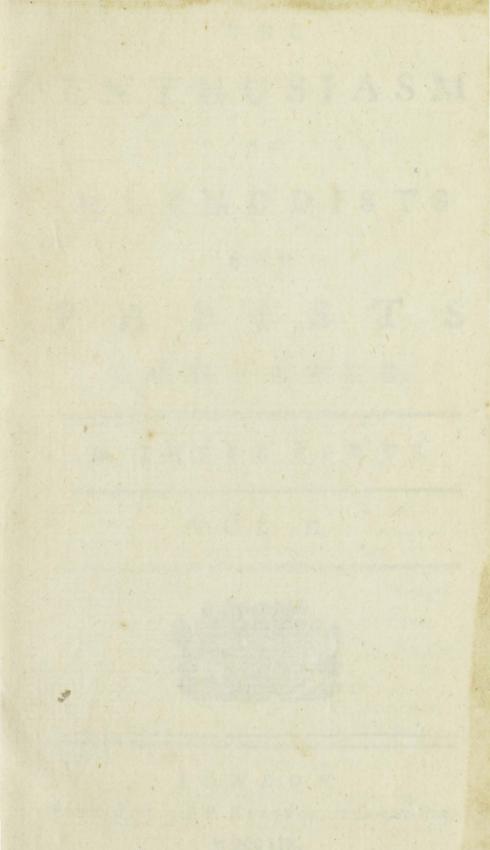
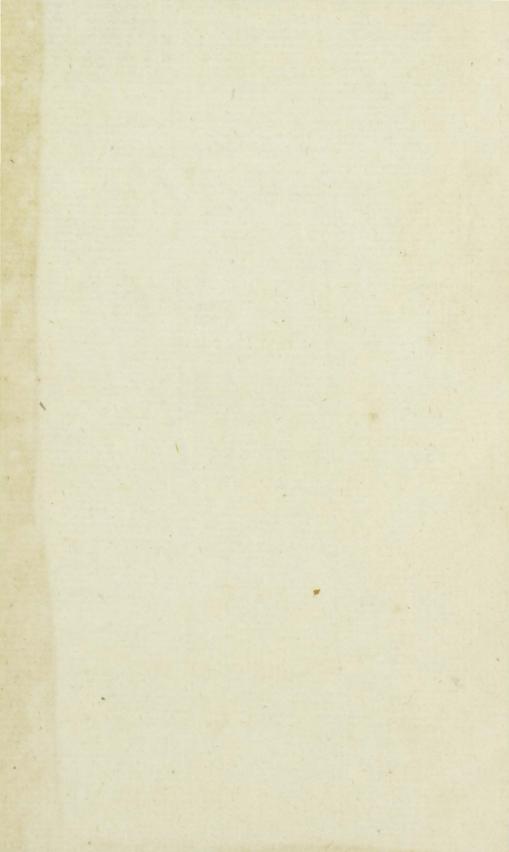


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ENTHUSIASM

OF

METHODISTS

AND

PAPISTS

COMPARED.

In THREE PARTS.

VOL. II.



LONDON,

Printed for J. and P. KNAPTON, in Ludgate-Street.

M DCC LIV.

ENTHUSIASM

OF

METHODISTS

AND

PAPISTS

COMPARED.

PART. III.

"I am opt to lay this down for a Maxim in Politics, that, when they are bufy in Expreiding or Dispositing of Davils, it is Time for our Governors to hok about them; there being a worfe Devil ying hid, than that which appears upon the Stage. — For it is Dangsrous, when as Under Party, by these and field like Chears of Sanctity, endeavour to strong than their Laterest by making themselves Popular."

Foulis's Hillory of Romith Treatons.

"Having been at one of their Exercitings, I fait, I daubted sobether the Party everyally and really Polietted. Altr. Thom-fon, a Priett, and great dilor in those Mutters, answered—Such Cutholics as have been prefent at tuch Fits, covered in for a Truth, that the Pairles are Pettested. And, though I will not make it an Article of my Creat, yet I think that Godly Creatlify doth much Good for the farthering of the Catholic Cause."

Confession of Authory Tyreel, Print. Ibid.

To the REVEREND

Mr. WESLEY.

SIR,

S you make so considerable a Figure in the enfuing Discourse, you may claim a Sort of Right to this Address; which at length waits upon you (as the Former on Mr. Whitefield) unstained with the too common Daub of Flattery, and

yet paying due Regard to your Merits.

My Third Part of this Comparison was ready for the Press above a Twelve-Month ago: But the Publication was delayed, on Account of your Fifth Journal, and your Letter to the Author of the Enthusiasm, &c. both of which saw the Light about the same Time. This, with various other Interruptions, bath prevented my earlier Appearance, and likewise occasioned no small Additions.

You have acquainted us, " that your Journals are I Journ. but Extracts from your larger Diary; it not being your Design to relate all Particulars." The greater is the Pity, Say I. What a Curiofity hath the World loft!

It is Matter of some Concern too, that, in general, your Journals came not out sooner, after the Facts, which they relate; and particularly your Fifth:

Preface.

Which was published in the Winter, 1749; and relates Matters from September 3, 1741, to October 27, 1743. So that seven or eight Years intervene. But for this, no Doubt, you have good Reasons. For you appeal here to Facts; and bring your Evidence, which might have been brought immediately, at the Distance of many Years. Which must be allowed to be a cautious and prudent Step. For some of the Parties concerned may probably have died in the Interval: - Many Circumstances (as a sound Judgment and good Memory don't often meet) may have been forgotten by your Disciples. In which Cases you are therefore under no Danger of being contradicted; and may relate as little, or as much, as you please. - Characters of Persons, and Variety of Incidents may have been so altered, that, after a Course of Years, you may find it proper to change your Note; and thereby be guilty of fewer Inconfistencies. Prophecies especially may have been uttered, in Ecstatic or Raging Fits, of Things shortly to be fulfilled. And then it is perfectly right to wait the Event; lest Want of Accomplishment should occasion Shame. Prophecy (you well know) is one of the necessary Ingredients of Enthusiasm. And the Predictions, if put off to a remote Event, would not serve an Impostor's Purpose. His Followers are too impatient and eager to stay: They must be struck with something near at Hand. And yet the precise Time, Day or Year of it, must be too punctually mentioned, for Fear of Disappointment. Your Acquaintance, Madam Bourignon, was so imprudent, as to fix " the Millennium, or Day of Judgment, within her own Days; and fo near, that within three Years we should see the Effect of it." She hath been dead about seventy Years, and thereby proved berself

berfelf a false Prophetess. You, Sir, have been, for some Years, a Dealer-out of the same Prophetic Warnings: " Behold! the Day of the Lord is come. - At this very Hour the Lord is rolling away our Reproach." As your Reproach is not beginning to be rolled away, much lefs appears any full Completion; haply you have obtained an Inhibition; or have Power to adjourn the Day of the Lord, from Time to Time, at your Pleasure. By such Artifices you may hope to escape the Snare, into which a Brother Methodist-Teacher fell; who pronounced peremptorily, some few Years ago, " that the Day of Judgment should come that very Year;" but, unluckily, a Failure of Prophecy bappening, he was put to Shame: - I mean, if he had any. You will bave the Story anon. -

In the mean Time take the following Story from Aventine. " At that Time [about nine Hundred Annal. Years ago there was a crazy Woman, called Theoda, who, under the Direction of a Priest, for the Sake of Lucre, and depending on the Credulity of the People, (ignorant Persons being always more superstitious than religious) fet up for the Gift of Prophefying. She pretended Heavenly Visions, Meetings, and Conversations with the Celestial Beings; and foretold, that the Day of Judgment should come that very Year. Men, Women, and Children, frightened out of their Senses, flocked about her; brought her Presents, and begged her Intercession with Heaven; followed, adored, and esteemed her inspired. But being brought before some Bishops, she discovered the whole Cheat, in which she was in-Arusted by the Priest. For which she only underwent the Discipline of Whipping; and was let go, to be afterwards a public Laughing-Stock."

