient and Modern, in many Founders of Orders, and Saints, both Male and Female, among the Papifts, in feveral Proteftant Sectaries of the laft Age, and even in fome of the Methodifts now. All the Divine Communications, Illuminations, and Ecftafies, to which they pretended, evidently fprung from much Self-conceit, working togetber zuith the Vapours of Melancholy upon a warm Ima a gination, © $c$.

Lyttelton on the Converfion of St. Paul.

# （1） $2 \frac{7}{4}-24$ <br> ＊MR AIRUHI W？ <br> \＆Tとエの○HTaM a MA <br> Q 1 Q I 0 \＆ 4 <br> <br> ．C．$\$$ A 4 NOO 

 <br> <br> ．C．$\$$ A 4 NOO}

## ．15 TM 4 A． 9


 20．．


 ， －2










## P R E FAC E.

## To the Reverend

## Mr. WHITEFIELD.

## S I R,

LE S T you fhould complain of being flighted, or feel a Difappointment, I hereby acknowledge the Receipt and Farour of your Letter; confifting of Remarks on my Comparifon, and a Confeffion of your own Mifakes. 'Tis a Favour; becaufe you have been fo very barmlefs with regard to $m e$, and have anfwer'd no body but yourfelf. I fhall pafs my Judgment upon your Performance with my ufual Franknefs, and without any Degree of fulfome Flattery.

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

As to the Force of the Objection of ridiculous and irreligious Banter; - I read that one of Bijhop Stilling fleet's Popibs Antagonifts called him "a Theological Buffoon, impiounly and profanely employing his Wit in deriding and blappbeming the saints." And yet, fuch is my Modefy, and humble Imitation of your Humility, I defire to fucceed no better againft Methodifm, than he did againt Popery. But here, it feems, I am greatly miftaken: For, "by irreligious Banter, I bave unbappily fixed upon a mof improbable and ineffectual Remedy for recovering the Methodifss out of their Extravagant Freaks." If fo, why are you fo pettih? Why fo wrathful? I might rather expect an Addrefs of Thanks from Whitefield 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 leaft the Merits of the Caufe. The Entbufafin is exactly the fame, neither more nor lefs, better or worfe. The only Quefion to the Purpofe is, whether I have made my 2 notations jufly and fairly? Let this be fuppofed, 'till 'tis difproved.-Something, however, more ferious, borrible, and Bocking, will appear toward the End of this Second Part, and efpecially in the Third; where the Nature of the Subject will be apt to raife Abborrence and Indignation, rather than Laughter. For, contrary to my Intention, I am forced upon a Tbird Part; your Entbuffafms are fo many. Nor had I exactly enough computed the Number, or confidered the Virtues, of your Confecrated Beads.

Before you attack my Comparijon in Form, I find you nibbling at my Title-Page: In one Place, P. \%. "tis not reffrained enough to anfwer my Principal" Defign:" In another Place, "'tis too much reftrained;

## (v)

you would have me make an Addition to it, and let it run tbus, The Enthufiafm and Impofure, \&c." I ftand corrected, and have no Objection to your Amendment. Confider, however, that, before you meddled with my Title-Page, you fhould have confulted your Grammar, and made Senfe of your own.

But I fhall not fo eafily give up my Parallel of the Montanifs. I find it flicks too clofe, is pirching, and makes you wriggle. You want fadly to get rid of it ; for which you affign fome doughty Reafons. "You omit, you fay, making any Reply to my Account of the Montanifts, becaufe 'tis quite foreign to my Title-Page, and alfo to my Principal Defign," that of Comparing you with Papifts. You know that I introduced the Montanifts, to fhew that the Spirit of Entbufalim is always the fame. And, though the Montanifts were no Papifs, they were Heretics, full of Impoffures and Impieties; in a Word, the Methodifts of their Times. And why fhould you turn away your Face from your own Likewefs? - But you have another Reafon; "The Account of the Montanifts being not founded on Writings of their own; and fo at the beft very Precarious." Did I fay, the Account was not founded on their own Writings ? Did I not exprefsly fay, that our Accounts and Extracts of their own Writings were collected from the beft Hiforians of thofe Times? And, fuppofing they had not been founded on their own Writings ; muft they therefore of Courfe be Precarious? Doth no Hiftory deferve Credit, but what was written by the Actors? What then becomes of the Faitb of almof all Hiftory? And is every Thing right and true which Men write concerning Themfelves? Well then! Your Accounts, Fournals, \&c. are wrote by your

Faitbful Self; therefore not precarious and unrertain. But yet, you now own you have written Things * worfe than Precarious; Things abfolutely and confefredly falfe. And, had you died, and the Myfic Dove fled away to Hearien, before your Recantation; thefe Falfities muft have paffed upon the World for infallible Truths, revealed from above.

In the fame Page you catch me tripping, and even falling into an Inconffency. I had charitably fuppofed, that the Metbodifs might perbaps fet out from real Motives of fincere Picty, adding afterP. g. wards, "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 Pretenfions to Reformation be idle, and vain, and abfurd? (For I did not fay Hypocritical.) And is not the World fully fenfible rwbat Sort of Reformation has always been the Aim of Entbufiafs? As to your Quefion, bow can Pretence and Reality be reconciled? We are agreed: My whole Comparijon has proved they cannot ; and your Recantation has confirmed it.

But I am like to be in a worre Condition: " having faid what I can't prove, and confefedly exceeded the Bounds of Truth." And how fo? Why, it feems I have faid that " the Methodifts begon their Adventures with Field-Preaching; and yet quite the contrary is notorious from my own Words: After the Metbodifts had traduced the Clergy in their own Cburches and Pulpits, they fet about this pious Work of Defamation more heartily in the Fields. Here, you fay, my Parallel fails at firf fetting out, myelf being Judge."

## (vii)

And was I not, my good Friend, kind and candid in not reckoning your Pulpit-Abufes 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 fay, No. " That in Reality the MeP.13,15. thodift Adventures were begun in the Cburch, before you took the Field." Be it fo. But this is your orwn frank Confelion; and no Part of my Charge.

Do you think the Popibs Field-Preachers did not firt learn their Lefon, took no previous Steps, made no Provifion, before they fet out upon their Expeditions? Read their Legends, and be convinced. Read but the Beginning of the Hifory of that Renowned Knight-Errant Don Quixote, (a good Catholic too) and you will find, how " he prepared himfelf by reading Books of Cbivalry, for which he had an Extravagant Fondnefs; filled his Head with wild Projects, which turned bis Brain; had frequent Difputes with bis Paribb-Prieft ; furbifhed up his Armour, and buckled it on :-All this, before he actually fallied forth upon his Adventures, in order to redrefs all Grievances, and correct all Exorbitances : before he defperately encountered the Windmill; or combated the Devils in the Shape of Cats ; or (as Sancho brags) lodged at the Inns, all at Difcretion, and the D-1 a Farthing to pay."

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

Unlefs

Unlefs it be throwing Duft into the Air, to blind the Eyes of your Followers; or maintaining your Right to a litigious and cavilling Humour. Preacbing was formerly practifed in this Nation: You are glad it was $\mathrm{J}_{0}$; and immediately afk, Why then fucb a Noife about it now?" This Practice, Sir, occafioned an ACt, or ACts, againft Field-Preaching, (and I conceive not yet formally, or virtually, repealed) becaufe fuch Meetings were Entbufiafical, Seditious, and Mijcbierous. You indeed are glad of this: But it affords fufficient Reafon for making fome Noife about it now. Obferve only the Weight and Tendency of your Argument: The Dominicans, Fefuits, Francijcans, \&c. did formerly, in a Wild, Fanatical, and Irregular Manner, employ their Talents in corrupting and deceiving Mankind with many falfe, fcandalous, and wicked Tenets, to the prodigious Injury of the Public and True Religion: This Havock they made of Civil and Religious Truth and Happinefs, under the Mafk of Sanctity; by Blafphemous Pretenfions and Claims to Infipiration, Divine Calls and Directions, and Va. riety of other Frauds. Why then fucb a Noife about them now? Or what Occafion of any Oppofition to thofe, who are now reviving the Method, and are compaffing the fame End by the fame Means? Thus potent is your Way of Reafoning; and fo effectually you get clear of thefe unlucky Papifts.
Sbid. As to " fome Degrees of Vanity, unobferved Vanity, which you fay you cannot now remember;" have
but a little Patience, and your Memory will foon be nity, which you fay you cannot now remember;" have
but a little Patience, and your Memory will foon be refrefhed.
P. 12.
" You thank me for informing you, that Fieldal or

In Defence of your Conduct, you afk, "Can you recollect no earlier, or more unexseptionable
(ix)

Field-Preachers than the Papifs? What think "you of Tefus Cbrift, and his Apofles? Were "they not Field-Preachers?" And will you never leave off your inexcufable Pride in comparing yourfelf to Chriff, and his Apofles? Will you ftill perfiit in this Prefumptuous Sin? Will you do it again and again in this very Pampblet, wherein you have fadly berwailed your Speaking in a Style too Apofolical? You have orwned your Pretences to Infpiration, and fpeaking from the Spirit of God, to be Falfe: And, if you own their Infpiration and Divine Miffon to be True, your Comparifon fails in the mof Efential Point. You have but $\tau_{\text {wo }}$ Ways of making your Parallel ftand; and you may take your Choice. You muft prove, either that you are Infpired and Commifioned from on High, like Chrift, and his Apofles ; - or that They were fuch Entbufiafs as yourfelf.

Your Attempt to wipe off the Black Art of Ca- P. 15,18. lumny, and even to retort it upon myelf, is really a Mafer-fiece. "You own your Speaking àgainit the Clergy was not in the Spirit of Cbriff, or with the like Divine Authority; and that there was too much Severity in your firft Zeal. All therefore you would infer is this, that what fome may term Gall of Bitternefs and black Art of Calumny, may be Nothing but an Honef Tefimony againft the Corruptions of a Degenerate Cburch. And you juftify your Zeal by the Examples of John Eaptift and Et. Stephen, who called the impenitent and hardened $\mathcal{F e r v s}$, a Generation of Vipers, fiff-necked, and uncircumcijed in Heart and Ears, always refifing the Holy Gbof ; 一 of our Saviour, denouncing no lefs than Thirteen Woes againt the Scribes and Pbarifees; - of Ifaiab Vol. I, H and
and Teremiah, condemning the wicked Men of thofe Days.

Truely, Sir, you have much mended the Matter; and drawn a moft Conclufive Inference, from your Confeffion of not fpeaking againft the Clergy with a Cbrif-like or Apofolical Spirit,-of too much Severity in your Zeal ; and when you fay "The Methodifts for fome Time have laid down a Trade, which I am taking up.

And how am I taking up this Trade of Calumny?
P. 17,18 . 'To prove this, "You gather fome of my Flowers on this Occafion; This Dangerous and Prefumptuous Sect - Strolling Predicants - Itinerant EntbiffaftsMetbodifical Entbuffafts." To which I anfwer; If this be Calumny, it comes out of your own Moutb: You have confefed, or boafed of, every Word and
P.31,33, Syllable of it. - You have confelfed " mingling
35. Wild-fire with your Zeal : To groundlefs Pretences to Infiration, to impofing your orwo. Spirit upon the World inftead of the Spirit of God (the very Efence of Enthuffafm) you plead guilty: Prefumption among fome of your Sect you readily grant: - And you
P. 13,4 I. boaft of rvandering into feveral Parts of the World, as a Preacher: You glory in taking the Field." And
P. ı3. now I readily agree, that "thefe Flowers (growing in your own Garden) are not of a very Scriptural Scent."
P. 18,19. But you afk, "Why mult I difiurb the Dead, rake into their very Aßes, and call up Mr. Seward's Gbof, in order to terrify the Reader?" If this be fuch a Terrible Crime, who has done it more than the Metbodifs? Who more than yourrelf? You Have treated the Author of the wbole Duty of Man, and Archbifhop Tillotfon, in a moft fcurrilous Maniner: In this very Pamphlet you have raked into the

Afbes of Lutber, 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. Wefey's Journals and your's ; and I might let your dear warm Friend, your Fellow- Traveller Seward, lie undifturbed. What hath be done?" I doubt, Sir, you have been dabbling in a Play, and learned your Reafoning from the Facetious Knight ; "No, my good Lord, banifh Peto, banifh Bardolph, banifh Poins; but for fweet Fack Falfatf, kind Jack Falfaff, true Jack Falfaff, valiant 'Fack Falfaff,-banifh not bim."

In plain Truth, (for I beg Pardon for raflly touching upon a Play) Mr. Servard publifhed a Fournal full of Calumny, Entbuffafin, dangerous and prefumptuous Tenets, ftill working warmly in the Methodifis: But he muft not be touched, becaufe he is dead. And your Rule muft be acknowledged a very Expedient one. For then, had your good Self died before your Recantation, all your Confefled Falfities and Impofiures muft have paffed for Sacred Trutbs, without any Examination or Contradiction. Then no Antient Heretic, no Infidel, no Entbuffaft, no Broacher of the moft wicked Doitrines, could ever be called in Queftion. And (to the great Comfort of your Heart) then the Fanatical wandering Gbofts of $S \tau$. Francis and Ignatius had not been called up, to baunt and fare you in the Face. To make you as eafy as I can ;-Seeing I fhall have Occafion to call up the fame Ghoffs 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, befides "leaving me to Mr. Wefley's Correction," you bolt out H 2 fuddenly
P. 30. fuddenly with " Something: SO Extraordinary in my 17 th Section, that it calls for a Remark." You flartle me; you put me in a Panic. But I muft ftand the Shock. - Out it comes, that " I have called Inflantaneous Converfion a Fanatical PecuFiarity." Is this your Sometbing SO Extracrdinary? I fuppofe not. It muft lie in your following Remark; " I prefume Inflantaneous Regenerationt "t mult be a Fanatical Peculiarity alfo. What then. " becomes of that Diana of the prefent Age, Bep" iijmal Regencration, which mult be Infanta" neous?" By this Time I begin to recover my. Sorjes, and be able to Jpeak. You, Mr. Whitefields. may be as Prefimptuous as you pleafe : I prefumed not to fay any fuch Thing : I neither mentioned, nor thought of, Baptifmal Regeneration. But IF I: had; Oh! how you would chaftife me? - I anfiver very Laconically, I F. - Moreover, I a/k you, why you will talk at this idte, and even wicked Manner ? What St. Paul exprefsly calls the Wafoing, or Laver, of Regeneration, you profanely Chrifen by the Heatheri" Name of Diana, "Eaptijmal Regereration is the Diana of the prefent 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. 3x. Again, you charge me with "calling Afurances of Salsation another Prefimptuous Imagination." I did fo. And you return to your old prevaricating Trick of making me fay, what I did not fay; and, changing the Term by flipping in the Word Faith inftead of Salvation, you immediately afk, " Is Affurance of Foith then, in your Opinion, a Prefumptuous In agination?" Whence you run on Arguing, - as ruifely as you did before.

## ( xiii)

As I have chiefly confulted your Gournals, you tell me, " that in this I have acted wifely enough Po33,340for my Purpofe, but not candidly; fince there were Later Writings of your's, which might as eafily have been procured." Indeed, Sir, I did not care to lofe fo much Time. Nor probably would your Later Writings turn out much to your Advantage. But, fuppofing the beft, mind the Prettinefs of your Argument: - It was the Comparer's Purpofe to difcover Mr. Wbitefield's Entbufafms; and therefore he ought not to look for them where they rwere to be found, but where they were not.

So much for your acute and judicious Remarks. Let us proceed to your Confeffon, and Recantation. For, "undeferving as my Pampblet was, it has P. 5o ferved a good Purpofe, and been the Means of your rectifying fome Mifakes." And you have kindly. given us a Lick of the " Honey that came out of the Eater."

After you have rectififed your Miftakes, and confefled them, you fay indeed, "that this was not P. 38* extorted from you by my Pampblet:" Which a Captious Perfon might take for a Sort of Self-Contradiction. But I regard not that; feeing either Way the fame good Purpofe is ferved.

Accordingly, a Regard to the Common Benefit inclines me to enumerate your Retracied Miftakes; and Common fuftice to acknowledge a great Appearance of yous Ingenuous and Sincere Mind, and Conduct.
"You confefs too much Severity in your firf P. 77, 89, " Zeal, by far too much againft Archbifhop Til-
" lotfon:-Young awakened Perfons are apt to run P. 23,340 " into Extremes, which fall off when they have re-

$$
\mathrm{H}_{3} \quad \text { "ceived. }
$$

## ( (210) )

" ceived the Spirit of Aloption; - your Fournals " were fome of your moft early Performances, in " the very Heigbts of your firt Popularity; which is " apt to make the firongeft Head run giddy, and do " Things, which After-Experience and riper Fudg-
P. 27. "' ment teach them to correct and amend.- You re" tract with all your Heart your having defired or " prayed for Ill-Ufage, Perfecution, Martyrdom, "Death, \&c. as proceeding from an irregular, " though well-meant, Zeal; now finding yourfelf.
P. 32." " no Ways fo dippofed. - As to the Doctrine of Af" jurances, you readily grant that fome of the Methoo " difts, who really bad not this Afurance, have pre" fumptuoufly imagined they bad it; there being
P. 38. "Counterfeit as well as Current Coin. - You con" fefs, you were followed with the Hofanna's of " the Multitude; and your too ftrong Expreffions " concerning Abfolute Reprobation ; - and your ex-
P. 39. "pofing your Friend Mr. Wefley:-That in the Col" lection of Letters (written by the Methodifts) many "Things were very Exceptionable; which there" fore have been Supprefid for fome Years: "That you don't now approve of making a Lottery
P. 40,4r. " of the Scriptures: - That your Mifakes and " Llunders have been frequent; and when you are "fenjble of any more, they fhall be fublickly ac" knowledgedand retracied:-That, when you carried. " bigh Sail, running through a whole Torrent of "Popularity and Contempt, you have been in
P. 4z. "Danger of overfetting:- That you mentioned " Divine Communications with fome Degrees of Va-
P. 43. "nity: Something of our own Imagination may " polfibly be blended with Methodifm; nay, that " In:agination has mixed itfelf with the Work, camnot
P. 45. "be denied:-You cosfefs many Offences and Divi-
"frons among yourfelves, and own it mufl needs' be " that fuch Offences come." - Laflly, when I charged the Methodifts with fealing the Sacred Fire from Heaven, by bold Pretences to Revelations, Infpirations, \&c: and alked, Where will thefe bold Entbufafts fop? (Compar. p. 48.) your Reply is, " I anfwer for one, even bere, Sir. And I will " freely and readily acknowledge, that you and others " have had too much Occafion for Refieciion, by " feveral Things that have been unwarily dropped "up and down in my fournals."

Remember then, that by fopping bere you give up the remaining Parts, and plead guilty to the moft Capital Articles of my Charge; which were, "Divine Prefences, particularly Chrift vifible in the Sacrament, fitting at the Head of the Table, and talking to Mr. Whitefield; --familiar Communications, and amorous Converfations with God ; Extraordinary Revelations, Infpiration; Special Directions, Mifions, and Calls; Ecfaffes and Vifions, \&c."

I would now proceed to your famous Penitential Letter of Retraciations; but defire firft to make a. few Obfervations upon the above Confe efions.

As to thofe Extremes common in your young Perfons, and falling off when they receive the $s p i-$ rit of Adoption; pray acquaint us with the precije Time of your own receiving it, that we may be certified when you got clear of all fuch Extremes, and attained a $\bar{f} u f t$ Medium.

When you make Excufes for your groundlefs Pretences to Infpiration, a Divine Commiffon, \&c. on Account of your moft early Days, and in the Height of your firf Popularity, when your Head was giddy; you hereby confefs, that you was moft Popular, when you was the greate/t Lyar; beft loved
loved and admired, when you feduced the Multitude by Cheat and Impofiure. And what a fine Compliment is this to your Followers Underftanding, and your own Integrity? What Fools have you made of them, and what a $K n$ - of yourfelf?

When you received the Hofanna's of the Multitude, I really thought it an Error of the Prefs for your own Word; wrong and unguarded, but not intended to convey a Profane Idea." Wrong and unguarded! What a tender Expreffion of this great Offence? And how poffibly could your own Mind abftract from Profanenefs - an Application to yourfelf of the Divine Honour paid to the Adorable Redeemer of Mankind ? The Word indeed hath formerly been ufed in Acclamations to fome outrageous Entbuffiafs. And particularly, Sir fames Ware (Hunting of the Romijb Fox, P. 229-) relates of " one Anth. Nugent, a Popib Prief, that he was one of fames Naylor's Difciples, and went before him through the Streets of Brifol, crying out Hofanna." I prefume, you again "thank me for acquainting you with thefe former Infances, 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 prefent le/s dangerous Situation: Your Popularity is pretty well over; for the otber-you mult take your Chance.

Whereas you fay, " the Offences and Divifions among yourfelves were about fome Non-E Efentials;" -Is this the Trutb? And will you fand to your Words ? Can differing about Non-Elentials be reconciled to your accufing each other of preaching Damable and Efentially-Erroneous Doctrines, -

Borrid Elappbemies, another Gofpel, \&c.? (Which will appear anon.) This being the Cafe, "tis plain you quarrelled about Efentials, or elfe your are mutually Falfe Accufers of your Bretbren. Either Way, there is fomething Efentially Unchrifian among you.

But come we now to your Penitential Letter, wherein fome of your Cant is Recanted, and we are taught to confefs your ingenuous and fincere Dealing. "To convince me that this is the real P. 34 . Language of your Heart, and not extorted by my Pampblet, you produce an Fxiract of a Letter to a worthy Friend in Soutb Carolina; and publifhed, with very little Alteration, in Scotland Months ago, dated $\mathcal{F}$ une 24,1748 ." Whereby I am indeed convinced of your Temper. You will do nothing by Compulfion: Nothing fhall be extorted from you, But let you alone; and you will confefs as much Entbufiafin and Impoffure as one could wifh. May I have the Liberty, Sir, to ank, Wby this Confefrons was fent privately to a Friend in Carolina, and not to your oron Countrymen? Why did you fuffer your Followers to lie fo long under a Delufion? And not publifh your Recantation immediately, as foon as you found yourfelf both deceiving, and being deceived? Why publifhed in Scotland rather than in England? And who knows whether this Part of the Nation would have been blefied with any Publication, unlefs it had been extorted by my Pampblet ?

That you may have full. Jufice done you, and as your farther Retractation will appear cleareft in your own Words, it may be proper to reprint the Letter.
1.35-. On Board the Brigg Betfey, Capt. Efteen Commander.

Fune 24, 1748.
"Reverend Sir,
"Yefterday I made an End of revifing all " my Journals.-Bleffed be God for letting me " have Leifure to do it!-I purpofe 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 rafh and hafty in giv" ing Characters both of Places and Perfons. "Being fond of Scripture Language, I have often " ufed a Style too Apofolical, and at the fame 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 fpoke too much in my own "Spirit, when I thought I was writing and fpeak" 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, publifhed " what had better been kept in longer, or left to " be told after my Death. By thefe Things, I " have given fome wrong Touches to God's Ark, hurt the bleffed Caufe I would defend, and " firred up needlefs Oppofition. - This has hum" bled me much fince I have been on Board, and " made me think of a faying of Mr. Henry's, " Jofeph bad more Honefy than be bad Policy, or be " never would bave told of bis 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"r ried ine, a poor weak Youth, through fuch a " Torrent
(6) Torrent both of Popularity and Contempt, and " fet fo many Seals to my unworthy Miniffrations. "-I blefs him for ripening my Judgment a little "s more, for giving me to fee, confefs, and, I hope, " in fome Degree to correct and amend fome of its " Miftakes.-I thank God for giving me Grace to "embark in fuch a blefled Caufe, and pray him to " give me Strength to hold on, and increafe 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 Libates, and therefore " deal thus freely.- If I have Time and Freedom, " before we land, I think to begin and write a fhort "Account of what has happened for thefe feven *' Years laft paft ; and when I get on Shore, God " willing, I purpofe to revife and correct the firlt "Part of my Life." -

The Principal Point here, and what immediately frikes the Eye, is your free Confefron, and dolefuI Lamentation of having frequently impofed upon the World, and feduced your Followers, by Fallhood and Deceit; and that too in a Matter of the bigbefo Concern, the Salvation of their Souls. You have confeffed yourfelf an Entbufiaft, and confequently jufified me in bringing fuch a Cbarge. "In many Things acted and judged curong, been bitter, particularly in given Cbaracters." Which proves your Trade of Calumny. "Often ufed a Style too Apofolical." And why will you continue it, and fo often, again in this very Pamphlet? "Wild fre has been mixed with your Zeal, and with God's Holy Fire: - You have wrote and fpoke in your own Spirit, and put it upon the World entively for the Spirit of God; - have made Impreffons, and not the wriaten

$$
\text { ( } \mathrm{xx})
$$

written Word of God your Rule of Acting." And this I hope you will own to be Genuine Entbuffafm, and in the bad Senfe of the Word.

Thefe things you have Acknowledged, Berwailed, and Retracted; and would be thought, no Doubt, to ast Ingenuorify, and fpeak Sincerely.

Confidering therefore all your Confefions and $R e$ tractations of your Fanatical Sallies, had I the Honour and Happinefs of being one of your Sect, I fhould propofe an Addrefs to you (with great Submiffion) in the following Manner. "We are, "Sir, of the Number of thofe, who have attended " your Perfon and Doctrine; allured by your fancti"fied Pretences, and bigh Claims. Being perfuaded " firt into a bad Opinion of our proper Pafors " and Cburches, we followed you into the Streets, "the Fields and Defarts. We crouded, bugged, " kilfcd you; made you Prefents and Entertainments, "receiving you as an Apofle, or Angel from Heaven. "And this too at the very Juncture of Time, "when you was the moft Deceitful Worker, and " grievoufly feducing your precious Lambs. For at " length we find you declaring, that your Infal" lible Infructions, and which we devoured as fo " many Oracles, were but fo many Mifakes, Blun"ders, or Lyes. Your being guided by Impulfes " and Impreffions, and teaching $u$ s to depend upon "them as certain, is now acknowledged to be a "precarious and even falfe Rule, ufurping the "Place of God's Word: Though you once affured " us, it was as eafy to know when the Spirit made " an Impreffion on the Soul, as to feel and know "when the Wind makes an Impreffion on the "Body. You tanght, that our Afurance of Salva"tion was clearly written upon the Heart, as by a
"Sur-Beam; whereas now, Alas! Alas! we only "Prefumptuouly imagined that we had it. You " made your Boaft of a Divine Miffion; Special "Calls and Directions from Heaven; Infirations, "Communications, Converfations Face to Face rwith " God; which, by your later Account, and Confefion, "were all mere Fancy and Fiction, and the Product " of a fertile Invention. You have climbed up, " and pole the facred Fire from Heaven; have even "Deifed yourfelf, and put your own Spirit in the "Seat of the Holy Gboft. You confefs you have " fcattered Wild-fire among us, whereby we felt "f frange and unufual Burnings, and fome of us " have been terrified out of our Senfes; without any " Warning to keep our Difance, out of the Reach " of this dangerous Compofition. Seeing then you "have thus fhammed us off with Counterfeit Coin " inftead of true Sterling, and have owned your"felf a Cbeat and Impofior ; 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 Confeledly came not in by "the Door, but climbed up fome other Way. Re"f member, that at beft you are now but a common " Mortal, upon a Level with ordinary Cburcbmen": "Stripped of your Extraordinary Celefial Endow". meieits, 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 fuddenly ftopped by your feafonable Monition"; "But hold, Sir: And, P. 20, "before you run yourfelf quite out of Breath, I Voz. I.

I
" intreat
" intreat you to flop a little, while I put to you a "few Queftions. Believe you that I am perfectly " in carneft, and have made an Abfolute Recan"tation? Do not I infert divers Softenings, Reforves, "Salvo's, and Exceptions to my general Confefion?"I cry your Mercy, Sir ; 'tis very true. And, to fave you the Trouble, I fhall recollect fome of them : But then, I fear, fome Doubts may arife about your Sincerity. Accordingly here follows an imperfect and rough Draugbt of what you might truely and jufly plead; and to which I fhall not have the Face to make any Objection.
"Whereas I George Whiteffeld have made ample "Confelfion and Retraclation of my Enthufiafins and " Impofiures; I do hereby (to prevent all Mificon" Arucion) claim the Privilege of explaining myfelf, " in what Senfe, and bow far, my Words are to be " underfood. §aving to myfelf likewife the Benefit " of future Exceptions, \&c. In general, I plead, that, " in my deepeft Confeffions of my moft beinous Of" fences, I only acknowledge Miffakes, or Blunders, "fpeaking and writing fome wrong and inguarded "I bings, Things unwarily dropped up and down, "Want of Caution, with other tender and gentle Ex"preffions. And Malice itfelf muft allow thefe "Softenings to be an Extenuation of Guilt.-More" over, even of thefe Mijfakes, \&c. I have not re" linquifhed, nor defired to relinquifh, 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 fee and confefs, and I bope in fome Degree "t to correct and amend fome of my Miflakes." And "f am I not here fufficiently upon the Referve? " ${ }^{\text {'T }}$ T is true, I confefs and lament many Falphoods
" and Entbuffafms publifhed in my Yournals : Bat " 'tis true alfo, that I am only forry for doing this "too foon, and too explicitly; and declare that what "I am now afhamed of had been better kept int " longer, or left to be told after my Death.' And " hereby I might have avoided this Shams of a "Recantation: A noble Legacy had been left to the "B Bands and Societies; who would have been en" titled to the Honour and Profits arifing from my " pious Fallacies: My Untrutbs and Deceits had never " been known ; becaufe no Candid Perfon would " have raked into my Albes to contradict me; and I " could not have contradicted myself. - I do indeed " publickly acknowledge that my Dreans were not " from Heaven, but mere Illufons of Fancy: And " yet obferve how Artfully I compare my Cafe " with that of Fofept; and fay, that my publifhing "them as Divine might perhaps be Impolitic, but " was no Impeachment of my Honefly."To be more particular. As to Vanity and "Pride, -1 bave often confefled and bewailed the "Naugbtines of my proud Heart; and, when proud "Hellijb Thoughts ufed to crowd in upon me, " have prayed to God, ' Give me Humility, or I " perifh.' - But pray remember how I foften this " into fome Degrees of Vanity, and thofe either "unobferved or forgotten; and that I ftill defire to "r retain a proper Sbare of decent Pride. For, when if Deal. " my Heart was firred up to pray againft Spiritual p. 71. "Pride, my exprefs Words were, that God would " always keep me bumbled only in fome Meafure. "The very woorft and bigbeft Inftance of Vanity, "that of applying Hofanna's to my dear Self, " which too hath laid me low before God and "Man; - this I have brought down to a Thing

## (xxiv)

P. 38. "r wrong and uarguarded, but not intended to convey "a Profane Idea.
"I have maintained the Doctrine of Abfolute "Reprobation fo Aifly, and to that Degree, as to be "s charged by Mr. Wefley with borrid Blafphemy; "s and my Enemies fay, he hath confuted me in a " ftrong and mafierly Manner. But by my Confefficn "this dwindles away into my having dropped fome "s too firong Expreffions.-
"If I am forced to own that I have traduced the "Clergy; but for fome Time laid down the Trade
Pxy-18. "of Defamation; you fee how foon I take it up " again ; and defend myfelf by the Example of the "Apofles; (though, I own, not with the fame Spirit, " or Autbority) and make them as great Slaanderers "s as myfelf.
"If I lamentably acknowledge my having often "ufed a Style too Apofralical; you fee how quickly "and frequently I fart up again in the Form of an "Apofile.
"One of my mol importont and glaring Recan"tations is this. The Author of the Comparion " afking, ' Where will thefe bold Entbuffafts ftop ?' " proceeds to our moft avowed, but moft Prefump"tuous Claims of Infpiration, Revelations, Commu" nications with God, Special Calls,-Divine Mifrons,
P. 33. "and the like. Here I inftantly fop foort; am " pricked in Confcience, howl and cry, renounce " and give up thefe Blafphemous Pretences. But then "fail not to obferve with what Softening and Re" ferve I make my Retreat. They are Things un" warily dropped up and down in my fournals.
P.41,42. "And I pofitively infift, that fome of my Infpira"tions, \&c. are not groundle/s and pretended, but "really from above. Accordingly, mind how I " have

## ( xxv )

" have confounded the Ingenious Autbor of Con"fiderations on the Converyrion and Apofleflsip of St. "Paul; who has ventured roundly to Affert that " A L L the Divine Communications, Illuminations and "Ecfafies of the Metbodifs fprung from no other "Sources but Self-conceit, Vapours, and Imagination. "I fay this is quite unbecoming fo Young a Con" vert. Nor fhall I regard any Reply, as if this " were a malicious or unmannerly Reffection upon " an Excellent Perfon; or quite mifbecoming me, "who was fo Young a Convert to Enthufiafm, and "but fo Young a Convert again to fome fmall Share " of Common Senfe. This is a mere Triffe, in Com" parifon of the Advantage I gain by my Referves " and Exceptions: Whereby it lies fill in my Power " to fix what Portion I pleafe of my Fancies and "Pretences upon Heaven; and henceforward to " put the fame Trick again upon the Dear Innocent " Lambs.
"Nor can the Comparer bimjelf efcape the Ef"feets of my Saint-like Artifice and Management. "I own the Entbufsafins which he has ferretted out " of my Yournals : But then I have cunningly fent " him to an empty Bury, my later Writings, where " he can find nothing. - I own too, fome of his "Popils Parallels are exact enough. But what am " I the worfe for treading in a Popifh Track? "Once, or twice, however, I have fairly caught " him without any Parallel at all; and fo left him "t to that poor Excufe, that fome of our Entbufaafins " are unexampled.
"What Wounds I have given to Metbodijm by "my Confeffions, I endeavour to bind up again, " and heal. Have I given any wwrong Touches to "God's Ark? Still I fay, it is God's Ark. Me-

## ( xxvi )

"thodifn is ftill God's Caufe, the Bleffed Caufe. I "ftill glory in having taken"the Field, continue the "Trade, and will continue it, while I can get "Cuftomers. If our Zeal be irregular, 'tis likewife "rwell.meant. If Counterfeit Coin be flirring amongft " hard Names, and fmoothed them down into 'Of"fences and Divifions about fome Non-Efentials, " fuch as mult needs be among good Men.' And, " however intemperate and raging our Heats may be " fuppofed, I prove they were not properly the
P. 46 . "Effects of our own Spirit; becaufe Satan ftood "clofe by us, blowing up the Coals, in order to "r raife a Smoke, to blacken the Work of God. And, " whatever be the Guilt, I have taken Care that " our Firf Reformers, and even Barnabas and Paul, " fhall come in for Snacks, and be as bad as our" felves.
"Judge now, my Friends, whether the Spirit of "Whitefield is not fill the fame? Whether by thefe "Saving Claufes, Softenings, and Exceptions, I have "s not in fome meafure Unconfefled my Confeffions, and "Retracted my Retractations? My Enemies perhaps
"may be fo rexy unreafonable, as to charge me "with Saying and Unfaying, Prevarication and In"confifency, Di ingenuity and Infincerity. But, when P. $3 \%$ " the Way of Duty is the Way of Safety, I regard " not Confequences. I have plainly proved, that at P. 250 " prefent I am too Serious to make Sport with my " own Deceivings; and they are very welcome to " confer what Title upon me they pleafe."

I am, Sir, a little afraid that fome Doubts may arife about your Sincerity. But, for my Part, I acknowledge your Plea to be true; and fhall keep my Word and Promife of making no Objection. However, for this Inftance of my Love and FriendBip, I may expect you to pay fome Regard to my Advice, as to the following Particulars; (wherein too all Metbodifs have Reafon and Rigbt to join) efpecially as you fay, and your Demi-Recantation proves, that "you are not altogether Incorrigible."

You begin your Penitential Epifle thus: "Yefter- P. 35-3\% " day I made an End of Revifing all my Fournals." May it not be Expedient to revife them again, and again; that all Miffakes may be Rectified? For you add, "Alas! Alas! in how many Things have I " jüdged and acted wrong ?" For the Sake of Truth and Right, pecify exactly in what Particulars. "I "have been too rafb and bafty in my Charakers " of Places and Perfons." Take care to do Fuffice to fuch as may have loft their good Name; and make Refitution, as becomes a True Penitent. "I "have often ufed a Style too Apofolical." Be Punctual in relating fairly when you fpoke as an Apofile, 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 boly Fire." A fine Compoftition, Sir, this! But dijingzuib precifely the
the Proportions; fay when and rwbere you were this Dangerous Incendiary; Separate your Sulphur and other Combufible Ingredients; Extinguiß the Flames; cool your Brain, and meddle no more with Wildfire." I have frequently wrote and fpoke in my " orwn Spirit, when I thought it entirely the Spirit of " God." An Efentially-Entbufiafic and fatal Prefumption! Be therefore very Exact and Explicit in determining what came from God, and what from the Delufion of Fancy. And, when you have done this, your Readers and Followers will expect fome clear and difinguifbing Marks, how they may judge for the future between Divine Infiriration, and the Operations of your orwn Mind. Retire into your Mint-Ofice; call in all your Counterfeit Coin ; melt it down ; Circulate no more bafe Money. Let your new Coinage be all true Standard, and with a Mark that may certainly be depended upon. - To this End, perufe diligently and calmly my Comparifon, which will afford you fome gentle, but ufeful Hints towards your Correęions and Emendutions. Thumb it by Day, and dream of it by Nigbt. - "I have "too much made Impreffions, without the Written "Word my Rule of acting." Invert your Rule; The Written Word without Impreffions. "I have "Publiffed too foon what had better been kept in "longer." Take the preceding Advice, No Impreffron. "By thefe Things I have given fome
${ }_{2}$ Sam. "rwrong Touches to God's Ark." This was Uzza's vi. 6,7 . Offence. He was fmitten for his Rafhneis; fo dre you. He was an Intruder, and meddled (however pious might be his Intention) where he had no Bu finefs; fo have you.

But, as you have fartber Defigns; our Advice
P. 37. fhall attend you. "I think of writing a fhort $A c$ -

## (xxix)

"coust of what has happened for thefe Serven "Years laft paft." Take at leaft Serven Years in doing it. You have feen the Fate of your former Fournals: And, if the reft appear abroad in the fame Exceptionable Drefs, you may occafion fome weedlefs Merriment, and fo be guilty of a moft borsible Sin. You know how warmly you have declared againtt Diverfoons of all Kinds. And think you an Account of more Adventures will not caufe fome Diverfion? You may not perhaps intend fuch a Confequence; but remember Mr. Wefey has proved Laughing-Fits to be fometimes Irreffitible, Cafes happening when no Mortal can belp it.
"I purpofe to revife and correct the Firfl Part of P. 37。 "my Life." An arduous Labour, I confefs. But fend up a Petition to Herculss, to come and help you cleanfe this Augean Stable. And, when this Dung is ejected, I am afraid your Second Part will want cleanfing as much : And likewife the $\varepsilon^{\circ} c$. $\mathcal{O}^{\circ} c$. $\xi^{\circ} c$. of your Fournals. If you chould happen not to be debarred the Uje of Pen, Ink, and Paper, and m Advice would be kindly received; I would put you in Mind of the Poet's Sentence, - Una litura potef: One Univerfal Blot will ferve; and ferve better than fo much blotting and blurring, as will otherwife be needful. Or, for another Effectual Way, you may Purify your Works by Fire. And as you have already Confefed, and /berwed your Deeds; it might be of Service to the Gofpel (tho' not to Methodifm) to bring your Curious Books together, and burn them before all Mien. Your Method was fomeActs xix. thing of this Nature, when you " Supprefed your P. 39. Letters; becaufe many Things in them were very Exceptionable, though good in the Main."

## ( xxx )

But hold! I had beft retract this Advice, fo impertinent, fo hafty, fo unneceffary, fo detrimental P.34,37, to the Public. For "After-Experience and riper Fudgment have taught you to correct and amend all your Performances: And for the future you are to come out in a more unexceptionable Dre/s." What a defirable and delightful spectacle! I almoft long to have a Peep at you in your Unexceptionable Drefs.I begin to be in an Ecfafy. - Now methinks I fee you, like a Player after he hath Acted bis Part, flripping off the dazzling Tinfel, in which he Arutted upon the Stage: - Now like Preflyter Fohn tearing away your Points, Tags, Ribbands, Fringe, Lace, and Embroidery: - Now again (Paulo majora canamus) methinks I fee you divefting yourfelf of your Celefial Garments and Ornaments; plucking off your appropriated Blofoms of Aaron's Rod, flipping off the Cbild Samuel's Linen Epbod, throwing Elija's Mantle from your Shoulders; and modeftly ftanding forth in the ordinary Attire of a plain Gown asd Cafock.

And here I am cafting about for fome of my Popisb Parallels. But, Alas! they all prove Defecsive. I find indeed, in turning over the Legends, the Virgin and other Celefial Inbabitants often defcending, and bringing Flowers, Ribbands, and Garlands to adorn their Male and Female Derotees on Earth. I find too Copes, Corwls, and other Vefments, fent down from Heaven, for Founders of Orders, and Favourite Saints. But I find not that Humility and Simplicity in any of them, as to furrender up, and fend back their Heavenly Prefents, and condefcend to make their Appearance in Mortal Raiment.

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

## ( xxxi)

cently. But a certain Critical Friend, pulling me by the Sleeve, would needs put me in Mind of an Omifron of a Pafage or two, wherein you difcovered fomething of Management, and Inconffifency. "When you begun your Adventures of Field- P. 12. Preaching, you had (you fay) in your Eye the Apoflles, St. Paul, Peter, and Fobn: You exprefsly call thefe Field-Preachers, becaufe one of them Preached an Excellent Sermon from a Place called Marsbill ; and the Two others in Solomon's Porch." Now my Friend remarks, that this fame Mars-bill was the Court of the Areopagites, the bigbeß Court of Fufice in Athens; before which St. Paul was brougbt by Force. Which you might have feen in the Margin of the Bible; nor could your Profound Learning fuffer you to be Igrorant of it. Nor was Solomon's Porch a Field, but a Part of the Temple: "'fefus walked in the Temple in Solomon's Porch." This Sort of Management he looks upon as an Impofition upon your Readers.

He obferves again, that you often make yourfelf a Cbampion in Defence of our Liturgy, Articles, and Canons; of the Canons particularly in there very Remarks. But afterwards, fpeaking againft "t thofe who are for clipping the Wings of the Myfic

John $x$ 。 230
P.47,4\%。 Dove, you blefs God that there are Men of greater Latitude, among whom you are fure of finding hearty Friends and Well-wifhers ; though your Work be not according to the exact Meafure of Canonical Fitnefs." This he looks upon as an $I n$ conffiency; and adds, that you yourfelf (by your Recantation) have effectually clipped one Wing of the Myjic Dove, and that any future Attempt to fly muft be very ridiculous and aukward.

But,

But, to avid up my Bottoms; -Whatever Entbia fiafms you have given up, ftill you tenaciounly ad. here (in Opinion and Practice) to Field-Preaching. And what candid Perfon can expect otherwife? To be the Head of a SecZ, diftinguifhed by a Peculiar Denomination, and notable Singularities; 一to frift in the Air of Popularity, be bugged, and followed with rwijbfut Looks, - Digito monfirari, et dicier Hic eft; - This is too fueet a Morfel to be thrown up at once ; a Pbrenfy too Deleciable to be wil lingly cured of; a Devil too bewitching to be Ins ftantaneouly caft out. But, as you have declared a Month's Mind to get fome good Cburch, if you can' ; 'tis poffible your Diffemper may go off in Time.

In the mean while, Let your Enemies anvy the Glory you get by Field-Preaching: You have an Unexceptionable Parallel from the high Encomium given by a Pope to one of your Predecefors. No Doubt but you have every Thing that relates to St. Francis at your Fingers Ends; and mult have feen the Bull of Gregory IX in his Favour. But, that the Public may be acquainted what a proper Example and Incitement jufly provoke your Emulation, I fhall fet down the Pope's own Words: "The Lord "raifed up St. Francis to demolifh the Pbilifinies " who were deftroying his Vinejard. Who, hearing "inwardly a Voice calling him, courageoully ftarts "up; like another Samipfon, the Spirit of Fervoir "coming upon him, he breaks the Cords that bound " him"; and fnatching up the farw-bone of an Afs, "that is to fay, his own Simiple Preacbing, not " adomed with the perfuafive Colours of human "Wifdom, but with Divine Power, which chufeth "receak Things to confound the frong; and he

## ( xxxiii)

" who toucheth the Mountains, and they fmoke, " enabling him ; he deftroyed many Thoufand Pbi"liffines. And from the 'farw-bone itfelf went out " a copious Water ; refrefhing, wafhing, and fructi" fying the Lapfed, the Sordid, and the Arid." Cberubin. Bullar. Vol. I. in Gregor. IX. Confit. 2. If your Peregrinations fhould lead you to Rome, (whither you feem to be fetting your Face) fail not to $k i f s$ bis Holinef's Slipper, for this Honourable Teflimony of an Itinerant Field-Preacher.

You continue likewife a Refolution to Write orro But take Care: Be upon your Guard. No more of your Miftakes, Blunders, Want of Caution, unguarded Things dropped up and down, your Referves and Doublings. Don't do Things by Halves. Be open and fincere, confiftent and uniform. Afeet not Tefuitijms. Wafte not your Time in making Patcho 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 fands a-tip-toe in Expectation. And, fhould Failure and Fallacy again be the Refult, fome malicious Perfon will certainly have a Stroke at you, or fome kind Friend, like me, put you in Mind of it.
" Thus, Dear Sir, (for I am fond of your Expreffions) 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."

THE

# ENTHUSIASM 

O F

## METHODISTS, $\mathscr{G}^{\circ} c$.

 P A R T I.
## S E CT. I.

IN order to difcharge a Promije, and in hopes of doing fome little Service to the Caufe of true Religion, I have ventured to publifh a Second Part againft the Metbodifs: Wherein I fhall farther confider fome of the Circumftances attending their Nerw Minifration; its Tendency, Infuence, and Effects: Not forgetting to honour them with the Company of their correffonding Friends, the Entbufrafic Saints of the Papacy.

What firt occurs to my Thoughts is the boafted Succefs of their Preacbing, proved by the Numbers of their Followers and Converts.

Here they triumph beyond Meafure; and perhaps not without fome Degree of Foundation. For, confidering how inconfiderate and injudicious, how unlearned and unfable, a large Portion of Mankind is, together with their various Infirmities and Dif. $\mathrm{K}_{2}$ eajes.
eafes of Mind and Body; it muft be allowed-That the Offentation of a fanctified Look, fpecious Addrefs, fantaftical Oddities, Innovations in Doctrine and Places of Teaching, zealous Profeffions of Piety, Affectation of Godly and Scripture Pbrafes, and high Pretenfions to Infpiration, \&c. will hardly fail of drawing and deceiving the Multitude. Whoever is endowed with fuch fuitable 2ualifications needs not fear gaining an Audience, and leading Numbers into a hundred Delufons. He may find Perfons enough not dippofed, or not able, to ditinguifh " the Illapfes and Infpitations of the Holy Gboft, from the Illufions, Inftincts, and Suggeftions of the unclean Spirit; from natural and fanatical Entbuffafm, from the Swellings and Vapours of a difecfed Spleen and beated Melancholy, and from the extravagant Rovings of a difeemper'd Imagination."

We may too reafonably bope and belicue, that fome very profligate and wicked Wretches have been prevailed upon by the Methodiffs to relinquifh their evil Courfes, and ferioufly repent. But then, if we fubdual from the Account-fuch of their Followers as went only out of Curiofity, or Derififon; - fuch as were rwell-dijfoofed and pious Perfons (though I can't fay judicious) before ;-fuch as have left and bad them adieu upon good and juft Reafons; fuch as have been led into grievous. Perplexities, Diffaction, and Defpair; - fuch as were farce in their Senfes when they went among them, and have quite loft their Senfes fince;-fuch as have efpoufed confeffedly dangerous and wicked Tenets; - and confider the Danger all the reft are in, of being being betrayed into Notions and Evils, which they don't perhaps fufpect: - After thefe, and other Deductions which might be named, the Number of
their Converts will be confiderably lefened; and the Good they do nothing like an Equivalent for theMijcbief.
But let us hear themfelves. Mr. Whitefeld fays, *Thoufands and Ten Thoufands follow us:-3 Journ, The Fire is kindled; and I know that all the Devils P. 40. in Hell fhall not be able to quench it. - Well may P. 68. the Devil and his Servants rage horribly: Their Kingdom is in Danger. - I could think of nothing P. 69. fo much, as Fofoua going from City to City, and fubduing the devoted Nations. - With what Efficacy Letters. and Succefs I have been enabled to preach, Tongue can't exprefs."

Mr. Seward: " Our Enemies, like the Canaanites, Journ. feem to have no Spirit left in them; but fail every ${ }^{\text {p. }} 6 \mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{o}}$ where becaufe of $u s$;-afhamed, as it were, to fhew their guilty Heads."

See with what a magnificent Air Mr. Wefley boafts of "converting the Drunkard, the Whore- Farther monger, the Opprefor, the Swearer, the Sluggard, Appeal, the Mifer ; and elfewhere, feveral common Profitutes. - No Work has been wrought fo fwiftly, fo extenfively, fince Confantine the Great."

This is a Specimen (for I might recite fifty times as much) of their Succefs in Converfions. And yet we can match them among their Elder Brethren.
"St. Ignatius, faid Gregory XV, was, like $\begin{gathered}\text { folbua, Bart. Wito. }\end{gathered}$ great, according to his Name, for faving the Elect Ignatii, of God; (Ecclus. 46. 1.) He was fo ardent, (for P. ${ }^{220}$ Ignatius fignifies fiery) that, when he fent forth his Miffonaries to gain Souls, he ufually faid, Go, fet on fire, and inflame every Tbing."
"St. Francis ufed to call People together with Conformo. blowing a Horn, (as the Metbodifs by Advertije- fol, 14r, ments) when he was to preach; and his Preaching
was fo wonderfully moving, -that prodigious Maltitudes of Men and Women, above all Number and Computation, and the very Harlots were converted.
Bonaven. - Many inflamed with Devotion, and Defire of Leg. Fr. Perfection, contemnirg all mundane Vanities, fol-
cap. 4. cap. 4 . lowed his Foottteps; and fwiftly did this Succefs increafe to the Ends of the Earth."
Conform. "St. Antbony had fuch a Power over Men and fol. 80.

Orland.
Hift. Jef,
Part ${ }^{2}$,
p. 89 .

Erev.
Monaft.
Jan. 2g. Women, that he converted all Sorts of Sinners, even Ufurers, and common Strumpets. - A certain Fefuit went to the $S_{\text {terws, }}$ and made a furprizing Convef. fion of Multitudes of Profitutes."
"St. Francis of Sales brought over feventy-two thoufand Heretics to the Catholic Faith. - St. Dominic fo ftrangely aftonifhed and fet on fire the Minds of his Auditors, his Difcourfes were fo for- cible and ravibing; -that he converted almoft an bundred tboufand Souls, that were ftrayed and loft.".
§. 2. And, if we duely weigh Matters, how can the Metbodif-Teachers be otherwife than porverful Converters? What Heart can ftand out againft their perfuafive Eloquence, their extravagantly fine Flights and Allufions? Where is any thing fo Jublime and elevated? or fometimes what fo melting, tender and amorous, fo foft and so fweet? 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 loofeth their Tongue; and Sifter Williams, who is near the Lord, opens her Mouth to confirm it :- So that all Oppofers are fruck dumb and confounded."
"Tefus rides from Congregation to Congregation, breathing Courage and Strength into his Lambs,
and carrying all before him.-He rides in the Cbiariot of his Goppel moft triumphantly indeed : And the Preacher fits in the Cbariot of his Lord's dear Arms, leaning every Day on his Bofom, and fucking the Breafts of his Confolation ; while his Banner of Love is fpread over him : - The Arrows of the Lord fly through the Congregation, and Mr . Whitefield gives them a bome Stroke.-Heavily indeed do they drive, when God takes off their Cbariotwheels. But, when God is anointing the $W$ beels of their Souls; - 'tis fweet to be at full Stretch for God; - to come to a faving Clofure with Cbrift ; to lay all their Concerns on his Shoulders; - or leap into a burning fiery Furnace without Fear, which would ferve as a fiery Cbariot 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 Crace require daily to be borne on the Sides of Chrift, and be dandled upon bis Knees-till they come to walk continually under the Droppings of his Blood? They fee the frweet fefus fhewing his lovely Face'; and his Favours and precious Promifes drop down bis Lily-lips like fweet-fmelling Myrrb. 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, compofed by Count Zinzendorf, the Moravians Infallible Bibop:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Cbicken blefled, } \\
& \text { And careffed, }
\end{aligned}
$$

Little Bee on Jefus' Breaf?,
From the Hurry
And the Flurry
Of the Earth thou'rt now at Ref.

What tender, fweet, and endearing Appellations?" Our glorious Soul-brothers, and Societies of Women; fweet, precious, choice Love-Feafts; poor Souls under Concern, fweet Societies of feeking Souls; - dear, precious, poor little fweet Lambs; - among them a gracious Melting is vifible. - Their abfent Friends they hope are on the Top of Pi/gab, and they fend them a thoufand Kifes:-Their deceafed, in their filent Grave, fweetly. fleep in that Bed perfumed by our Dear Lord. - The Hearers (fays one) were melted into Tears; my Heart was full of Love; theirs alfo were much affected :-They would run and fop me in the Alleys, bug me in their Arms, and follow me with wifbful Looks. They had an over weening Fondnefs for me. -Many faid, Where thou goeft, I will go ; where thou lodgeft, I will lodge. - Brother Whitefield preach'd; - 'twas enough to melt the bardeft Heart; for the Smites of a Cherubim were in bis Countenance."

Can you then think it poffible fuch Cherubic Cbarms, and fuch fublimated and perfumed Eloquence can be refifted? Or can you blame the Metbodifss,

Brev. Fr. Oct. 4 . Bonaventur. Leg. Fr. Cap. 4. Id. c. 9 . if they vie with the Serapbic St. Francis? -" Who appeared to his Followers in the Form of a fiery Cbariot, whirling up and down ; - and was indeed ordained of God, like Elias, to be the Cbariot and Charioteer of Spiritual Men: - His Soul rambling thiro' the World, as bright as the Sun, like Pbaïton in his Fatber's Cbariot : - Cbrift Fefus remaining in the Bofom of his Mind, like a Handful of Myrrb. - Inflamed both Men and Women with an ardent

Cap. 4i Defire to follow his Footfeps: And particularly St. Clara, that Virgin dear to God, converted to Celibacy, the firf Plant and beautiful white Flower,
gave
gave a freet Odour, and fhined as a Star above the reft.-One was fo inflamed by hearing him, as to fay, that none ought to mention the Name of that Conform. fol. 18, Bleffed Man without licking their Lips for Joy."

Nor need we think it at all ftrange, that of Divine Manifefiations come in fo faft, that the Lambs are farce able to contain ibemplues; they flow in fo faft, that their frail Tabernacle is fcarce able to fuftain them. - They know not whether they are in the Body, or out of the Body: - Know not whbere they are, and fink into Notbing. - The Soul makes fuch Sallies, as if it would go out of their Body, conftraining them to throw themfelves upon the Ground. - The Love of God fo kindles in the Heart, with Pains fo violent, and yet fo ravifbing, that the Body is almof torn afunder."

Such are the ecfatic Raptures and Ravifbments of the Metbodifts, in their own Words: Which we may compare with thofe of Pbilip Nerius, a Canonized Saint; "who was fo full of Heavenly Illapfes, and Divine Love, that oftentimes he threw himfelf upon the Ground, and was forced to cry out, It is enough, my Dear Lord, it is enough. Witb- May 6, bold a little, -I am not able to endure Juch Abundance of Celeftial Srveetne/s. Whereupon the Lord in fome meafure abated the Violence of his Heat. But, ftill rwounded with the Love of God, he inceflantly languifhed, and his Heart was fo agitated with the impetuous Motion of the Spirit, that it fell a beating and leaping with fuch Violence, as muft have: killed him, without a Miracle. But the Lord miraculoufly onlarged bis Breaf, broke and elevated two of bis Ribs, to give the Heart Room to play."

More correfponding Circumftances occur in the Life of M. Magdalen of Pazzi; whom Clement IX, infpired

Life of M. of Pazzi, No. 26, 57, 59, 60,61 , 62, 74, 85 .
infpired with the Lights of the Holy Spirit, ca* nonized, April 28, 166g. "The Spirit of God threw her upon the Ground in an Ecfafy, when her Countenance was fhining like that of an Incarnate Serapbim. - Cbrift gave her fo large a Share of the Myrrb-pofy of his Paffion, that frequently under an' Alienation of ber Senfes fhe would throw herfelf on her Back on the Ground, exclaiming, $O$ fefus, $I$ san endure no longer: I cannot partake any more of thy Pains. - Often in thefe amorous Tranfports the would join herfelf clofe to a Crucifix, and fuck a divine Liquor thence, which filled her Soul with unfpeakable Sweetnefs. - Her Heart was fo inflamed, that fhe feemed to be diffolved, and about to return to her fir $\AA$ Notbing. - Her private familiar Entertainments, and Communications with God, fo fired her Breaft, that fhe would exclaim, O Love, I can no longer fupport your Flames, - my Heart is not able to contain you: And the was obliged to fetch a Bafon of Water, and pour it into her Bofom to cool herfelf. - Her dead Body was beautiful as a precious Relic of Paradife, exhaling an agreeable Odour: And the Bull of her Canonization begins with the Incorruption and fweet Odour of ber Boay, ufually. term'd the Odour of Sanctity."
Maria
Deipar. f. 360 .

We are told by Spinellus, "that Cbrift himfelf came and performed the Funeral-Office for a boly Virgin at her Death; and that he anointed with the facred Oil St. Lyduina when the was dying." And 'tis obfervable, (and I could bring a hundred Inftances) that moft of the Popiß Saints dead Bodies always remain odorous and uncorrupted (while thofe of the Wicked ftink and rot) tho' ever fo many hundred Years after their Burial. This Miracle, I fuppofe, in due Time will be renewed on the Body
of the Methodift, " who in her filent Grave fweetly fleeps in that Bed perfumed by our dear Lord." For how can a Body be otherwife, which Cbrijt hath perfumed and fpiced with his own Hands? Let her Grave be opened, I dare engage fome of the Believers will atteft it. 'Tis certainly a greater Honour than the Popi/b Graves receive by being sprinkled with Holy Water and Incenfe; and may be the Effect of fome Prayer, like that in their Office of the Sick for the Ufe of the Carmelites, "O moft merciful Lord, let her Soul joyfully expire in thy mof delicious Embrace, and moft fweet $K i / s$."

Through this whole Parallel you fee all is Rapture and Ecftafy ; Divine Love infupportably violent, but ravifhing ; all Infpiration, all Heavenly, all 2uintefence, all Notbingnefs. And why do not the Methodifs equally merit a Canonization? Either Fomething like this is their Due, or elfe they muft be thought to be actuated by a Diabolical Illufion, -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 jufly vain of their own Wortb? Such indeed has been the Care with the Metbodifts; and their great fwelling Words of Vanity, and proud Boafings, have been carried to a moft immoderate and infufferable Degree.

Firt for Mr. Wbitefield. His firt Account of God's Dealings with him (befides a deep Tincture of Superfition, Entbufiafm, and Vain-glory) is fuch a boyifh, ludicrous, filthy, nafty, and fhamelefs Relation of himfelf, as quite defiles Paper, and is fhocking to Decency and Modelty. 'Tis a perfect Jakes of Uncleannefs. And yet he affiures us, that " he

Introduc, was much preffed in Spirit to publifh it,-the Holy Spirit bringing Things to his Remembrance ; - he 5 Journ, had for three Years prayed for Strength to write p. 15. it, and at laft had Porwer given, and was afffed in it." What any Man in his Senfes would be aflamed to own, is pioufly afcribed to the Holy Ghoft. In Conformity with the rwild and fanatical Terefa, who, having publifhed her own Life, with

Preface to her Life. all her Faults and Vanities, faith of it, "I make this Relation, - which to my Knoweledge our Lord himfelf defired long fince, but I durft not undertake it. And her other Writings the Lord exprefly commanded her to publifh.-And, becaufe Our Lord told it me, I make a great Scruple of either adding, or Subftracting, one only Syllable."

His Jecond Dealings is fuch a thorough and fulfome Stain of Vain-glory and Boafing, Self-conceit, Self-applaufe, and Self-fufficiency,-as fhews Spiritual Pride in full Length, and in its true Colours. The fame Spirit runs through all his $\mathcal{F o u r n a l s , ~ \& c . ~ A n d ~}$ I verily believe it hath not its Parallel in the World. Many have been fo bloated with a Conceit of their own Perfections, as highly to be delighted with the moft naufeous Flatterers: But fuch an Inundation of Commendation from a Man's orwn Mouth is furely unexampled. No Man ever fo bedaubed himfelf with his own Spittle.

It fhews fome Degree of Modefy and Humility, If Deal. when " he thinks himfelf not fit for Orders,-till a P. 37. worthy Friend told him, that, if St. Paul were at Gloucefter, he would ordain him. - Or when God gives him Favour in the Printer's Sight, or in the Sight of the Faylor ;" and it furnifheth him too with a Scripture Pbrafe. But he has fome Grounds for Elevation, "when his Name is firt in the Nerws-

## (II)

Papers, though he can't tell upon what Occafion; 2 Deal. -began to grow popular, and had Honour even in his own Country: - When after Sermon Enquiry was made who he was, and there was fuch Crowding to hear him : - When a bearty Groan runs through the Congregation, when he fpeaks any Thing affecting ; - and he owns the Pleafure of hearing the Succefs of his Difcourfe upon two little Cbildren, 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 fays fhe was pricked through and through with the Power of the Word."

3 Journ. p. $3^{6}$, $57,6 r_{2}$

All through his Fournals he oftentatioufly difplays the Applaufes, Acclamations, and Huzza's of the People. "The Tide of Popularity began to run very high :- I carried high Sails, Thoufands and ten Thoufands 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 againft me: - Trees and Hedges full, all hufh'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, - exprefs 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 binn and his Admirers? "Strong Cries and Tears, Sighs and Groans; - ready to break their Hearts, and

Vob. I.
L
bis. $=$

Sis. - Young and Old burt into a Flood of Tears, like Water gufhing out of the ftony Rock. - 'Twould melt every one down to fee it. Tongue can't exprefs the Sorrow : They weep aloud and forely, as though mourning for the Death of their Firf-born."

What Bragging of Favours, Entertainments, Liberalities, and Prefents, from Gentlemen, and efpecially Elect Ladies, and Honourable Women? " A Bank-bill of ten Pounds, as a Prefent to myjelf: This I took as a Hint from Providence to go on: [very rightly judged] - and various Prefents as

4 Journ. p. 1. Tokens of their Love. - Thus Jball it be done to the Man, whom God deligbteth to bonour."

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

Mr. Servard is Witness, that, as to "Entertainments, they find good Meafure, prefed down, and running over: - That Hell trembles before our Brotber Whitefield wherever he comes; the Kingdom of Darknefs totters, and is fhaken; and Vice fculks its guilty Head, and retires to fecret Corners."

Whitefield again, flufhed with Succefs, " Come, ye Pbarifees, come and fee the Lord Jefus getting himfelf the Victory. Every Thing falls before

3 Journ. P. 69 , and Letters. me : - Dear Brother Harris reminded me, - and God juggefed to me, that now I was like Yophua, fubduing the devoted Nations, and dividing the Land."

But all this will rather remind others of Sacheverel's triumphant Progrefs through the Land, difpenfing his Kiffes, and collecting his Prefents, $\xi^{\circ} c$. - or of a Royal Oculif undertaking infallibly to

## ( 13 )

cure all Defects of the Eyes, - or to make them Itark blind.

Whether their Treatment be fmooth, or rough, all
is Food for their Vanity. "Bleffed be God,-who difpofed the Reverend Mr. Pemrofe, and others, to

3 Journ.
p. $3^{2,0}$ lend me their Pulpits. - Forbid to preach in a Cburch, which rejoiced me greatly. Lord, why doft thou tbus bonour me!"

He has indeed the Grace to feel, and be affured of, this fpiritual Pride, and often makes Confelfon of it.
" Hypocrify crept into every Action : - Self-love, Self. will, Pride, and Envy fo buffeted me in their Turns: - Proud Hellifß Thoughts ufed 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 almoft every Thought. - Frequently enlightened to fee the Pride and Selfflome/s of my Heart."

Whatever Liberty the Saints may have to boaft fuch great Things, and, as the Prophet fpeaks, to burn Incenfe unto Vanity; or however confiftent it be with the Character of an Entbufiaf; it is perfectly inconfiftent with that Charity, the Love of God and Man, which vounteth not itfelf, is not puffed-up, dotb not behave itfelf unfeemly.

In comparing the Popi/s Fanatics on this Article, the Parallel will be a little defective, becaufe they were not fuch conftant and naufeous Trumpeters of their own Praijes; leaving that Work to their Bretbren and Legendary Writers: From whom we we may pick up enough.
"St. Bernardin was the mof famous Preacher in all Italy; the Hearers hung upon his Lips, they are perfectly aftonifhed, immoveable, - ad-

Offic.Or Min. May 6.
mire him as another Apofle fent 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. $x$, p. 269 .

Brev.
Francif. Oct. 5 .
"Brotber Syluefer (a Fefuit) run up and down every-where hunting for Souls; - all Sorts of People flocked from Towns and Villages, offering themjelves and their good Things. Such Strength did God give him."
"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 frefh Flower of the World ; - not Room to hold the Company, - no treading on the Ground. - His Words were a burning Fire, - fharp 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 utmof Reverence and Devotion, not as'a Man, but as an Angel, -making him valuable Prefents, and begging him

Conform. fol. 280, 281.

Ibid. fol. 48. to flay with them. - And bappy were they who Even Creatures void of Reafon, Sheep and ADes, would run to hear him preach in the Fields.

The Saint can't help owning bis Pride, and particularly in giving a Mantle to a Woman out of Va nity; and that, when the People bonoured bim for bis sanclity, and kiffed bis Hands, he received it with great Delight. - Their Refpect to him, he fays, is nothing in refpect of what they ought to fhew;

## ( 15 )

fhew ;--they are Gainers by it, becaufe they hereby recognije God, and honour bim in bis Creature."
"St. Anthony's Words were as Flames kindling the Heart, - drew Sobs and Tears from his Auditors, - who were happy, could they but $k i j_{s}$ bis Hand, or touch bis Garment."
"St. Ignatius was remarkable for his frequent Relapfes into his old Strain of Vain-glory. - St.

Ribaden. p. 89,90 . like an Apofle; received every-where with public and folemn Yoy,-with Throngs who came to kijs bis Hand, and his Habit."

As to the Metbodifs being the chief Object of the Devil's Hatred, becaufe they are to defroy bis Kingdom, their Boafting 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, becaufe 'the Devils knew that Hell fol. 52. was to be deftroyed by bim, and his Society: For which Reafon they aimed their Spite principally againft bim.-The Devils were enraged with Spite and Hatred againtt St. Ignatius for the fame Reafon; and they often declared in what Fear and Awe they ftood of him ; knowing that he was to demolifh their Kingdom:- They acknowledged that no Sect in the Univerfe was more odious to them than the Fefurits."

Gomez.
Elog. Jer.
p. 486.

Mr. Wefley, I confefs, is not fo naufeous and conftant in this Strain of Vain-glory: He feems to lay his Plot deeper, relating moftly 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 fame Confidence of Boafting. "I think verily, if the Gofpel be true, I Joums: I am fafe: For I give all my Goods to feed the

$$
\mathrm{L}_{3} \quad \text { Poor, }
$$

Poor, - give my Body to be burned, drowned, or whatever God fhall appoint, - 1 及oerw my Faith by my Works, by ftaking my All upon it ; - therefore are my Ways not like other Men's Ways." - Again, "Are they read in Pbilofophy? So was I. In antient or modern Tongues? So was I alfo."-With a long String of Self-conmendation.

4 Journ. p. 85.
P. 96.

3 Journ. p. 48 .

Farther
Appeal,
P. II4,
115.
"I left London, - went to Briftol,- furprized: when I went into the Room, juft after my Brother had ended his Sermon. Some wept aloud: Some clafped their Hands: Some fhouted; the reft fang Praife. - Art thou come, fays another, thou Bleffed of the Lord?" A ftrange Sort of tumultuous Triumph at a religious Meeting to hear the Word. - But fuch Honour bave all the Saints.
" In applying which my Soul was fo enlarged, that methought I could have cried out (in another Senfe than poor vain Arcbimedes) Give me where to ftand, and I will thake the Earth." Were Arcbimedes alive, furely he would fee Reafon to return the Compliment. But, high as this Boaft is of his Abilities, I think there remains a higher Inftance of his Sufficiency and Prefumption, in fpeaking of bimfelf and his Brotber: "The Wifdom of God has for many Years, in a remarkable Manner, guarded againft this Pretence, (i. e. of not employing fit Inflruments) with refpect to my Brother and me in particular. - What Perfons could, in the Nature of Things, have been (antecedently) lefs liable to Exception, with regard to their moral Cbaracter at leaft, than thofe the All-wife God hath now employed? Indeed I cannot devife what Manner of Men could have been more unexseptionable on all Accounts."

## ( 17 )

One might here well afk the Queftion, which himfelf puts to the Infidels; "May you not difcover, through a thoufand Difguifes, Pride, Vanity, Thirft of Praife, even (who would believe it?) of Knaves and Fools ?" Or, do you think, that, if any Regular Clergyman fhould voaunt at this Rate, and proclaim himfelf the fitteft on all Accounts for the higheft Employments, he would not foon lofe his Character; perhaps become the public Laughter, and be bijed out of his Place?

I can at prefent think of no Comparifon adequate to this of Mr. Welley and bis Brother, but that of St. Francis and St. Dominic ; the Story of whom we have in many authentic Writers. "When Cbrijt had lifted up his Hand, with three Lances in it, ready to deftroy Mankind for their Wickednefs, the Virgin Mary prevailed upon him to ftop his Hand, till two Servants and Clients of bers, St. Dominic and St. Francis, fhould be fent to reform the World by their Labours and Preaching." They are the fame Pair of Saints, whom the Pope in a Vifoon faw manifeflly fupporting the tottering Lateran on their Shoulders: Whereby his infallible Holinefs found himfelf immediately directed by Heaven to confirm their refpective Orders and Rules, though averfe to it before. Brev. Roman. Oct. 5. Lect. 6. \& Ribaden. pag. 574.

Mr. Whitefeld, I obferved, often owns his own Pride: And Mr. Wefley fays, "By the moft infal- x Journ, lible of Proofs, inward Feeling, I am convinced of P. 64. Pride, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$." I fhall take their Word for it, and proceed to obferve, how their Followers foon catchs the Contagion, and are naturally and eafily puffed-up with a fancied fuperior Knowledge, Gifts, and

Graces; after being cajoled by their Leaders with ample Promifes, Expectations, and AJurances.
P. 10. The accurate Autbor of Obfervationss on their Conduct juftly afks, "Whether thofe exalted trains 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 Fel-low-Cbrifians; while they confider them as only going on in the low and imperfeict Way; -and into a Difefteem of their Superiors, as in a much lower Dispenfation?" And Mr. Law (whom they fo much admire on other Accounts; and whom I fhall have Occafion to quote again) in his Treatife of Regenetion, " Now, who may be thought the mof likely
88, 94. to come into this Religion? [He is fpeaking of the Metbodifs, and their Doctrines] Not he, who is deeply bumble, that abhors Self-「̌ufification. - Is there not likely to be Self-feeking, Self-confidence, Self-truft, Self deceit ? - Particular Impreffions, fenfible Convictions, frong Taftes, high Satisfactions, if much fought for, or refted in, they minifter Food to a Spiritual Self-love,-and lay the Foundation of Spiritual Pride. - They may fill us with Self-fatisfaction, and Self-efeem, and prompt us to defpife others that want them, as in a poor, mean, and reprobate State." With much more well deferving the ferious Confideration of the Metbodifts.