Lib. 4. \$. 23.

Your.

Your own Followers, in your last Journal, have a Share in your Complaints: " Some beginning to use Page T. their Liberty as a Cloak for Licentiousness." I readily believe it; and not only beginning, but running great Lengths .- " You discovered among them: P. 69. fuch Wiles of Satan, as never entered into your Heart to conceive." And how could you expect better, after their being caught in your own Wiles? - A pretty Character too you give of some of your Congregations, who have not yet known these Depths. "Preach-P. 107. 108. ing at Morva, I observed an earnest, stupid Attention in the Hearers: - Not one convinced of Sin: --Others shewing huge Approbation, and absolute Unconcern .- I preached, in the Castle at Exeter, to fuch a People as I have rarely feen, void both of Anger, Fear, and Love." - Strange People indeed to be void of all three! - At another Place your Sheep a little mend: " At London I met the wild, P. 76. staring, loving Society." - All unaccountably strange People! But not a Quarter so unaccountable, as when they come to be variously metamorphosed by your

inchanted Wand.

What you throw out against the Dissenters let themselves answer. But what you have to say against my Brethren of the Church should not be passed over.

P. 32. "When a Minister resused you the Use of his Church, because the Bishop had forbidden him; you exclaim horribly, By what Authority am I suspended from preaching? By bare-faced Arbitrary Power." But is there not a Cause? Are there not many? Do you think them so in Love with your Black Art, as to be fond of having themselves, and Dostrines, traduced

in their own Pulpits? Of permitting their Flock to be stolen, or catch the Murrain? — You can hardly object to Visions, And we are informed,

66 That

That Mahomet had a Vision, wherein he saw his Sale's Enemies mount his Pulpit, and jump about in it p. 2324 like Monkies." The Clergy have often feen such a Sight, bare-faced, and with their corporeal Eves.

Koran,

Another Complaint lies against the Curate of Epworth; who faid, " Pray tell Mr. Wesley, I shall P. 84. not gine him the Sacrament. For he is not fit." Indeed, Sir, I take your Part bere. (For I am determined to act impartially.) The Curate was to blame. Possibly he might not think you arrived to Perfection. But, on the other Hand, he ought to have remembered your Doctrine; that " no Fitness is re- 4 Journs quired at the Time of Communicating, but a Sense of P. 47. our utter Sinfulness; every one, who knows he is fit for Hell, being fit to come to Christ in this Ordi-

nance." But your worst Enemies, the most hateful of Men, are the wicked Moravians. There was a Time, when " theirs was the only Country of the Chri-Rians; -when you could not see any of them, but your Heart burned within you; they were some of the best of Men; and (is it possible?) better by far than yourself, &c." But now, at length, nothing is so wicked; nothing so detestable. After you had found out " their Guile, Hypocrify, Profanation of God's Ordinances, Conformity to this World, Tenaciousness of their essentially-erroneous Doctrines, &c. - then your Discipline and theirs are as widely different, as the Heavens are from the Earth: Nor is there any so effectual Bar in the World against Moravianism, as pure Methodism." So that now, of there is no Connexion between you; the Names of Moravians and Methodists are become scandalous to each other." And yet, in Spite of the effectual Bar,

b 3

you

gou are perpetually complaining of Methodists apostatizing to the still Brethren; going over in great Numbers to their essentially-erroneous Doctrines. Which may be called a Proof, that you are able to set Enthusiasm a-going; but want the Art of stopping it at Pleasure.

Let me ask seriously; Are the Moravian Principles and Practices so bad as you describe them? Why then do you make yourself so merry with your own, who are seduced by them? Why are they packed away to Hell with such sarcastical Sneers? "A Girl, whom I had often observed, as being in an eminent Degree of a meek and lowly Spirit, revolts to them. Ah, my poor still Sister! Thou art an apt Scholar indeed! I did not expect this quite so soon. — I called on poor Joseph Hodges, who, after withstanding so long the Wiles of the Enemy, has been at last induced, by his satal Regard for Mr. Hall, to renounce both my Brother and me, in Form. But he had perfectly learned the Exercise of his Arms."

I see, Sir, you are an arrant Joker, a persect Droll. You love to have the Laugh on your Side, — when you can get it. You have a Jest at their Service, even when they are in Satan's Clutches:

Plangentis populi currit derifor Anubis.

But above all, your Gall-bladder chiefly overflows upon their Bishop, Count Zinzendorf: For
whose Sake you have drawn a Parallel; for which
I heartily thank you. "I read over that surprizing Book, The Life of Ignatius Loyola; surely one
of the greatest Men that ever was engaged in the
Support of so bad a Cause. I wonder any Man
should judge him to be an Enthusiast. No. But he
knew

P. 88.

P. 67.

knew the People with whom he had to do. And setting out, like Count Z_____, with a full Persuasion, that he might use Guile, to promote the Glory of God, or (which he thought the same Thing) the Interest of his Church, he acted in all Things confishent with his Principles." That you have read the Life of Ignatius, and even made it your Study, the World will eafily believe; unless you have afted wholly by Sympathy; - will perhaps be disposed to acquit you of Enthusiasm, and for the same Reasons: - And will certainly see, that the Cap will fit another Head, besides that of the Count; and will call to mind the Story of the envious Man, who did not care if he lost both his own Eyes, so that he could pick out one of his Enemy's. But that is of little Moment. The Ambition of being thought a great Man, and knowing the People with whom you have to do, will be sufficient Recompence for a bad Cause, using Guile, or being called a crack-brained Enthusiast, by mistaken Persons.

But what is the Quarrel with the Count? Only who shall be the greatest. You are Rivals, and Competitors. The Count will not allow you to govern. He is the principal Sheep-stealer; he kidnaps your Followers. The Dispute is typified by the Story of the Battle between Apollo and the Dragon Python, who should have the Direction of the Oracle; - or that of three Anti-Popes at the same Time, banning and curfing one another for the Sake of the infallible Chair. Hence these inveterate Animofities. Hence your reciprocal Anathemas " of Preaching another Gospel, - leading to Damnation: The Devil, as Mr. Whitefield affures us, standing close by, and blowing the Coals." Proceed in your Contention, exercise your Arms; try the Point, which

which of you bath most "Subtlety, Evasion, and Disguise;" which shall be the most " close, dark, and referved;" which shall draw most Woodcocks into the Snare. The World will foon be convinced, that you are all a Pack of wild Fanatics, - aut illudquod dicere nolo.

Go on, and build Chapels. One may be dedicated to the God Proteus, (as was in the Days of Paganism) famous for being a juggling Wonder-monger, and turning himself into all Shapes: - Another to the God called Catius, because he made Men fly and cunning as Cats. You will find some Worshippers: The People with whom you have to do, you know, will adore you; for the same Reason that " the Ægyptians did their Bull Apis; because renowned for Mi-

racles, and every Hour changing its Colour."