Of fuch a Tendency to Pride, exemplified in Fact,
4 Journ. Mr. Wefley himfelf gives us feveral Infances. "I
p. 54. met with one, who, having been lified $u p$ with the Abundance of Joy which God had given her, had fallen into fuch Blappbemies and vain Imaginations, as are not common to Men. In the Afternoon I found another Infance, nearly, I fear, of the fame Kind: One, who, after much of the Lave of God
fhed abroad in her Heart, was become wife far above what is written. - I earnefly befought them all to keep clear of vain Speculations. - While we were in the Room, Mrs. $\mathcal{F}$-s took the Bible to

4 Journo to read; but on a fudden threw it away, faying, $I$ am good enough. I wwill never read or pray more : - I don't defire to be any better than 1 am . She fpoke many Things to the fame Effect ; plainly fhewing that the Spirit of Pride, and of Lyes, had full Dominion over her.-
"I was with one, who told me, that hitherto fhe had been taught of Man, but now fhe was Ibid. p. 80. taught of God only. She added, that God had told her, not to partake of the Lord's Supper any more, fince fhe fed upon Cbrift continually." O who is fecure from Satan's transforming bimflf into an Angel of Light?

It were to be wifhed, that the Teachers themfelves would duely weigh their own Reflections; and that all others would abitain from fuch a DifpenSation, which confefledly leads People into thefe horrid Experiences of Blapphemy and Pride.

The famous Entbufiafi Mrs. Bourignon, who affumed the Character of an Infpired, (with whofe Writings I find fome of the Methodifs are not unacquainted; as if they had not Wildneffes enough in their own Brains ;) has the Acutenefs to obferve, "that the Prefumption of Agurances is the Devil's Derice, deluding People by fenfible Confolations and Solid Srweetnefs, and bringing them into the utmoft Peril: Virtue, -That the Devil faftens Men to thefe Senfibilities, and makes them thereby vain and proud. - When we take Pleafure in them, we turn from God. 'Tis the Devil's Snare."
§. 4. One
§. 4. One would think their Bladder of Pride and Vain-glory were now fufficiently fwelled: But it feems it muft be blown up more. One of their Preachers efpecially, and fometimes others of them, are fo prefumptuous, as to be fond of comparing themfelve with Patriarchs, Prophets, and Apofles; and even with Cbrift himfelf.

They cannot open the Bible, and thereby turn the Holy Scriptures into a Lottery, but they are fure of a Prize; fome Panegyric upon themfelves and Profelytes; or fome fpecial Direction and Infruction. They cannot read, or hear, Lefons, Pfalms, Epiffles and Goppels; but they have Sagacity enough to find fomething peculiarly concerning themfelves. And they feem to be intent upon this very Purpofe. As if the whole Bible were a fort of Prophecy (defigned at leaft by way of Accommodation) of their Mifion; and entirely interefted in the Honour and Advancement of their valuable Perfons, and important Whims.

Former Fanatical Saints will fupply us with fufficient Parallels of this Nature; particularly the fame Mrs. Bourignon, whofe Sagacity found out " many Things in Scripture which were fulfilled in ber: - She was the Woman foretold in the Apocalypfe, that had the Cburch in herfelf, cloathed with the Sun, and baving the Moon under ber Feet. She made herfelf equal to, if not greater than, the ApoAles, who underlood only in Part. Fefus was but partly the Seed of the Woman ; with fome Hints that Bee and ber Works were completely fo."

But for this Sort of Prefumption I don't know a fuller Comparion than the Book of Conformities between the Lives of Jefus Cbrifl and St. Francis.

## (21)

'Tis a large Folio, written by Bartholomeus de Pifis, applying moft of the magnificent Predictions in the Bible to St. Francis, making him better than feveral of the Apofles, and even fuperior to Cbrift as to Miracles. The Baok was printed at Milan, 1510 , with the Licence and Approbation of the General Cbapter of the Francijcans, as written by the Favour of God, and wanting no Correction. From this Edition was extracted The Alcoran of the Francijcans. But it feems Correczion was afterwards found neceffary; and the Book was republijhed at Bononia, in 1590, (which is the Edition I ufe) wherein many of its extravagant Fables and Blafpbemies are omitted.

To begin then. " God, fays Mr. Whitcfeld, if Deal. feparated me even from my Mother's Womb for the P. 11. Work, i. e. Methodijm." As he did IJaiah, Chap. xlix. 1. and Feremiah, i. 5.

Cbrift fo loved Magdalen of Pazzi, that he chofe Life, §. q. her for his Spoufe from her Mother's Womb.
" My Sufferings were of an uncommon Nature; I Deal. -Satan feemed to have defired me in particular, to ${ }^{\text {P. }}{ }^{36}$. fift me as Wheat." Becaufe Cbrift faid this of St. Peter.

When he is ill, " fully convinced that Satan hâd Ibid. as full a Poffeffion given over my Body, as he had P. 37. once over $\mathcal{F} 0 b^{\circ}$ s."

When flupid, and "unable to compofe any Ibid. Thing, - I found a Quotation out of Ezekiel, that p. 67. Young Prophet, Thou falt be dumb; but when I fieak unto thee, then Joalt thou fpeak. Which made me quite eafy." The fame was St. Francis's Cafe.

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

3 Journ. p. 18.

After Ordination, "I feel the Holy Gboft as much as Elifpa did when Elijab dropt bis Mantle. - A double Portion of his Spirit is upon me indeed." -
Conform. St. Francis was like Elijba, by poffeffing a double fol. 278. Prophetic Spirit.

With a Rabble at his Heels, " he is like Foßnua, conquering the devoted Nations, and dividing the Land."
5 Journ. P. $3^{\text {r. }}$ we are but few, and ftand as it were alone, like Elijab; and though, like the Priefts 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 Mofes did. - "Brother Sylvefter, a Francifcan, talked with God as one Friend doth with another, like another Mofes. Mrs. Bourignon had Communion with God, as familiar as one Cbild witlo another."
3 Journ. On reading the firft Lefon," about the OppsP. 30. Sition to Aaron's Prieflbood; God determining whe was in the right, by caufing bis Rod to blofomo when the otber Rods produced notbing. So let it bappen, O Lord, to me, thine unzworthy Servant."
Ibid. On reading the fecond Lefon, "where St. Paul recounted his Sufferings for Cbrift, againft the Infinuations of the Falje Apofles; Blefled be God, - I have, in moft Things there recorded, in fome fmall Degree had Fellowhbit with the Apofle; ant, before I die, I doubt not but I Ball fympatbize with bim in moft otber Articles. - The People were intent upom $m e$ : Their Eyes befpoke the Language of their Hearts : Each feem'd to fay, Thou art the Man."
"The Lefons, you fay, Sir, were fo very resarkable, that in reading you could not forbear bluffing much;" which fhews that you made the Application. The Clergy are the Rebels againft Aaron's Minifrry, the Clergy are the Falfe Prophets; you are Aaron, you St. Paul. And did not you blufb in writing this? The Infinuation is as modef, as your Prayer is charitable, that no Teacher's Labours and Preaching may produce any Tbing, except your orwn.

You was obferved to be a Cherubim in preaching; and St. Francis one of the Seraphims.

Conform. fol. $273^{\circ}$

And yet this will not fuffice: You muft even compare yourfelf with Cbrift, and boldly apply to your own Reverence what was fpoken of him.

Thus, "At my firt fetting out - I grew in a Deal. Favour both with God and Man."

At fome Oppofition from the Clergy you fay, "Had another came in his own Name, bim they would have received." They have no Mifion, 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, bleffed be God, there is one coming after me." - Meaning, I fuppofe, Mr. Wefley.

In preaching, " my Heart was full of God, and 3 Journ. Ifpake as one baving Autbority." Spoken of Cbrif, p. Ios. Matt. vii. 29. So alfo St. Ignatius fooke, tanquom Ribaden. Poteftatem babens, as one having Authority.
p. 549 .
"Had the Pleafure of feeing my Audience fo 3 Journ, much increafed-No lefs than twenty Thoufand pre- P. 55. fent. Bleffed are the Eyes which fee the Things wobich rve fee." Words peculiar only for thofe who farw Cbrift in the Flefh. Luke x. 29.

Vol, I.
M

Conform. So the Difciples of St. Francis, foreknowing fol. 31. his Defination to Honour, were like Abrabam, who rejoiced to fee Chriff's Day, and wevere glad; and this foretold their feeing St. Francis.
5 Journ. During his Attendance on publick Worfhip; "In p. 50. the fecond Leflon were thefe remarkable Words, And the High Priefts, and the Scribes, and the Cbief of the People fought to defroy bim, but they could not find rwhat they might do to bint: For all the People were attentive to bear bim."
Journ. In Expectation of mecting his Difciples; "When
p. 18. Tefus was returned, the People gladly received bim; for they were all waiting for bim. Thefe laft Words were remarkably prefed upon me, when I was confulting God, - whether I fhould return to England."

In the melancholy Hour of parting from his Dif-
3 Journ. ciples; -" they weep for Mr. Whitefeld as though
p. 64. they were mourning for the Death of their FirflJourn. born." - "At the Thoughts of parting, fays Mr. p.15,26. Seward, with fo dear a Companion as Brother Whitefield, I could think of nothing, but Chrif's parting from his Difciples, 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 bim unto you. And Jefus Cbrift was not worfe than his Word. - I was comforted for the Abfence of Brotber Whitefield by this Text, A little Wbile, and ye foall fee me; and again a little White, and ye fball not fee 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 rubofe Bech the Devils trembled, when he was leaving this World ; "Weep not, my deareft Friends, nor let my corporeal Departure trouble you: I fhall be

## (25)

more ufeful to you in the Place whither I dm 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 Mornai Myfterium Iniquitatis, Pag. 346 .
"One Day perceiving an uncommon Drought, and difagreeable Clamminess in my Mouth, and ufing Things, but in vain, to allay my Thirft, it was fuggeffed to me, that, when Cbrijf on the Crofs cried out, I thirft, his Sufferings were near at an End. Upon which I cried out, I thirft! I thirft ! -Soon after I was delivered." Is not this enough to make one's Ears tingle?

But there is worfe ftill. He prefumes to rob our Saviour of his very Office of Redeemer. "Tho' Ib. p.4 $4^{\text {6 }}$. Satan for fome Weeks had been biting my Heel, God was pleafed to fhew me, that $I$ fhould foon bruife bis Head." In another Place indeed he allows his Brother-Metbodifis a Share of this Prerogative: " Though Satan is permitted to bruife our Heel, yet we fhall in the End bruife bis Head." But in p. 86. both Places this Robbery is committed without any Allowance to Cbrif, or Intimation of bis doing it by Mr. Whitefield's Means, or Inflrumentality of the Metbodifls. The Papifts affign this faving Office to the Virgin Mary, ipfa conteret Serpentis Caput, Be fhall bruife the Serpent's Head : And Madam Bourignon is vain enough to publifh, that Fefus Cbrift was partly the Seed of the Woman, but that ber Doctrines and Writings were to be fo in the full Accompliffment. But at length, it feems, the Honour belongs to Mr. Whitefield and Company.

Nor is this much unlike the blapphemous Saying of the Francifcans, " that Fefus Cbrift faved the World before St. Francis came, but he afterwards."

Whatever

Whatever Excufes may be made, or however Mr. Whitefield may difclaim any fuch exalted In tention; to this bigk Degree of Prefumption the Words, as they ftand in his Fournals, do in Reality amount. And we may reafonably think, that fuck Perfons by fuch Exprefions either are burlefquing the Scriptures,-or run mad rvith Pride. According to a very favourable Confuruction, "Vanity of Vanities : All is Vanity." And feeing not another, but their oron Lips thas extol them, it brings to Mind the Cbaracter of that Antichrifian Power, (Rev. xiii. 5, 6.) to whom was given a Mouth Speaking great Things, - and be opened bis Mouth in Blafphemy.

Farther Appeal, p. 106.

Upon our charging the Metbodifts " with making themfelves like the Apofles, Mr. Wefley calls this a filly Objection, - becaufe every Man ought in fome Refpects to be like Apofles,--in holy Tempers, Exemplarinefs of Life, Labours for the Good of Souls." Who doubts it? or blames any Mortal for it? 'Tis not for making the Afoofles an Example of Holine $\mathcal{s}$, $\varepsilon^{\circ}$. that we fix our Charge on the Neibodijts; but for Unbolinefs, in proud Boafings. of a like Dignity and Authority; for Pretenfions to Infiration, and other extraordinary Gifts, and miraculous Powers, (as will farther appear anon) and even comparing themfelves with our Lord. Inftead of our Objection being filly, their Solution of it is pouffing and prevaricating. The Wind bath bound them up in ber Wings, and carried them arway into. the Regions of Vanity, to the Borders of Blaffbemy.
§. 5. Another prefumptuous Flight ufual among Entbufiafs is the Affectation of Propteffing, and other miraculous Gifts and Operations: A fuppofed Power of this Nature not only fivelling their Vanity, but
but promoting their Coufe; as it gratifies a natural Itch of peeping into Futurity, and tends to induce a Belief of their Divine Infpiration. And this alfo is an Article in Charge againft Metbodifm.

Firft for Prophecy. Mr. Whitefield was a very early Nibbler at this, and a great Dealer in Omens, Prefages, and other Divinations, concerning bimjelf, and his nerw Difpenfation. 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 fhall mention may feem trivial and ridiculous; it will however Berw the Man, and has no doubt had a due Influence on his Follorwers.

Firtt in Order is the "Circumftance of his be- x Dead. ing born in an Inn, the Bell Inn at Gloucefer, - P. 80 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 Cbrift, who was not born in an Inn; nor, that $I$, or he, can tell, in a Manger belonging to an Inn. From the Circumftance of the Sign of the Bell he might more aptly have propbefied, that in Time he fhould become as founding-Brafs, - or the Bells every-where ring for him, on making his public Entrance.

His Omen however correfponds to that of the famous Pope Hildebrand, whofe Fatber being a Carpenter, it was thence prefaged, that he fhould be Cbrift's Vicar, and have univerfal Dominion.

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

M 3 nabitur

Anna? $1073^{\circ}$ n. 16.
nabitur a mari ad mare, be fball rule from Sea to Sea, were certainly divine Ofents. - To complete the Comparifon too, it is poflible Mr. Whitefield may have been fo happy as to write this Prefage, before be kneww Letters.

The other Circumfance, that " his Mother ufed to fay, while he was an Infant, that fhe expected more Comfort from him than any other of her Children," has Variety of Parallels in the Popis Legends, where the Motber's Dreams are fo often made Prophecies of the Son's Grandeur." When fol. 17. St. Francis was but in a fecular State, his Mother by divine Influence faid, What do yout think that Son of mine will turn out? By Grace be rwill be a Ribaden. Child of God. - St. Dominic's Mother, befides her p. 570. Dream of having a Dog in her Womb, with a burning Torch in his Mouth, had the good News by Revelation, that fhe fhould have a Son endowed with many Gifts and Virtues."
${ }_{1}$ Deal. p. 18 .

Tbid.
" One Morning I faid to my Sifer, - God intends fomething for me, -will provide for me fome Way that we cannot apprehend. How I came to fay thefe Words, I know not. But God afterwards fhewed me they came from bim. - I dreamed, that I was to See God on Mount Sinai : - This made a great Impreffion upon me, and a Gentlervoman, to whom I told it, faid, Ceorge, this is a Call from
P. 3 God. - One Night an unaccountable, but very firong Impreffion was made upon my Heart, that I fhould preach quickly.-God has fince fhewn whence that Impreffion came." A notable Impreffion truly, that one defigned for a Scholar fhould come to preach. But in the Second Edition of his Dealings, when he recollects that he was now in Print, he cumningly flips in, by way of Amendment to his Dream,

Dream, " that I fhould preach and print quickly," which is prophefying of a Thing after it came to pafs.

He has propbetic Notice of a future Converfation with a Lord, and of his Money jing ling in his Hand. "God was pleafed to give me previous Notice of it.-I dreamed that I was talking with his Lordfhip, and that he gave me fome Gold, which feemed to found again in my Hands.-Afterwards he made me a Prefent of froe Guineas, which did found again in my Hands."-

You hereby fee the Man, and his fuperfitioufly Entbufafic Head. Otherwife it would be as idle a Thing to repeat, as in him to write, thefe frivolous Omens, Dreams, Impreffions, Revelations, - all Prophetical.

There is a plain Intimation alfo of this Prophetic Spirit in Mr. Welley. "For fome Time I had vifited a Soldier in Prifon every Day. But I told him, Do not expect to fee me any more, - I believe Satan will Separate us for a Seafon. Accordinghy, the next Day I was informed, that the Commanding Officer had given ftrict Orders, that neither Mr. Wefley, nor any of his People, fhould be admitted."

But in the Progrefs of their Miniftry they rife higher, and come to Predizions of greater Things, with regard to thempelves, and Increafe and Dilatation of the Family of Methodifm. -- Hence " the great Work, which God intends, and is now boginning to work over all the Earth." - Hence, fays Mr. Whitefield, "God will make his Power to be known in me. - And yet I frall fee greater Things than thefe.-I Ball be exalted. - There certainly will be a Fulfiling of thofe Things which God by bis Spirit
fiath folken unto my Soul.-There are many Proa mijes to be fulfilled in me. - This I know; what I have fpoken from God will come to pafs : Lo! it will !"-
Ketters.
"Our glorious Soul-Brother had it revealed to hims in Spirit, thefe two Years, that fome fuch as he fhould be fent of God into thefe Parts."
"The Lord revealed himfelf to a Cbild about feven Years old in an amazing Manner: - In a Rapture, and by the uncommon Earneftnefs the Spirit gave her to wreftle for the Cburches, fhe thought that an uncommon Work would be wrought on the Earth. Many fuch Inftances of the Outpouring of the Spirit we have among us."

Sometimes Mr. Whitefield throws out his Prediczions of the Perfecutions he is to undergo, and (according to his ufual Modefty) in Analogy to the

3 Yourn.
IT, I2,
${ }^{3} 5,90$ 。 Sufferings of Cbrift: "Yet a little while, and a fuffering Time will come. I cannot follow bim now, but I Ball follow bim bereafter. - My Hour is not yet come. - I find the infinite Wisdom of God in fending me to England. But God will manifeft his mighty Arm in the Salvation of Georgia."

Where, befides the Gift of Propbecy, we have a new Argument for the Infinity of God's Widdom, which I hope all future Writers on the divine Attributes will remember, (viz.) the fending of Mr . George Whitefeld from Georgia into England.

Popifh Legends are fluffed with Boafts of this
Conform. Sort. "St. Francis rifing from Sleep in great Joy, fol. 234. ard being afked the Reafon of fuch a Tranfport, anfwered prophetically, ' I know that I Boall be a great Prince.' Another time being in Prifon, yet highly exulting, cries out, ' What do you think of me? I Ball yet be adored over all the Earth.' -

One

## (31)

One Day he prophefied with a loud Voice - of a Cburch which fhould hereafter become a Monafery of Females, by whom God fhould be glorified. And it was fulfilled to a Letter, becoming in Time the Monaflery of St. Clara. Once being in a Rapture, and the Bofom of his Mind dilated, he faw clearly what flould happen in Futurity to himfelf and Children. - Be comforted,' and rejoice in the Lord, my Deareff, nor be dejected or afraid, becaufe we are few and fimple; becaufe it bas werily been Jocwn me from the Lord, that be will increafe us into a great Multitude, multiply and enlarge us.

God gave the Gift of Prophecy to St. Antbony ; he foretold to a certain Lady, that God would give

Ribaden, her a Son that fhould be great in the Lord's Cburch, a Francijcan Fryar, and a Martyr. And fo it happened.

A holy Nun declared, that while fhe was praying for the Good of the Cburch, and Reformation of Manners, God forefhewed her from above, that

Orland. Hiff. Jef, Past. 2 , p. 370 。 the Society of Jefuits Thould arife, who, as new Apofles, fhould take Pains in working Converffons over all the World."

Numbers of young female Propbetefies are eafily fupplied out of the Pope's Dudget, (as St. Bridget, Gatharine of Sienna, Hildegard, St. Rofa, Terefa, \&cc.) who all foretold wonderful Things of themfelves, and the feveral Religious Orders. The Light of Propbecy is indeed one of their boafted Marks of the true Cburch, of which they give a hundred Inftances, and challenge Proteflants to produce the like. Would they but come among the Metbodifts, they might fee their Challenge anfwered, and perhaps be induced to embrace them as Bretbren, or even to give them the right Hand of Fellowwhip.
§. 6. The
6. 6. The fame may be faid with regard to Miracles, another Mark of the true Church, whichtheir Entbuffafic Impofors, and moot others, have been fond of, as one of the chief and moft awful Proofs of their Pretenfons. They know the Vulgar are ever delighted, amazed, and drawn by any thing of the Marvellous, efpecially if heightened into the Miraculous; and thereby eafily perfuaded of the Wondermonger's divine Miffing.

Here alfo the Methodifts have been dabbling. Some Inflances of an extraordinary Nature, procured by the Merits and Intercelfion of the Metbodifts, I Shall referve for another Chapter; and fall here only point out a few Cafes, containing the mirachlows Favours of Heaven towards themfelves; fufficlient however to prove a Claim of Miracles among. them.

Seward, Journ. p. 86.

Thus, when " Mr. Seward fell from his Horse without the leaf Hurt, not fo much as of his Foot against a Stone; the Reafon given is, -God's Sending his Angel to preferve bim." Which is much fuck Ribaden. p. 360. 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
Miffing. Wit. Sanct.
p. 175. that of St. Columb, "who, feeing a Boy falling, from the Top of a House, commanded an Angel to fly in the Twinkling of an Eye, and hold him up, before he could touch the Ground. The Angel obeyed; and the Boy was unhurt."
5 Journ. p. 34 .

Franc. Annal. P. $3^{64}$,
" Loft in a Wood : - God fent a Guide to direct us right," fays Mr. Whitefield. In the fame Mannee, " God, pitying a certain holy Feffuit who had loft his Way, immediately font him a Guide."

## ( 33 )

In order to receive Power to preaith, and preach the more effectually; - Mr. Whitefeld fays, "I thad a great Hoarfenefs, and was deferted, before I went up into the Pulpit, but God Atrengtbened me, fo as to be heard by all.-God took arvay my Hoary enefs, that I Ib. p. 9. could lift up my Voice like a Trumpet."

Mr. Wefley in the fame Cafe is fupernaturally cured feveral Times. "So weak that I could bardly fand, - or get out of Eed, - at length made a

4 Journ. p. 79. Shift to drag myfelf to Sbort's Gardens,-read thofe Words (tho' farce intelligibly, for my Voice too was almoft gone) Whom be did foreknow, be did alfo predefinate. 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 rwas fuppended, while I was calling Sinners to Repentance. - At our Love-Feaft, befides the Pain in my Back and Head, and a Fever, I was feized with fuch a Cougb, that I could hardly fpeak. At the fame time came ftrongly into my Mind, Thefe Signs foall follow them that believe. I called on Fefus aloud to increafe my Faith. - While I was ppeaking, my Pain voanifeed. The Fever left me. My bodily Strength returned. And for many Weeks I felt neither Weaknefs nor Pain. - Another time feized with fuch a Pain, that P. $7 \%$. I could not speak. I knew my Remedy, and immediately kneeled down. In a Moment the Pain was gone.-I quite loft my Voice: But it was immedi- P. gz. ately reftored ; and I fpent half an Hour in Exhortation and Prayer witbout any Hoarfenefs."

Some Obfervations concerning thefe Pretences to inffantaneous and fupernatural Cures will follow hereafter. I thall here, as ufual, fubjoin the Paralle, as to the Cure of the Hoarlene/s.

Brev.
Rom. May 20, Lect. 5 .

Franc. Annal. Jefuit. p. 368.
"St. Bernandin, a Francifcan, finding himfelf unfit to preach, on account of the Weaknefs of bis Voice, and a Hoarfenefs, by imploring the Affiftance of God, was, not without a Miracle, relieved from that Impediment. - A religious Nun devoted to St. Xavier, famed for Skill in Mufic and a fine Voice, had her Voice loft by a Hoaryenefs for ten Years. At laft determined to fing on St. Xavier's Feffival, fhe declares, that the Saint would refore ber Voice. Behold a Miracle! On the Morning of his Feftival her Voice is recovered to its ancient Sweetnefs, and fhe never fung better in her Life." - ot. Rofa, I confefs, did not come off quite fo well. For,

Vic.Rof, c. 15 . " being very ill of a fore Throat, Jefus Chrift her Spoufe came to vifit her, and invited her to play with him to divert ber Pain. She infifted that the Winnings fhould be whatever the Winner pleafed. The Cards were played, and fhe won the firft Game ; and demanding inftantly a Relief of her fore Throat, it was so immediately. But, her Spoufe infifting to play another Game, the loft it, and the Pain of her Throat returned and increafed."

The fame Accounts we have of God's clearing up the Weather, for the fake of the Methodifts and Company.

Whitef. 3 Journ.
p. 93 .
P. 94.
" - It rained very bard: - But, upon Prayer that God would be pleafed to witbhold the Rain, it was done immediately.
" Preached at Kennington: - Above ten thoufand People, and thirty Coaches. - Rained moft Part of the Day : - However, God was pleafed fo vifably to interpofe in caufing the Weather to clear up, and the Sun to fhine out, juft as I began, that I could not avoid taking Notice of it to the People in my Difcourfe.".

## ( 35 )

Does he think the Weather would not have cleared up, and the Sun fhone, if he had not preached? But a Sort of Miracle muft be made of it. And yet, it feems, the Miracle is much the fame, if it happens to rain. For, "preached at Kennington, and God was pleafed to fend Rain:And, as foon as the Rain came, I received uncommon

Whitef. 3 Journ p. 96. strength from above."
—Mr. Wefley too fays," A violent Storm of 4 Journ. Rain began about the Middle of the Sermon. But p. ${ }^{86 .}$ fo much the more was his Power prefent to beal. Our Hearts danced for Joy."

Mr. Wefley " travelling on Foot in the Nigbt, in P. 6g. a beavy Rain, rweary, and not knowing his Way, has a Group of Miracles to relieve him in each Particular. O that thou rwouldeft flay the Bottles of Heaven! Or, at leaft, give me Ligbt, or an boneft Guide, or fome Help, in the Manner thou knoweft? Prefently the Rain ceafed; the Moon broke out; and a friendly Man overtook me, who fet me on his own Horfe, and walked by my Side, 'till we came to Mr. Gambold's Door."

Mr. Wefley being reproved by Mr. Cburch for this Entbufiafn and Prefumption, fays, "he would not have us look upon it as miraculous,-but a Jignal Infance of God's particular Providence." But, notwithftanding this Difinction, if this fignal Infance of particular Providence he effected in a miraculous Manner, where is the Difference? He adds, however, with a feeming Submiffion, " Let it pafs 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 Comparifon we might produce hundreds of Inftances of Popibs Saints being quite dry Vol. I.
in the Midft of Rain; or no Rain falling where they are preaching, though Showers all around them; or Storms turned into Calms by their Prayer, $\sigma^{\circ} c$.
Balingh. Jun. I3. gives us two Inftances together ; one of St. Anthony, " who being on a Journey, and a heavy Shower falling, he puts the Rofary on his Head, and prays for Succour to the Virgin; and inftantly, the Words fcarce out of his Mouth, the Rofary becomes a complete Cover, and he gets to the City without being touched by the leaft Drop of Rain, -Another, of one Brother George, who being in a violent Storm of Rain without a Cloak, no fooner repeats his Rofary, but he goes on to his Monaffery perfectly dry.

Henriquez.
Fafcicul. Vol. 2, p. 424 .

Mabill.
Vet. An. Tom. 4 , P. 95 . Fleetwood's
Works, P. 623.

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 Crofs, commanded the malignant Spirit of Water to depart, and not to difturb his Audience. Prefently it rained all-about, but not a Drop fell upon them. St: Aridius, (whofe Name is adapted to his Miracles) and his Society, often were perfectly dry in the Midft of prodigious Sborvers. - And St. Beuno had always the fame Privilege; for which Reafon he was called Dry-Coat."

You fee the peculiar Privileges of fuch conceited Favourites of Heaven. The common Courfe of Prowidence muft be altered for their Sake ; and all Nature be made fubfervient to their whimfical Dif. penfation.
"St. Terefa having obtained of the Lord, that a Well of very bad Water fhould become fweet, and be conveyed too into her Monafery by a feem-
ingly impoffible Current, has the fame prevaricating Plea with Mr. Wefley: I reckon not this for a Miracle, but to Joew our ftrong Faith; for the Thing bappened juff as I bave related it."

But as to thefe, and fuch-like Miracles, it were to be wifhed that the Metbodifts would be clear ; and, in exprefs Words, either claim or renounce their Pretenfons. We fhould then know upon what Foot the Argument with them ftands. But they are manifeftly Evafive. And tho', when hard preffed, they feem to difclaim Miracles, and declare them unneceffary, and the like; yet, in the above-mentioned Infances, they feem alfo 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 Caufe, ftand ready to fwallow any Thing; and are as willing to improve, as to believe, any marvellous Tale. They are fo well trained up, that they eafily acknowledge the Autbority God bas given their Teachers from above."
§. 7. Hitherto we have confidered the Conduct of the Methodifts under their molt plaufible $A p$. pearances, bigheft Pretenfons, and a Floru of Exultation. But they do not always go on fo fmoothly and frimmingly; meeting with various Rubs and Obfructions, and grievous Enemies and Sufferings, in their Way. I obferved before, that whatever favours and promotes their Caufe, is from God; whatever Oppofition or Obfruction they meet with, from the Devil.

I fhall therefore now give fome Account, or rather they themfelves, of their grievous Conficts
and Combats with Satan; who, though the Enemy to all Truth and Goodncfs, and therefore their Enemy, and fure to be conquered at laft, yet perfecutes and opprefeth them in a moft grievous Manner, by Force and Fraud, in Body and Mind.
conform. To begin with Mr. Wbitefield. St. Francis once fol. 253. faid, "that, if his Brethren did but know what Tribulations he endured from Satan, there is none of them who would not greatly compaffionate his
I Deal. Cafe." And Mr. Whiteffeld fays, "God only knows 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 fome Time after overtaken in $L i$ quor, -Satan gained his ufual Advantage over me: An experimental Proof to my poor Soul, how that rwicked One makes ufe of Men as Machines, working them up to juff what he pleafes." - Which is an artful Way of throwing the Blame upon Satan, and making $\operatorname{Sin}$ an involuntary Thing; when the Man was led arway voluntarily by bis orwn Luef and Intemperance. And Satan has Reafon to complain of Injufice done him.

We have next a grievous Complaint of a bodily Opprefion from the wicked One. At Oxford, P. 37,3 . " The Comforts of Senfible Devotion were withdrarwn, and a horrible Dread overwhelmed my Soul.-One Morning, rifing from my Bed, I felt an unufual Impreffion and Weight upon my Breaft:In a fhort Time the Load gradually increafed, and almoft weighed me down, and fully convinced me that Satan had as real a Poffeffion of my Body, as once of 'Gob's. All Power of thinking was taken away,-my Memory quite failed,-my Soul barren and dry. - 1 fancied myfelf like a Man locked $u p$

## (39)

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 Weigbt, bidding Satan depart from me in the Name of Tefus!"

Here again, I doubt, he has charged Satan rurongfully; in laying bis diabolical Weight upon the Body, while it undergoes but the ufual Effects of a common natural Difemper, called the Incubus, and Night-Mare. To prove this, the Devil, in: Revenge, might perhaps tempt him to borrow the Defcription of his Cafe from Cbambers's Dictionary under thofe two Words; which I fhall fubjoin: " Incubus, Nigbt-Mare, a Difeafe confifting in an Opprefion of the Breaft, fo very violent, that the

Incubus. NightMare. Patient can't /peak, or even breathe. - The Senfes are not quite loft, but drowned and afoni/Bed; as is the Underfanding and Imagination. So that the Patient thinks fome buge Weight thrown on him, ready to frangle him; and frequently imagines fome Spectre, or Phantom, fopping bis Breath."

The fame Author afcribes " to the Hypochondriac Pafion (Splecn, or Vapours) the fame Symptoms of a Pain in the Stomach, a Conftritzion of the Breaft, Dificulty of Breathing; - as likewife Wakefulnefs, Inquietudes, Fears, Sufpicions, Delirioufnefs; - affecting the Patient more in Mind than Body."

Nor is it to be doubted, but the greateft Part of thefe firange Feelings and Sufferings, Dejections of Mind, and dreadful Apprebenfions, $\sigma^{\circ}$ c. proceed from Difeafe, caufed perhaps by a Flatulency from much Faffing, or the Fumes of Indigeftion, or Want of Exercije, deep Intention of Thougbt, and various Affections and Pafrons; which Pbyfcians can much better account for than myfelf. And we may eafily
conceive that the Effects of fuch Dijeafe muft of Courfe be Aronger, when the indifpofed Body wears a melancbolic and entbufiafic Head; Strength of Imagination and Difemper concurring. - For a Cure, Mr. Whitefeeld " applied to his Friend, Mr. Cbarles Wefley, who advifed him to keep upon his Watch, and referred to a Cbapter in Kempis." Had he applied to a Phyfician, he would perhaps have prefcribed, befides, Pblebotomy, Cathartics, Carminatives, and Emetics. And one may the rather think fo, becaufe both Naturalifts and Divines have affured us, that the Devil often goes out of the Bodies of the Polfefed in a Vomit or Stool. Gregory of Tours fays, "a moft atrocious Devil having poffeffed a certain Perfon, by the Help of Oil he went out of his Body by the Draught; per fuxum vextris.". Glor. Confeff. Cap. 9.

We read in the Malleus Maleficarum, (Tom. 4. Pag. 25.) " that the Devil fometimes rumbles about the Inteffines in the Shape of a Pill (for fo I conftrue the Words in fimilitudinem pila) until he goes out by the Draught ; per feceffum."
"Thyraus (de Damoniacis, Cap. 52, छ 54.) gives us feveral Inftances of Devils being caft out by Vomit and Stool: And then the learned Author rwifely obferves, - that thefe Paffages are the fitteft for the Egrefs of fuch unclean Spirits; - and that (tho? Dervils commonly go out with a Stench) in thefe Cafes they are expelled with a more than ordinary fetid Smell." 'Tis true thefe Autborities are taken only from Popif. Writers, and therefore may not obtain Credit from a Proteftant Reader; but the Patient, who hath fo often followed their Example, might for once have taken their Prefcription.

Hence

Hence again we may account for what follows in Mr. Whitefield. "At this Time Satan ufed to terrify me much; and tbreatened to puni/b me, if I difcovered his Wiles. - I thought the Dervil would appear to me every Stair I went up. - And he fo troubled me, when I lay down to Ref, that for fome Weeks I farce /lept above three Hours at a Time. -Wanted to fee Sin as it rwas, but feared left the Sight fhould terrify me to Death. - Satan fo impofed upon my Underfanding, that he perfuaded me to /out myfelf up in my Study, 'till I could do Good with a fingle Eye." This Mr. Whitefield explains elfewhere, "Satan kept me in my Clofet near fix Weeks, becaufe I could not do any Thing with a fingle Intention:" i.e. was a Hypocrite.

Why Satan fhould endeavour to cure him of his Hypocrijy, I can't conjecture. - But, if that infernal Fiend did really ufe the poor Man fo unmercifully, or if a wrong Caufe be affigned for his Diforders; 'tis certain he has fhared with many Saint-like Perfons in thefe Calamities.

As to Sufocation, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ c. "One Night the wicked Fiend did what he could to choak St. Antbony, preffing 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 $\mathcal{F e f u s}$; but he was fo boarfe, and his

Ribaden, P. 391.

Ibid. p. 5440 Bart. Vit, Ignatii, p. 409. Throat fo fore, that he could hardly fpeak for a Fortnight. At another Time two Devils wwipt bim cruelly in his Bed. - The rwicked Fiend would often Ribaden, throw himfelf upon St. Romualdus, as he was lying p. 180. in his Bed, kneaded bim wwith bis Knees, and prefled fo heavily upon him, as almoft to fmother him. He would often cry out $-G 0$, thou malignant Serpent.

Franc. pent. - A certain Jefuit, being in a baunted Houfe, Ann. Jef. had fcarce flhut his Eyes, but he felt the Devil's
p. 328 . p. 328. Hand taking him by the Throat." -
Meffing.
Vit.
Patric. cap. 19.

Vit.Eliz, cap. $7 \cdot$ " I was, fays St. Elizabeth, that Spiritual Virgin, fo fout up by the Adverfary, that I could fcarce speak.-I felt my Throat fo violently comprefed by his Hand, that my Breath was almoft ftopped."
Life. "Mary of Agreda was never free from bodily Infirmities, and fome painful Diftemper. The Devil too had a Commiflion to torment her ;-and fometimes he would lie upon ber with fo heavy and infupportable a Weigbt, that her Breath was ready to go out of her Body." The Confeffion of her Diftempers explains what the Devil was.

The Want of Sleep is a Circumftance belonging to Variety of Diftempers; and, if the Devil would

Manni
Sel. Hift. pag. 4 I . allow Mr. Wbitefield but little, he ferved " one Thomas the Simple as bad, who was all Day dirtying bis Body, in order to have a pure Heart : For feeing fo much Piety in fuch a fimple Man, he was perpetually plaguing him with nociurnal Terrors,
Conform. Noifes, Dread of Thieves, E®c."-And " he ufed fol. 54 . St. Francis in the fame Manner, always difturbing his Reft in the Shape of Mice and Rats."

As Satan threatened Mr. Whitefeld with Punifiment, if he ever difcovered his Wiles; fo he Jb. f. 53. «s tbreatened St. Francis, that, unlefs he would defift from
from his pious Metbod, he would make him crooked, and clap a Hump upon his Back."

In the romantic Life of St. Bernard, "a Woman grievoufly oppreffied by an Incubus, who had applied to St. Bernard to be relieved, is terribly menaced by the Dervil what he would do to her, as foon as the Saint was gone out of the Country." Terefa too he "tbreatened to be revenged on, befides giving her many grievous Blows."

Lib. 2. cap. 6.

Ribaden, p. $797 \cdot$

Did Satan, as it were, lock up Mr. Whitefield in Armour, and But bim up in bis Clofet? He ferved a religious Francifcan the fame Trick; "not only took away his Speech, but got upon his Back, and heavily aveighed him down; and tbruf bim into a Hole, fo narrow that he could not firir ; 'till by the Help of a little boly Water he put the Devil to Flight."

Nor do we want Inftances among the moft refolute Popifs Fanatics of over-powering Fears, and Apprehenfions of the Devil's appearing to them: Wherever they are, efpecially if in the Dark, whatever Object they fee, or think they fee, be it Man or Beaft, it is immediately their Helliß Enemy; and they are plucking up their Courage to fight with him, or calling upon Divine Help to fend him packing.
" Five furious Devils attacked M. of Pazzi one after another ; - and this horrible Sight terrified, haunted, and purfued her in all Places. Sometimes Life, No. $3^{17}$,
32. they throw her down Stairs, -bite her,-and feem to devour her ; fo that fhe had no manner of Repofe Day or Night. She armed herfelf againft thefe furious Affaults with the Buckler of Prayer." But St. Romualdus, as became a Man, had more Courage. "The Devil lay upon his Feet and

## (44)

Stillingh. Legs all Night, that he could not eafily ftir himi-
on Idol. p. 232. or P.Dæmian. Vit. Romual. c. 15 -17. Ignatii, p. 72 .

Bart. Vit. felf; and he was fo poffeffed with the Thoughts of him, that a Monk could not knock at his Cell, but he afked the Devil, What be did there? and was ready to encounter him. - All the Crows and ugly Birds he faw in the Wildernefs he fancied to be Devils, and challenged them to fight with him ; and exceedingly triumphed, when at his loud Cries they flew away."
"The Dervils, who had declared they hated none more than Ignatius, haunted his Bed-chamber with terrible Noifes and Spectres, to thake his Conftancy. He was grievoully frighted; but by Degrees recollecting himfelf, he boldly defied them, and called them a Pack of Cowards, for coming in fuch Numbers to difturb one Man's Reft."

But, notwithftanding thefe bodily Afaults of the Devil upon Mr. Wbitefield, the worft is ftill to come; as you will fee by his following perplexed and inconfiftent Effufions.
3 Deal. "Henceforward he transformed himfelf into an p. 40 . Angel of Light; and worked fo artfully, that I imagined the good, and not the evil, Spirit fuggefted to me every thing that I did.-His main Drift was to lead me into a State of Quietijm, (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 Infance; Having out of Pride put down in my Diary what I gave away, Satan tempted me to lay my Diary quite afode." Affuredly a moft malicious Devil! who would rob us of that Treafury, which has furnifhed the World with fuch incomparable Dealings and Fournals. But ferioully, Sir, did the Holy Spirit put it into your Heart to fet down

## (45)

cown your Cbarities, out of Pride? And did Satan tempt you to the contrary? The very Reverfe of both fhould have been the Cafe.

66 When Caftaniza (the Autbor of the Spiritual Combat) advifed to talk but little, Satan faid I muft wot talk at all. So that I, who ufed to be the moft forward in exhorting my Companions, have fat whole Nights almof witbout fpeaking at all." Where a fullen Humour, perhaps a Lorwness of Spirits, is imputed to Satan's attempting to lead him into Quietifm. I find too, that not only Mr. Whitefield, but Mr. Wefley, was advifed by a Spiritual Car fuift to obferve a very high Degree of Silence. The latter " was often and earneftly preffed to make an Experiment of this Nature,-and he fpoke to none at all for two Days, and travelling fourfcore Miles together." -

The fame Whim has run through the Myfics, and feveral of the Religious Orders, who have enjoined abfolute Silence (I think too, bound it on the Confcience by Vorw) except at fome flated Times, as a Point greatly iending to Perfection. Hence St. Bonaventura fays, " that Silence in all the Religious is neceffary in order to Perfection; and that, in order to obferve it, you ought to do as St. Agatho did, who held a Stone in bis Mouth for three Years, 'till he could learn Taciturnity."

And "St. Alcantara carried feveral Pebbles in his Mouth for three Years likewife, and for the fame Reafon.-Theon obferved a continual Silence in his Cell for thirty Years. St. Francis obferved it bimfelf, and enjoined it upon his Bretbren.

De Perfect.c. $4^{\circ}$

Brev.
Rom.
Oct. 19.
Conform. fol. $274^{\circ}$

The Rule of Silence was moft religiounly obferved by St. Dominic ; which provoked the Devil to put a Trick upon him. Accordingly he appears in the

## (46)

Shape of a Monk; and, tranfgrefling one of the Ibid. "leave off keeping your Diary, ufing Forms,

I Deal. pag. $4^{0}$ Orders of the Saint, the Saint fomething haftily cbides him for Dijobedience. The Devil immediately fell a laugbing at St. Dominic, and upbraided him for the Violation of bis Rule of Silence."

But our Pair of Metbodifts were not to be fo caught. Neither the Spiritual Cafuifts, nor Satan, could bring them to any long State of Silence, but were both miftaken in their Men. For their Entbufiafm is of that loquacious Nature, that it muft bave Vent ; and the black Humour be difcharged, either through a Quill, or at the Moutb; - or they would burft.
"Again, adds Mr. Wbitefield, when Cafianiza advifed to endeavour after a filent Recollection, and rwaiting upon God; Satan told me, I mult leave off all Forms, and not ufe my Voice in Prayer at all." Where are we now? But a few Lines before, Sa$t a n ' s$ main Drift was to lead you into Quietijm; and now your Spiritual Guide joins with him, advifing the very Edence of Quieti/m. You obey; fcarce a Voice in Prayer, vifiting the Prijoners, \&c. 'till better advifed by Meffieurs Wefley, and God was pleafed to make an open Shew of thefe diabolical Devices."

And it muft be allowed, that the Wefleys generally difclaim this Doctrine of the Moravians. " Our old Friends, Mr. Gambold and Mr. Hall, came to fee my Brother and me. The Converfation turned wholly upon filent Prayer, and quiet Waiting for God; which, they faid, was the only polible Way to attain living, faving Faith.

Sirenum contus, Eo Circes pocula nôfi?
"Was there ever fo pleafing a Scheme? But where is it written? Not in any of thofe Books, which I account the Oracles of God, E'c."

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

Thefe Moravian Myfics are the Perfons, whom (by an unaccountable Inconffiency of Conduct not to be reconciled) Mr. Wefley reprefents by Vicifitudes as the beft, and as the worft, of Men. Who has fo much Fondne/s for them, or Averfion to them? Who fo high in their Commendation; or who fo eager in running them down, and difgracing them? Who fo loves, efteems, and encourages them; or who fo effectually expofes and confutes them ? Who fo ardently defires to join them ; and yet who produceth fuch ftrong Reafons againft joining them, - as Mr. 7. Wefley?

But to return to Mr. Whitefield. "The Devil alfo fadly impofed upon me in the Matter of my
xf Deal. pag. 4I。 College Exercifes. - I had no Power to compofe or write a Word,-had a violent inwward Cbeck not to go down into the Hall.- The next Week he ferved me fo again. - My $\tau_{\text {utor, as well he might, took }}$ me to be really mad. - Being urged with the Command in Scripture, to be fubject to the Higher Powers; I anfwered, Yes; but I had a new Revebation. Lord, What is Man?"

What is Man indeed? When he muft charge upon Satan his own moody Perverfenefs, or Inability to compofe; and pretend a nerus Revelation againft Obedience, enjoined by the old?
" After leaving off my Diary, - Forms and 1bid. Voice in Prayer, and vifiting the Prifons, nothing p. $43^{-6}$. Yoz. I.
remained for me to leave, but public Worfbip, and my religious Friends. Now it was fuggefed (by Satan, as an Angel of Light) that I muft leave them alfo for Cbrift's Sake.-A fore Trial, - but rather than not be Cbrift's Difciple, I refolved to renounce them. Accordingly, inftead of meeting my Brethren as ufual, I went into the Fields, and prayed filently by myelf. Our Evening-Meeting I neglected alfo ; and went not to Breakfaft, according to Appointment. -'Till at length by Mr. 7. Wefley's excellent Advice and Management, under God, I was delivered from thofe Wiles of Satan; - and took up my Externals again."

I fhall omit many fuch Appearances of Satan, like an Angel of Ligbt, to the Popijs Saints; and be contented with a fingle Inftance attended with fmilar Circumfances.

Conform. fol. 63 .4.
" Brother Rufin, before he arrived at his full State of Sanclity and Grace, was tempted of the Devil no more to follow the Foottteps of St. Francis, who was but a fimple Man, and under Pretence of fending them among the Hopitals drew the Bretbren away from their Prayers; but that he fhould live folitarily in the Defart. Thus Satan, appearing as an Angel of Ligbt, fuggefing this to Rufin, confirmed him in his Purpofe. And he retired into the Woods to pray; would not come to St. Francis at Eating-Hours as ufual,-would not come to Supper, - nay would not come to the $S a$ crament; - and fent Word to St. Francis, that he had a better Way to Salvation than by following bis Simplicities; and fo the Lord bad 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 himfelf,

## (49)

himfelf, and afks who perfuaded him to this? Ruffin anfwered, he had a Divine Revelation by an Angel. I will foew you, fays Francis, who this Angel is, that fuggefed it to you: And prefently, by Prayer, the Angel appeared in a moft amazing Beauty and Splendor; which made Ruffin rejoice and exult. Then Francis, by Prayer again, commanded the Angel to appear vijibly who, and rwhat he was. And prefently he was transformed into fuch a borrible Shape, and made fuch a borrible Stink, that Ruffin fell to the Ground as dead; but was raifedup by St. Francis, comforted, and confirmed in Righteoufnefs."

I would afk now, with Refpect to Mr. Wbitefeld, what otherwife than has happened could be expected from one who fets out, and begins his nerw Dijpenfation with fuch Pbrenjes, as himfelf has publifhed? Youtb, a pious Intention, fancied Opprefion of Satan, and real Indifofition of Body, - may perhaps be pleaded in his Excufe: And no doubt very jufly ; had not his whole future Conduct, his uncharitable Characters and Accufations of his Bretbren, his indecent and rude Treatment of his Superiors and Governors, his Vanity and proud Boafings, his unwarrantable and high Prefumptions, his obtruding upon the World bis cuon Fancies for Divine In/pirations, carrying on all along a Nerw Revelation againft the Old in facred Writ, and thereby deceiving many, Efc. - had not all this, and more, rendered him inexcufable. Excufes are fcarce allowable to fuch Exorbitances.

His Companion, Mr. Serward, has likewife great Conficis with Satan. "He often turned himfelf into an Angel of Ligbt, and made me think Brother. Whitefield's Zeal was not fo great as my

## (50)

own;-which Mr. Whitefield faid was Impetuofity,-Was exercifed with frong inward Irials, fuch as 1 never felt before. - Satan darting in fuch borrid Thoughts; - he made me entertain hard Thoughts of my lrother ;-exercifed again with invuard 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 Suggeftions, that Satan has, Day after Day, followed me with! He has endeavoured to caft a Cloud over all the Manifeftations I have had of the Divine Favour. - Tho' the Lord has a Thoufand Times over told me, that be loved me with an Everlafting Love; yet Satan bad the Impudence to tell me, in the midft of my Prayers, that I was not one of God's Elect, - that I was like Fudas, - and fhould betray Cbriff. - He is generally fo bufy with me in Prayer, that my Time is chiefly fpent in keeping him off.-Thus has my poor Soul been toffed as in a Tempeft, 'till brought almoft to Defpair. - Satan bad me worhip him, or Stocks, or Stones, or any Thing but God. - One remarkable Temptation was, that, knowing how little Sleep I allowed myfelf,-he terrified me with this Scripture, It is but loft Labour that you rife up early, and fit up late, and eat the Eread of Carefuinefs. Here he ftopped, - for it was Saton's Bufinefs now to hide the latier Part of the Text from me."

This is the fame Mr. Seward, of whom Mr. 3 Journ. Whitefield gives fuch a particular Account, "whofe yag. 81. Circumftances, both before and in his Converfion, much refemble thofe of St. Paul. - It pleafed God to reveal his Son unto him, and to calt him down to the Earth-by eight Days Sicknefs; in which Time he fcarce ever eat, or drank, or nlept, and under-
underwent great inward Agonies and Tortures: When God fent a poor travelling Woman, that came to fell Straw Toys, to inftruct him in the Nature of our Second Birth." And what better than Straw Toys did fhe fell to bim? Of what did fhe deliver him, after going through the Pangs of the New Birth, and what has he brougbt forth, but a moft weak and extravagantly wild Fournal? What other Proof need we bring of a weak or difordered Head, than his being fo terrified by that remarkable Temptation of Satan's alledging only a Part of a Scripture Paffage? As if the leaft Degree of Thought, or turning to the Place, might not eafily have fupplied the Defect,-for fo be giveth bis Belowed Sleep.

I could tell him, from a Book of Autbority, of a. more fagacious Saint, who outwitted the Dervil in a like Cafe. "The Devil once told St. Bernard, that he knew certain Verfes in the Pfalter, that whofo fayeth fhall not perifh; and hall know the Day of his Death. But the Fiend refufed toname them. Then, faid the Saint, I will fay the whole Pfalter daily. The Fiend, confidering how much more Good that would do him, fhewed him the Verfes." Horce B. Virginis Sec. Ufum Sacrum, P. 124. Parif. 1534.

In Reference to the other Affaults of Satan upon Mr. Seward, I fhall only mention one Popißh Inftance among a Thoufand; which is that of St.

Gutblac, agreeable in divers Circumftances. "The Enemy of Mankind, envying the Humility of the Man of God, by the Force of his Temptations: almof drove him to the Pit of Defpair. - One

Mabill. Act. Sanct. Vol. 3, p. 27 x . Night an infinite Multitude of Devils furrounded him, filling all the Air with their ugly Forms, as fo many black Clouds; threaten him with Death,
and carry him away to the very faws of Hell. 'Till at length St. Bartbolomew comes to his Affiftance, and commands them to carry him fafe Home." Nov. Legend. Angl. Fol. 169.

Nor can Mr. Wefley efcape the Attacks of this 3 Journ. infernal Spirit. "Soon after receiving an Afurance p.30, 3r. of Forgivenefs, - The Enemy fuggefted, This cannot be Faith: For where is thy Foy? - I was much buffeted with Temptations; but cried out, and they fled away. They returned again and again. The Enemy injected a Fear, If thou doft believe, why is there not a more fenfible Change? - I anfwered, (yet not I) That I know not. - But is not any Sort of Fear, continued the Tempter, a Proof that thou doft not believe?"

You obferve here a regular Converfation and Difcourfe between Satan and Mr. Weley: - That Satan fooke to Mr. Whitefield, and threatened him: -Had the Impudence to fpeak to Mr. Serward, and terrify him with a Paffage in Scripture. And elfe-
Letters. where " the Devil perfuades them to go no further; - and they have great Reafoning rwith Satan."

And does not this give too much Encouragement to the many fabulous Tales, with which Popi/s Legena's are ftuffed, of vijbble and perfonal Appearances. of Dervils to their Saints, of their Combats Hand to. Hand, and Difcourfes in an articulate Voice, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$ ? ? True Cbatbolics, i.e. ignorant and credulous Peosle, firmly believed thefe Tales. The Metbodijts perhaps are not much wifer; and may be equally ready to conftrue fuch Expreffions in a literal Senfe.

One more Satanical Operation I fhall mention in this Place, becaufe Mr. Weficy was concerned in it:

He relates the Cafe of " feveral breaking-out into horrid Fits of Laugbter; - buffeted by Satan by fuch a spirit of Laugbter, as they could in no wife refff, though it was Pain and Grief unto them: -One laughing, 'till almoft frangled:-Some were offended, and would not believe but they could belp laughing, if they would: - But God fuffered Satan to teach them better.. They were fuddenly feized in the fame Manner, laugbing almoft without ceafing. Thus they continued for two Days, a Spectacle to all. - And both bimjelf and Brother had been buffeted in the fame Manner, when they walked out to fing Pfalms in a Meadow. Nor could they poffibly refrain, tho' ready to tear themfelves in Pieces ; but were forced to go Home, without finging another Line."

Though I am not convinced that thefe Fits of Laugbing are to be afcribed to Satan; I entirely agree with Mr. Wefley, that they are involuntary and unaroidable; and don't in the leaft queftion the Facts. Pbyfcal Writers tell us, that LaugbingFits are one Species of a Delirium, attending on fome Difempers, and particularly on the Hypochondria, or Spleen, (the principal Ingredient of Entbufiafm) called by fome the Organ of Laugbter; whence laugbing People are faid to vent their spleen.

I don't remember any of thefe Laughing-Fits among Papits. But they were very common among the French Prophets in their Agitations. Mr. Aubrey, in his Mijcellanies, (Page 117) relates the fame Thing of Oliver Cromrwell. "Oliver, fays he, had certainly this Affiatus. One that was at the Battle of Dunbar told me that Oliver was carried on with a Divine Impulfe: He did laugh fo.

## (54)

exceffively as if he had been drunk. - The fame Fit of Laugbter feized him juft before the Battle of Nafeby." "Tis a Queftion undecided, whether Oliver was more of the Entbufiaft, or the Hypocrite: And I prefume the Fits are no Proof of a good Caufe either in the Protector, or the Methodif.

I took Notice before how the Metbodifts make Hell tremble, and Satan's Kingdom totter. No wonder therefore, if he rage borribly, and ftir up all poffible Oppofition to their Progrefs. Hence Mr.

3 Journ. pag. 79.
4 Journ. pag. 30. 5 Journ. pag. 3 I . Whitefield affures us, that " the Devil painted him in moft horrible Colours; and raifed a Report that he was mad; - that, when he went to attack the Devil in bis frongeft Holds, the Dervil would not permit the People to give him Audience; - and that Satan endeavoured to interrupt his Preaching, by fending a Panic upon his Audience in the midft of his Difcourfe."

Hence too Mr. Wefley fays, that, while he was 4 Journ. preaching, "the Devil knew his Kingdom fhook, pag. 37. and therefore firred up his Servante to ring Bells, Pag. 57. and make a Noije. - The Prince of the Air made another Attempt in Defence of his tottering Kingdom ; great Numbers of Men began to fpeak big,
P. 60 .
P. 82 .
P. 69 . 3 Journ. pag. 91. fwelling Words: - The many-beaded Beaf began to to roar again: - The Dervil's Cbildren fought valiantly for their Mafter. - One large Stone (many of which they threw) went juft over my Shoulder. But no one was hurt in any Degree. For thy King dom ruletb over all.-One Man took up a great Stone, which he many times attempted to throw. But that he could not do."

To pafs over at prefent thefe Intimations of a miraculous Deliverance; - we find the Spirits of Darknefs oppofing themfelves to Fanatical Popis

Saints, and for the fame Reafon. "The Devils confeffed, that St. Francis was the Man in the World whom they moft feared; the Man fent of God for the Reformation of Mankind; for which Reafon they plagued him to the utmoft of their Power; and that feveral Councils had been fummoned in Hell, to confider how to deftroy, or put a Stop to, the Francijcans. - The Devils knowing that Hell was to be deftroyed by bim, and bis Society,-perfecuted him a thoufand Ways, by Terrors, Calumnies, perfonal 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, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$. - Another time a

Martyt. Francifc. Jan. 3.

Conform. fol. 532 54. noify Woman difturbed his Preaching by beating a Cymbal; but St. Francis bad the Devil take her; and inflantly he came, and carried her away."
"The Devils looked upon the pious Ignatius as their irreconcileable Enemy, for refcuing Souls out

Ribaden, of their Hands, and made War with all his Followers." - I could add Hundreds of Infances of fuch Diabolical Attempts againtt the Religious Orders among Papifs, on Account of their doing fo much Good in the World. What Good they have done, can be no Secret to a Proteftant. But 'tis to be hoped, our Fefuitical Metbodifts will fall very fhort of fuch goodly Confequences. Satan can't poffibly be their Enemy, if they proceed in the fame Metbod.
§. 8. Another Rub in the Methodifs Way, and partly owing to the fame ervil Spirit, is their frequent Complaint of $\sqrt{p}$ iritual Defertions, inrward Deadnefes, Darknefes, Drynefs, Barrennefs, and in general a defolate and uncomfortable State. Their fancied Illumination, Infpiration, Prefences, Calls,

Directions, and Affifances of God, \&c. thefe have render'd their Entbuffafm violent and fiery, made their Breaft like a burning Furnace, with a vehement Rapidity confuming all before it. But, as the Furnace can't always be kept up to fuch an uncommon Heat; when the Ferwel fails, and before frefh Recruits are collected; a Dryne/s and Coldne/s foon fucceed : All is a fort of Caput mortuum within, a dead infitid Lump, when the volatile Spirits are exhaufted.

This State of Defolation they fometimes barely relate, and fometimes impute it to the Efficiency of the Good, or of the Ervil Spirit.
Y Deal. pag. 37.
"Comforts, fays Mr. Whitefeld, were foon withdrawn, and a horrible Fearfulnefs and Dread permitted to overwhelm my Soul-attended with inward Darknefs; my Soul barren and dry. 3 Journ. Sometimes I perceived myfelf deferted; on a fudp. 4, I9, 24, 25, 80.

4 Journ. pag. 23. den deferted, and ftruggled like one in the laft Agonies,-without any Life or Power,-quite fhut up.-Saton withftood me greatly; for on a fudden I was deferted. I thought it was the Devil's do4 Journ. ing. - Quite fhut up : My Heart and Head were as dead as a Stone, - God being pleafed to withdraw himfelf.--For two Days God has brought me low by firiritual Defertions."
2 Journ. Wefley. "For three Days I was forrowful and p. 19,29 . very heavy ; could not read, meditate, fing, pray, 3 Journ. or do any thing. - Continued to feek it (Faitb), pag. 60. but with ftrange Indifference, Dulnefs, and Coldnefs; and unufually frequent Reiatfes into Sin. Had no Life or Spirit in me. - Our Society met;
4 Journ. but cold, weary, heartlefs, and dead. - Nothing of pag. 34. Brotherly-Love among them; but a harfh, dry, heavy

## (57)

Theavy, flupid Spirit; - looking as if one Half of them was afraid of the other."
"I have found, (fays Mr. Serward) during thefe Temptations, a general Withdrawing of God's P. 40. Spirit."

The fame State of Dereliction, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ c. was the common Lot of their ever-faitbful Allies. "The feraphic St. Francis was reduced to fo great Tribulation by Satan's Temptations, and the Lord's withholding fol. 53 , 253. his ufual Confolations, that he thought he was forfaken of Cbrift; - and that for feveral Months together.-The fiery St. Ignatius often found all the liquid Pleafures of the inward Man quite dried away. A Woman quite deferted, and the Vein of ber fpiritual Deliciounfeffes dried up in ber Aridities,

Bartol.
p. 20.

Ibid.
p. 44 r . fo that fhe could not pray, or do any thing to recover her Sweetnefies, was reftored by Ignatius to her amorous Motions towards God. - A Fefuit under Defolations and Derelictions was reftored by flying to the Bofom of Tefus and Mary.-M. of Pazzi had a long Combat with the Princes of Darknes; was dry, defolate, and deferted. - St. Terefa for $\tau_{\text {wwo }}$ and $\tau$ wenty Years had great Aridities; - yet never in all that Time defired more Comfort. - Mary of Life, Agreda was under fuch a गpiritual Defertion, that ${ }^{-}$ God for many Years did hide himfelf from her, withdrawing the Regalo's and Joys of his Prefence."

The Methodi/s, who complain fo often of their Defertions, and other occafional Dejections, and gloomy Apprehenfions, would be very unwilling that we fhould take Advantage of Mr . Whitefeld's Affertion, "Let Men but love Cbrif, and Ppend their whole Time in bis Service, and they will find no

3 Journ. p. 72. dull, melancholy Hours. Want of the Love of God 1 take to be the cbief Caufe of Indolence and Vapours."

Nor need we haftily recur to the immediate Efficiency of a fupernatural Agency, celefial or infernal. The Force of Difemper and bodily Diforder will eafily account for moft fuch dark and difconfolate Thoughts. A difeafed Melancholy alone will fuffice, to which many pious and well-meaning People are fubject. Mr. Whitefield himfelf in Effeet imputes it 3 Journ. to Difeafe; " I was deferted, and then taken very p. 24,25. ill in Body, vomited, went to Bed, -quite fhut up, my Indifpoffition ftill continuing. After this my Spirits revived, Body was ftrengthened, and God gave me Utterance." - " Mary of Agreda, befides Jpiritual Eefertions, and direful Temptations, was never free from one painful Diftemper or other." The Defertion in both Cafes is connected with the Difeafe.

But even this Caufe is not wanted: After the Spirits have been wound up too high, and put upon extraordinary Efforts, a Weaknefs and Depreffion of courfe fucceed. And we may look upon Entbufiafm as a Kind of Drunkennefs, filling and intoxicating the Brain with the heated Fumes of fpirituous Particles ; but no fooner do the Inebriation and Incalefcence go off, but a Sinking of the Spirits, a Coldnefs and Dulnefs, take Place: And the lower is the Deprefion in proportion to the preceding Elevation.

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

For a clearer and fuller Account of thefe occafional Defertions, Ebbings and Flowings, Succeffons of bot and cold Fits, - I would recommend to the Reader

Reader Dr. Henry More's Difcourfe of Entbufiafm, Sect. 18. - This Tract fo truly defcribes the Nature, Caufes, and Kinds of Entbuffafm, that (were not this Difemper generally attended with the fame Symptoms) one would think it a Prophecy of our Fanatical Methodijts.
§. 9. Of the fame Nature, as an Interruption to their Progrefs, and genuine Confequence of Entbufiafm, may be reckoned their great Inequality and Unfteadiness of Temper and Conduct ; their Ebbings and Flowings of Sentiments and Actions; their Foys, Prefumptions, AJurances, \&c. contrafted with warious Torments and Scruples of Confcience, Relapfes, Defpairings, \&c. Whereby they are loft and perplexed in endlefs Mazes; and their Cafles in the Air fhattered to Pieces.
As to Mr. Whitefield;-After his Bameful (I mear facmelefs) Account of his Struggles between Nature and Grace, and his Viciflitudes of the Practice of Piety and Senfuality; -and his preaching with more or lefs Power, \&c. - I fee not much of his doubting Confcience. He fwims fo fecurely on the Bladders of his Vanity, as to be in little Danger of finking. Something, however, of this Nature appears in his Fifth Fournal, p. 17-19. But Mr. Wefley, a Man of deeper Reflection, is much more embarraffed, and toffed up and down with alternate Rifings and Fallings.

And he has often " taken Occafion to defcribe that Wildernefs-State, that State of Doubts and Fears,
4. Journ. pag. 30. which fo many go through after they bave received Remifion of Sins." Two horrible Inftances of this Cafe he gives, "of Perfons who, after many Ib. p. 63. Years mourning, were filled with Peace and Joy in

Vol. I.

## 60)

believing; but fuddenly fuch a Cloud overwhelmed them, that they could not believe their Sins rwere 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 himfelf, and the Difractions of his own Mind,
y Journ. pag. 66.
-" My Spirit revived; fo that from this Day I had no more of that Fearfulnefs and Heavinefs, which before almoft continually weighed me down." And yet he writes in the very fame Page, "I went to America to convert the Indians: But oh! who fhall convert me! Who, what is he, that will deliver me from this evil Heart of Unbelief! - I think verily, if the Gofpel be true, I am fafe. - I Berw my Faith by my Works. - But in a Storm I think, what if the Goppel be not true ? - I have learned, that I, who went to America to convert P. $67-70$. others, was never converted myelf. - If it be faid, that I bave Faith; I anfwer, fo have the Derils. - Thrown into great Perplexities. - I cannot find in myfelf the Love of God, or of Cbrij. Hence my Deadnefs 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 higheft Inftances of God's Love, my
? Journ.
 Heart is ftill fenfelefs and unaffected. Yea, at this Moment, I feel no more Lorve to bim, than to one I had never heard of,-Troubled at what fome faid, - doubtful of my own State. -

Ib, p.1Y, $x 6$ 。
"By Peter Bobler (a Moravian) clearly convinced of Unbelief; immediately it ftruck into my Mind, Leave off Preaching. - I alked Bobler, whether he thought I Should leave it off, or not? He anfwered,
anfwered, by no Means. I afked, but what can I preach? He faid, preach Faith, 'till you have it. - My Soul ftarted back: - I afked Peter Bobler again-
" All the Time I was at Savannab I was thus beating the Air. - I had wwillingly ferved $\operatorname{Sin}$; now it was untwillingly: But fill I ferved it. I fell, and rofe, and fell again. Sometimes I was overcome, and in Heavinefs; fometimes I overcame, and wàs in $70 y$. - This Struggle between Nature and Grace continued above ten Years. - At length, my Heart was ftrangely warmed, -had an Afurance of Forgivenes. - The Enemy fuggefted, this cannot be Faith. -Was much buffeted roith Temptations; but cried out, and they fled away. They returned again, and again, $\varepsilon^{\circ} c$. I afked Mr. Telchig, the Morarvian, what to do ? - I have now confont Peace; not one uneafy Thought. And I have Freedom from Sin; not one unholy Defire. Yet on Wednefday did I grieve the Spirit of God: - Continued in this Heaviness 'till the next Morning. Again ftrongly afoulted, - but after I had prayed faintly, the Temptation vanifhed away. - Had fill more Comfort and Peace and Foy; on which, I fear, I began to prefume, - was thrown into Perplexity by a Lettic, afferting, that no Doubting or Fear could conffit with true Faith. - Begging of God to direct me, I opened my Teftament. - 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 afide, and fend other Labourers into bis Harvef. I came to the Society full of this Thought." - In another Place he readily

Pag. 78 ,
owns his frequent Relapfes into Sin for near twice ters Tears, \&c.

Such is the Cafe of a Perfon, who tells us, that " he carefully confidered every Step he took; that he knorws afuredly, that, where Reafon fails, God ruill direcz our Path by Lot, or other Means;-one, who was almoft perpetually dipping into the Bible for fach Direction; and one of intimate Communication with the Deity." And is it not frange, that fuch a one fhould be deftitute of Means to refolve Fis Scruples? fhould be ever at Variance ruith bimjelf, and find no Place to fix his foot? But this is the Nature of his Dijeafe; and I could run the Parallel through Numbers of Fanatical Papifs; but fhall be contented with only two. And, if the Reader will pleafe to recollect what was faid before of the Metbodifs Conficts with Satan, their Spiritual Defertions, theis unequal Temper and Unfeadinefs in this Article; - and alfo take in what will be farther faid of their general Intanglements and Inconffiency in Sentiment and Conduct, $\mathfrak{S}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. he will find a pretty exact Agreement; and probably conclude the Methodift to be as true a Saint as the Papiff; and like to produce as ufful a Society:
Bart. Wit. My firt Parallel fhall be the glorious Founder of Ignatii, tbe $\mathcal{F} f$ fuits, taken from his Life by Father Bartolus. g. 20. " Manifold were Ignatius's Experiences of Perils; but none more capital, or more troublefome, than his Scruples. It fo pleafed God, that Satan fhould fill and vex his Mind with infinite Doubtings. He ftood in Fear of fome great Sin in whatever he did. The liquid Foys too of his inward Man were dried $u p$; his Mind difturbed and toffed with Perplexities; rendered unfit for thofe divine Draughts, which in its ferene State it had drawn from Heaven. More-
over, he was then more grievoufly anxious, when he thought upon beavenly Tbings. And this was his Occupation by Day and Night, to litigate, wrangle, and be perplexed with himfelf; whether this and t'other were not Sins, and he guilty of any. And, the more he ftrove to extricate himfelf, the more was he intangled. -His Confefor forbad him to give Ear to Scruples; but what was to be reckoned a Scruple afforded new Matter of a ccrupulous Enquiry; every Thing to Minds thus ill-affected affording Scruple and Doubt. So that he thought God was turned from bim; and, as is ufual in thefe Streights, would eternally defroy him. - Thus did the Devils wound him, as with fo many Arrows; demolifhing his boly Reft by anxious Thougbts, and depriving him of his calm and fill Confidence in God, and filial Love. But this was their chief Aim, to drive him into Defpair, and make him put an End to his Life. So that he was ftrongly led to throw himfelf out of the Window. Then he would needs farve himfelf, 'till his Confefor made him return to his ufual $R e-$ fre/fments. - And now he began to rejoice as a Conqueror: But fcarce were two Days elapfed, when a new unforefeen Tempeft arofe, of Scruples, Diffidence, Sadnefs, and Defpair, not more gentle than the Torments of the Damned. - But in a little Time this fecond Tempeft ceajed. The Heaven of his Mind became calm and brigbt, and his Alacrity was more sopious than before. - God gave him thefe Experiences, the Difcipline of which he was to deliver to others. Certainly, from thefe fo different and oppaSite Vicijfitudes of Soul, the irriguous and dry, the anxious and Jecure, the fad and the chearful; he became fo well fkilled in thofe alternate Motions, wherewith the Divine Goodnefs actuates his orw, $\mathrm{P}_{3}$ that,
that, when others were to be inflructed in them, they might transfer the beft Example from bimfelf."

The other Parallel is the Serapbic Virgin St. Terefa; who was not indeed troubled with fuch a very fcrupulous Confcience as the former, but was a Lady of a very dubious CbaraEter, of very unequal and defultory Conduct, generally wavering between the Saint and the Sinner; - and that according to the Account of Popib Autbors. What follows of her is tranfcribed from her Life written by Ribadeneira.