It will not be much Trouble, to add a few more Particulars concerning this same surprizing Beaft, (God, I would fay) Apis. " He was to have certain peculiar Marks; which, when complete, were Nine and Twenty in Number: And these distinguishable only by the Priests and holy Prophets; not to be understood, or even discerned, by ignorant and profane Eyes. [The precise Number of Methodistical Marksyou know best: And you have charged me both with Ignorance and Profaneness, concerning them.] When his Holiness was consecrated, he was provided with two Apartments, which they called the Chambers; in one of which he portends horrible Things, in the other joyful. In this latter, upon Occasion, is admitted, for his Diversion, a beautiful Heifer, having the fame Marks with his own - He could do Miracles, and foretell future Events, by changing his Spots and Colours. - When led out among the common. Herds, he was attended by some gamesome Boys,

Lucian, Vol. 3.

Reitz, P. 325.

Macrob. Lib. I. Cap. 21.

Plin. Nat-Hift. Lib. 8. Cap. 28. Ælian. Histor. An. Lib. II. Cap. IO.

Lib. 15. Cap. 14.

Amm. Marcel.

who

who poured out Prophecies in Virtue of his Influence, and even the Herds became Enthusiastic and Prophetical. - He was honoured with Hymns and Sacrifices; seemed to be an intelligent Creature; to love Adoration, and receive Homage with Pleasure. -He received his Meat from the Hands of his Worshippers; but would turn his Tail to those he did not like. [It will be my Fate to be fo served.] One thing was remarkable in this deified Brute; he must be born of a Heifer that had been struck down with Lightning. [This you, Sir, and Mr. Whitefield, tell us was the Case of several Methodist Females.] And when he died, (for die his Godship must as well as other horned Cattle) they were never long in finding out another with fimilar Marks; the Dæmons foon supplying them with a Successor."

§. 28.
August.

Herodot.

Lib. 3.

Civ. Dei. Lib. 18, Cap. 5.

It would be keeping closer to my Title-Page, if I could fetch a Comparison from the Pope's Bulls. These, you well know, were literally mere Bubbles; the Seals of papal Instruments. "If they be Letters of Grace, the Bubble is hung on filken Threads; if they be Letters of Justice, and Executory, the Bubble is hung by a Hempen Cord."

Chambers, in Bull.

You are ready, no doubt, to exclaim once more, What is all this to me? Doth this prove me to be an Enthusiast?" — And I begin to fear that my Communication with Methodism hath had bad Effects; that my Head is thereby something disordered, and my Brains upon the Ramble. But I must proceed as well as I can.

More out of this last Journal (fraught with the usual Lading of Vanity, great Pretensions, Exorcisms, and other Ostentation of Miracles) will be brought to the Touch-stone in the ensuing Tract. And, I hope, you will take in good Part a few gen-

the Strictures from the Hand of a Stranger; which will be better than for Rival-Saints to be hacking and gashing one another so unmercifully. Be governed by the following Example: "One Henry, a Cluniac Abbot, made a Rule, that the Monks should be shaved by a secular Barber; because, when they shaved themselves, it was not Shaving, but Flaying. Chronic. Cluniac. p. 1670."

Stilling-fleet, Vol. V. p. 195.

> Your Letter to the Author of Enthusiasm remains. But I am something at a loss what to say to fuch a Medley of Chicanery, Sophistry, Prevarication, Evafion, Pertness, Conceitedness, Scurrility, Sauciness, and Effrontery. Paper and Time should not be wasted on such Stuff. And yet I begin to feel a Spice of Vanity, and entertain no mean Opinion of my Pamphlets; seeing (as Mr. Whitefield speaks in his own Case) " they have served a good Purpose," by drawing out the true Spirit of Mr. John. Wesley. In this Performance your Temper appears naked and undifguifed; so as almost to persuade the World, that you are no Enthusiast; at least that there is no Enthusiasim here. - I am not so clear in that Point. For Enthusiasm, however innocent at the first setting out, usually and naturally runneth into Trick, Bitterness, and Ferocity; especially where it catcheth a fuitable Disposition. The Choler, by Fermentation, will foon become Aduft; will turn black and bitter, overflow and burn, and boil, and rage, and flink, like Pitch. Such was the Enthusiasm of Madam Bourignon; (whose Expressions you seem fond of Copying) who once more steps in to your Assistance. She was a Woman of a Choleric, Peevish and Morose Constitution; which heightened by Enthusiasm easily inspired her with those most excellent Christian Sentiments, in

her Light rifen in Darkness. " Many fay, that I Part 3. cannot bear Contradiction. - And they are not to contradict me by their Writings. For the Holy Spirit ought not to be controuled." - " I was fur- Part 4. prised to hear you was offended at my using sharp Language against some Persons. Believe me, I think this to be one of the greatest Graces, that God has given me. - I bless God who has given me Anger to oppose Evil; and I will fight against it even with Anger and Fury; not heeding whether you, or any of you, approve of my Procedure, or no. - If I turn angry, and am fo rude in my Words; these very Things are Testimonies of the Spirit of God. - A Soul possessed with the Spirit of God ought to have its Passions more lively than any other Person who is possessed with his own Spirit; who is not allowed to fuffer his Passions to reign." - I would almost fay, what a Vixen hath set you a Copy?

Crudelis Mater magis, an Puer improbus ille?

What now is become of " the harmless Methodift? The Man who keeps his Mouth as it were with a Bridle! The Saint who faid, Let me Speak as a little Child! Let my Religion be plain, artless, simple! Meekness, Temperance, Patience, and Love, - be these my highest Gifts!' - When are we to fee the real good Fruits of your New Birth? Of that 's spotless Perfection, that is promised to you all?' How long are we to wait for your Nostrum, the grand Operation, of exalting (through the Furnace) the basest Metals into Gold? Hitherto you may join issue with the disappointed Jews; "We have been with Child, we have been in Pain, we

Let. I.

Let. 230

have as it were brought forth Wind: We have not wrought any Deliverance in the Earth, neither have the Inhabitants of the World fallen." Hitherto your Progress is that of a Crab, directly backwards. Nor can I discern any Perfection - but the Perfection of Jesuitism. "Oh! what a Fall is here?" How perversly has your primitive Saintship, your dove-like Simplicity, been hatching the Cockatrice's Eggs, and weaving the Spider's Web? What a Change from pure Nothingness into striving to be every Thing? What a Dwindling into a Great Man? There was a Time of fuch Mortification and Self-denial, that you bound yourfelf by a " repeated Resolution, never more to speak a Tittle of worldly 'Things." But, " notwithstanding this, [they are your own Words] you have often since engaged therein." - There was a Time, when (like St. Francis, who made himself Wives and Mistresses of Snowballs) you was in Love with " Frost and Snow; when you laid you down on the Floor, and flept foundly; when you believed, you should not need to go to-bed any more, as it is called." At length, even a warm Bed will not ferve, without a comfortable Bed-fellow. But, as far as I can observe, this is the Way of you all. All are of the Family of Love. And thus "Satan finds you are shaking his Kingdom, and making Mothers in Ifrael." Nor are there wanting among you much worse and more pregnant Proofs of venereal Enthusiasm; the strange Mixtures of Debauchery and Sanctity.

Letter. p. 13.

2 Journ. p. 10.

Last App. p. 119.

You have bragged, with the proud Pharifee, " My Ways are not like other Men's Ways; - Give k Tourns me where to fland, and I will shake the Earth: -I, and my Brother, are unexceptionable on all Ac-

P. 67. 3 Journ. P. 48.

counts .- Of Experiences, that the Servant might be as his Master, without any Corruption, &c." But -All shall speak, and say unto thee, Art thou also Isaiah become weak as we? Art thou become like unto us? Thou haft faid. I will afcend into Heaven; I will be like the Most High. They that see thee shall narrowly look upon thee, and consider thee; faving. Is this the Man that made the Earth to tremble, that did shake Kingdoms?

xiv.