Ribaden. Oct. 15. p. 788.
"At $\hat{2} x$, or feven, Years of Age fhe took great Delight in reading the Lives of the Saints; which inflamed her with a Defire of Martyrdom: At twelve, her Motber dying, fhe chofe the Virgin Mary to be her Mother. But the Devil, envying thefe happy Beginnings, made her relax her holy Fervour, by reading Romances, vain Companions, trimming ber Hair, and ufing Perfumes. But our Lord did not long permit thefe Vanities, but ordered hes into a Monafery; where fhe began to refume ber pious Cufooms; prayed much, defired the Prayers of the Religious, but did not wholly defire to be one herfelf. - Being twenty Years of Age, the enters into the Order of the Carmelites; but with great Contradiction of her Soul, Grief, Refentment, and Pain. As foon as the had taken the Habit, immediately the had great and lafing $\mathcal{F o y}$, and the Aridity of her Soul went off. At the End of the Year fhe made ber Profefion 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 Perfons of dangerous Converfation, and left off ber Prayer: A. Year after fhe returns to her Prayer, but did not leave off her accufomed Converfation. - A Vifion of

Cbrift wounded, and Hell opened, helped her towardsleaving off her bad Converfation; but not inflantly, nor entirely. - But, even before ber-full Converfion, fometimes fhe 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 $S_{u f}$. penfion of her Soul, were Illufions of the Devil. And: fome Servants of God judged it was fo indeed, by reafon of her Imperfections; God's Favours being ina compatible with ber Kind of Life: - And it augmented their Sufpicion, that, tho fhe had been twenty $Y_{\text {ears }}$ in Prayer, fhe was never fufficiently changed. Some Feffits however affire her all was from God. After this the was in a Rapt, wholly tran/ported out of herfelf, and heard a Voice from the Bottom of her Soul, I will that thou leave thy Familiarity with Men, and converfe with the Angels. From that Time fhe was wholly changed in a Moment, had many fublime Vifions and Vijats from Cbrijt; but ftill many fufpected all was from the Dervil, Things were faid greatly prejudicial to ber good Name; and fhe went on-under great Oppofition from Men and Devils. - Now under great Aridities for twenty-two Years, without defiring Comfort;then feeling bigh Gufts and Confolations, called Unions; amorous, fweet, raging Torments of Divine Lorve; taken by the Hand, and dandled by St. Dominic; - dies by the Force of Divine Love, - is canonized, E゚c."

Thus ftands the Account from as true a Catholic, and zealous $\bar{F} f$ fiut, as ever wrote. And what follows has a more autbentic Seal, attelted by Infallibility in the Roman Breviary, OC7. 15; and efpecially in the

Acts of her Canonization by Gregory XV. 'Tis in the Bullarium Cberubini, Vol. III. p. 306.
Rom. 1638. And, tho' it may feem a Digreffion, it affords, altogether, a jult Notion of a complete Popifs Saint, and helps on the Comparifon with Methodifical Saint乃ip.
" At the Time fore-ordained by God, he raifed up a new Deborah, the perpetual Virgin Terefa, the Holy and Elect, to be woorßbipped and venerated by Papal Apofolical Authority : - God having poured out the Abundance of his Spirit upon his Handmaid.-When but a Cbild, by reading the Acts of the Martyrs, the burned with Defire to go into Africa, and fhed her Blood for Cbrif. At twenty fhe efpoufed herfelf to Cbrift; and for twenty-two Years bore with invincible Patience the moft grievous Difeafes and Temptations, without any Refrefhment of Jupernatural Confolations. She was fo fully convinced of the Truth of the Catbolic Cburch, and all the Doctrines of Popery, that the often faid, it was not pofible to barve a greater Certitude of any thing. By this Faith, fhe had fuch a clear Sight of Cbriff's real Prefence in the Eucharift, that fhe envied not thofe who had feen him on Earth. - She was often in Ecfafies, and fnatched $u p$ to the Fruition of Heaven upon Earth. Cbrift wonderfully filled her with Vifions and Revelations; he came and efpoufed her by a Ring; and faid, Henceforth I am wholly yours, and you rwbolly mine. - Nothing could exceed her Love of God; for fhe died by the intolerable Fire of it. Nor could any thing exceed her Love of Man. She fo ftrictly obferved her Vorw of Obedience, that, as a remarkable Example, when her Superiors fufpected her Vifits from Fefus to be diabolical Delufions, by their Command The bumbly derided and contemned
ber bearvenly Spoufe, when he made her a Vifit ; not without being rewarded for this profound Obedience: And fhe was wont to fay, That he migbt be deceived as to dijcerning a Vifion, or Revelation; but could not be deceived in obeying ber Superiors. - She was fuch a Lover of Poverty, that fhe always chofe the vileft Habit; and if at any time the rwanted Neceffaries, fhe would marvelloufly rejoice, exult, and give Thanks. - She excelled particularly in the Virtue of undefiled Cbafitity; preferving an Avgelical Purity, un/Potted, from Childhood to Death. - Such was her Humility, that, when filled with the fat Things of Divine Graces, fhe would often cry out to God to put an End to thefe Bleffings, and not fo foon to forget her Sins. She moft ardently thirfted after Contumelies, Derifons, and Sufferings; it being her Motto, Eitber to fuffer or die. - She was fo watered with the Showers of Celefial Wi/dom, that fhe rwrote Books. of Myftic Theology, and undertook the Reformation of Wornen and Men.-She builds Monaferies rwithout Money, or Income; -works numerous Miracles by her Merits and Interceffions; curing Fevers, $E^{\circ} c$. in a Moment; dies with a Crucifix in ber Hand; - her Soul is feen 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 bigh Degree of Glory above; as another had feen the Lord Cbriff jitting by ber Bed-fide, while alive.Her dead Body was furprizingly beautiful and odoriferous, by the Odor of the Ointments whererwith ber moft boly Body was perfumed by our Lord; and it remains odorous and uncorrupt to this Day." So glorioully ends the Struggle between Carnality and Emthuffiafint

§. 2a. But

§. 10. But, that the Saints may not be left coms fortlefs under the State either of Defertion or Incertitude, we are to confider what Advantages and Benefits are drawn from them, and their Confeffions of being thus tofed. I took Notice before of their creating by Defertions an Opinion of being extraordinarily infired, and attended by Heaven, when free from them; and now fubjoin their own Accounts of receiving fuch piritual Succours and Advantages, either daring their fevere Trials, or very foon after.
journ. g. 43 . For, as Mr. Serward elegantly expreffeth it, " I was much humbled and opprefled by the Hidings of my Belorved: But lo! the Goodnefs of our God: If he feems to withdraw for a Moment, it is only that his Return may be the fweeter."
3 Journ. Mr. Wbitefeld is often declaiming in this Strain.
p. 3, 4. "My Body was rweak, but I found a fupernatural Strength, - again a little oppreffed with Drowfinefs. -When I am weak, then I am frong. - Deferted for a little wbile, and much oppreffed, efpecially before Preaching; but Comfort foon after flows in.Had a Hoarfenefs, and was deferted, before I went up into the Pulpit; but God Atrengthened me to
P. 57. Speak.-Taken ill; but God Jrengthened me to preach
P. 112. to a great Congregation. - I was revy fick and weak; but fuch Power was given me from above, 5 Journ. that - At firf getting up I was weak and dry; but p. 3.50 God renewed my Strength.

3 Journ. "We have not had fuch a continued Prefence of pag. 35, God, as fince I was threaten'd to be excommunicated. -
55, 82. 55, 82. I never am fo much affifed, as when Perfons endeavour to blacken me: Numbers of Hearers increafe
4 Journ. by Oppofition. - Ever fince I was abufed at Bafingpag. 3I. foke, I have had great Communications with God.-

## (69)

The more I am contemned, the more God deligbts to bonour me." Again, on the other Side, "I obferve thefe inward Trials always follow inward Commu-

5 Journo P.15,16, 17, 18. nications. For thefe two Days I have been much aflyfed. Left I fiould be puffed-up, and to prepare me for greater Degrees of Light, God has fent me a Thorn in the Fleß. - God took off my Cbariot-Wheels, I drove exceeding beavily; but this latter Part of the Week he has reftored me the Ligbt of bis Countenance. - Had a freet Sacrament and Love-Feaft, felt unfpeakable Comfort and Warmth; but at Night a Senfe of my Sins rveighed me down again. - Was much tempied; a Mercy this from God, to prepare me for future Blefings. - Much frengthened and affifed; an ample Recompence for the Trials of laft Week.-Deferted; which 1 always look upon as a certain Preparative for fome approaching Mercy."

As to thefe Vicifitudes of Weakne/s and Strength, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. 'tis common and natural for Clergymen, 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 Exercife and Action. I have found it fo myfelf, and fo have a hundred others. -The Change and Emotions in Mr. Wbitefield, after being tbreatened and abufed, may only fhew that his Spirit was provoked, and Pafions raifed. When the Spirits have mounted by Tranfports of Joy, we know they will naturally fink. - And whenever Providence removes any of our 'Troubles and Sorrows, we hope we are not infenfible, or unthankful. But, in all thefe Cafes, we leave to the Methodifis the Prefumption of bragging of fuperna tural Strength, and a fort of miraculous Atteitation to their peculiar Miffion, and furvoured Perfons; after the Model of their old Afociates.

Ribaden. "St. Catharine being tempted by Satan with foul p. 293. Images and impure Dreams, our Lord afterwards fhewed himfelf to her. To whom fhe moft lovingly complained, Where were you, O deareft Spoufe, that you did fo abandon me? She was a long Time afflicted with thefe abfurd and impure Images; and by the Dervil's Infigation a wicked Woman gave out, that St. Catharine rwas a fond and light Woman. But her Heavenly Spoufe foon came, and brought her a victorious Crown, -and the fal/e Accufer was compelled to acquit the Saint, and beg Pardon for the Slander, having feen a Vifion of her

Bullar. vol. I, p. 29x. in Brightnefs and Majefy. - The Devil ftill found Means of troubling her anew; but Cbriff always comes in to deliver and recreate ber. - On which Account, as the Pope himfelf affures us, fhe would Ribaden. fay, When I am rweak, then am I Arong."-"The p. 532. Devil raifed terrible Storms and Oppofitions againft Ignatius; but his Infitution took deeper Root by thefe Contradiztions:- And when he was moft weary and fickly, then did he appear moft courageous and frong; and the Force of God did more clearly manifett itSpinell. felf." -"Father Laynez, a Feffiit, being to preach Virg. on the Immaculate Conception, was forced to mount
p. 524. the Pulpit, tho' very ill of a Fever; but the Virgin Mary fo affifed him, that he came down ftronger
Conform, than he went up." - "St. Francis's Life was nothing elfe but a Cbain of Temptations and Confolations, one Link black, the next white."
f. 11. Were not the Tafk too tedious, one might trace out this Inequality and Unfeadinefs, merely from their own Writings, in Refpect of their whole Conduct, in Sentiment and Practice. I fhall inftance in fome Particulars, as briefly as I can.
" Sometimes

## (71)

" Sometimes they defire, love, and pray for Difgrace, Hatred, all Manner of ill UJage; complain of civil Treatment and kind Reception from their Friends ; can't be Cbriffians, unlefs they are generally, and almoft univerfally bated, \&c. At other Times boafting of, and thanking God for, their Prefents, Entertainments, Benevolence, BankBills, and comfortable Receptions; and uncommon Affections towards them : - That the Number of their Enemies is inconfiderable, but their Friends cannot be numbered. Not without feeling and bitter Complaints of ill UJage."

Sometimes " they forefee Succe/s in Preaching, becaufe they meet with fo much Oppofition: The Dervil and bis Agents are enraged, and endeavour to obftruct them ; therefore they hope, and know, that God has Work to do in this Place, $\varepsilon^{\circ} c$. Again, at otber Times, they depend upon Succefs, becaufe they have little or no Oppofition: And notbing confirms them more in their Opinion, that God is rworking a great Work upon Earth, than finding Perfons of all Denominations fluggling for them, God has much People in this Place."

One of them mult take a Wild-Goofe-Chace to hunt for Cbrijt in Germany among the Moravians, and is going to the Country of the Cbriffians. Returns, and is convinced, that one need not travel thither for Cbrifianity. - He reprefents them in general in the blackeff Colours,-Dares in no wife join with them ; - becaufe their Scheme is in every Point refined immeafureably beyond the plain Gopel. Darknefs, and Clofenefs, and Guile, in almoft all their Words and Behaviour ; teaching for Doctrines the Commandments of Men; Dealers in Sophifry; and of all Men living the wijeft in their Gencration;

Vol. I.
Q
-by
-by no Means zealous of good Works; utterly defpifing and trampling upon Self-denial; zealoufly cautioning us againft the natural Love of one another; and having in Truth well-nigh deftroyed Brotherly-Love from among us; - holding many deteftable and pernicious Opinions, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$. And yet, Simplicity;" but Mr. Wefley himfelf declares that " in the main they are fome of the beft People in the World, only wrong in a few Points. - They love God, and love one another, and excel in Sweetnefs of Behaviour: - Trample under the Luft of the Flefh, the Luft of the Eye, and the Pride of Life. His Love and Efteem of them increafes more and more; he even marvels how he can abfain from joining them. His own Difciples among the Methodifs go over to them in Crowds. But ftill Methodifm is the ftrongeft Barrier againft the Moravian Doctrines and Principles." The Moravians juftly charge him with this Inconffiency of Behaviour: And we may fafely defy him, with all his Subtleties and Difinctions, to clear himfelf.

How commonly do we find our Methodifs fullfwelled with Vanity and Pride, Boaftings, Haughtinefs and Arrogance? In a little Time they feel a Compunction; the Bladder is pricked, fhrinks and fhrivels; and they fall into the moft lowly and abject State of Vilenefs and Nothikgne/s.

Books are publifhed, (as The Cbarater of a Metbodift, \&c.) wherein thofe of this Sect are defcribed as having all the Virtues and Graces that can adorn or exalt the Cbriftion Profefrion; as the mildelt and meekeft, the moft humble, loving, charitable, and innocent Creatures upon Earth. And, on the contrary, read but their own Accounts in their Jour-

## (73)

nals; and you find them wafpifh and peevifh, cenfuring and condemning all the World, except themSelves; and among themfelves, Jealoufies, Envyings, Divifions, Quarrels, perpetual Broils, Confufions, and mutual Condemnations ; with various other Irregularities and Vices. - And fuch is the Cafe with the Religious Orders in the Romi/b Communion: Each of them is the beft, fulleft of Saints, and moft adapted to promote God's Glory ; all are bateful and bating one another; and all firmly united in the Spirit of Entbuyfafm, and carrying on the Fanctical Fopperies and Errors of Popery, to the infup. portable Injury of Cbriffendom.

They fet out upon the Footing of uncommon Sanctity, and carrying the Duties of Religion to the bigbeft Pitch; but neverthelefs are fond of publifhing their Foults, and declaring themfelves the Greateft of Sinners : Which mult beget in their Believers an exalted Notion of their Humility. - Juft like Mary of Pazzi; " who, tho' the Nuns were fully fatisfied of her Perfeciions, loved to tell her

Life, §. $4^{6}$. Weaknefes and Faults, to fhew her Humility." - Or St. Francis, " who delighted in blazing abroad his Faults, and calling himfelf the greateft Sinner in the World; whereby his Bretbren flood amazed at his marvellous Humility."

Sometimes they will vapour and hector, and their Courage is fo foarp-wheited, that, in exprefs Words, they proclaim " an offenfive War againit Satan; and fear neither Men nor Dervils; are ready to leap into a burning Furnace, or Den of Lions; and go to Abylfinia or Cbina; are fo far from fearing Death, that they wifb for it. But the Keennefs of the Edge is foon blunted. They are every Moment afraid of meeting the Devil; are full of

Bonaventur. cap. 6.

Wefley, 1 Journ, pag. $6 \%$.
dreadful Apprehenfions of Defggns againft their Lives, and that the Clergy intend to murther them.In Time of Danger, they have fo little Faith as to be afraid. Let Death look me in the Face, and my Spirit is troubled. In a Calm fout enough; but in a Storm returns a Fearfuluefs. Oh! who will deliver me from this Fear of Death !"

Welley,
4 Journ. p. 67-69.

One Day, "Their Preacbments are fo powusrful as to be irrefffible, - a Hammer that breaks the Rock in Pieces, - a mighty Wind caufing a prodigious Shock; - they fancy they can fhake the Earth out of its Place. - God fends them to preach, and it is their bounden Duty." The next Day, perhaps, "they preach with great Reluctance, have no Power, Life, or Spirit, - They propofe fhaking themfleves out of their Places, intend to learve off, and fear that God bas dropp'd them. Ch. Wefley intended to preach no more, and actually left off; for which his Enemies jeered him, as becoming fill. But be"re-afumed his Office ; according to his BroSher's Propbecy, that he fhould roufe himfelf like Samplon, and be avenged on his Enemies."

Agreeable to this are their alternate Fits of Loquacity and Silence: Dumb, 'till the Ceremony is over Whitef. of opening their Moutbs. "I was refrained by God I Deal. from Writing and Preaching. I mentioned my: p.66-69. Cafe to a Clergyman. He faid I was an Entbufiaf. At laft this Paffage of Scripture was preffed much upon my Heart, We affayed to go to Bithynia, but the Spirit fuffered us not. - And I found a Quotation out of Eriekiel, that young Propbet, Thou Joalt be dumb; but when I Seak unto thee, then Balt thou. fpeak. This made me quite eafy. - The next Niorning, Speak out, Paul, came with great Power
to my Soul. Immediately God fpake to me by his Spirit, and I was no longer dumb."

Thus, you fee, he is quite eafy, ftands clear of Entbuffafn ; and no doubt too of Prefumption, in comparing himfelf with Prophets and Apofles. " Again withbeld from 1 Writing, - at length reAored, -to write freely." 'Tis one Comfort, that his talkative Fits have been much the commonef, and the longeft.-Mr. We Rey alfo is fometimes " utterly unwilling to fpeak, quite averfe from fpeaking;" p. $63-4$ and then perplexed with the Doubt, " Is it a Probibition from the Good Spirit? or a Temptation from Nature, and the Evil One?"
'Tis a general Thing to fee them carried up to Heaven, by Gufts and Tranfports of Divine foy; and immediately down again to the Deep, almoft fwallowed up with Darkness and Sorrow. And I could bring Troops of eminent Popi/b Saints to bear them Company, befides thofe before mentioned.

A large Share of there Vicifftudes of Ebbings and Flowings no doubt proceeds from the very Nature of Entbuffafm, which can never be at Reft; but is diverfe in different Perfons, and inconfant in the fame Perfon; fubject to numberlefs Variations, according to the Kind and Degree of that Diforder of Body, or Pafion of the Mind, which creates the Entbufiafm, and which is fo frequently caufed by Indifcretion, and increafed by Indulgence. The Bebaviour changes, in proportion as the Humours, the Melancholy, the Pblegmatic, the Cboleric, the Sanguine, are more or lefs predominant. And therefore the Cafe may be thought rather to deferve Comm fafion than Blame.
§. 12. But the Metbodifts muft excufe me, if the fame Allowance is not made, where Art and Cunning and Sopbiftry manifefly appear; when, hard preffed by Argument and Objections, they run themfelves into Inconfiftency and Self-contradizzion, merely to Serve a prefent Turn; and occafionally either defend, or give up, fome of their Farourite Notions, and Principal Points.
'Tis a Matter of no great Moment, if Mr. Weley at one Time declares for a dijnterefted Love of God; and in arguing againft the Moravians declares, that 4 Journ. ' there is no one Caution in all the Bible againft p. 108. Selffls Love of God.'

But 'tis a confiderable Offence to charge another wrong fully, and contradict bimfelf, about the Doctrine
3 Journ. of Afurances. "I went to the Reverend Mr. Bedpag. 9. ford, to tell him of the Injury he had done both to God and his Brotber, by Preaching and Printing that very rweak Sermon on ASurance, which is an Ignoratio Elencbi (an Ignorance of the Point in Queftion) from Beginning to End. Seeing the Afirance WE preach is of quite another Kind from that be writes againft. We fpeak of an Affurance of our prefent Pardon; not (as be does) of our final Perfeverance." Mr. Wefley might have confidered, that, when they talk in general of AJurance of Pare don and Salvation, the World will be apt to underftand the Words in their ufual and obvious Meaning, as extending to our Eternal State; and indeed that prefent Pardon and Saluation are of fmall Moment, if we are finally to perifs. - But after all, how fands the Fact? Mr. Wbitefeld, in exprefs 5 Journ. Words, prays for " an Afurance of Eternal Salp. 69. vation, as one of the Privileges of (briff's Fol-

## (77)

lorvers." And I have a more Unexceptionable Evidence, even Mr. Wefley himfelf; who in his Sermon on Free Grace allows and teaches, that " many, very many, have that Witnels of the Spirit, that ADurance of Faith, which excludes all Doubt and Fear, concerning their Future Perfeversnce; that a full Affurance of Faith doth not neceffarily imply a Full Afurance of our Future Perferverance; but he owns, and afferts, that Affurance of the future is fometimes joined to that of prefent Pardon; and that fome have both the one, and the other. One, who long continued in Sin, received a full, clear Senfe of God's pardoning Love, with Porver to fin no more." And now what becomes of his Cbarge againf Mr. Bedford? And is it not mere Evafion to fay afterwards, "This is not properly an Affurance. of what is Future?"
With what pertinacious Confidence have Impulfes, Impreffions, Feelings, Tranfports of fenfible Joy, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ c. been advanced into Divine Calls, Commifions, Directions, and certain Rules of Conduct ; Proofs of Sins forgiven, Jufification, and Salvation enfured? How have they been convinced by incward Feeling, the moft Infallible of all Proofs? And yet they have been compell'd by Argument to bring this down to a fort of inward Confcioufnefs, which no body denies: To tell their Societies, "that Wefley, they were not to judge of the Spirit whereby any 3 Journ. one fpoke, by their own inward Feelings;-nor by Dreams, Vifions, on Revelations, fuppofed to be made to their Souls; - being all of a doubtful, difputable Nature ; might come from God, and might not." To complain of " a Spirit of Entbufaafm breaking out among themfelves; many charging their own Inaginations on the Will of God, and that not writ-

## ( 78 )

ten, but imprefed on their Hearts. - If thefe Impreffions be received as the Rule of Action, inftead of the Written Word, I know nothing fo wicked and $a b$ furd but we may fall into, and that witbout $R e-$ medy." Thefe are Mr. Wefey's. Words, who like-
4. Journ. p.108-9. wife accufeth the Moravians, "of fubflituting an uncertain, precarious, inward Motion, in the Place of the plain written Word."

And thus Impreffrons, Feelings, \&c. are fometimes fure Guides and infallible Proofs: Sometimes again, not only uncertain, precarious, and entbufiaftic; but unavoidably productive of the utmoft Wickednefs and Abfurdity. And what muft their Followers do, among whom thefe Things have been fo much inculcated, who have been taught to depend upon them?
"Mr. Hammond, (another of their Teachers) after he had at large pleaded for feeling the Holy Spirit, yet owned at laft, That fome People are filled with a great deal of $70 y$, and experience fudden Flabses of Comfort, which they take to be from the Spirit of God. But how frequently do they deceive themfelves? Thofe warm Emotions of the Mind often proceed from the State and Difpofition of the Body, - the Temperature of the Blood and Animal Spirits. - Young Converts are very apt to afcribe to the Operation of the Holy Ghof what is owing to the Mechanifm of the Body. - The Hafy, the Carelefs and Unguarded are in mof Danger of being carried away with falfe Foys, and imaginary $\mathcal{T}$ ranfports." See Cburcb's Farther Remarks, P. 128, 129.

You fee here how the Force of Trutb will fometimes break out, among other Eruptions of thefe Fanotical Heads; and extort a Confeltion of the very Things, of which their Adverfaries have accufed

## (79)

them, (viz.) impofing mere Imagination und Diftemper upon the World for the Sacred Dictates of the Holy Gboft. They tell you, "The Hafy, the Carelefs and Unguarded are moft in Danger of doing it." Who then among them can be fafe? For who, but Perfons of fuch a Character, or a rworfes, can ever be of their Sect?
§. 13. Among fo much Saying and Unfaying, would you believe likewife that $\operatorname{In} /$ piration, and the extraordinary Calls and Guidances of the Holy Gbof, fhould be given up? and the Corner-fone of their Spiritual Pretences be removed by their own Hands? This, however, feems to be the Cafe. We have Mr. Wbitefeld's Confefion in the following Words: "As to an Extraordinary Call, I claim none, otherwife than the Apofle's Injunction, As we bave Opportunity, let us do Good unto all Men." What he hath claimed was fully fhewn before: What he gives back appears now. "I know too much of the Devices of Saton, and the defperate Wickednefs and Deceitfulnefs of my orw Heart, not to be Letter to Bifhop of London, pag. 14. fenfible, that I am a Man of like Paffions 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 miftaken as to his bigh Pretenfions; that he can't be fure, when he is miftaken, and when not; nor confequently be fure that he is not always miftaken. And what an ignorant and blind Guide has he been to his Fold Lowers? But farther,

Remarks 8. 35.

Anf. AO
Church, p. 38,39 .

In his laft Performance he has clearly and exprefsly given up the Point. "-Wild-Fire has been mixed with my Zeal ; and I find I have frequently wrote and fpoke too much in my own Spirit, when I thought I was writing and fpeaking entirely by the Affifance of the Spirit of God. - I have likewife too much made Impreflions, without the written Word, my Rule of Acting." - Here you fee Mr. Whitefield's direct Confeffion of his being a Deceiver ; of having drawn away People by Variety of Untrutbs, and in Cafes of the laft Concern. And will they ftill adbere to him? Or is he to be believed in any Thing? But more of this in the Preface.

Mr. Wefley's Conceffions on this Head are not indeed fo clear and exprefs, but rather ambiguous and evafive, without confefing or denying. Being charged with Enibuffasm, he fays, "You are to prove (what I conceive you have not done yet) that my Conduct is fuch, as is only to be juftified by the Suppofition of an Extraordinary Divine ADIffance.I claim no other Direction of God's, but what is common to all Eelievers. - No otherwife infpired than you are, if you love God.-I never faid, that what I do is to be accounted the Work of God." Being charged with alledging a miraculous Interpofition of Providence in his Favour, he re-
Bag. 24. plies, " Let it pafs then as a Trifle not worth relating."

I am far from thinking that in thefe dubious Expreffions he defigns to give up any of his bigh Claims. And 'tis eafy to fee what Shiftings and Referves may be ready at Hand either Way, as Occafion fhall require ; what different Conftructions may be put upon the Words among his own Society,
and when engaged in Controverfy. But referving miraculous Gifts for their more proper Place, I fhall leave him to fhake Hands with his Friend St. Ignatius; who, after fome Ramblings up and down under the Colour of Inpiration, was clofely quefioned by Authority at Salomanca, "Whether he was really infpired by the Holy Ghoft, or not ?" Some Writers fay, that he did then own himfelf not $1 n$ pired. The Fefuits will not allow fo much ; but that he would give no other Anfwer than this, "We have talked enough of it." [See Dr. Geddes, of the Orders, $E^{\circ}{ }_{\mathrm{C}} . P(102-3$.

This Defultory Conduct puts one in Mind of the Man in Martial, who would often furreptitioufly intrude himfelf 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 fand among the Populace. At length he cunningly gets a Sort of Half-Seat at the End of a Bench; where he boafts to the Knights that he fat ; and pretends to the Beadle that, he food.

> Subfellioque femifultus extremo, Et malè receptus altero genu, jactat Equiti Jedere, Lectioque fe flare.
> §. 14. To the Moravian and Metbodifical Infitu- tion belong alfo, either as confituent Parts, or genuine Confequences,-Scepticifim, and Infidelity; Doubts and Denials of the Truth of Revelation, and fometimes Atheijm itfelf. This, together with their Declarations of having no Senfe of God, or Religion, will appear from their own Narratives.

Lib. v. Ep. 140

Wefley, 3 Journ. pag. II.

Farther Appeal, pag. 82. "Put upon confidering my own State $;-I$ cannot find in myfelf the Love of God, or of Cbrijf. Hence my Deadners and Wandering in Public $P_{\text {rayer }}$. Hence even in the Holy Communion I have rarely any more than a cold Attention. Hence, when I hear the bigheft Infances of God's Love, my Heart is ftill fenfelefs and unaffected. Yea, at this Moment, I feel no more Love to bim than to one I bad never beard of." Obferve, Reader, by the Way, this is the Man who charges our Religion as no better than " the Turki/b Pilgrimages to Mecca, or the Popi/b Worl/zip of our Lady at Loretto. What elfe, adds he, can be faid even of Prayer (Public or Private) in the Manner wherein you generally perform it? As a Thing of Courfe, running round and round, in the fame dull Track, without either the Knowledge, or the Love of God; without one Hearenly Temper." - But what Sort of Heavenly Temper is bis? How can he polfibly, confiftently with Cbarity, call this our general Performance? How pofibly, without being Omnifcient, affirm that we pray rwithout one Heavenly Temper? or know any Thing at all of our Private Devotions? How monfrous is all this from the Man, who owns that he bimfelf even in the Holy Cozmuunion has rarely no more than a cold Attention, - in the Higbeft Infances no Senfe of God's Love? Let his own Exclamation be the Anfwer, "Oh! what Mockery of God is this!"

To proceed: Upon the People's ill Ufage (or suppofed ill Ufage) of Mr. Wefley at Georgia, and their fpeaking all Manner of Evil falfely (as he fays) againlt him; and trampling under Foot the Word, after having been very attentive to it ; -
what an Emotion in him is hereby raifed ? " I do hereby bear witnefs againft myfelf, - that I could farce refrain from giving the Lye to Experience, and Reafon, and Scripture, all together. - When Holy Men have told me, I bad no Faith, I have often doubted, whether I had or no. - In a Storm I think, what if the Gofpel be not true? a Dream, a cunningly devijed Fable? \&c."

And to fhew that this, or worfe, is no uncommon Cafe among this Species of Religionifts; one of the Teachers among the Moravians fays of himfelf, " $\leqslant$ in no longer reigned over me. But foon 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 mufed more and more, 'till I faid 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 woill, and do fuppofe there is a God. Immediately I felt a Atrange Sweetnefs in my Soul; which lafted for fix Wecks. I then fell into Doubts of another Kind. I believed in God, but not in Chriff. For above four Years I found no Reft, by Reafon of this Unbelief. 'Till one Day" - Soon after another Moravian owns, "Seeing the great Diverfity of Sects, I began to doubt whether any Religion was true ? For Half a Ibid. Year thefe Doubts perplexed me greatly ; and I was juft upon the Point of cafing off all Religion."
" Mr. Seward too had fuch wicked Suggefions, that he could not pray for his Friends:- Tempted to worfbip Stocks and Stones; any Thing but God:-

Joum. pag. 32. 40, 57. Sometimes to think he had fome Faith, at other Times none." And this was long after his Converfion.

$$
(84)
$$

Doubts fomething like thefe fo horribly got Poffeffion of St. Ignatius, (whofe Example is fo often

Orland. Lib. I. No. 25 .

Bartol. pag. 22.

No. 35 . followed by our Methodifs) that " they fucked up all the Juice of his Piety; - his Prayer was dry and barren; his Contemplations had no Savouriness; to Jpeak, or bear, any Thing of God, was a loathfome and odious Thing." - We read in the Life of M. of Pazzi, " that fhe ufed to approach the Holy Table with Difgufs and Diffatisfactions;" in the Life of St. Veronica, " that a Holy Nun died in horrible Convulfions and Difortions, becaufe at that Time the Dervil was urging her to deny J̌efus Cbrif. She appeared after her Death to fome of the Holy Sifers, affuring them of this Fact, adding, that fhe was now bappy."

Nor need we at all wonder at fuch wicked and unbelieving Thoughts arifing in the Minds of fuch fluctuating and inconffent Perfons. 'Tis but a genuine and ufual Effect of Entbufiafin. Cool Reafon and plain Scripture are laid afide: Variety of wild Fancies and Opinions croud in, and diftract the Head ; Impreffions and Feelings require to be liftened to, and made a Rule. Men, who in Imagination are fent of God, and about bis grand Work, are in Times of Danger and Difirefs particularly alarmed: Things not going to their Mind, and Heaven feeming to fail them, prefently fart up Doubts and Diftrufts of the Being, or Providence of God, who maintains not his own Caufe. So that the moft impious Suggefiions will in their Turn get uppermoft, and remain uppermoft too, and even make the fironger and more lafting Lodgment, as 'tis the very Nature of Entbufiafm to be bead-frong and pofitive. Our Metbodifts may reckon thefe Affiaults of Infidelity for a Part of the Throws of Regeneration, and

## (85)

all to be done away by fettled Belief, and Afurances of Salvation. But they will certainly be apt to reiurn, according to the Variation and Succeffion of their Fancies, Humours, Difeafes, and Paffions. The Metbodifs fometimes tells us, that Satan is very bufy in driving them to Extremes. Bartolus fays, "That the Dervil fent his Life-Guards, the Affections of the black Bile, (i. e. melancboly Entbufafm) to impel St. Ignatius upon Meafures contrary to the Love of God, \&c." Many learned Writers have fhewn, that as Entbufiafic and Superfitious Perfons are, in many Cafes, prone to Atbcijm; fo Atbei/m often partakes of Entbufafin and Superfition; - and that, like Ice and Water, they beget one another. Dr. H. Mor''s firft Section againtt Enthuffafm fhews "the great Affinity and Correfpondency betwixt Entbujaafnz and Atbeijm; which, though they feem extremely oppofite, yet in many Things very nearly agree; and are commonly eatertained fucceffively in the fame Breaf. For that Temper which difpofes a Man to liften to the magifterial Dictates of an overbearing Fancy, - very eafily gives Harbour to this mijcbievous Gueft ; and will as confidently reprefent to their Fancy, that their is No God, as ever it was reprefented that there is one." - "Si non fatim relevantur, faith Merfennus, dubitant an fit Deus: If

## Burton of

 Melancho. they be not relieved forthwith, they queftion whether there be any God; becaufe they have not, as they think, their Deferts."§. 15. All that oppofe them, however, are like to have their Deferts; if we may depend upon the Denunciations of that Uncharitable Spirit ; the next Thing I fhall confider as comnected with Methodifm; and as no fmall Objecrion and Obfacle to their ProR 2
grefs.

## ( 86 )

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

Read Mr. Wefley's Cbaracter of a Metbodif.
\$.ro, r5." And the Love of God has purified his Heart from every unkind Temper and malign Affection; from all revengeful Paffions, Envy, Malice, and Wrath. - He cannot utter an unkind Word of any one." But read his Controverfal Writings with his Oppofers, and all thefe fine Profeffions are vanifhed, and contradicted; and that in fome of his latef Performances.
4 Journ. One of the Wefleys, when his Doctrine was conpag 75. tradicted, fays, " While I in the mean time was as a deaf Man that heard not, neither anfwered a Word."
Farther
Appeal,
pag. 116 ,
127. The other fays, "We have behaved with all Meeknefs and Tendernefs towards all Men, - efpecially with our Bretbren the Clergy. - When a Clergyman had vehemently accufed me (of doing the contrary) 1 kept my Mouth as it were with a Bridle, and committed my Caufe to a higher Hand." A perfect
Bonaven. Copy of St. Francis, "who, being infulted and cap. 2. abufed, pafed through them all as a deaf Man."