But hold! " I shall run myself out of Breath again. I shall once more be charged with setting aside the New Testament, or not adverting to it, in writing my Pamphlet." Did I never read those Scripture-Instances, of compassing Sea and Land to make Profelytes; - of straining at a Gnat, and fwallowing a Camel; - of founding a Trumpet, and then praying in the Synagogues, the Streets, and the Market-Places; - devouring Widows Houses, and for a Shew making long Prayers; - of Fasters with a sad Countenance; - outwardly whited Sepulchres, but full of dead Men's Bones, and all Uncleanness? Will I not admit these for Parallels? - Upon Recollection, I believe there are such Instances. And I will be so free with my Friend, as to allow you to make the best of them, and bring them to Account.

Nay, I doubt, " I shall even run into a Self-Contradiction. For Justice calls upon me to give a fresh Specimen of your Prowess, of your Martial Enthusiasm, by producing the Challenge you fent me; which may be good Proof of that Heroic Sanctity, necessary for a Papal Canonization." " It is Time, Sir, you should leave your Sculking- Letter, Place. Come out; and let us look each other in

P. 34.

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the

the Face." - You may perhaps brand me for a Coward. But really, Sir, I am no Hercules. You know the Story of his fighting with an Antagonist, aubo had the Gift of transforming himself into all Shapes. When the Hero thought he had got him safe, he slips through his Fingers in the Shape of Water; or blazeth out in the Form of Fire: Then he roars, foams, and tears the Ground, in the Figure of a wild Bull: Lastly, he sets a hissing, darts his forked Tongue, spits all his Venom, and then glides away, in the Shape of a Serpent. So that I may fairly make this a Preliminary, "ATROGOV geautor, Simplify yourfelf, and be one Thing. - But there is fill more immediate Danger. For certainly you would not have your Sincerity suspected, when, mounting your triumphal Chariot, you " boaft, and cry Victory, in baving laid fuch Numbers flat on the Ground, by Dint of a few Words; by the Breath of your Mouth rendering them speechless, senseless, or tortured with inexpressible Agonies." He must be a bold Man, that will venture to look you in the Face, though attended with his Seconds.

It is true, you are sometimes so good as to " set your Friends at Liberty, and restore them to Pardon and Peace." But such a one as I can hardly hope to merit this Favour at your Hands: It will be in vain to beg Quarter.

But I am not now entering into a Detail of these horrible and shocking Things. They will take up a considerable Part of the following Pamphlet. And if your own Accounts be true,—" of your Power to throw your Followers into Contorsions, Convulsions, Variety of unaccountable Disorders

of Body and Mind, into the most hellish Tortures; and then to release them again:" - If this be the Case, and you are not brought to hold up your Hand at the Bar, you are much obliged to the late Act of Parliament, which repealed the Laws against Witchcraft. Though, if I mistake not, there is still an Exception as to the White Witches, the Recoverers, who undo what Satan and the Black Witches have done. With Regard to these the Statute is unrepealed.

The bare Relation of such Miseries, which you are proud of inflicting, is sufficient to " make even me (as you speak) fall into Seriousness." And yet perhaps Room enough will be found for you to act your Mummeries and Farces, and make

a ridiculous Figure.

One deplorable Misfortune bangs upon me, which I know not how to shake off. "You take your Leave of me, and will have nothing to fay to me, unless I will fet my Name to my Third Part." Upon this Condition, there is a Prospect of Admisfron to your good Graces, and I may hope for your future Correspondence; and (according to your Behaviour towards another Adversary) " you will do me Honour before the People." Which puts me in Mind of the Case of one " Mascarenius, who had Franc. firingly opposed the Society of Jesuits. St. Xavier appeared to him one Night, but with his Back turned upon him. To whom Mascarenius said, · My good Saint, why dost thou not turn thy Face towards me?' Xavier replied, ' Be changed into another Man, and then I will turn my Face to thee."

Letter, P. 44.

> Annal. p. 306.

If you will excuse me in making you the Image of a Jesuit, because I cannot help it, I will be more open about my Helpers, (which gives you some Solieitude) fairly telling you who they are. And then, I persuade myself, you will entertain no mean Opinion of them.

In the first Place stand your good Self and Associates; who have supplied me with such ample Materials. I have little more Honour than that of being an Echo, rebounding your own Words. In the second Rank stand my Parallels from Pagan, Heretical, and Popish Enthusiasts and Impostors. Get the better of yourself and these, and I submit.

Should Satan tempt you to break your Rule of Silence; or Choler be so predominant, as to force you upon another Answer; be so wise as to follow my Advice. I think you will; because it hath been your Manner; and that you will listen to a Friend,

Qui monet ut facias quod jam facis.

As to the most material Objections, or unanswerable Points, take no manner of Notice of them: When the Shoe pinches, pretend you do not feel. Though sometimes you may be allowed to twist, wince, wriggle, shift, and prevaricate; or wear a Mask, and put on the Cloak of Sanctity.

But be especially watchful, and mark diligently, whether your Opponent advanceth any Thing that is not in his Title-Page; it being absolutely necessary that the Title-Page should contain every Word and Syllable of the subsequent Book: — Or, if he should happen to mistake the Page in his Quotations,

Head to fancy he has offended against Grammar, or writes not so good English as yoursels:—
Here stick close upon him. Catch him in one of these enormous Crimes; and then you stand clear of all Difficulties; your Adversary is entirely confuted; and Methodism is white as Snow.

Keep up the good Custom of bragging of your frequent Prayers, of your Miracles, the Number of your Adherents, and your Influence over them. Then it is likely some Perronet or other will beflow on you the same Compliment, with which Father Doza decorated, in his Sermon, the Founder of the Jesuits: " In these last Days God hath fpoken unto us by his Son Ignatius." Or, if you chase to govern by Fear, you may recite the Letter of Æneas Sylvius to Cardinal Firman: " Brother John (Capistran) is a Man of God: The People of Germany esteem him as a Prophet. He could, whenever he pleaseth, by lifting up a Finger, raise a great Commotion. The Chief Pontiff ought to reward, and comfort those, who merit well of the Roman Church. And that fuch is this John, with bis Brethren, no Body that bath any Sense will deny."