As a Proof however that Mr. Wefley can peak, and in bitter Words too, in the Fulnefs of bis Heart, I Journ. he brings himfelf to Confeffion. "By the moft in. pag. 64. fallible of Proofs, Inward Feeling, I am convinced of Unbelief, - of Pride, - of grofs Irrecollection, of Levity and Luxuriancy of Spirit, - by fpeaking Words not tending to edify; but moft, by my Manner of Speaking of my Enemies." Such Confeffions might be confidered as the Effect of tender Con. fciences, frequently apt to overcharge themfelves; if their Writings did not fufficiently prove the Charge. For, not to repeat their Calumnies againft their Prethren; - nor to forefall their Rancours among them-

## ( 87 )

felves;-nor to regard Mr. Whitefield's Rant, that " all Morality fet up in Oppofition to bis, 乃Ball fink, with its Profeflors, into Hell, \&c." - let any one but look into the latter Part of Mr. Wefley's Farther Appeal, and he will find enough of uncharitable and damzatory Claufes; difpatching all Mankind to Hell (as far as lies in human Power) who are not Metho-difts.-Not thofe 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 fubmit not to their feccial Difpenfation of Methodijm. "They are infpired, taugbt of God, fent by God, upon God's Errand, to make a Tender of his laft Offers, his laft Call to a guilty Land. The Apparatus of Providence in employing the two Wefleys is furprizing; they can't devife what Manner of Men would be more unexceptionable on all Accounts.-All their Oppofers are labouring heartily in the Cauje of Hell. Thofe who would hinder People from joining them, or would bring them back, are moft inexcujable; they are Blajpbemers, openly fight againft God, fight under the Devil's Banner, are taking Part with the Devil againft God. - Some Honourable Oppofers, whom they defire to be excufed from naming, are rworfe than the Scum of Cornwall, the Rabble of Bilfon and Darlefion, the wild Beafts of Walfal, and the Turnkeys of Nerugate."

Thofe who have reent out from them, and lefi them, are faid to return to their Vomit again, are called Apofates, twofold more the Cbildren of Hell than before. - Thofe who can even doubt of Methoo difm being God's Work, or of their Divine Midron, are inexcufably infatuated."

This

This furely, befides high Prefumption, and Self: Sufficiency, is Uncbaritableness with a Vengeance.

Wefley, 4 Journ. p. 107, 108. But fuch always is the Effect of Infallibility: The Popibs fuch, the Moravian fuch, and the Metbodifie cal fuch. And yet, notwithftanding their dealing out Hell-fire with fuch a liberal Hand, I am not in the leaft difoouraged from giving them what $O p$ pofition I can. Thofe that berd 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 $j u f f^{t}$ Reafon. Mr. Wefley feems aware of this, when he fays, That " they who were with us, but went out from us, will affert Things that may caufe 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 fame Uncharitable and Prefumptuous Nature is their Application of Divine Judgments, and accounting diverfe Misfortunes and Afliztions, which befall private Perfons, or the Nation, as fo many extraordinary Punifoments, and penal Prodigies, for their Oppofition to themfelves, or their Caufe. They are the Favourites, for whom all is done.

Whether Mr. Wbitefield has often taken upon him this Direction of God's Judgments, I don't recollect: But Mr. Wefley will fully make amends.

Whitef. 3 Journ. P.31,33. The former indeed, hearing of one Great Oppofer's being given over, and the Death of another, immediately cries out, "That they are going to give an Account of their bard Speeches and Writings againft the Metbodifs." But the latter more peremp-
Weney, 4 Journ. Guide and Confefor, but afterwards quarrelling with pag. 34. him] " was taken ill this Day. I believe it was
the Hand of God upon bim. - I was informed of an aruful 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 $\mathcal{F}$ udgments attended with Miracles I referve for their proper Place; and fhall only mention a remarkable Inftance of God's fending $\mathcal{F} u d g m e n t s$ on the Land, in Proportion to the Oppofition made to the Methodifls. This was at the Time of the late Wars, and Rebellion. "I cannot but believe, it is chiefly on this Account (oppofing the Methodifs) that God hath now a Controverfy

Wefleys 4 Journ. p. 59,60.

Farthes Appeal, p. $23^{8-90}$ with our Land.-You cannot polfibly help obferving, that, whenever there has been any Thing like a Public Attempt to fupprefs this new Sect, anotber and another Public Trouble arofe. This has been repeated fo often, that 'tis furprizing any Man of Senfe can avoid taking Notice of it. - What remains but the Fulfilling of that dreadful Word -?"

Bold and confident as he is, I can't imagine how it was polfible any one fhould obferve what never awas, i.e. any Public Attempt to fupprefs the Methodifts. And 'tis furprizing any Man of Senfe can avoid taking Notice of fuch rank Entbuffafm, and groundlefs Application of 7 udgments. Suppofe one fhould afk him, What Public Attempt there was, or any Thing like it, to raife up or favour the Methodifts, before the Nation was bleffed, and relieved by the Battle of Culloden; what tolerable Anfwer could he make? This is the Way of them. All Heaven mult be interefted and paffionately concerned to fupport their wild Freaks, to gratify their four Humours, and bring forth its Artillery at their Beck. The Fly fitting upon the Chariot-wheel, cries out, What

## ( 90 )

What a Duft do I raije? And if a Fly-flapper be held up to blow it off, it muft Joake Nations.

But to return to the Comparifon. This Uncbaritable and Prefumptuous Sin of denouncing Damnation, and applying $\mathcal{F} u d g m e n t s$, has been the general Metbod and Mark of Entbuffafts, efpecially the cruel ones of the Papacy. Their Damning all out of the Pale of their own Communion is a known Truth.
De Not. And Bellarmin's Fourteentb Mark of the True Cburch Ecclef. is, "The unhappy Deatb or End of thofe who opcap. 17. pofe it." Where he does not forget that impudent Lye concerning Calvin, that he died calling upon the Dervil, curfing and blappbeming. It were eafy to produce Legions of Popißs Saints packing away their Enemies to Hell, and feeing Vifons of them there in Torment; and none of their Oppofers ever profpered.
Fol, 133. In the Book of Conformities we have " a Litt of thofe, upon whom the Judgments of God, and Malediztion of Cbrift, fell for oppugnating St. Francis, and bis Order, and turning Apofates from it. Of four Preachers, who declaimed intemperately againft 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 mijerable Death, and the fourth begged Pardon on bis Knees. - Two Prebendaries, and fome Bifoops, underwent God's Fudgments for perfecuting them, whofe Names (fays the Autbor) I conceal, becaufe they are lately dead."
Fol. 273. "St. Francis likewife foretold the Vengeance that was coming upon fome Soldiers, who difturbed his Preacbing, -and upon the Prebendary Gedeon for re-

## Pag. 435 ,

 436,636. turning to bis Vomit."-In the Francijcan Martyrology we have " a full Detail of Deaths temporal and eternal, with other Gudgments, inflicted on the Holy Itinerant Order of the Mendicants; particularly of a Bi-
## (91)

fhop in England, who publi/bed feveral Things againit them, fummoned a Conventicle of bis Bretbren to confult how to eradicate them, and foon after was fnatched arway by Death." And as to National Fudgments, 'tis every-where the fame: With Refpect to the Cburch of England in particular, the great Baronius remarks, "That fhe was over-run with Herefies and Schifms, as foon as fhe ceafed to pay the Pope his Tribute of Peter-pence."

Defiring the Reader to keep thele Applications of Fudgments in Mind, 'till we come to confider mira. culous Judgments;
§. 17. I pafs to the Metbodifts audacious Cuftom of fummoning their Opponents to the Bar of $\mathfrak{F u d g}$ ment ; and place it to the fame Account of an Uncbaritable Prefumption: "Where (fhocking as it muft appear to all difcerning Readers) Mr. Wbiteficld feems fure that every Thing will be determined in his orwn Farour, and that Judgment thall pals againft all thofe he is pleafed to condemn." [See the Trial of Mr. Whitefield's Spirit, Pag. 19-]

But, enter the Man himfelf. "If thou thinkeft, that either I have not told $\mathcal{T}$ ruth, or wrote out of a vain-glorious Vierw, Fefus fhall decide the Queftion. At bis $\mathcal{T}$ ribunal fhall we meet, and there thou fhalt know what is in my Heart. - Then ßall my Innocence be made clear as the Light." But as to thofe who oppofe bim, "I here cite them to anfwer it to our common Mafter. - I thall rife up againit you at the Great Day, and be a frift Witnefs againft

3 Journ. pag. 27.

Pag. 74.
4 Journ.
p.27,29e you. - At his dreadful Tribunal I will meet you; and then you fhall fee-There, there will I meet Indwell. you. There $\mathfrak{F} e f u s$ Cbrift fhall determine, who are p.1s,iz. the Falfe Propbets, the Wrolves in Sbeep's Cloatbing."

4 Journo Mr. Wefley likewife muft aet his Part. "I cite P. ${ }^{11}$. Alderman Beacher to anfwer-at the Fudgment-Seat 3 Journ. of Cbrif. - I cite you all before the Judge of all p. 75. the Earth."

Here you have the true Spirit of an Entbufiaft, flufhed with a modeft Affurance of his own Salvation, and the charitable Profpect of Damzation of others.
Martyr. We have an Infance of this Kind of Summons Francifo, in one Walter Bruges, a Francifcan; who being p. 29,30, either depofed, or fuppended, by Pope Clement V, wrote a formal Citation of his Holiness to appear at the Tribunal of Cbrijt precifely on fuch a Day; and on his Death-Bed ordered himfelf to be buried with this Citation in bis 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 fome Objection to Methodijm, and Stumbling-Block in its Way, their Violation and Contempt of Order and Autbority; their UJurpation of the Powers, wherewith their Superiors are legally invefted, and fetting up an Independency? They fet out originally with Decency and Order ; afked Leave for the Pulpit; had it, and might have kept it ftill, had not their Reproachings of the Lender, their Entbufaffic and dangerous Peculiarities, $\xi^{\circ}$ c. made it neceffary to refufe it. Hence they are refolved to be revenged; and holding forth in unlicenfed Places, and without a Licenfe themfelves, fay, "they can't die in Peace, without bearing Teftimony againit the Uncbrifitian Principles and Practices of thofe Priefs of Baal, the Generality of our Clergy." "This, fays Mr.
gag. 79. Whitefield, puts me in Mind of the Cbildren of Ifrael firft intreating Leave of Og , Sihon, $\varepsilon^{\circ} c_{c}$, to go

## (93)

quietly through their Land; but fggbting their Wag througb, when Leave was denied. Like them, by the Strength of my Divine Leader, I fhall be more than Conqueror over all the Canaanites and carnal Teachers." - Greatly faid, and in the true Spirit of Martial Entbufiafm; in Conformity to the true Spirit of Contumacy and Contradiciion, when he declares, "The more I am bid to hold my Peace, the more earnefly will I lift up my Voice like a Trumpet."

Alk Mr. Wefley, by what Authority he preaches? he replies, "By the Autbority of Fefus Cbrift, committed to me by the Arcbbifoop of Canterbury,

3 Journ. Pag. 52. Take thou Authority to preach the Gofpel." And fo far all is well. But puthim in Mind of the Limitation in the following Words, " in the Congregation where thou fhalt be lavufully appointed thereto," away flies the Arcbbijbop's Commiffion, and you foon have him burfting out into an Entbufiafic Rant: "I look upon All the World as my Parißs: - This Pag. 56. is the Work which I know God has called me to." - [See Conduct of the Metbodifts, Page 11, 12.] And what fignifies a limited Commifion to the brave Mr. Whitefield, "when God fhews him it is his Duty, not to fix in any particular Place?" What fignifies any Subordination, when he can affume the Dignity of a Primate? "If a Bijbop commit a Fault, I will tell hirn of it."

5 Journ. pag. 37.
Hence they commence a new and independent Government ; appointing Bands and Societies, with Superintendants, Exhorters, Moderators, and Vifitors.

Hence they take upon them, I do not fay to ordain, but to appoint, and give Autbority to, Perfons, who (in their own Words) are neither Bi-

Wenley, 4 Journ. p. 57. frops, Priefts, or Deacons, to preach the Word:

## (94)

Common Mechanics, Women, and Boys, are actually employed in this Minifry of Public Preaching, without any buman Qualifications. Mr. Wefley fays,

Farther Appeal, p. 108. that "We cannot but own, that God gave Wijdom from above to thefe unlearned and ignorant Men; fo that the Work of the Lord profpered in their Hands." But it requires no extraordinary Gift of difcerning the Spirits to fee, how eafily fuch Perfons, by Means of proper Difcipline, learning the Cant of the Party, a tolerable good ASurance, and Fluency of Words, may fet up for Circumforaneous Holdersforth; and (what in Fact is true) make no Scruple of making their Boalt of being $\operatorname{In} /$ pired; thereby collecting a Maintenance, and choufing the Ignorant of their Money.

Hence, laftly, upon Occafion they can pronounce the Sentence of Excommunication, and with
4 Journ. an Autborrity equal to the Papal: "I Fobn Wefley, pag. 73. by the Confent and Approbation of the Band-Sosiety in Kingswood, do declare the Perfons abovementioned to be no longer Members thereof."

I might here take Notice of the irregular and unjufifiable Behaviour of fome of their Follozvers at the Holy Communion. I fpeak from perfonal Knowledge, and can produce other Ervidence, that fometimes, a little before the delivering of the Elements, three or four together will take it in their Heads to go arway :-That fometimes, while the Sentences of the Offertory were reading, they have called out to the Minifler, whofe Duty it was to carry about the Bafon, (though they were at Liberty to give, or not give) reproaching him for afking Alms of them : - That fometimes, when the Minifer has delivered the Bread into their Hands, inftead of eating it, they would flip it into their Pockets.

This was often the Cafe, unlefs they were well watched. Whether they tafted the Wine, or no, I can't fay.

Thefe, I prefume, are Perfons, who (after the Example of their Teacher) " can't find in themfelves the Love of God, or of Cbrift; 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 Difgufts and Diflatisfactions."

From feveral of thefe Particulars we fhould be juftified in turning Mr. Wefley's own Expreffion upon the Metbodifts: "This is to affect, not Freedom, but Independency." And yet, notwithftanding fuch Mifbebaviour, they bitterly complain of the Clergy and Univerfities, for oppofing their Proceedings; and are furprized that every Man in his Senfes don't, without the leaft Hefitation, join them.

Let us now fee whether they have not Precedents, according to Cuftom, 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 Vifion of an Angel, putting a Lancet into his Mouth, and faying, Bebold, I bave put my Words into thy Mouth; go forth and preach." From that Time he could not hold his Peace.-St. Francis at firft was fo modeft, and fubmifive to Autbority, that he was refolved himfelf, and enjoined his Brethren, never to preach without

4 Journ.
pag. $43^{\circ}$

Lib. $\mathrm{s}^{2}$
cap. 40

Conform. fol. I39, Leave of the Diocefan, and Minifter of the Parißs. They denying him, his Bretbren advifed 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 effeeted by their Sancity, Humility, and Obedience." But

Vol. I. S this

## (96)

this humble Pofture of Mind did not laft long:
Conform. "For he called a Cbapter, and appointed Preachers fol. I47, for every Province; and fent them out to their
149. refpective Places, giving them a Licence, whether Clerics or Laymen, whoever of them had the Spirit of God, and Gift of Preacbing. - And afterwards he enlarged their Commiffon, appointing them to preach in India, and through the rwhole World. For it was revealed to him from the Lord, that every Corner of the Earth was to hear the Sound of their

Bonaventur. Leg. Fr. cap. 3 . Preacbing." At length, however, " he thought proper to apply to the Pope, who confirmed bis Order, and commanded little Crowns to be made for his Lay-Bretbren, that they might freely preach the Word of God. - It had indeed been likewife revealed
Conform. to him, that the poijonous Iniquity of the Clergy fol. 17,
53,175 . fhould oppofe, and endeavour to trample upon, his Order. Accordingly he was vilified both by Seculars and Prelates; who, difregarding St. Francis's Monitions, drew away his Followers : - But bow, and rwby, will appear in the End."

Nor could the Devil be idle, where his Kingdom
Ribaden. was at Stake; " but raifed up turbulent Spirits in
p. 472. the Univerfities, to oppofe the Holy Orders of St. Dominic and St. Francis, and to write Books againj/s them."

The pious Founder of the Jefuits met with the like Harrafings; and particularly, at the Univerfity of Paris, could fcarce efcape a Whipping in the Public Hall. - Several Bi.bops publifhed Edicts, forbidding either kim or bis to preach in their Diocefe; and the finking black Cloud of the Sorbonne burft upon them.-And as few can bear a Cenfor of their Manners, the Minds of the Clergy were alienated from the Society, as intruding itfelf into their Functions,
and of their own Will contriving to crect a Seminary, ungrateful and prejudicial to the Minipry, and intercepting their Honours and Profits.

But Ignatius and Company, by the precial Favour and Direction of Hearven, were too cumning for them; and by profefing themfelves entirely at the Pope's Devotion, and his tandard-Bearers againft Heretics, they gained their Ends, and obtained of Gregory XIII that Golden Bull, allowing the Religious among them, who were Priefts, to hear Confefrons, and even thofe not in Orders to preach wherever they pleafed. Attend, while the Bull is fpeaking. "In Virtue of the Privilege granted to your Society by Poul III, that whoever of you is fit, and deputed by the Recior of the Society, may publickly preach the Word of God; and thore, who are Priefts, may hear the Confeffons of the Faithful of botb Sexes; from which Time your Religious, who were fit to preach, though not initiated into Holy Orders, have preached bere, and there, and every whbere: Yet, becaufe an impertinent Doubt has arofe, whether the Privilege of Preacbing comprehends thofe who are not ordained; We, in order to remove this Scruple, by the Autbority of theje Prefents, declare and decree, That every one of you, though not promoted to Holy Orders, both bad Power, and bave Power, in Virtue of that Privilege, to exercife the Office of a Preacber: Strictly inbibiting all and fingular Ordinaries, and all others invefted with any Kind of Power, not to dare to binder or molef any one of you, upon any Pretence. With a Non obfiante to all Apofiolical Confitutions and Ordinations, decreed by General, or Provincial Councils."

You may perhaps endeavour to clear the Fefuits of Ufurpation, as acting by Papal Autbority. The

Methodif-Teachers will put in the fame Plea; each of them being, the larvlefs One, a Pope to bimpelf.

Having mentioned the Irregularities of fome Metbodifs at the Communion; I muft in Fufice own, that the moft Part of them behaved very feriouly and devoutly: Some indeed carrying Matters to an Exireme, and into a Sort of Ecfafy; fo as to be quite infenfible of the Minifer's Tender of the Bread and Wine, 'till fpoken to, or pulled by the Sleeve. Which I find to be no uncommon Thing among the Popi/s Entbufiafs. And we have autbentic
Prev. Rom.
uct. 25. Tefimony concerning St. Alcantara, that he not only was in fuch Ardour of Spirit himfelf, but induced others to be in a Rapture and Ecfafy at the Sacrament. As to the Irreveronce of pocketing the Bread, inftead of eating it ; - we read in their Books of
Tom. I. Demonolozy, and particularly in the Malleus MaleP. 125. ficarum, "'tis to be remarked, that Witches, or Sorcerefes, when they communicaie, have this Cuffom, if they can do it without being obferved, to bide the Body of the Lord under their Tongue, inftead of fwallowwing it; with a wicked Purpofe, and to referve the Hof for wicked Ujes." But I drop the Commparifon any farther than as to the irreverent Fact; and affure the Metbodifs, that I would by no Means fo much as infinuate a Sufpicion of their being Witches, or Sorcerers, or employing the Bread to bad UJes.

Under this Head may not improperly be confidered their undutiful Behaviour to the Civil Powers, and even flying in the Face of the Higbeft Authority in the Nation. One of Mr. Wefley's Hearers was, it feems, preffed for a Soldier: Upon which Mr. Wefley breaks out into this hideous Outcry ;
"Ye Learned in the Law, What becomes of Magna Charta, and of Englifs Liberty and Pro3 Journ. perty? Are not thefe meer Sounds, while, on any Pretence, there is fuch a Thing as a Prefs-Gang fuffered in the Land?" The Legijlature, as the Exigencies of the Government bave required, has, at feveral Times, made Acts for prefing Men into his Majefy's Service. But no Matter for that ; touch but a Metbodift, and immediately Liberty and Property, the Cburch and State, the Nation, All may perifh, rather than a Soldier be preffed. He will not allow it, on any Pretence. He, the fame Perfon, who had before bound himfelf with that repeated Refolution, not to Jpeak a Tittle of roorldly Things, is now bawling for Liberity and Property.
§. 19. Pafs we on to another Confequence, indeed natural Tendency, of Metbodij, and an Impediment in its Courfe; - their mutual Fealoufies and Envyings, their manifold Divifrons, fierce and rancorous Quarrels, and Accufations of one another of beinous Crimes. I fay a natural Tendency; becaufe Vanity, Confidence, a bot-beaded and intolerating Spirit, always enter into the Compofition of Enthufiafim, and create the above-mentioned bitter Effects; - befides fuch Numbers of Apofates, as they term it, from them.

Obferve but the carly Days of Metbodifm. The Teachers are fcarce feedged, but out they fly through the Air of Popularity; each pluming himfelf upon the Number of faring Admirers at his fine Feathers and bigh Flights.

Hence mutual Emulation, Ency, and Grudging. Mr. Whitefield, " I was not without Oppofition 2 Deal. from Friends, who were jealous over me with a pag. $25^{\circ}$

## ( 100 )

Godly Fealoufy. For I carried high Sail: Thowfands and ten Thoufands came to hear."

Excellent Godly Jealoufy indeed! To oppofe God's Special Work, becaufe Mr. Whitefeld got fo much Glory; to enter the Lift in the Conteft of
3 Journ. Vanity, and preach for a Hat and Feather. "Per-
pag. 6. ceived fomething a little bordering on Envy to my Brother $H$-."
4 Journ. Mr. Wefley too " in his old Room at Oxford pag. 14. fits mufing and reflecting, How many that came after me were preferred before me :" - And then he religiounly opens his $\tau_{\text {effament, }}$ by Way of Lot, to find the Reafon.-Nor is it long e're this lovely loving Pair come to Daggers drawing. Mr. Wefley having heard much of Mr. Whitefield's unkind Be-
Ibid.
p. 77-78. haviour, fays, "He told me, He and I preached two different Goppels; that he would not join me, or give me the right Hand of Fellorw/hip; but would publickly preach againft me and my Brotber." They actually write and publifh againft each other ; "Mr. Wefley charges Whitefield with Imprudence, for publifhing, at all, as putting Weapons into their Hands who loved neither of them; - with publifhing a mere Burlefque; - for making an open, and probably an irreparable, Breach between them, by a treacherous Wound, and berwraying of Secrets." Hence, 'tis well known, they divided, and formed Separate Parties. Mr. Wefley, in his Sermon
Pref. and p. 22-6.

4 Journ. P. 35,50 .

Pag. 63. the Deceirvablene/s of Unrigbteoufne/s.-Mr. Cu- told me plainly, he could not agree with me, becaufe I did not preach the Truth."

## (101)

And here, for Fear I fhould again be accufed
" of laying afide the Nerw Teftament, when writing my Pampblet," I thall put them in Mind of the Apofle's Direction, Let us not be defirous of Vain-

Whitef. Remarks pag. 15, glory, provoking one another, envying one anotber. Gal. v. 26.

Again, let us fee fome of the rancorous Contentions between Mr. Welley and the Moravians, whom he defcribes as fome of the worft of Men, both in Principle and Practice; and yet (fuch is his Motley-Mixture of Antipatby and Sympatby with Regard to them) he defires an Union with them above all Things under Heaven.

What Scurrility of Language do the Moravians throw out againft Mr. Wefley? "The Foundation on which be ftands 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 afbamed of bis Company: - They charge him with putting Darknefs for Light, and Ligbt for Darkne/s; preaching falfe Doctrine: - They have often heard both bim, and his Brother, preach Popery: - They are both Falfe Prophets: - Inftructing poor Souls in fuch Errors, that they will be damned at laft:Having Eyes full of Adultery, and leading unftable Souls in the Way of Damnation:-They are, like Satan, making War with the Saints:-Mr. Wefley is a Cbild of the Devil, the Servant of Corruption, for whom the Mifl of Darknefs is referved for ever."

And how does Mr. Wefley turn their own Artillery upon them ? -" Their Doctrine is a New Gofpel, Ibid, occafioning grievous Confufions:- $\mathcal{T}$ beir Way differs as much from the Bible Way, as Light from Dark-ne/s:-Other Doctrine than what we have received :They are tenacious of their moft Efentially-erroneous

3 Journ, p. 14.

4 Journ, p.40,49, 50, 71, 73,923 102.

Docirines: So much Guile in their Words, that we can fcarce tell what they really hold, and what not: Their Difcipline is as widely different from Mr. Wefley's, as the Heavens are from the Earth: Their Cburch infallible,--no true Cburch on Earth but theirs, and no true Cbrifians out of it: They require implicit Faith and Obedience."

Prone as thefe Gentlemen are to Wrath, they will give Leave, I hope, to afk a Quefion, or two. Is this Methodifn? -

Tantane Animis caleffibus Ira?
And reign fuch Mortal Feuds in Hearv'nly Minds?
What are we to think of thefe Cbarges of Whitefield, Wefley, and the Moravians, againft one another? Some Perfons, from a candid Opinion of their Veracity, might be inclined to believe them all. But I am rather difpofed to inquire, Are thefe Things fo? Are they true? Or are they not true? If not true, they are grievous Calumniators. If true, they are deteftable Seciarifts. Whether true, or falfe, the Allegation flands good of their Ency, fierce and rancorous 2uarrels, and mutual, heinous Accufations.

All is in Conformity to the Conduct of the feveral Religious Orders of the Papacy; envying, hating one another, befpattering one another, furioufly contending which is the bef; I mean, which is the roorft; - but unanimoully agreed in Fanaticijn and Impofure.

And how ftands the Matter among their Difciples? Why, one Party fticks to Whitefield, whofe prother Goopel is better than Wefley's another Gopel;
a fecond

## ( 103 )

a fecond Party fticks to Wefley for juft as good a Reafon. - Some are fo loft to Grace, that they renounce both of them, leaving Metbodifm 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 Uncbrifian Quarrels and Confufions.

Mr. Whitefield fadly laments "the Divifons that arofe amongt God's People; -how many, who continued amongft them for a while, in Time of Temptation fall away; - how thofe who would have plucked out their Eyes, and given them to bim, become his Enemies; - how two young Men in particular, once Leaders of the Religious Society, are fince fallen back; and our Bretbren, 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 fudden to caft away bis Confidence, as if all the Work of God in his Soul had been a Delufion.-And Mr. B. a Follower of Mr. Whitefeld, was fadly fallen away, and oppofed him; and many were offended."

Mr. Wefley runs more in this Strain; his Fourtb Fournal being moftly taken up in enumerating their Wrath, Difentions, and Apofafies. - "At Oxford, but a ferw, who had not forfaken them; many, in whom the Seed bad withered away: -

Out of twenty-five or thirty only two left, not one continued to attend daily Prajers; the few once united now torn afunder, and fcattered abroad. - At

4 Jourb.
p. 91. London, the poor Brethren at Fetter.Lane in great Confufion; - the Plague was ppread to the little So- P. 8.

$$
(104)
$$

siety. - Many were induced to deny the Gift of God,
4 Journ. and affirm they never had any Faith at all.-Many
Q. $17, \mathrm{x8}$, of our Sifiers are Baken, - grievounly torn by Reajonings:- But ferw come to Fetter-lane 'till near Nine o'Clock; and then, after their Names are called over, they prefently depart. Our Bretkren here have neither Wifdom enough to guide, nor Prudence enough to let it alone. - They have much confounded fome of our Sifiers. - I fuppofe above half of our Bretbren are on their Side; but they are fo very confufed, they don't know how to go on. Here I found every Day the dreadful Effects, - fiarce one in ten retained bis frft Love: And moft of the reft were in the utmoft Confufion, biting and
P.21,22. devouring one another.-Many wibolly unfetilled, and loft in vain Reafonings, and doubtful Difputations, -not likely to come to any true Foundation. -I went
Pag. 47. to the Society. But I found their Hearts avere quite efranged. A little Handful of them food in the old Paths."-At Brifol, and Kingswood,-" I had many unpleafing Accounts of the Little Society, Breaches, Fealoufies, Coldnefs. - Went to preach at Kingswood: But (except a few from Erifol) I had not above two or three Men, and as many Women; the fame Number once or twice be-P.62-65. fore.-Many of our Brethren had no Ears to bear, having dijputed away both their Faith and Love; 一 in continual Diputes, Divifions; and Offences: -
P.70-75. They break out afrefh : Meetings of the Bands cold and uncomfortable, - endiefs Strife and Confufion, separations, Fackbitings, Evil-ppeaking, mutual Charges of teaching falfe Docirines, Supplanting, Scoffings at the two Wefleys Preaching: -Fifiy two leave them, and again about Forty: - The frigbted Sheep gaze and fy, as if they had no Sheghord."

What fhall we fay now? Are thefe the Fruits of Metbodifm? thefe the Effects of their Srweet LoveFeafts? thefe the Dear, Precious, Innocent Lambs? thefe the Partakers of the Nerw Birth, of Peace, and Love, and Joy in the Holy Gbof ? thefe their boafted Converfons, thefe Candidates of Perfeciion? -Their own Words bear Witnefs againft them. Sorex fuo indicio perit. And we may jufly remind them of their own Expreffions; "When the Reformation began, what mountainous Offences lay in the Way ? Such Failings in thofe two great Men, Luther and Calvin! [Wefley and Whitefield] Their vehement Tenacioufness 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."

This is bad enough ; but 'tis not the worff. For confider what becomes of thofe that leave them; among whom fo many of their Deferters lift; and into what Sort of Dijcipline and Principles they enter; nothing lefs than " into a Nerw Goffel." "Three of our Cbriftian Brethren driven by Satan to deny Cbrift's viffble Church on Earth. - Multitudes to embracea falfe unfcriptural Stillnefs, ceafing from outward Works, and all Means of Grace; all fuch Ordinances as running to Cburch and Sacrament, Prayer Publick and Private, reading the Scriptures: - And further, to make a mere Jeft of going to Cburch, Sacrament, \&c.-a general Temptation prevailing to leave off Good Works, in order to increafe 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 Cburch are full of borrid Lyes.I was with one who told me, - that God had told her pag. 80 .

Farther Appeal, p. $13^{2-3}$.

Welley, 4 Journ. palfim.

## ( 106 )

her not to partake of the Lord's Supper any more,

4 Journ. pag. 87. fince fhe fed upon Cbrift continually." - "At the Nottingbam Society, the Room not half full, which ufed to be crowded :- Not one Perfon who came in ufed 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 ftanding in the moft eafy and indolent Pofure. I afterwards looked for one of our Hymn-Eooks, upon the De/R;-but both that, and the Eible, were vaniked away. And in the Room lay, The Moravian Hymns, and the Count's Sermons." [i. e. Count Zinzendorf, the Moravians Bi/hop.]- One Thing laid to the Charge
P. 806. of the Moravians is as follows; "Some of our Englifh Bretbren, who are joined with yours, have faid openly, you will never have Faith, 'till you leave off running about to Cburch, 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 mutt kneel down to give God Thanks. So he loft it immediately; and I know not whether he will ever have it again. And yet another ; your have loft your firf 'foy; therefore you pray: That is the Devil. You read the Bible: That is the Dervil. You Communicate : That is the Devil."

Thefe are fome (for I could produce many more) of the Moravian Tenets. And what can be more grating to a Cbrifian Ear, or more fhocking to the Mind; what more impious, than to pronounce all the Ordinances of Religion, Prayers, Thankfgivings, Sacraments, reading the Bible, \&c. to be Diabolical Performances? One would imagine they really believed

## ( 107 )

the Dreams of thofe Popi/s Fanatics, who tell us, that the Dervil has fometimes fubmitted to thefe Ordinances; that he has even perfuaded People to go to Mafs and Confefion; - has been found out finging at Mafs among the Monks; - ard (as Madam Bourignon relates) that the Dervil, concealed in the Shape of a Nionk, preached a moft excellent

Mengi
Fug.
Dæm.

## p. 40.

M. Paris, p. 86 . But being difcovered before he went off, and afked the Reafon of his Preaching fo well, gave this Reafon; that he was fure the Auditors would not be perfuaded by it, and fo would more effectually be damned.

Mr. Wefley will probably fay, What is all this to $m e$ ? Muft I be anfwerable for the Moravians, againft whom I have fo often, and zealoufly, preached and written? And this Plea is true in a great Meafure ; efpecially fince be and the Morawians quarrelled. But Who at the fame Time gives the Moravians a Box on the Ear with one Hand, and embraceth them with the other? Who firft brought over this wicked Generation, and encouraged them afterwards? Who made a Moravian his own Spiritual Guide and Confefor? Whe fo highly commended them among his own Foilowers? Who fo Fanaticized his own Followers, and gave them fo many and ftrong Dofos of the Entbufiafic Tincture, as turned their Brains, and deprived them of their Senfes? Whofe Societies and Congregations (by his own Confeffion) run over in Shoals to Moravianijm, forty or fifty at a Time? And would they have fplit upon this Rock, if they had not been firt Methodifs? Who is it, that rwonders rwhy bimfelf dotb not join them; and can then be in the leaft furprized at his Difiiples joining them?

Vol. I.
Where,

## ( 108 )

Where, lafly, is the Sparwn of Moravianijm fo Atrongly working, as in the Cbildren of Metbodifn?
§. 20. Entbufiafm being a Thing by no Means inconffient rwith Immorality, and frequently the immediate Caufe of it ; we may mention, as another Effect of Methodim, its Tendency to undermine Morality and Good Works; and that fome of its Doctrines give Encouragement to Immorality and Vice. Whether this be any Impediment to Methodijm, I don't determine; but 'tis evidently an Impediment to true $R e-$ ligion and Virtue.

It would be thrufting my Sickle too much into another Man's Harveft, and doing what has been done better already by abler Hands, to fhew what an ill Afpect and Influence fome of their Peculiarities and Tenets have upon virtuous Practice, - Such as thofe fudden and infantaneous Calls and Converfions, which the Metbodifs are trained up to expect, and wait for in Quietnefs ; whence they are naturally led to neglect the Means of Salvation, all gradual Improvement, and Growing in Grace:- The prefumptuous Doctrine of A.Jurances of Pardon and Salvation, prefent and future ; a ftrong Imagination and fuppofed Feeling of which will fill the Head with piritual Pride; and induce a falfe and fatal Security, to the Neglect of future Endearours, -Impulfes, Imprefions, fancied Infpiration and Revelations; which, being made the Rule of Duty, will make them as confident in rurong Practice, as in rigbt; and prefumed upon, as certainly coming from Heaven, will of Courfe lead them into dangerous Errors of Judgment and Behaviour. - That pwnmit of Arrogance, a Claim of unfinning Per-

## ( 109 )

fection, and abfolute Freedom from Corruption; which is the Privilege of our Redeemer alone; and from which I may fafely affirm the Methodifts are at a wide Diftance : Whence thofe rarm Heads, which in Imagination have attained it, or are juft laying hold of it, will arrive only to the moft Enthufiaftic Pbrenfies; and thofe of a lefs fanguine Spirit will be tempted to give over the Purfuit, become defperate, or turn Libertines.-

To which may be added, - that the Followers, perfuaded that their Teachers fpeak from God, and are immediately fent upon bis Work, will find little Inclination to difpute any of their Docirines, of boggle at their Examples, how immoral or unfcriptural foever. The Mountebank's Infallible Prefriptions muft be fwallowed, whatever be the Confequence, though they die for it. Let us fee if there be no Danger. The Moravian Metbodifs ftand confeledly guilty, beyond all Meafure and Modefy, of trampling down Morality; teaching $\fallingdotseq$ ffifications by Faith alone, not only to the Excluffon, but Condemnation, of Good Works; and Multitudes of the Wefleyans have been infected with the Plague.

Mr. Wefley often accufeth the Moravians " of ufing Guile, and defending the Larwfulnefs of it; of teaching, not to do temporal. Good, nor to at-

4 Journ. p. $20,2 \mathrm{~T}$. 22,80 . tempt doing Jpiritual Good; - as not likely to come to any true Foundation; - grounded on a Faitb which is witbout Works; - of faying, that good Works are the greatef Hindrance of coming to Cbrift;-and that, 'till thefe Works are laid afide, no Man can receive Faith."

Among the Societies of Methodifts, he finds " a P.39,40" general Temptation prevail of leaving off good Works ; - the poor, confufed, fhattered Society bad
erred from the Faith; - a Wom an of Deptford, fent (as the faid) from God, fpoke great Words, and true; - the ordered Mr. Humphreys to leave off doing Good."

But Mr. Welley will fay, "Do not the MethodijfTeacbers preach and inculcate the Doctrine of good Works? Have not I in particular oppofed the Moravians, and warmly controverted this Point? Did not I explain St. Fames, the great Antidote againft this Poijon? Did I not call the Order to leave ofr good Works a Snare of the Devil? Do not I fay, concerning the Moravian Dodrine, of Faith being the only Commandment, that 'tis a palpable Contradiction to the whole Tenor of the Netw Teftament, and a foameless Affrmation? \&cc."

All this I allow to be true; and that you had your Reofons for laying about you, and being feemingly in earnef, againt the Moravians, who have taken fo much Pains to rob you of your Autbority, your Reputotion, and your Difciples. But give me Leave to fhew your Inconfifency in the Cafe; and how offen you have thrown cold Water upon the Duty of good Works; and in Quantities fufficient to damp your Followers Zeal for them; by Sentiments and Expreffions of a ftrong Tendency to debafe their Value, and difourage the Performance. What think
Z Journ. we of thefe Words of Mr. Wefley? "One indeed in pag. 10. the Faith - no longer judges Holinefs to be an outward Thing; to confilt either in doing no Harm, in doing Good, or ufing the Ordinances of God." What think we of his throwing in thofe qualifying Pag. 82. Expreffions? "The doing Good, as 'tis called, i. e. the ufing the Means of Grace, and helping our 4 Journ. Neighbour; - what is called a virtuous Life. pas. 18. Doing Good, or ufing the Means of Grace, in

## (III)

Works of Piety, fo called, or of Charity." Doth not all this tend to dijparage and depreciate good Works, and to flacken the Obligation to the Performance of them?

As to the Quefion, Whether we are juftified and faved by Faith only, or by Faith and Works? - " Mrs Whitefeld declares for being juttified by Faith only; which was the more extraordinary, fays he, becaufe my Friends at Oxford had rather inclined to the Myfic Divinity." [Obferve by the Way, though this Myffic Divinity was once the Metbodifs Doctrine ; yet, fays Mr. Wefey, " I declare in my cool Judgment, and in the Prefence of the moft High God, that I believe the Myfic Writers to be one great Anticbriff." So that the Metbodifs, by their own Confeffion, were at firt a Part of the great Antichrif.]

And, however Mr. Wefley may have explained St. Fames, as the great Antidote againft omitting good Works ; I don't find, that either be, or Mr. Whitefield, have ever cited thofe exprefs Paffages (Chap. ii. 14, 24.) "What doth it profit, though a Man fay he hath Faith, and have not Works? Can Faith fave him? Ye fee then, how that by Works a Man is jufified, and not by Faith only."

If they have any where cited thefe Paffages, they have only confuted themjelves. For Mr. Wefley affirms, that " the Condition of our Juftification is Faith alone, and not Good Works: That the mo/s defrucive of all thofe Errors, which Rome, the Mother of Abominations, hath brought forth (compared to which, Tranfubfantiation, and a hundred more, are Trifles ligbt as Air) is, that we are Juflifed by Works, or (to exprefs the Thing a little more decently) by Faith and Works."

4 Joura p. ${ }^{17}$. 3 Journ. pag. 75.

I Deal. p. 56 . See Weflo 4 Journ. p. $4^{1 \text {. }}$

2 Journ. p. $26,27 \%$ Journ.

```
5.26,2%
```

Plain Accounts pag. 4.

## (172)

Upon which Words give me Leave to make a 4 Journ. Remark. Mr. Wefley hath told us, " that the Methopag.41. difis (and bimfelf among them) had wandered many Years in the new Path, of Salvation by Faith and Works; before God fhewed them the old Way, of Salvation by Faith only." Whence we may obferve, that, during many Years of their Methodifisal State, (which was the Time too of their bigbeft Glory and Popularity) they were feducing their Difcifles, according to their own Confefion, into the mofi defructive Errors; Errors, compared to which, all the moft wicked and Idolatrous Parts of Popery are Trifies light as Air.

Champion Whitefield boldly throws down his 3. Journ. Gantlet, "Who dares affert that we are not Juffified pag. 2. merely by an ACZ of Faith, - without any Regard to Works, paft, prefent, or to come ?" But, I apprehend, it requires no high Degree of Courage to afiert it, after fuch Autbority as that of St. Fames.

Again, concerning the nice Difinction of the Methodifs in doing good Works, but not truffing in them; - Mr. Wefley mentions " a Contemplative Mon, whofe Infructions he received as the Words of God; but, fays he, I cannot but now obferve, that he fpoke fo incoutioufly againft trufting in outward Works, that he difcouraged me from doing them at all." And have be, or his Friends, much mended
T. Deal, the Matter? " When Mr. Wbitefield had refolved to P. 44: leave off Forms, Public Workhip, and otber Works; Mr. Wefley advifed him to refume all his Externals, tho' not to depend on them in the leaf.", - When the Moravian Bretbren fay, "tis impofible to ufe the Means of Grace (as Church, Communion, Prayer, Scripture, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$.) without trufing in them; - and if a Man doth not truft in: them, why doth he do them? Mr. Wefley only con.
tends, that 'tis polible to ufe them, without trufing in them." And now, are not fuch difparaging Expreffions (not to truft in them in the leaft, a mere Po.frbility of ufing them without trufing in them) a great Difcouragement to the Practice? The plain Truth is, we cannot truft in good Works, nor yet in Faith, as the meritorious Caufe of our Juftification and Salvation : The Sacrifice of Cbrift alone is fuch : But we muft fo far truft in both, as the neceffary Terms and Conditions, without which we cannot be faved. And when our Cburch afierts our being jufified or farved by Faitb alone, as diftinguifhed from the Works of the Law, or mere moral Righteoufnefs; it means fuch a Faith, as rworketh by Love ; Faith including good Works, or in Conjunction with them. When St. Paul likewife teacheth $\mathfrak{F} u$ fification by Faith only, and not by Works; 'tis manifeft that he means the Works of the Mofaic 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 Epiftle, (to the Romans) and the Context, always fhews thofe Works to be the Works of the Mofaic Larw. Nay, thofe Works are not only dijfinguißed from the Evangelical, which are called goad Works; but they are exprefsly oppofed to them, as Wrong to Right; - as particularly, Ephef. ii. 9. 10. Not of Works, [thefe are the Works of the Law ] beft any Man Bould boaft. For we are created in Chrift Jefus unto Good Works. - [Thefe are the Works of the Goopel.]" I have this from Dr. Heylin; who adds, "I have judged it neceflary to take Notice of an Error, which has been mifchievoufly fpread, and incautioully admitted, that the Works of the Law, and good Works, are the fame." -

Theol. Lect. p. 184 ,

4 Jourt.
p. $20,23$.
105.

## ( XI 4 )

What is otherwife Matter of Controverfy, feems to me either wrangling about Words, or paving the Way to dangerous Delufions. In the mean Time, tis fomething frange, (if among Metbodifs and Papifs any thing can be frange) that, after fo many and unanfwerable Writings of our Divines againft the Merit of good Works, we fhould be charged with fetting too bigb a Value upon them; and that the Metbodifts, who, in Agreement with Papifs, talk of arriving at Perfection, and an unfinning State, fhould fo undervalue and difparage them; - unlefs they mean a Perfection defitute of good Works.

We might produce various Infences of Entrouffafis among Papifs, \&c. fuch as thofe Mendicant Fryers, the Fratricelli, the Alumbrado's or Illuminati of Spain; who were fliff Maintainers of Perfecion; in which Situation they were above Ordinances of Cbarch or State, above the Exercife of moral Virtues; looked on natural Inclinations as indifferent Things; and fo deemed unclean Mixtures as no Sins, 'Tis to be hoped not many of our Metbodiffs will be carried to thefe Lengths. But they may be put

Works,
Vol, I, p.56,57. in Mind of Bifhop Stilling.feet's Words; "'Tis an eafy Way of Salvation, if no more were required to Mien's Happinefs but a Fancy and frong Opinion, which they will eafily call Believing. - Such as make no other Condition of the Goppel 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 Neceffity of being fo. And fuch, of all others, I grant, have Reafon to acknowledge the Irreffitible Power of Divine Grace, which enables them to obey the Will of God against the Dictates of their
owrr Fudgments." There may be Reafon for fome fuch Caution; when, befides the Peculiarities in the Methodifs Notion of Faith, they talk with fuch Contempt of " your Workers, and good Livers;" while they have good Hopes of Perfons of a profefedly zwicked and debaucbed Life. They have told us, " how apt the Dervil 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 Vicioufness will rebound into their Enibufiafic Madnefs.

To proceed: Without infifting, as an Encouragement to Sin, on Mr. Wefley's Defcription of "the State of thofe who have Forgivenefs of Sins, but not 4 Journ. P. 35,36 . a clean Heart, even a Heart defperately wicked; yet need not doubt, or fear:" - Let me infert here a pretty remarkable Paffage of his; which, though perhaps not any Obfiruction to Metbodifm, is evidently fo to Religion, and a good Life: "I heard a Sermon, wherein it was afierted, that our Repentance was not Sincere, but Feigned and Hypocritical, $1 / f$, If we relapfed into Sin foon after repenting: Efpecially if, 2dly, we did not arooid all Occafons of Sin; or if, 3 dly, we relatjed frequently; and moft of all, if, 4 thly, our Hearts rwere bardened thereby." One would think this no bad Divinity: 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 fpeak for bimfelf; but, I apprehend, has no Authority to include every one; notwithftanding his Pofitivenefs. "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, relapfes into the

## ( 116 )

Sin that mot eafily befets him, foon after repenting of it. Cometimes he avoids, and at many other Times cannot perfuade himfelf to arooid the Occafions of it. Hence his Relapfes are frequent, and of Confequence his Heart is bardened more and more. And yet all this Time he is Sincerely ftriving againtt Sin.-Nor can he, with all his Sincerity, 2void any one of thefe four Marks of Hypocrify; 'till being Fufified by Faith, \&c."

Strange Aecount of the Progrefs into Metbodijnt, and its peculiar Notions of Faith, \&c.! -Strange Agreement and Conffilency of Sincerity with relapfing foon, relapfing frequently, not avoiding the Occafions of Sin, and with bardening the Heart more and more; all without any Danger of Hypocrify! Near Twice Ten Years! (and God knows how many more our Cafuift may grant) A fair Allowance for continuing in this Sincere, bardened State! All neceflary and unavoidable! Thofe Gentle Confeffors the Feffuits could fcarce have granted Salvation upon eafier Terms. Have no Doubt or Fear, ye Meihodifs, though for fuch a Length of Years ye have an covil and unclean Heart. Remember your Teacher's Words, "Was there ever fo pleafing a Scbeme?" Pleafing indeed, thus to be going into Perfection, thus to be ADured of Salvation!

Hear again a more particular Infance, with Re4 Journ. Spect to the Holy Communion. "No previous Prepap.46,47. ration, fays Mr. Wefey, no Fitnefs is required at the Time of Communicating, but a Senfe of our State, of our utter Sinfulnefs and Helplefsnefs: Every one who knows be is fit for Hell, being juft fit to come to Cbrift, in this and all other Ways of his Appointment." What a pleafing, and yet how incomparable a Comment is this upon St. Paul's Direction

## ( 117 )

for a Man to exrmine bimfelf in order to receive rwortbily; and not to receive unzwortbity, which is eating and drinking Damnation to bimjelf! But hold: Let us her Mr. Wefley's Reafon againft any Preparation: "Becaufe we come to his Table, not to give him any Thing, but to receive whatever he pleafes to give." A moft excellent Illuffration by this frict Cburchman of the Words in our Commu-nion-Service, "Here we offer and prefent unto Thee, O Lord, ourfelves, our Souls and Bodies, to be a reafonable, boly, and lively Sacrifice unto Thee!"

Surely this may jufly be compared with that Popijb DoEtrine, that the Eficacy 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 neceffary towards receiving the Benefit of the Sacraments, but rather binders it; and that it would be abfurd to require it." - And that of Morinus, DePenit, "That the Excellence and Prerogative of the Evangelical Sacraments above the Legal flines out no. 26. lib. 8. principally in this, that the Evangelical have delivered us from the mof grievous Yoke of Contrition and the Love of God." Oh! How good a Thing is the Concord of Deetbren?

Again; Mr. Wefley has taught us, that Infrmities are no Sins. An Afertion fomething ftrange from one who hath fo ftrongly affirmed, "that our I Journ, wwhole Heart is altogether corrupt and abominable, p. 69. and confequently our whole Life: - All our Works, 3 Journ. the moft fpecious of them, our Righteoufnefs, our p.ro, 78. Prayers, needing an Atonement themfelves:--All our

## (118)

2 Tourn. Works and Tempers evil continually-." But my pag. 23. Objection to it is, that 'tis a Loop-bole to creep out of every Moral and Religious Obligation. By Means of this Doctrine Mr. Whitefield eafily got rid of his

Wefley, 5 Journ. pag. 77. Word and Promife ; "He faid, That Promife was only an Effect of buman Weakness; and he was now of another Mind."

The fame Excufe will ferve on all Occafions : efpecially in Sins which more eafily befet this Sect, not very remarkable for the Gift of Cbafity. Their Famous Metbodif-Teacher at Salifoury (whom I mentioned before, Part I. Page 71.) was indeed above making this paltry Excufe; above the fneaking Submifion of Remorfe and Repentance, for his Adulteries. Being detected, he preached publickly in Defence of Plurality of Women, under the Name of Wives; and, inftead of taking Shame to himfelf, hath in a Sbameless Manner Printed and Publijbed his Infamous fufification of Bigamy: Which Treatife (fuch is his Modefy) he difperfeth about, to my certain Knowledge, with his arwn Hand. - A Treatije, not putting in any Decent Plea for the Lawfalnefs of having a Multiplicity of Women; but audacioufly Condemning the Defenders of the Matrio monial Contract between one and one, as "weak and wicked Men, Traytors to God, guilty of egregious Folly and Falfhood, - of a Religious Madnefs, - the moft borrible Delufion that the Devil and bis Emi Varies can propagate."

At this Rate, if this Nerw Breviary fecunduma Ufum Saram fhould get Ground, the Methodijf-Teachers may foon be as generally Scandalous, as they have wifbed and prayed. We fhall hence conceive no very favourable Opinion of their Love. Feafts, and Nocturnal Meetings: We fhall be convinced

## ( 119 )

what Sort of Men are too well acquainted with the rweak Side of human Nature, in more Senfes than one: And all of us fhould attend to "Cbrij's Prediction and Warning concerning the Falfe Prophets, who (if poffible) fhould deceive the very Elect. Wherefore, if they fay unto you, Bebold be is in the Defert, go not forth: Bebold be is in the Secret Chambers; believe it not."

Many Autbors have fhewn a natural Connection between Entbufafin and Impurity. And 'tis obfervable in Fact, that a Multiplicity of Wives, and promifcuous Ufe of Women, has been the Favourite $\tau_{\text {enet }}$ of moft Fanatical Sects: - The Nicolaitans, Gnofics, Montanifs, Valentinians, \&c. Some of whom have maintained it not merely as Laruful, but as neceffary to Perfection: - It was the grand Allurement to embrace Mabometifm: - Was the profeffed Doctrine of modern Entbuffafts; as Fobn of Leyden, David George, \&c. who warmly taught that no Man was confined to one Womon; but that Procreation was a free Thing, in common to all that are born again, or regenerated by the Spirit of David George: - Was zealoully inculcated and defended in Print, as well as exemplified in Practice, by Mr. Lacy, fo famous among the French Propbets; whofe Mantle has been taken up by $W-H$-. And all of them were fond of employing the Sex as their Emifaries, to prepare the Minds of their Acquaintance for Converfion.

How the Cafe ftands in Fact, as to the Number of Converts among the Metbodifs, and real Reformation of Life to the certain and known Duties of the Goppel, is Matter of difficult Determination. But, from what Enquiry I can make, there is no Reafon to think them better, for the Generality, Vol. I.

Matt. xxiv. 23-26。

Dr.More.
Enthuf.
Sect. 34.
than their Neighbours. SuperRitious Zeal for Trifies, unfcriptural Peculiarities, high Flights in Words, and Boaftings of Perfection as promijed to all, and the like; - of thefe there is no Want. But, when we confider their black Art of Calumny, and various Kinds of Uncbaritablenefs in a high Degree; their excefive Pride and Vanity; their Scepticijms, Doubts, and Difoeliefs of God and Cbrift; their dif. orderly Practices, and Contempt of Authority; their Divifions, Confufions, bitter Envyings, and inveterate Broils among themfelves; Coolnefs, at leaft, for good Works, and uncommon Warmth for fome very bad, \&c. -Of thefe likewife there is no Want.

If we take Mr. Wefley's own Account, it falls very fhort of any Confiderable Reformation. He owns " among them Sinners of every Kind; and the great Stumbling-block by them that fay and do not. Such I take for granted, fays he, will be among us, altho' we purge them out as faft we can ; Perfons that talk mucb of Religion, that commend the Preachers, perhaps are diligent in bearing them; read all their Books, and fing their Hymns; and yet no Cbange is wrought in their Hearts. Were they of old Time as Lions in their Houfes? They are the fame ftill. - Slothful, intemperate, tricking or difhoneft, over-reaching or oppreffive? The Ethiopian bath not changed bis skin. Were they (in high Life) delicate, felf-indulgent, fond of Trifles, or their own dear Perfons? The Leopard hath not changed ber Spots. - Others, in whom there was a real Change. But it was only for a Seafon. They are now turned back, and are twofold more the Cbildren of Hell than before."

Whence

## (121)

Whence we may infer, that our Nerw Reformers have made but a flow and flight Progrefs in the real Reformation of Manners. We read, that " the Dervil, finding a certain $Y_{f}$ fuit to have an Iutimate Communication rwith God, endeavoured to cool his Zeal by throwing a Bucket of Water upon his Head through the Roof of the Houre." But whatever Occafion Some of our Methodifts Ardors and Pe culiarities may have for Water, the Devil, I am perfuaded, will not be fond of bringing his Bucket; and their Zeal for good Works having no Need of a Cooler, he may fave himfelf the 'Trouble. 'Tis well, upon the whole, if they are not rather Hinderers than Promoters of Morality and Virtue.

Their Friend Madam Boungzon, who was engaged in fuch another Project, not only confefieth her frequent Relapfes into Sin; but the little Good, or rather much Harm, all her Infructions had done: "I exercifed mylelf about nine Years in teaching the Ignorant, without profiting any Thing in the Salvation of their Souls. On the Contrary, I had the Diflatisfaction to hear fome of them fay, to whom I had fhewn the Cbrifian Dostrine and Virtues, That they could now do greater Evils, than they could do before; becaufe now they could cover their Wickedneffes with feigned Virtues; which they could no: do before they learned to talk of Virtue."
§. 21. There is however Reafon to believe that the good Work of Popery is carrying on, from fome of their Tenets and Practices; over and above their Stringing one Extravagance upon another, in Conformity with the Papal Fanatics; which hath been evidently fhewn through the whole Comparifon.

## ( 122 )

To this Purpofe it might be remarked (what is manifently true) that, in their feveral Anfwers and Defences, a Strain of Tefuitical Sophiftry, Artifice and Craft, Evafion, Referve, Equivocation, and Prevarication, is of conftant Ufe. But to wave

3 Journ. p.16,17.

Farther Dealing, pag. 22. this; - "When a Metbodifz was receiving the Sacrament, God was pleafed, (fays Mr. Wefley) to let him See a Crucified Saviour; he Saw the Fountain opened in his Side." - "How often (fays Mr. Wbitefield) at the Early Sacraments have we feen Fefus Clirif Crucified, and evidently fet forth before us ?" Upon this I afked, "Whether this did not encourage the Notion of a real Corporal Prefence in the Sacrifice of the $M a / s$; and was not as good an Argument for Tranfubflantiation, as the feveral fiefoly Appearances produced by the Papifts?" To which I now add, that Mr. Whitefield mentions only

## 1bid.

Life,
Vol. II, P. $255^{\circ}$ particular Times and Places, when " the Sacraments were thus exceeding auful. It was at Cripplegate, St. Anne's, and Foffer.Lane, and early, when they faru Jfefus Cbrift Crucified, evidently." Which implieth, that they had not the Favour of this evident Corporal Sight of Cbrift at other Times, and Places; though they mult have received the Sacrament frequently at many Places befides.

And this perfectly tallies with the Papifs; who had not always a View of the Corporal Prefence in the Mafs ; but only at Some Places, as a particular Favour, on frecial Occafons; as to confirm the Doubtful, convert the Unbelieving, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$. Thus St. Terefa fays, that in a " particular Monafery, the Building whereof the had negociated with God, among other Favours to berfelf and Society, was the perceiving the Perfon of Jefus Clorift in the Sacrament, fo as to perceive vifibly his Corporal Prefence;

## ( 123 )

fo generally and ordinarily, that we found the Blefed Sacrament never had wrought fuch an Effect upon us in any Place, as bere."

We may fee in Mr. Wefley's Writings, that he was once a firict Cburcbman, has gradually relaxed, put on a more Catbolic Spirit, tending at length to Roman Catbolic. People of every Communion are among his Difciples; and he fomewhere rejects with Indignation any Defign to convert others from any Communion; and confequently not from Popery. On the Contrary, we find no fmall $\tau_{\text {endency to it. For }}$ Inflance, By Praying for the Dead. - In his Prayers for every Day of the Week, we have thefe 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 Montanift, is the firft that mentions it:) But it was not made an Article of Faith 'till the new Papifical Creed was invented. And Mr. Weffey (who tell us that "fome Fopperies of the Roman Cburch were in fome Meafure countenanced by Antiquity") fhould have never countenanced a Dostrine which is the Foundation of Purgatory; which has introduced Idolatry, and from praying for the Dead brought Bigots to pray to them. He fhould not propagate one of the Farvourite Mancbefiter-Doctrines of Mr. Deacon, leading Men certainly into Facobitijm, and probably into Popery. He fhould not teach People a Doctrine, which has no Manner of Foundation in Holy Scripture; void of Precept and Example from the Orades of God. Efpecially as he is fo ready to appeal, at other Times, " to the Law, and to the Tefimony ;" - and has declared again and again, that she Word of God is his only Rule:

Plain Account, pag. 19.

$$
\text { ( } 124 \text { ) }
$$

" 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 Confelfron.-"'Tis one of their Fundamental Rules in their Bands, that every one fpeak as freely, plainly, and concifely as he can, the real State of bis Heart, with his feveral Temptations and Deliverances; - uling no Kind of Referve; with the Faults they have committed in Thought, Word, and Deed, and the Temptations they have felt;-to anfwer to as many fearching Quefions as may be." And what a Scene is hereby difclofed ? What a filthy Jakes opened; when the moff fearching Quefions are afked, and anfwered, witbout Referve? Such indeed, as have made Popiß Confefors, the Fefuits efpecially, fiandalous through the World, - but at the fame Time porwerful, and getting it under their Girdle by a Knowledge of all the Secrets of the Heart. Mr. Wefley to this
3b. p.18. will reply, "That the only Popi/b Confeffion is, the Confefion made by a fingle Perfon to a Prieft: 一 Whereas that we practife is, the Confeffion of feveral Perfons conjointly, not to a Prieft, but to each other." And will Mr. We ley abide by this, and freely anfwer a Quefion; in Anfwer to what has been affirmed in Print? "After private Confeffions taken in their Clafes, or Bands; are not Reports made to Mr. Wefley? Are no Delinquents, Male and Female, brought before bim Separately, and confefed by bim?" And again, doth not fomething of this Nature appear by his own Words elfe-

## (125)

elfewhere?" Here are Seven Thoufand Perfons, (perhaps fomewhat more) of whom I take Care, watching over their Souls, as he that muft 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 ? Ess." What wicked UJes have been made of this Engine by Popi/b Guides, made neceffary under Pain of Damnation, I need not fay; and fhall only tranfcribe an Account from Mottherw Paris, concerning the Francijcans, or Fryars Minors, the Itinerant Spiritual Guides of thofe Days." They procured from His Holinefs the Pope the Privilege of Preaching, hearing Confefions, and enjoining Penances, in England; to the great Injury of the Parocbial Minifters: - Perfons worthy of this neww Privilege, as being raijed up by the Lord, and not feeking their own, but the Things of Fefus Cbrif. The Itinerants, flufhed and exalted hereby, demanded to Preach and Confefs every where, without Contradiction ; and to be received as Angels of God: They faucily and impudently proclaimed the Efablifbed Clergy to be blind Leaders of the Blind; and fay to the People, Come to $u s$, who are able to diftinguilh Leprofy from Leprofy; to whom arduous Difficulties, and the Secrets of God, have been revealed. Hence Men and Women loft all due Refpect for their Proper Paficrs; and going to one of thefe Rambling Fryars, whom perhaps they might never fee more, confeffed all to them without Shame or Blufhing. By thefe Means Sin more copioully abounded; and the Itinerants grew exceflively Imprious and Infolent.".

Another Tendency to Popery appears, by the Notion of a Single Drop of Cbrift's Blood being a Suffzcient Atonement for the Sins of the rwhole World. For, however pious this may feem, 'tis abfolutely Falfe, and Papifical. Falfe, and betraying a Fundiamental Ignorance of our Redemption; becaufe it was the Sacrifice of the Death of Cbrift that procured our Remiffion and Atonement. And Papifical; being broached by a Pope, and for a wicked Purpage. Mr. Wefley tells of a Metbodif, who " knew, and was fure, that, if he had all the Sins pag. 37. of the World laid upon him, one Drop of Chrift's Blood was fufficient to atone for all." Which Doctrine comes from Pope Clement VI, in order to fill his Magazines witb Pardons and Indulgencies. We have the whole in the Papal Canon Law. Extrav. Com. Lib. V. Cap. 2. Unigenitus. "The Son of Cod, though a moderate Drop of his Blood would have fufficed for the Redemption of all Mankind, yet fhed the rwbole. That therefore the Remainder of his Blood [all above that Drop] might not be unprofitable, vain and fuperfluous, it was left as a Treafure to the Cburcb. - Which Treofure Cbrift did not hide in a Napkin, or in a Field; but committed it to St. Peter the Key-keeper of Heaven, and to his Sucsefjors Cbrifp's Vicars on Earth, to be difpofed of for the Remifion of Sins. To which Heap of Treafure the Merits of the Blefed Mother of God, and of all the Elect, from the firf juft Man to the latt, are known to make a comfiderable Addition." You fee upon what Foundetion are built the Popif Doctrine of Merit, and Market of Indulgencies.

Of a like Tendency is Mr. Wefley's contemptuous Treatment of Right Opinions, or Oribodoxy; which imports a right and found Judgment in Matters of

Dortrine

$$
(127)
$$

Doctrine and Belief in the Gofpec- Thysitution. He exprefsly fays, "'Tis a Point we cbiefy infift upon, that Ortbodoxy, or Right Opinions, is, at beft, but a very fender 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 Tranfubffantiation, Worfbip of Saints and Images, with the whole Train of their $A b$ minations and Idolatries,-are of very little Moment, if of any. And he fpeaks very favourably of thefe Points, by telling us, "t that, in Comparifon of preaching Juf. tififation by Faitb and Works, all the Errors of 3 Journ. Popery, Tranfubftanitation, and a bundred more, are Trifes light as Air." Such a ffrange Extenuation of the moft Antichrifiian Sorceries, reducing them almoft to a mere Notbing, we find to be the Effect of a tenacious Contention for Mettodificical Fancies.
Again : The Mettodif 9 -Doctrine of Imprefions and A.jurances, \&c. holds equally for Papal Enthufiafts; many of them, particularly the Heaven-taught Terefa, having affirmed from the fame Force of Imagination, "that they could not poffibly have a Life. greater Certitude of any one Thing than of the Trutb of the Popi/b Religion."
Their Sudden and Infanitaneous Converffons fland upon the fame Footing with the Popij/b. "One Donna Catharina being intent on a good Match, but cafually cafting her Eyes on a Crucifix, prefently the Lord totally changed her: - And fhe retired into a fecret Place to pray; where the Devil exercifed ber rwith notable Delufions."
I frall mention but one more Thing (except what properly belongs to my Tbird and Laft Part) of a Methodifitial Tendency to Popery; which is, the Recommendation of Popizs Books. Many fuch

Life of Terefa, Vol. II, p. 158.
have of late Years been Printed in England, for the Ufe of Catbolics, and Converfoon of Heretics: Which (as if by Compact, or Sympathy with Metboudifin) are fuffed with Aridities, Defolations, and Defertions; Feelings and Afurances; Foys, Raptures, $V i$ ifons ; Communications with the Deity, In/firations, Miracles, \&c. But I fhall confine myfelf to one or two, recommended by Mr. Wefley. One is, The Life of Mr. de Renty; of which Mr. Wefley hath made and Publifhed An Extract, for the Perefit of his Followers. I have not feen his Extract; but, by perufing the Life itfelf, I can eafily difcern the Reafons of its bigh Degree of Favour. For Mir. de Renty (a Frenchman of Quality) had a ftrong Tincoure
Pag. 25. of the Enthufiafic Spirit. "He hated a Coach, and ufed 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 Houfe; kiffes the Earth before her; and prays, Monfira te effe Matrem, berw that you are a Mother;
Pag. 26. devotes himfelf and Family to ber Service entirely; pays his Devoirs to St. Fofeph and Terefa: - Goes forth whither God direefs ; - prays for the Dead; leaves his Breviary, and all Forms ; becaufe they would be a Hindrance to his coming to God:-Has great Infidelities, and fees nothing but Vice and Sin in himfelf :"-Yet declares, "I bear in me Ordinarily a Plenitude of the moft 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 fpeaks for its God. Again, I have nothing fenfible in me, and fall into my own Notbingnefs." -
Pag. 38. He wears an Iron Girdle with a double Rank of long Prickles, a Bracelet of the fame, continually

## ( 129 )

on his Breaft a Crucifix, fet with ßarp Nails entering bis Flefh. - "I fhould, fays he, have great Pag. 66. Pleafure, if it were permitted me, to go naked in my Shirt through the Streets of Paris, to make myfelf dijefteemed, and taken for a Fool: God fometimes giving to Holy Souls Thoughts and Defires, fo raifed above the common Pitch of human Reafon, as to feem Extravagant: As before in our Founder St. Ignatius."

By Praycr, he cures Dijeafes the moft defperate P. 143. and extraordinary, with unlikely Remedies:- Is P. 167. very diligent in Converting Proteflanits to Popery: In Prayer is fhewn from God of an Employment defigned for him in the Indies.

A Lady difcourfing with him about procuring P. 172. Relicf under great Pain, and finding no Comfort from him, immediately fhe throws herfelf on her Knees; and after Prayers, fhe no longer fees $M r$. de Renty, but in bim our Blefed Saviour, Mining with great Splendor, and faying, "Do what my Servant directs thee:" Which Words, at that very Inftant, had fuch an Effect, that her Pain vani/bed, and fhe was filled with God, and Converted.

He could penetrate into the Inwuard Recefes of P, $19{ }^{9}$. the Confcience, and difcover People's Secrets;could fpeak Words Infpired at that very Hour ; was Infpired with great Certitude what was God's Will. God refided, fpake, and azted in bim. - God P. 218. unites his Soul to himfelf, admits him to the Communion of the Blefed Virgin, Saints, and Angels.One Day, by the fingular Bounty of God, he had P. 225 . a View of his Divine Majefy, of John Baptift, and Sifer Margaret, clearly reprefented. - The Infant Tefus Reveals to Sifer Margaret, that Mr. de Renty fhould thence-forward be guided by the Spirit of

## ( 130 )

bis Infancy, and that He was defcending to be his
P. 230. Light. - After the Communion he fees, by an Enlightening, our Saviour entire, i. e. all his Myfteries
P. 242 . from his Incarnation to his State of Glory. -"The Divine Goodnefs (faith he) worketh in me what I am not able to exprefs. I poljess even the Blefed Trinity; and find diftinctly in myfelf the Operations of the
P. 299 . Three Divine Perfons. - I poStefs the Holy Trinity with a Plenitude of Verity and Clearnefs;-'tis a moft real Sight of the Trinity.
P. 280. I was never fo lumpif, both in Body and Spirit, as upon the Fefirval of the Blefed Sacrament : Prefent at Service, Proceffion, Mafs, Communion; but like a very Beaft, Senfelefs (others too affected with the like Stupefacion) 'till I prayed before a Crucifix. Was inftantly cured of a Rbeum by going in a Proceffion, with Men and Women following Cbrift wuith ligbted Torches."
․ 194. He mentions fome pious Souls, who receive great Confolations, and tafe ravijfing Delights; - but the Dervil deceives them by thefe Gufts. Though at other Times they fuffer many $\mathcal{T}_{\text {empefs }}$ and Inrward Tumults, Defertions, and Aridities. - Divine Love produceth the fame Effects in the Soul, which Drunkennefs does in the Body; Mirth, Lofs of Reafon, and Oblivion of all Things.-Obfcurities, Defertions, \&c. being better than Gufs of Joy and Con-
P. 309-. folations; therefore he was dead and annibilated to all Gufts of Derotion, to all Senfible Graces and Confolations, of which our Love-jcick Souls are fo greedy. - Very few, who are not Infected with this Itch.
P. 314. - Lafly, he fays, "Hell itfelf fhould be my Paradife, if God devoted me thither."

Francis of Sales, a Canonized Saint, is another Papiit much commended by Mr . Wefley; and " who,
"who, he doubts not, is in Abrabam's Bofom." Why he is the Metbodifts Bofom-Friend may eaflly be feen by looking into his Life, publifhed in Englifb about twelve Years ago. "He put himfelf under the Protection of the Blefed Virgin; and was zealous in Converting Heretics: - was coming over into England, to make a Convert of King Fames I, of whom there was great Hopes; but fagacioufly found out, it was not God's Time. - He was [like Mr. Whitefield] a great Admirer of Caftaniza's Spiritual Combat; and has many Combats with the $D_{e v i l}$.-Had his Fits of Foy and Iranquility; but fucceeded by Darknefs and Sadnefs, a Drynefs, and even Difruft of all Truth; which he imputes to Saian, who would perfuade him that God had decreed bis Damnation. - Hence he is feized with all the Terrors of Hell, after being flufhed with the Hopes of enjoying God: - and is caft into fuch a deep Melancholy, that nothing in Nature could raife him ; - he funk under the Load, had the Joundice from Head to Foot,-could neither eat, drink, or fleep,-De/pair in his Look,-fharp Pains in Mind and Body.

But the BlefedVirgin gained his Recovery: For, the fame Moment he ended a Prayer to ber, he felt the Removal of the Weight. - But afterwards his Blood was so beated, that he fell into a Fever and Dy entery.
He Converted Seventy trwo Thoufand Heretics. Miraculoully cures a Madman in a Moment; cures many of the Tooth-ach, Cbolic, \&c. in a Moment.

Has a Vifon of an Order, of which he was to be the Founder: - particularly admires the Order and Method of the Fefuits, whofe Holy Founder omitted not the leaft Thing that might nourifh Piety."

Vol. I. X Hence

## (132)

Hence probably Mr. Wefley might learn "what good Order there is even in a Society of Fefuits."

Such are the Perfons and Lives recommended to the Metbodifs: which help to carry on my Parallel; and greatly contribute to the Service of Popery. Whether Mr. Wefley had inferted any of the proper Doctrines of Popery in the former of thefe Lives, or Publifbed 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 Metbodijm. They will entertain a farvourable Opinion, if not a bigh Efcem, of a Communion (the Fejuitical Part of it efpecially) where they find the Genuine Cbaracter, in fo many Particulars, of their own Difpenfation ; fo many Extravagant Flights and Fancies, fuch Miraculous Cures by the Blefed Virgin, and other Saints, fuch Afurances, Ecfafies, Vifions, Divine Communications; together with fuch Temptations, Infidelities, De/pairings, Hellifb Torments, and other Pangs of the New Birth. This, I think, will be the natural Tendency, when the Heat of the Brain hath forched up their fudg. ment.