Were I to examine all the Writings, and whole Behaviour, of the Methodists, the Disquisition would carry me into an immoderate Length: And I could easily too have doubled my Parallels. But both your Friends, and mine, will think enough bath been said. Upon the Whole, however, I reckon it, Sir, my bounden Duty solemnly to declare, — That I believe Methodism (however innocent in its Conception and Birth) to have been gradually and dili-

Martyr. Francis. Oct, 23.

diligently nursed up into a System of solemn Imposture: - That I see nothing in this Dispensation thus managed, but what lies in common with the most frantic and pestilent Fanaticisms, that have for often poisoned the Christian World; nothing that is not drinking up the very Dregs of Popery in particular: - That (notwithstanding your sly Infinuations of having to do with a Middletonian and Antiscripturist) the undoubted Revelation, contained in the lively Oracles of Holy Scripture, is my fole Rule of Faith and Manners; and my Reverence for those facred Writings is bound about my Heart. For which very Reason, I would (as much as in me lies) prevent their Honour and Authority from being exposed to Scorn by the Mockery, Travestie, and Burlesque of Methodism. Therefore, wherever 1 find a great Stress laid upon some imaginary, infignificant, or unintelligible Peculiarities; -the Word of God turned into a Conjuring Book; - the Divine Ordinances either lightly esteemed, or imputed to the Devil; - good Works either undervalued, or trodden under Foot; - Wild fire dangerously tossed about, inflead of that Light which came down from Heaven ; - puffy Pretensions to extraordinary Revelations, Inspirations, usurping the Name of the Holy One; with personal Conferences with God, Face to Face; - enthusiastic Ranters comparing themfelies with Prophets and Apostles, if not with Christ himself; - the most wild and extravagant Behaviour, the Phrensies of a disturbed Brain, or deluded Imagination, the Effects of Fits, of a weak Head, or difeased Body, all turned into so many Tests and Marks of Saintship; - the Spirit of Pride and Vanity possessing the Leaders; a Spirit of Envy,

Envy, Rancour, Broils, and implacable Animofities, dashing each other in Pieces; a Spirit of Bitterness and Uncharitableness towards the rest of Mankind; - a Progress through Immorality, Scepticism, Infidelity, Atheism, through spiritual Desertions, Despair, and Madness, made the Gate of Perfection; - an imaginary New Birth to be brought to pass by Means of real Tortures, of some of the most exquisite Pangs and Sufferings that can affect Human Nature: - I say, where these are found, and many more equally horrible, one may easily discern a wide Difference between such a Dispensation and genuine Religion; - as well as the bungling Hand that is substituting the former in the Place of the other. One may easily discern what Strangers such inconfistent Ramblers must be to the true Devotion, as well as Comforts, of a fedate, composed Piety; to a firm Belief of our Maker and Redeemer, and confant Reliance upon Providence; to a steady Course of fincere, habitual, and unaffected Religion; to the cherishing of a warm Love of God in the Heart, and well-tempered Zeal for the Truths of his inspired Word, and this proved by the Love of our Neighbour; - to a general Observance and Attendance on the Means of Grace, and a well-grounded Hope of Glory. - Go, and compare the Chaff with the Wheat.

Nor are the evil Tendencies of Methodism in the least diminished by being covered with the Cloak of Sanctity, and ornamented with the Trappings of plaufible Artifices, and fair Pretences. They may help to spread the Delusion, but are a high Aggravation of the Crime.

The Case is the same in the oftentatious Declarations of prophelying, casting out Devils, the Gift of Healing,

Healing, or other miraculous Powers among you. They tend evidently to render the true Gifts of the Spirit suspicious, to bring a Reproach and Scandal on the Prophecies and Miracles which establish the Inspiration of the everlasting Gospel. But thus it must be. These are usual and necessary Engines of hair-brained Enthusiasts, and crafty Impostors, for working upon the Passions of weak, credulous, or distempered People. While there are any such People in the World, a deceitful Worker will scarce fail of some Degree of Success: And if great Mischief be not the Consequence, it is owing to that Providential Being, who frustrateth the Tokens of Lyars, and maketh Diviners mad.

When you have considered these Things thoroughly, in a sober and dispassionate State of Mind, you will

have Reason to account me,

SIR,

Your real and faithful Friend.



POSTSCRIPT.

View of Methodism on the brightest Side, and in the best Light: Because I have taken my Materials, almost wholly, from its most celebrated Preachers. Were we to descend to the Tenets and Actions of your Under-Teachers, and most obedient Followers, "What a Scene would be here disclosed?" A few Instances of this Nature will appear in the sollowing Discourse. One more, being an Assidavit, that very lately was put into my Hands, I shall here subjoin. And I am credibly informed, that other such Doctrines and Tracts may be soon collected, either proved upon Oath, or otherwise well-attested, sufficient to make a reasonable Volume. — It may be right to have a Corps de Reserve.

"The Information of Thomas Lovell, of Stoke-Damerel in the County of Devon, Sail-maker, taken before me the 25th of May, A. D. 1747.

This Informant on his Oath voluntarily faith, That he formerly attended the Meetings of those Perfons who call themselves Methodists, being invited so to do by one of their Preachers, called Crownley: And that they divide themselves into different Classes, where they meet at private Houses: That a Husband and Wise cannot be of the same Class, nor Father and Son, nor a Brother and Sister. That they often pretend to receive the Spirit, and they that receive it

(as they say) jump about the Room, and ask others if they do not see the Spirit. And that he is credibly

informed, that one Joseph Peters, of the faid Parish, (who is, fince he followed these People, out of his Senses, but before was a very reasonable Person) reported he was in a Trance, or deep Sleep, when an Angel appeared to him, and told him, he should go to his Mother, and bring her into the Society of Methodists; and, if she refused, he should kill her: And that he actually attempted to cut her Throat, as he is informed. And that the Reader of each Meeting, after they have prayed after their Manner, and sung Pfalms, collected Money from all present, for which they account to the Preachers, who come at Times from distant Places. That at some Meetings he hath known and been present, when Women have been taken from the Rooms where they met, and carried into Bed-Chambers, and thrown upon Beds; where they have lain in Fits, or Swoons, and the Preacher has cried out at the same Time, Let them alone, for the Spirit was entering into them. And that be bath known several of them leave their Work and Labour, by which they and their Families were to be supported, to attend the Runagate Preachers: And that in the Yard * many of them have drawn Workmen from their Labour to preach to them, to the great Hindrance of the King's Works. That he hath frequently himself contributed to their Collection, but knows not bow the Money is disposed of. That there are now at Dock eleven Leaders of so many different Classes. That he hath frequently heard Crownley, and William Drake, who is also one among them, and several others, affert, that after they have received the Spirit they cannot fin; and if they commit

* The Dock near Plimouth.

mit any Sin, it is only an Error in such; and let them do whatever they please after their Adoption, however sinful the Act is, they are sure to be saved notwithstanding.

Thomas Lovell.'

Taken before me, the Day and Year above-mentioned, J. Snow."

"Mem. Joseph Peters, upon talking with a Clergyman of the Church of England, was convinced that his Vision was a Diabolical Delusion, if any Thing. He received the Sacrament, and seemed well in his Senses for some time; but still followed the Methodists: And, upon a second Vision, he again attempted killing his Mother, and actually set the House on Fire; and was sent away to a Madhouse."

This may, in a great measure, serve for an Answer to those who inquire, What is the Religion of Methodism?

Clarge at the Organic of England, van our are Things, Travergend the Sacrament, said Reserve

THE

ENTHUSIASM

OF

METHODISTS, &c.

PART III.

SECT. I.

OMPARISONS, 'tis faid, are odious. Those I have drawn have probably been so to the Methodists; and, I am sure, troublesome to myself. But, having already traced these Pretended Resormers through several of their Enthusiastic and Fanatic Ways, and marked how exactly (I know not by what Chance, Fatality, or Design) they have trodden in the Steps of their Popish Predecessors; I am now, however weary, to sollow them into more of their Delusions, which are the natural Properties, Tendencies, and Essets of their strange Dispensation.

The Reader may recollect what was faid before, in their own Words, "of their bitter and uncharitable "Spirit towards all not of their Sect; — their own "mutual Rancours and Quarrels; their biting and devouring one another; having disputed away Vol. II.

" both their Faith and Love, and not like to come to any fure Foundation; each of their " Parties, and Leaders of their Parties, charging " one another with espousing a New Gospel, teach-"ing the most wicked, effentially-erroneous, blasphe-" mous, and damnable Doctrines; - prodigious "Numbers ceasing from all Means of Grace, from " attending Church, Sacraments, Prayer, and reading " Scripture, and making a Jest of it all; - a gene-" ral Temptation to leave off good Works; a Cry " of, No Works, no Law, no Commandments; " shocking Moravian Tenets, that reading the " Bible, receiving the Communion, running to "Church, &c. are the Devil; - Every-where " more and more Proofs of their grievous Con-"fusions and Distractions driving them to their "Wit's End; - their Doubts and Reasonings what " Faith is? Whether there be any Degrees of it? "Whether they have any Faith at all? Whether "Faith be not fufficient without good Works, "and doth not even require the Exclusion of " good Works? &c."

These are some, but these not the worst, of the blessed Tendencies and Effects of our new Reformation; rising in great Variety, and to a high Degree, within a short time after Methodism was broached. And it is easy to judge how grievously the Minds and Consciences of the Followers must of course be harrassed and perplexed. What shall they do, or think? Whom, or what follow, among Teachers, each called and directed by Heaven, each accusing the other of infusing damnable Errors? Some of their wild Tenets, and horrid Doctrines, have so harrowed the Souls of the poor People, and caused such a vehement Distraction, as to drive them into Despair, Madness, and Bed-

lam. Let us try, in some Instances, whether this be not the natural Tendency, and actual Confequence.

§. 2. What could be expected from their training up their Disciples to the Expectation of Impulses, Impressions, Feelings, Experiences, &c. but that some should be elated with groundless Confidences and Prefumption, and others funk into the difmal and dreadful Gulph of Despair? Persons of weak Spirits, or a melancholy Disposition (and therefore the more likely to fall into Methodism) will naturally be carried into Deffondency, look upon themfelves as reprobated, and forfaken of God; because they do not feel these Effects in themselves, nor come up to the Experiences of others. Accordingly Mr. Wesley tells us of "fome, who utterly 3 Journ. refused to be comforted, till they should feel their Souls at Reft." - Even the high-flown Mr. Seward " wants to make all despair, who have not the Feeling of the Holy Ghost;" and yet is " himself cast down for want of Experiences enjoyed by others,is toffed almost to Despair." On the other hand, those of a confident and bold 'Temper, stirred up by Imagination and a heated Brain, have daringly fet up their own groundless and wicked Impressions for the Will of God. Hence Mr. Whitefield, in his penitential and recanting State, fadly bewails "his making Impressions without the written Word, his Rule of acting." And Mr. Wesley, in his Zeal against the Moravians, complains of this Presumption, as " Enthusiastic, and tending to produce whatever is wicked and abfurd, and that without Remedy." See Comparison, 2d Part, p. 104-8.

pag. 83.

Tourn. P. 43,57. Journ, pag. 9.
5 Journ. F. 17, 19.

The Case is much the same from their Doctrine of Assurance of Pardon and Salvation. Mr. Seward is fo charitable as " to wish all Persons mad, who were not assured of Forgiveness." Mr. Whitefield fays, " it is a dreadful Mistake to deny the Doctrine of Assurances; and that Assurance of Eternal Salvation is one of the Privileges of Christ's Followers." And Mr. Wesley has taken care to push the Doctrine bome. For, besides his Writings, you may depend upon the following Story; and no Doubt but his Practice has been the same in other Places. " A fenfible, honest Woman told the Bishop of Exeter, in Presence of several Witnesses, that Mr. J. Welley came to her House, and questioned her, 'Whether she had an Assurance of her Salvation?' Her Answer was, that she hoped she should be faved, but had no absolute Assurance of it. ' Why then, replied he, You are in Hell; you are damned already.' This fo terrified the poor Woman, who was then with Child, that she was grievously afraid of miscarrying, and could not in a long time recover her right Mind. For this, and the Methodists asking her to live upon Free-Cost, she determined to admit no more of them into her House." So much is her own Account to his Lordship, on whose Authority it is here published. And, had the been a Person of something weaker Spirits, who knows what might have been the Confequence? Perhaps, Loss of her Senses, or of her own and Child's Life.

And how shall tender Minds stand the Shock of these violent Assaults? When such a consident Assaurance is made a certain Mark of Grace, and the Want of it as certain a Mark of Damnation; what can the Weak, the Modest and Humble, the Me-

lancholy

lancholy (who cannot wind themselves up to the highest Pitch of Self-conceit and Presumption) do? They will of course fall into Fears and Doubts, and Desperation, as Persons in a reprobate Condition; because they have not the same Experiences with others, not only of knowing and feeling, but actu.

ally seeing Christ taking away their Sins.

Others indeed, by the Help of a conceited Temper, and presumptuous Imagination, will take care to work up their Brain into an Assurance. But are they sure they are safe, and stand upon sirm Ground? Mr. Whitesield [See his Answer to Enthusiasm, &c. pag. 31.] "readily grants, that some of the Methodists, who really had not this Assurance, have presumptuously imagined that they had it." And doth he pretend to the Gist of discerning the Spirits, so as to be clear which, or whether any of them, had it? These are some of "the Extremes, into which the Methodists are apt to run:" Such the Danger, either of rising into Presumption, or sinking into Despair.

§. 3. To speak more generally. As far as I can observe, these dreadful Apprehensions, pushing them upon Despair, are the common Lot, and almost essential Part, of Methodism. Their Auditors and Proselytes are so drenched with the Teacher's bitter Potions, and horrid Dostrines, and carrying some Points of Religion to an extravagant Height, (I do not mean good Works, of that they have sufficiently cleared themselves; but some trisling, absurd, or groundless Peculiarities;) or such is the Fatality sticking close to Enthusiasm, — that they frequently sink into this terrible State. Some Instances I have known myself; and have heard so much

much of it from others, both Clergy and Laity, that I make no doubt of the Fact: And themselves own enough of it for a Foundation of the Charge. Nor is it Matter of much Wonder, that Perfons of fuch unfettled Minds, and rambling Brains, toffed up and down between Transports of Joy and Prefumption, and the Dejections of Defolations and Defertions; Perfons over-run with Scepticism, Doubts and Denials both of Natural and Revealed Religion; frequent Relapfes into thefe, as well as into the Mire of Sin, [See Compar. Part 2d, §. 14, &c.]-- should frequently find themselves overwhelmed with Desperation. Hence one complains, "The Enemy of Souls laid fo many Things to my Charge, that fometimes I despaired of Heaven." Others " have nothing but Devils ready to drag them to Hell; - are in Despair feveral Years; - in Despair of finding Mercy; - fall into the Depth of Despair, roar out, they are damned. - One tempted to Selfmurder, to hang, or drown himfelf, &c." In the Account of the two Hitchens's, (which the Me. thodists have published) one of them "thought God had left him a Cast-away;" the other, " by entertaining some Thoughts of Marriage, the Devil's Snare, found his Heart quite drawn from God, whereby he was quickly plunged into Darkness of Soul, - would often tell his Brother he was in Hell."- Nor could Mr. Seward, or Whitefield, or Wesley himself, escape this fore Evil. "Doubtful of my own State; - clearly convinced of Unbelief; - immediately it struck into my Mind, leave off Preaching. - At length had an Affurance of Forgiveness. - Had more Comfort, Peace, and Joy, - began to presume. - Again thrown into Per-

plexity;

Wesley, 3 Journ. p.16,19, 42, 43, 44, 92. 4 Journ.

5 Journ. p. 10,28.

pag. 24.