The Charge of fome of the angry Moravians againft Mr. Wefley and Brotber for Preaching Popery, is what I don't lay any Strefs upon. And I allow p. 76- that Mr. Wefley hath diclaimed Popery feveral

Farther
Appeal,
P. 10I. Times; particularly " its Difinguifbing Docirines, as fummed up in the Twelve Articles which the Council of Trent added to the Creed." And then he afks, " who can find the leaft Connection between any of thefe and the Doctrines of the Methodifts ?" Some Connection hath been fhewn through this whole Comparifon. Nor can there be any Security

## ( 133 )

againft all Popi/b Errors, while Pretences to Special Revelations, Ecfafies, Impreffions, Miracles, \&c. are in Vogue. For I can eafily fhew, how all the Diftinguifbing Doctrines of Popery have been Introduced, and received a Sanction, by the fame Fanatical Pretences. And he will be pleafed to remember, that Fefuits, and other Roman Emi Øaries, have often mingled, and been the Ringleaders, among our Entbuffafic Sectaries; loudly exclaiming againft the Pope, and pretending to Purity and Reformation. He knows we could produce divers Infances. At prefent a fingle Inftance fhall fuffice. 'Tis to be feen in other Books; but I take it out of Foxes and Fire-brands, Page 7-.
" In the Year 1567, the 9th of Elizabeth, one Faitbful Commin, a Dominican Friar, a Perfon generally reputed a zealous Proteffant, much admired and followed by the People for his feeming Piety, but more particularly for invesighing in his Pulpit moft bitterly againß Pius V, then Pope, was Accufed of being an Impofiure, and Examined before the Queen and Privy-Council, by M. Parker, Archbißop of Canterbury. Part of his Examination is as followeth :

Archb. Faitbful Commin, of what Profeffion art thou?
F. Com. Of Cbrift's Order.

Arcbb. 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 Bi/bops Hands, fince the Reformation? F. Com. Not any.

## ( 134 )

Archb. Wherefore would you dare to Preach, having not got a Licence under fome of our Bifhops Hands? How fhall we be affured that you are not of the Romi/h Cburch?
F. Com. There are feveral have heard my Prayers and my Sermons, and can teftify that I have fpoken againft Rome, and her Pope, as much as any of the Clergy have, fince they have fallen from her: I wonder therefore why I fhoud be fufpected.

Archb. By your Anfwer, Mr. Commin, I perceive you would have any one Preach, fo that he fpake but againft the Pope in his Sermons.
F. Com. Not every one, but he whofe Function it is, and he who bath the Spirit.

Arcbb. What Spirit is this you mean?
F. Com. The Spirit of Grace and Truth.

Arcbb. But is this Spirit that is in you either the Spirit of Grace, or Truth, that doth not comply with the Orders of the Cburch, lately purged and cleanfed from Scbifm and Idolatry?
F. Com. Therefore I endeavour to make it Purer, as far as God permits.

Arcbb. How do you endeavour to make the Cburch 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 Chrift to thofe of tender Confciences, who have affembled with me in the Fear of the Lard.
Archb. By your Words then you have a Congregation that follows you.
F. Com. I have.

## ( 135 )

Arcbb. Of what Parihb, and in what Diocefe?
F. Com. Neither of any certain Parifb, nor in any certain Dioceje.

Archb. Where then, I pray ?
F. Com. Even in the rwide World, among the Flock of Chrift fcattered over the whole Earth.

Quen. Your Diocefe is very large, Mr. Commin.
(The Witneffes were then called in, and examined.)
Queen. Mr. Draper, what have you to fay to this Faitbful Commin?

Draper. He came to my Houfe at the Maidenbead in Maidfone, with feveral of his Followers; I fhewed him a Room; and perceiving feveral to come and enquire for this Mr. Commin, and by Chance going up the Stairs 1 heard one groan and reeep; which caufed me to lift up the Latch: at firt I was ftartled, but enquiring of one of his Follorvers, what ailed the Man? He replied, do you not fee we be all at Prayers? The Maid, wondering where I was, came to feek me, and can Teftify the fame.

Maid. I faw this Faitbful Commin, and thought he was difracted when I heard him pray. But the People faid, he was a Heavenly Man, and that it was God's Spirit made him rweep for the Sins of the World.

2ueen. Mr. Commin, ———Though you have preached againft the Pope, yet you have ufurped over the Power both of Cburch and State-.
F. Com. Give me Time to confider, and prepare myfelf, and I fhall give your Grace a further Anfwer in a fhort 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

Majefy and the Council had acquitted him: and that he was rwarned of God to go beyond the Seas, to Inflruct the Proteflants there; - that he had not a Farthing to fupport him, yet being God's Caufe he would undertake it out of Cbarity, \&c. This Speech fet them a weeping, efpecially the Women: and 130 f . was collected for him ; befides what the Compaffionate Sex gave him, unknown to their Hubands. - His Follorvers faid before the Council, in their Opinions they had never feen fo Zealous and Hearenty a Man, as he feemed to be; and difcovered the particular Sums of Money, of which this Religious 7 fuggler had cheated thefe deluded People.

Commin in the mean Time had efcaped out of England; got fafe to Rome ; and affured the Pope, that his Spiritual and Extempore Prayers had fo much taken with the People, whom be Infrucked, that the Cburch of England was become as Odious to that Sort of People, as Mafs was to the Cburch of England. Upon which the Pope gave him a Reward of 2000 Ducats for his good Service." The Reader will, no Doubt, obferve how faithfully this Account of Faitbful Commin hath been Copied by the Exprefions, Sontiments, and Conduct of our Bretbren of the Order of Methodifin.

There follows in the fame Book a Narrative (taken out of the Regifryy of Rochefler, in the Book beginning 2. and 3. Phil. छீ $M$. and continued to 15. Eliz.) too long to recite, of one Th. Heth, a Tefuit," who Preached much againt Popery, and particularly his own Order; laboured to Refine the Proteflants, to tike off all Smacks of Popery, and fhew his Good-will in making the Church purer.He was difcovered by a Letter, which he dropt in
the Pulpit, from the Fraternity of Fefuits; and upon fending 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 pleafed, for Dividing Proteftants, \&c.

This is fufficient Proof, that a Fefuit's, or Entbuffaft's, declaiming againft Popery is no Teft of their Sincerity. And we may ftill have Reafon to fufpect of Metbodijm, that the Marks of the Beaft are upon it.

Upon a Revierw of the Whole, the Reader will be apt to conclude with myfelf, in the Words of Mr. Whitefeld, Ob! what a Mypery is the Divine Life?

## APPENDIX.





 020.20






$\qquad$ 1a4: $5-$
$\qquad$

# A P P E N D I X. CONTAINING 

A fere Inftances of the Natural and Actual Tendency of Enthufiaftic Methodifm to Popery ; from Englifh Hirtory.
(No. 1.) The miraculous Life and Converfion of Father Bennet, of Canfield, in Eflex. Doway, 1623.
" E was a Protefant and Puritan, by Birth and Education; but had an extraordinary Call to be a Papift, and a Capucbin; and in one Moment was wholly changed into another Man ; and conitrained to embrace the Catbolic Communion by Divine In/piration. In his Story of bimfelf 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 ufe 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 Predefination againit me, and faid, I was predefinated to be damned in the End; and that my good Purpofes were nothing but a Brain-Sicknefs, \&c. Which Tentations made me extremely melancbolic.

But when I had abandoned all Lets avd Hindranices, my moft afflicting Trouble was, what Religion I fhould embrace. - I began to pray, faft, watch, and lie bard.-After this I faw in the Fields a Vifon, of an extraordinary Nature, which I related to a Friend who was a Catbolic: He was highly pleafed, and told me of Exorcijms done by Catholic Priefts, with many other marvellous Things. The Devil then fo affaulted me, that when I took the Book of Refolutions into my Hands to read, it profited me nothing. And he told me, that my Spirit fhould be fo turmoiled, that I fhould be in danger of lofing my Wits; and that my Brain was nlready cracked. Being zuexperienced in Spiritual Combats, I was forely beaten by this fierce Battail, and grew wonderfully weak and opprefed: I was deprived of my Senfes, and brought to the Door of Defpair; and perceived that God was gone a awbile from me. In the Midft of this great Defolation and Obfcurity, a Beam of Ligbt fhone upon me; and my Tribulations were recompenfed with Plenty of Conflations, Foy, and Peace. And Thou, O Lord, didAt reveal, by an inexplicable Manner, the clear and perfect Sigbt, and aflured Knowledge, of thy anly true Religion, with abfoluts Certainty. The next Morning I went to an old infamous Prifon, called Newgate, which was ccommonly filled with Priefs; where I met with a Prieff, to whom I made Confeffon, and was reconciled to tbe Holy Cburch. Then, following the Motions of divine Infpiration, I propofed to retire to fome Monafiery. This was not without great Contrariety and Perplexity of Spirit. But the Lord called me rwith fo clear, manifeft, and loud a Voice, that I could not reffit the Call. In which

$$
(141)
$$

which Ravi/fment and Alienation of Senfe, I was out of myjelf, and ranfported into God.

I had before refolved with myfelf to become a Religious, of the Order of St. Francis; but was in great Doubt whether I fhould take the Habit of the Cordeliers or the Capucbins. At length fuch Vigour and Force of Spirit was given to me, that I refolved to become a Capucbin; and infantly I had an Infiration, which faid to me, ' Lo! now all the $V i$ foon is accomplifhed.' For that $V$ ifion fhewed me all mundane Vanities paft ; and the Habits and Holinefles of the Francijcans, particularly of the Capucbins. So I took the Habit; and others, by my Example and Counfel, did the fame."

Thus much Father Bennet fays himfelf. What follows is from the Writer of bis Life.
". From the Inftant of his Converfion, he was a Coal all on Fire, glowing with Zeal; - He had fo many Vifions, Revelations, and Lights of the Spirit, towards obferving the Rules of St. Francis; and God infpired bim fo manifefly, that he could not admit of any Doubt. One Day a glorious Angel appeared to him, encompaffed with Light, and with a Book in bis Hand; which the Angel opened, and turned over the Leaves for him, directing him to a Place, where it was God's Will that be Joould be a Capuctin. [Mr. Whitefeld feems to have been more bonoured, when " the Lord bimfelf gave him a Text, and directed him to a Method, as he was going up

7 Journ, P. 66. the Pulpit-Stairs.']

The Devil was fully employed in fetting Gins for him ; omitting no Tentation, outward or inward; prefaging that the Saint would overthrozv bis Kingdom, if he were fuffered to perfevere ; and appeared to him fometimes in a religious, fometimes

## ( 142 )

in a dreadful Form. The Vifions which he had in the Beginning grew more common and fearful, grievous to the Apprehenfion. Our Lord made him fee and bear all the Torments and Pains of Hell; the horrible Cries of the Devils, and Blappbemies wwhich they yelp forth, their defpair, and Stench of their Dungeons: which made him terribly roar, to the Aftonifhment of all the Religious." [I have had the Honour to hear Mr. Whitefield roar out in the fame Manner, upon feeing fuch a Vifion of Hell, in the Midft of his Preachment.]

Thefe and other frange Accidents made the Fathers furpect fome Illufion of the Devil; but upon Trial, he appeared to go upon the fame Founzdation with Saint Francis, when be effablifked bोs Rule.

His Rapts and Ecfaffes threw him into fuch a Diforder that they had recourfe to Pbyficians. The Pbyficians, who feldom have recourfe 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 difcern no Motion or Senfe in him. At length, after he had been out of bimjelf for two Days, he came to bimfelf again; and was fo poffefled with $\mathcal{F o y}$ and $\mathcal{F u b i l a t i o n , ~ t h a t ~ t h o u g h ~}$ he was all Humility, he was forced to make outward Shew of it.

Notwithftanding this, to fout the Gate of Vanity, which creepeth in infenfibly 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 againft that. For having once untied the Cord wherewith he was girded, the bleffed Virgin appeared, took his Girdle, put it on again, and afured him,

## ( 143 )

that he fhould perfevere a Cbild of St. Francis." [No Wonder then, that Mr. Wefley fhould be in fuch a Fright, that " God would drop him, and lay bim afide;" or that his "Brother Charles fhould actually leave off Preaching, and become a fill

3 Journ p. 60. 4 Journ. ${ }_{\mathrm{p}} 67-9$. Brother ; 'till, in Verification of Mr. F. Wefey's Prophecy, ' that he fhould roufe bimfelf like Sampfon, and be avenged on bis Enemies,' -he once more became a Friar Predicant."] "After this, there was fcarce an Hour and a Half out of four and twenty, when he felt not himfelf drawn by divine Tracts into a Union, and Transformation into Jefus Cbrift; which left violent Impreflions, Pains, and Dolours on bis Body and Soul. But the Pleafure he took in them, was an infallible Argument, that fuch Attraciions rwere truely from God, and not Illuyions of Satan.

Befides thefe, he labour'd under painful Difeafes for twelve Years; for all which he rejoiced exceedingly: Becaufe nothing makes us return fo Soon, as a Snail within bis Sbell, as when God cometb to frite the Horn of our Prefumption and Arro. gancy.

God only knoweth how many religious Men and Women have, by the Sublimity of bis Doctrine, been exalted to the bigh State of Perfection. But his more particular Deffgn was the Converfion of Herctics, efpecially the Proteftants in bis own Country. For which Reafon, 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. Walfingbam, Chief Secretary of State, a Man moft obftinate and ftiff in his falfe Religion; who committed him to the Tower: whence he was fent Prifoner to the Cafle of Wif Vol. I.

Y
bitch.

## ( 144.$)$

Bitch. In his Way through Cambridge, he was led through all the Streets, as a firange, monfirous Spectacle; and followed with odious Shonts, and defpiteful Reproaches.

While he was at Wißitch, many Protefant Minifers came to dijpute with him ; but departed from him with their own Shame. Among other Conferences, he had a remarkable one with the pretended Bijbop of Ely, who was named Dr. Eaton; which he fo well managed, that the Catholics thought it was God's Spirit which fpake within him, to the Dijbonour and Confufion of the Biboop, and bis Adberents. - After three Years Imprijonment, Fatber Bennet rwas banijbed into France.

Being ill of a Fever, God cured bim by a Miracle. For he felt a certain Sweetnefs, and a certain Voice afured him, 'that he fhould receive a perfect $R_{f}$ medy on the Feaft of the Seraphic St. Francis.' Accordingly on that Day the Voice faid, 'Go, and fing confidently, for thou art now wholly cured of thy Difeafe.'

He inflicted a fudgment too on a Man who drew his Son by Force out of the Monafery. For upon his threatening the Man with Punifhment for this enormous Crime, behold a Thing very ftrange, and worthy of Mark! At that very Time Sentence was given in Heaven; and was fhortly after put in Execution; the Man fell fock, and died, to ratify the true Prediction of this good Fatber.

If I thould fpeak as is meet of his Itrait Union with God, the Force, Perfection, and Continuance of it, I fhould fay, that his rubole Life, fince he became a Capucbin, was a continued Rapt, and Ecfafy; which made him become engulfed in the Knowledge of the Creator ; in the illuminated Life,
and affured Way of Perfection. After his Ecfiafees, who can prefume to fay this was natural, and that: they were nothing elfe but Swoonings? -In his laft Sicknefs, God revealed to him the Time, Day and Hour of his Death. And before he died, the Religious about him conjectured that he farw fomething, and that the Dervil was now attempting to wound him. But foon after, the blefed Father faid, it fufficeth; which made them believe the Tentation was paf, and the Enemy rvanquifbed."

So much for Father Bennet. And who would not believe, were there any Truth in Tranfmigration, that bis Soul pafed into Mr. Wefley?
(No. 2.) "The Life of the Lady Warner, called Sifter Clare of $J$ fus." -Lond. 16 g 2.

Some Years ago I tranfcribed a few Paflages hence, from mere Curiofity, and without any Thoughts of Metbodijin. Had I now the Book, an exacter Comparijon might be drawn. The Extract I then made was as follows.
"She was bred a Protcfant, but converted by a Fefuit to Popery. - She refolved on a rigorous Courfe of Life, to break off all Commerce with Creatures, and receive no worldly Satisfaction.-She receives the Habit at Liege; -is particularly devoted to Yobn Baptijt, St. Aufin, Mary Magdalen, and St. Terefa; for whom, when a Proteftant, fhe had a particular Effeem, from reading ber Life.- She fees a Stream of glaring Light come from the blefed Sacrament towards her. She tafes the Sweetnefs of Union with God. - During the Contagion of the Plague, the Abbess infures ber Safety, and that of
all the reft ; " Good Sifter, be not afraid ; none of my Religious fhall take any Harm from this Infection.' For our blefed Lady had appeared to the Abbefs, with all her Religious under ber Mantle; affuring her, that fhe would preferve them from the Flague. [Mr, Wefley's Society fafe in a like Cafe. 4 Journal, P. 56, 6r.]

Hearing a Sermon on, 'I am black, but comely,' the Abbefs told her, 'You allo, Sifer Clare, mult black yourfelf:' Upon which fhe went into the Kitchen, and blacked ber Face and Hands all over with Soot; which caufed fome Diverfion among the Nums. She had many $V_{i j i t s}$ from her belorved fefus, - received the Gift of Infiration, and burned in the Fire of divine Lowe. - However, fhe felt great Defolation, Drynefs, and Darknefs, not to be exprefed. By the purgatize and illuminating Way, fhe attains to the Unitive; and by a perfect Annibilation of herfelf, comes to a Kind of Deiformity. - She fays, God requires nothing, but that we belierve, be forry, and be faved; - that we mult be very fincere to our Confefor, telling him even our pafing Thougbts. God feems to withdraw himfelf from her, with all interior Comforts and Feelings of bis Prefence; and fhe thinks herfelf totally abandoned. She begs Aid of St. Bruno and St. Terefa; but requefts of Cbrijt to take her for his Spoufe, or at leaft for his Handmaid. - Was confirmed in her Opinion that God bad forfaken ber, becaufe the was deluded in two Points, which the thought God bad revealed to ber; -that fhe fhould die of that Illnefs; and die before ber Brother Clare. - She was in continual Convulfions of Doubts and Fears, notwithftanding all the Gufts and Comforts her Soul tafted from her Heavenly Spoufe; and the feemed perfecily forfaken by

## ( 147 )

him in her laft Sicknes. - But her Countenance after Death retained an Angelical Sweetnefs; and her Body filled the Cbursb with a wonderful Perfume."
(No. 3.) Tranfcribed from the s6 Life of her Sifter in Law, called Sifter Mary Clare," Printed with the former.
"She was converted alfo to Popery, and the moof perfect State: -Was fo good, that fhe never loft her Baptifmal Vow by any mortal Sin. - In her Prayer, for feveral Years, fhe never found any fpim ritual or fenfible Guft ; but continual Aridity and Defolation:-In a profound Defolation, and no Eafe from Hearven.-Once kneeling down in her Cell, fhe chanced to fpy in a Cbink of the Wall a little Scroll of Paper; which taking out and unfolding, fhe found thefe Words in it, "Be at Reff, and afflicz yourfelf no more: all is well between God and you.". This filled her with Joy; as undoubtedly coming from Heaven, God having fent it by an Angel. She makes a formal Oblation of herfelf to God, in Words dictated by the Holy Gbof. - But fill the is in Darknefs, as to the interior State of her Sout, has no Light or Comfort in Prayer, Communion, divine Offices, or any Exercifes of Dervotion: - is in obfcure Faith; and fears fhe has no Faith, becaufe no Ferrour ; butremains as a Stone, and has no Feelings of God.

But yet fhe has many Infirations from God.-She always hears the very firf Stroke of the Bell, calling: her up to Matins, by the Help of an Angel. - She annibilates herfelf before her Crucifix, and acknowledgeth the Abys of ber own Notbingnefs. - She prayeth;
prayeth, "O my fweet Fefus, let me repofe upon thy facred Breaft, and fetch my Health out of thy moft bleffed Heart.' - Even in her laft Moments fhe fays, that fhe was totally void of all fenfible Confolation and Devotion; but rejoiced to fee herfelf in this Aridity, quite parched, and dried up, and become a living Holocauft to the divine Fire of Lave, without the leaft Drop of Comfort.- Her Prayer was very extraordinary and intenfe, and privileged with a fupernatural Su/penfion above the Reach of Senfe. - She is in a Calm, amiddt the Storms, which Defertions, Ob. fcurities, Aridities, and Defolations that furrounded ber, endeavoured to raife.-God's divine Impreffions, and Operations of the Spirit, were fo very fecret, that her Condition was unkrown even to berfelf. For while Bee enjoyed God, by a fecret, but infenfible Union, the thought fhe did nothing but kneel like a Stock, or a Stone. And though God permitted her not to $/ e e$ robat fle did, and the was totally infenfible of what paffed between God and ber Soul,-yet fhe had fuch a fecret Impulfe. - Though the thought God bad forfaken ber, at the fame Time fhe enjoyed her Beloved, whom fhe thought fhe had lof: He hindering her from having any Senfe of this Union, and receiving any Comfort in it; as he hindered his Humanity in the Garden fiom the Beatific Vifion, while his Soul was exceeding forrorvful. - Her Corpse retained a finiling Counterance after her Defarture and expreffed her foy."

What a lively Pattern have we, in the fe two $1 n$ fances, of Metbodifical Tefuitifin? We fee bow eafly two Sifters of a flallow Capacity, nelancboly Temper, and entbuffafic Turn, are made a Prey to crafty Seducers : and that the taking a fpiritual Delight in reading the Legends of ibe Saints, and other

## ( 149 )

Popijb Books (recommended by Methodif-Teachers to Proteftants) - is being balf Way over Sea already. And what good Perfon can, without fome Degree of Indignation, fee the Weaknefs and Misfortunes of buman Nature made a Handle for Seducement? How dextroufly doth an Angel convey an ADurance from Heaven through a Cbink in the Wall? - As eafily as a Methodif-Teacher can through a Crack in the Brain. Who will not obferve from what Model our neww Difpenfation is taken! "Through the Wilder-nefs-State of Doubts and Fears; a Coldnefs, and fenfelefs, unaffected Heart, even at the Holy Communion; Horrors, Drynef:, Defolation; 一 through Intervals of Light and Darknefs ; - into Impref. fions, Feelings, Infpirations, Communications wwith God, Perfection, Deiformity, and Union." Hence hath been learned "the Benefit and Necelyity of fpiritual Defertion and Defpair; - the driving People, by proper Management, out of their Senfes, and then telling them, that in that very Moment the Lord Fefus enters into their Souls." - If a Methodift die, "Never did I fee fuch a fine Corpfe," fays Mr. Wefley:" "Our Lord comes and perfumes het Grave," fays Mr. Wbitefield.

Every Scrap of it is rank Cefuitical Popery.
(No. 4.) Extract from "A Declaration of egre: gious Popila Impoffures in cafing out Devils, $g^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. By S. H."
This S. H. was Sam. Harfret, fucceffively Bijloop of Cbichefer, Norwich, and Arcbbilbop of York: Who hath there given us "Copies of the Examinations and Confelfrons of the Parties themfelves pretended to be pofefed and dippofelfed, from the Records in the IIgh Commilion Court.". Lond. 1603.
" About
"About trwelve Priefts were concerned in this Affair; all under the Direction of Wefon, alias Edmunds, the $\mathcal{F e f u i t}$. They publifhed in 15.5 , or 1586, a Book of Miracles, containing many wonderful Things done by Virtue of Exorcifms, \&c. whereby they gained a great Number of Profelytes; and wherein we fee the fulleft Proof of their lying Wonders, and counterfeit Zeal.

For a particular Inflance, they chofe the Houfe of a trufly Friend, whofe Houfe they faid was baunted: And he having tbree Servants that were Protefiants, upon thefe they were to try their Skill. Accordingly the wicked Spirits made a borrid Racket; blew out the Candles, except fuch as were ballowed; turning every Thing upfide-down; and making even the Priefts fume and fweat.

They convinced the Servants of the great Power of the Deril in that Place; and if the Maid did but Jip in the Kitchen, it was the Devil who came, and tripped up ber Heels: Becaufe fhe was wafhing a foul Shirt of the Prieft's, which was defigned to rwbip the Dervil out of the Pofefed. Another Time, the Devil Jlipt into Sarab WilLiams's Leg; but the Prieft claps his boly Hofe on the Place; and makes him tumble, and bawl out, "Pull off: Pull off. Eafe the poor Dervil of bis Pain." - The facred Siole is wrapped about the Neck of another Pofefed; which fo clofely begirt the Devil, that he fared, fumed, and foomed, as if he had been mad. - They told them ftrange Stories of the Fits of other pofefed Perfons, what Words they Spake, and what Sights they faw: How the blefed Virgin, with a Train of selefial Ladies, came down to grace the miraculous.

Cures.

Cures. Which made the wwife Spectators cry out, Ob! the Catbolic Faith! Ob! Senfelefs Heretics.

By fuch Means having afonibsed and convinced the Servants; the firf 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, Cro/s-Puff, Impuff, and Expuff; with the Application of Salt, Spittle, and Oil, to their Lips, Nofe, Eyes, and Ears, $\varepsilon^{\circ} c$. Then they are dipolfiped in this Manner. The Party is tied down in the boly Chair, [Mr. Wefley's Poffefied are commonly held by four or five ftrong Perfons] and drenched with boly Potions of Sack, Oil, and Rue, \&ic. They forced the Maid to drink largely of this noifome Potion; perfuading her, that it was the Dervil within her that detefled it, not ber. Hereupon fhe grows fock, giddy, and falls into cold Srweats: Then is fumigated with Feathers, Brimfone, and other Stinks, in a Chafingdi/b of Coals; and her Face held clofe to it, 'till as black as a Cbimney-Srweeper. Hence Reachings, Strugglings, Dizzinefs, Swoonings, almoft Lofs of Senfes, babbling Nonfenfe, raving Fits, Exclamations that all the Dervils in Hell were in ber. - They put Things, as little Knives, in her Mouth; flick Pins in her Flefh. - In general, the Parties, by fuch Management, tumble, wallow, foam, bowl, roll their Eyes, and gnafo their Teeth; are in Trances, See Vifions, \&c. When they are thus fitted for the good Purpofe, the Devil in them muft be found, and diflodged: He is hunted from Place to Place, Toe, Foot, Leg, Thigh, Hands, the moff nafty and fecret Parts; and the boly Relics murt be applied there.

If the Dervil be obfinate, they mult chafe, broil, burn him, and make him roar: The Priefi's very Gloves, Stockings, Girdle, Shirt, can fearch and roaft the Devil. But the beft Exorifims are boly Water, Potions, ballowed Candles, Brimflone, \&c. which will varioufly torment him; efpecially if they add robipping. One of the Patients confeffed that - fhe did not know how it fared with the Deril; but was fure Be was all black and blue, felt grievous Pain, and was almoft killed.'

The common Signs and Marks of a Pofeffon were, Unwillingnefs to fign them with a Crofs; nor to bear the Application of Relics, nor the Gofpel in their Cafict, nor the Words Ave Mary, nor CatboIic Church, nor Prefence of the Prieft. [The like
4 Journ. Signs are in Mr. Wefey's Poffefed. "Trembling p.94-6. at the Name of Fefus;-crying out, 'Field-Preacher! Field-Preacher! I do not like Field-Preaching.' This repeated for two Hours together, with Spitting, and all the Expreffions of frong Averfion. - By Prayer ber Pangs increafe. - She could not bear to hear us pray, \&c."]

At length however, by the Force of their Exorcifms, they extorted Truth from the Devils, who confeffed their Infuficiency to withftand them. By this Command over Devils they procured Reverence to themfelves. - Sometimes the Dervil cannot be expelled, in the Name of the Trinity, by Virtue of the Sacrament, and the like; but by the Power of the holy Priefthood away he flies. Such is the Dignity of their Office. [ Thus " one of Mr. Wefley's Poffeled owned, that Cburch, Sacrament, Scripture, Prayer, profited nothing; - but upon Mr. Wefley's
P.43. praying, he faid, 'Now I know God loveth me. - Now I know thou art a Prophet of the Lord. -

## ( 153 )

Ay, this is he, who I faid was a Deceiver." "The Deril is forced to let a Woman, whom he 5 Jours polfeled, be quiet while Mr. Wefley was there. He p. 86. had promifed her fo ; and kept his Word." -

Their Way of attacking Proteflants was this: - Their Hearts bleed for Sorrow, in feeing poor Creatures in this woful Plight; they burn with Bowels of Commiferation; they will lay down their Lives to do them good, and deliver them from Satan.' [A Methodija could not have fpoke. more religioufly.]

They played their Artillery chiefly on young Boys and Girls of fixteen or feventeen; - upon Perfons of a melancboly Temper; bypochondriac, byAteric, or epileptic People; and any Way diftempered, in Mind or Body.

Any Thing is fwallowed by thefe. Dervils in the Shape of Cats, with Saucer-eyes, and as big as a Mafiff; run upon their Heads, or under their Coats. The Devil comes in the Form of Wind, blows out the Candle, or blows the A/bes about the Room; in the Shape of a Toad, of a Moufe, or a Drum; in a Vizard-Mafk, or in the Habit of an Englifs Protefiant Minifter.

The Devil to be expelled muft go out in fome vifible Form; and for Proof of his Departure, muft make a Hole in the Windorw, or blow out the Candle; get out of the Polefed's Ear in the Shape of a Moufe; his Voice be heard by the Cook, as he fkipped over the Larder; or vanifh up the Cbimney in the Shape of Smoke: And, to fhew what a Fright he was in, muft leave an unfavoury Smell.

For better Confirmation, they relate divers Mirasles, and Beero others. The Prieft's facred Hands, Thumb,

$$
\left(I_{54}\right)
$$

Tbumb, or Finger, having been anointed with the boly Oil, Bine forth as a Fire, or the Sun. - The Holy Sacrament appears fo brigbt, that it cannot be looked upon. - The Prieft can tell who hath been at Mafs by the Smell. - Sarab Williams is made to confefs, that the Devil made her drop ber Beads, and unwilling to adore the blefled Hoft. She lay paft all Senfe in a Trance, utterly bereaved of all ber Senfes at once. The Prieft no fooner came near her, but fhe difcerns who he is by the Smell. - William Trafford had a Devil in him, that rebounded at the Dint of the Priefi's Breath; unable to fand it.

The Book of Miracles, Accounts of Vifions, Exorcijms, and Numbers of Converts, made a great Noife; and put Perfons in Authority upon making Inquiry. They feized fome of the Perfons concerned, Agents and Patients, who, upon Examination, made Confelfion upon Oath of all that hath been faid, and much more.
They feverally witneffed, ' that they were feduced, and engaged to act their refpective Parts in the 1 m pofiure, by Flattery, Fear, loathfome Potions, and Fumigations; by Oaths and Vows of Adberence; by the Bond of violated Cbafity: - That the Priefis told them they would be burned for Heretics, if they confeffed any Thing, and would go the Devil; with Promifes of Favour, Porver, and Money, if they proved faitbful.

They owned, that in their Exorcifms they would fay any Thing to pleafe the Prieft; would pretend fometimes to be in Trances, and have Vifons of Purgatory, of Chrift, and the Virgin, \&c. and thereby they would fometimes avoid their intolerable, ftinking Fumigations and Drinks. When they complained of Tortures in their Exorcifms, the Priefs

## ( 155 )

fold them it was the Devil that put them to fo much Pain, and ill Ufage; and that what they faid was not from themfelves, but the Devil in them. - After being exorcijed, they were perfuaded to declare that they fometimes fooke in Greek, or Latin; of which they never faid, nor knew a Word. - They were fo manageable, that the Prieft would put his Finger into one of their Moutbs, in the mof raving Poffefron, bidding him bite it, if he could; but the Dervilacknowledged he dared not bite it, becaufe it bad toucked the Lord. The Priefs were very cautious in keeping away Perfons of Senfe, as Infidels and Incredulous; and did not like curious Bebolders, and A/kers of impertinent Quefions; who, they faid, would binder the Effect of the Operation.

They witneffed, that divers Aftempts were made againft the Cbafity of the Maidens: - That one of the Priefs endeavoured to Seduce Sarab Williams; who therefore could not bear bis Campany; but he tells her, ' it is not Joe, but the Dervil, who did not like him.' And it was the Devil that tempted her, or any of the Maids, to fay, they were with Cbild by the Priefs. When the had got a Sweetheart, and intended to leave them, they declared, that ' the Dervil had been fo bufy with her, had fo ferreted and torn the Part, that, whoever married her, fhe would never have a Cbild.' - All of them had their darling Women and Mifrefes.

Befides thefe private Comforts, they had that of making Converts; and one of the Priefts depofeth, upon his Confcience, that the Number of Converts could not be lefs than Five Hundred in Half a Year; induced by their Miracles, and Command over Devils. All thefe were to be ready at

## (156)

the Call, to deftroy the Queen, Government, and Proteftent Religion.

To this End, the Dervils were fometimes made to give out of the Mouths of the Pofelfed, that they were going to ring for the 2 ueen; 一 that they mult go to Court, where all were their Friends:That they were obliged to attend a Protefiant's. Funeral, in order to carry him to Hell. And they raifed fuch a Storm at the Man's Funeral, that his good Wife, rather than go to the fame Place, was foon perfuaded to turn Catbolic.

Another Ufe they made of Miracles; which was to give Autbority to their peculiar Doctrines; as Purgatory, Tranfubfantiation, the Immaculate Conception; to Equivocation, the Depofing-Doctrine, Afralination, Stabbing, \&cc. - And likewife to. gain Crelit to a new Saint, or Relic; fuch as Sherwin, Bryan, Coltam, and efpecially Father Campian; whofe Girdle, which he wore when he went to Tyburn, was fo effectual in cafing out Devils.

Some of thefe Examinants fay, that the Priefts intended to have carried them off, before they were apprebended; but were difappointed. They inftructed them however to lye, forrwear, fay or do any Thing; all being lawwful for the Sake of the Cburch; and becaufe they fhould not be called before larwful Porwers, or competent Judges, as being Heretics.

They own too, that the Infuence of the Priefls over their Converts was fo frong and bewitching, that it was with the utmof Difficulty they were brought to difcover any Thing, although they know all to be a Cbeat.

## ( 157 )

In Confirmation of all this, one of their own Priefts, (who was taken) Anthony Tyrrel, declared upon Oath, and wrote his Confeffion with his own Hand; "That the Pope, King of Spain, and Duke of Guife, were then thought to have a Defign of invading England; which was to be furthered by the Priefts in England, under the Direction of Edmunds, the Provincial of the Fefuits; who faid, that bis Exorcifms would make the Devils themfelves confefs, that their Kingdom was near at an End. - As touching, fays he, the Di/poleflions of the Parties, their Fits, Trances, and Vifons, divers Difourfes were penned ; among which I myfelf (Tyrrel) did pen one. - We that were Priefts were thereby greatly magnifed by Catbolics, Schifmatics, and weak Proteftants; and there was fcarce any Thing, I am perfuaded, that we could not have wrought upon our Converts to attempt. - And I am fully perfuaded, that the otber Examinants have depofed the Trutb in the Points belonging to their Pofefion and Difpolefion.'

In fhort, Tyrrel difcovered the wwhole Myjery, and fhewed how eafy it was to impofe upon young and rueak People.

Some of the Criminals fled; fome were taken; and Ballard, Babington, and others, were executed."

And fhall we not yet difcern, rwhat Sort of Lambs live among us Wolves? Shall we nevor be upon our Guard againft pretended Miracles, Exarcifins, and Cheats? Againft any Jpecious Impofor, carrying a Pope in bis Belly?

Laocoon araiens fummâ decurrit ab arce: Et procul, O mijeri, qua tanta infania, cives? Creditis avecios bofes? Sic notus Uly.bes? Aut boc incluft ligno occultantur Acbivi; Aut bac in nofiros fabricata ef machina muros, Infpeciura domos, venturaque defuper urbi: Aut aliquis latet Error. -
Sic fatus, validis ingentem viribus baftam Contorfit. Stetit illa tremens, uteroque recufo Infonuere cava, gemitumque dedere caverna.

## $F \quad I \quad N \quad I \quad S_{*}$