Welley, 2 Journ. p. 12. plexity; — much in Doubt whether God would not lay me afide." — Mr. Whitefield was once so good as to take the Honour upon himself of causing Despair. "A Woman desiring me to baptize her Child, I, being otherwise engaged, refused. Upon this the Devil assaulted her in a most violent Manner, and endeavoured to persuade her, that all I told her were Lyes. She was cast into Darkness; — went to Bed, where the Devil would fain have persuaded her to cut the Child's Throat with a Pair of Scissars. But Christ delivered her, and Satan immediately left her." He may have the Glory, if he pleaseth. But the Disease, called Methodism, is sufficient. [See Compar. Part 2d, p. 82.—]

The same horrible and black Effects of distempered Enthufiasm are commonly found among the most extravagant Fanatics of the Papacy. A long List of Female Sufferers might be produced: Such as M. of Pazzi, " whom five furious Devils attacked, tempting her to Blasphemy and Infidelity, to Pride and Prefumption, to Gluttony and Lafciviousness; and then to Despair, so far, that once she took up a Knife to kill herself; but the Virgin Mary stepped in, and prevented it."- I might mention too a fatal Instance, not indeed of Despair, but presumptuous Affurance of Salvation: " A young Woman, who observed the Rule of St. Francis, being affured of Salvation; the Devil appears to her in the Shape of St. Francis, persuading her to make fure of Heaven, by instantly hanging herself; and the did fo."

Nor is Desperation a more uncommon Case among the Male Saints, and such as were the fairest Models of Methodism. Francis of Sales, " after his Transports of Spiritual Joy, was reduced to Dark-

7 Journ. pag. 68.

Life, §. 31, 33.

Manni Sel. Hift, pag. 40, ness and Sadness, and even a Distrust of all Truth;— Satan persuading him that God had decreed his Damnation;—is cast into a deep Melancholy;— Despair in his Look;—but, however, is in a Moment recovered by a Prayer to the Virgin Mary." [Compar. Part 2d, pag. 177.]

Confor. fol. 59, 60.

Maffei Vit. Ign. c. 7, 10.

" St. Francis, in Imitation of Christ, chose Twelve Apostles, one of which despaired and hanged himself:" Which gave the Saint a fresh Advantage, by making him still more like to his Saviour .- The Grand Master of Popish Methodism, " St. Ignatius, was oppressed so with Despair, that he attempted to destroy himself, and throw himself out of Window. But afterwards, more narrowly examining his Conscience, he rose into a strong Tentation of Vain glory. For it rushed into his Mind, that he was perfectly just, and need not doubt in the least of his Salvation." And the Author observes, " that both his scrupulous Despondencies, and confident Vanity of Assurance, were fraudulent Suggestions of the Devil. By these means, however, he obtained of God a wonderful Science in curing the Consciences of others." - " Friar Rizerus was tempted by Satan to the Brink of Despair, and Apprehension of being for saken by God; 'till St. Francis took him under his Management, croffed him, and kiffed him, carried him into Perfection, and working of Miracles."

Martyr. Francisc. Feb. 7.

Anfw. to Church, p.29,30. We shall see hereafter such Favours granted to our Methodists. In the mean time, Mr. Wesley will hardly allow any Instances of real Despair among the Methodists; because they do not make away with themselves. And he will tell us, that "what the World calls Despair, is a Conviction of Sin, of God's Wrath, and Man's Inability,—in which properly

properly consists that Poverty of Spirit and Mourning, which are the Gate of Christian Perfection."

Not so, I hope, when under these Despairings they are uttering Curses and Blasphemies: - Not so, when the Despair is injected by Satan, or the Effect of diabolical Possession: - Not so, in Cases of a Relapse; as in that blaspheming Despairer, " whose horrible Dread was immediately taken away by Prayer, and she had some Dawnings of Hope;" but who, as Mr. Wesley elsewhere confesseth, "was foon after, if not at that very time, a common Proflitute."- Nor, in general, can I allow, that what Divines and the World usually call Despair (often a a Sin, and always an Unhappiness) should be taught as a Duty, and the Gate of Perfection. " I have been oppressed (fays A. Bourignon) Night and Day with Fears of being forsaken, and with Despondency of Heart." The Vicifitudes of Horrors and Comforts, Light and Darkness, are the plain Effects of the Methodists Enthusiasm; either caused or augmented by their Teachers chimerical and frightful Dostrines; who, having subdued the Reason and Understanding of their People, put them in Poffession of the Maxim,

Una salus victis nullam sperare salutem.

The only Security of Salvation is to despair of it. An Hypochondriac or Melancholy Constitution (perhaps generally) leads to the Disease; naturally creating Fears, Suspicions, and Despair; the Physician supplies Doses naturally encouraging and increasing the Disease: The People love to have it so, and the magnified Cure is, as one says, either short-lived, or ill-founded.

3 Journ, p. 82-3.

4 Journ. p. 24,38. 3 Journ. p. 92.

5 Journ. p.28,&c.

Answ. to Church, p. 29.

Light in Dark.
Part 3,
Letter
20.

§. 4. 'Tis but too notorious, that the fame Enthusiasm, under the same Management, hath driven Numbers of these unhappy Creatures into direct Madness and Distraction, either of the moaping, or the rawing Kind; or both of them, by successive Fits; or into the manifold Symptoms of a Delirium, and Phrensy.

Answ. to Church, p. 44. 3 Journ. pag. 83. Mr. Wesley indeed "cannot find so much as one of the Methodists, either Man, Woman, or Child, who have been thus driven to Distraction: — and their Madness is Conviction of Sin." And all of them, doubtless, say the same. But Men so charged will not be allowed as competent Judges in their own Case; especially where they are supposed to be touched with the same Distemper.

Thus much however they must, and do, own; -that they have been looked upon as mad (on account of their wild and frantic Actions) by Friend's and Relations, by indifferent Persons, by regular Physicians (the most proper Judges), by the World in general; and have been fent to Bedlam, and adjudged there to be Persons distracted. Nor do I fee how the judicious and intelligent Part of the World can form any other Notion; while the genuine Signs of Madne/s are upon the Methodists, and the most absurd, irregular, and frantic Behaviour and Imaginations are obtruded as the Marks and and Proofs of true Piety. Any Person in his Senses will certainly form fuch a Conclusion even from their own Narratives, related, no doubt, in the most favourable Manner to themselves.

One would not indeed believe the 'Report raised by the Devil, that Mr. Whitefield was mad;' because he is the Father of Lyes; but we may be-

lieve

lieve himself, when he says, "he might very well be taken to be really mad; and that his Relations counted his Life Madness." - " Another was accounted mad by her Friends for these three Years; who accordingly bled, bliftered her, and what not." - Mr. Whitefield relates the Case of " young Periam, whose Father had fent him to Bedlam for fuch Symptoms of Madness, as fasting for near a Fortnight; praying fo as to be heard four Story high; felling his Clothes, and giving them to the Poor. Mr. Seward and other Methodists waited on the Committee of the Governors of Bedlam; they plead for him, and own that young People, under their first Awakenings, were usually tempted by the Devil to run into some Extremes. The Committee judge Whitefield, Seward, and all their Followers, to be as mad as the young Man, and really beside themselves. And to prove Mr. Periam to be certainly mad, they alledge, that when he first came to Bedlam, he stripped himself to his Shirt, and prayed. But, it feems, he did this to inure himself to Hardness at once; for, being brought from a warm to a cold Place, without Windows, and a damp Cellar under him, he thought it best to season himself at first." Are not here sufficient Symptoms of Madness? And doth not the Reason brought for disproving the Madness really prove it? For, who but a Madman would have done so? There is a parallel Instance of one of St. Francis's Disciples, "who would needs go out in a cold Winter Night, and pray in his Shirt, though then in a Fever ; for the same Reason of enduring Hardship." And, if the Franciscan, or the Methodist, escaped with their Lives, it is still a stronger Indication of Madness. For what Dr. Mead fays, is a known Truth:

r Deal. p.42,35.

3 Journ. p. 98— 103.

Liber Confor. Fol.139.

Medic. Sacr. p. 69.

Truth; "Tis common to all Madmen, from Strength of Body, eafily to bear Fasting, Cold, the Inclemencies of the Heavens, and other Inconveniencies, beyond what can eafily be credited." And, if the Methodists would look into that whole Chapter, they would find, I think, every particular Symptom of Madness, mentioned by that learned Doctor, (though I do not think myfelf obliged to fubscribe to his Opinion, by excluding a diabolical Agency in the Scripture-Dæmoniacs) exemplified in their own Dispensation.

3 Journ. p. 83. 4 Journ. p. 28,56. 3 Journ. p. 90. 4 Journ. P. 53. 5 Journ.

P. 53. 3 Tourn. p. 84.

5 Journ. P. 79.

Mr. Wesley, and Physicians, eminent in their Profession, are sometimes at Variance, whether some of their Methodist-Patients are really mad, or not. And other Instances he mentions of Persons reputed mad by their Relations, treated as if really so, and fent to Bedlam; only because they were infected

with Methodism.

One Case he allows of " a Woman really distracted, and as fuch tied down to her Bed." Which, though contradictory to his negative Affertion above, ferves however to display his miraculous Cure. He likewise relates " another Instance of genuine Enthusiasm. [He might have said direct Madness.] 7- B- of Tanfield-Leigh, who had received a Sense of the Love of God a few Days before, came riding through the Town, hollowing and shouting, and driving all the People before him, telling them, " God had told him he should be a King, and should tread his Enemies under his Feet." - Nor need we be furprized, should some of them run mad with Pride; no strange Thing among them; and whereof Mr. Wesley hath given several flagrant Specimens, [See Compar. Part 2d, pag. 25.-]

Was one of their prime Saints, Sam. Hitchens, mad? "Who, falling under strong Convictions of Sin,—wandered about in the Fields by Night, seeking Rest, but sinding none; and often threw himself on the Earth, and beat his Head against the Ground,— and cut himself in several Places." Account of S. H. Pag. 4. And, to leave their own Narratives, The Methodist Woman that slung a naked Knife at the Minister, while reading the Communion Service, in a Church in London,—was she mad, or malicious? or perhaps groaning in her Pangs, till she was delivered of her Knife? This was told me by the Minister himself, who knew her to be a Methodist.

Was the Man mad, of whom I have the following Account, attested by the Minister, a Dissenting Teacher? "On, or near September 27, 1746, as I was about to administer the Lord's Supper, I obferved among the Communicants one Mr. Thomas Adams, a vagrant Methodist-Preacher; and as he was a Stranger to me, and I knew little or nothing of his Principles, or Moral Conduct, I fent my Clerk to defire he would withdraw, till I could get Satisfaction as to those Particulars: But he refused to comply, and faid, he would continue where he was. Whereupon I proceeded to administer, but, in the Distribution of the Elements, carefully passed him by. He fat still during the Administration, but as foon as the last Word was out of my Mouth, he stood up, and said, 'Dear Man, what is the Reason you refused to give me the signs of my Lord's Body and Blood? My God will scourge you for this, or he is no true God.' The next Morning he came to my House with an Octavo Manuscript, which he faid contained the Revela-VOL. II. tions

tions he had had from Heaven; and that he was come with a particular Message from the Lord to me; and then read the following Passage: 'Go and tell Mr. L——, that I will scourge him for not letting the despised Methodists into his Pulpit, and for not giving you the Signs of my Body and Blood;' with much more of a like Import. — This I attest to be Fast. J—— L——."

Shall I bring upon the Stage another Madman? Take the Story, which may be depended upon, as related in a Letter from a Clergyman of Character, Nov. 3, 1749. " I have lately feen the Gentleman from whom I first heard the Story of D-ry Hack-r, of M-m-Church. He confirms every every Word that I mentioned, and fays, the Story was told at a General Court held in that Parish, D-ry Hack-r himself being present, and acknowledging the Truth of the following Relation, (viz.) 'That an Itinerant Preacher, of the Sect of the Methodists, came into that Country, and in his Sermon affured the Hearers, that the World would be at an End on such a Day: To which Prophecy the Old Man (D- H-) gave full Credit, let down his Hedges, turned his Cattle into his growing Corn, and made no Preparation for any Tillage for the ensuing Year; as being wholly taken up in fitting himself for the Day of Judgment: The Expectation of which giving the Man and bis Wife no small Anxiety, one Morning an Apprentice, who lived in the Family, informed the Man that he had had a Vision in the Night, which told him, that, if he would submit to it, his Sins should be expiated by Scourging; and that he himself was deputed by the Vision to inflict the Discipline upon him. The Old Man complied, and the Apprentice

gave him forty Stripes, fave one, on the Buttocks with a Bundle of Willow-Rods; and the Old Man acknowledged, that the Executioner did not spare him, but applied the Scourge of God heartily. The Man's Sins being thus expiated, the next Night the Apprentice had a second Vision, directing the Woman's Sins to be expiated by Fire and Water. Then the great Kettle was set on, and the Water heated to as great Degree as the Old Woman could bear. But whether the Lustration was performed upon the fame Part to which the Willows were applied, my Friend is not certain. - The Woman is fince dead; but the Apprentice is still alive, as well as his Master; and (what is surprising) is still as rigid a Methodist as before; though he has suffered fo much by listening to the Delusions of these Wretches, and has now out-lived the Day of Judgment by at least three Years." Thus it appears what Force the Methodistical Imposures of False Prophets have in turning the Brain; and of how little Avail is manifest Failure of Prediction (or any other Argument) to recover an Enthusiast to his Senses.

Mr. Wesley indeed will reckon the Methodists to be " no otherwise mad, than as being convinced of 3 Journ. Sin." Can this be faid in all these Cases? And is P. 89. it not a strange Sort of Conviction, that deprives People of their Senses, instead of bringing them to their Senses? He will agree too with his Friend, " in making no Question but Satan may exert himself on such Occasions, - to disparage the the Work of God, as if it tended to lead People to Distraction." So Madam Bourignon fays concerning one disordered by reading ber Writings: " The Devil endeavours to discredit them as you do,

Ibid. p. 63. making some suspect that they might have occasioned Trouble in your Husband's Mind."

"Tis eafily faid, that Satan raifeth the false Reports of Despair and Distraction among the Methodiffs; and equally eafy to fay, that he really induceth those miserable Affections. But one Thing is clear; namely, that those Diseases which cause Enthusiasm, as Melancholy, Hysterics, Hypochondriacs, have in themselves a certain Degree of Madness, and that Enthusiasm and Madness are but the same thing in different Words: That violent and diforderly Passions of the Mind, or intense Thought upon some particular Thing, &c. naturally lead into Enthustaffic Madness; and, when in Excess, really become fo. For which, were I disposed to shew my Learning, I could produce ample Authorities. -That evil Spirits, if they are not allowed to cause these Distempers of Mind and Body, yet make their Advantage of them, and take occasion to infuse into the Sufferers the most gloomy and dreadful Apprehensions and Terrors; - this also hath the Sanction of numerous and great Authors. And I leave others to confider how powerful must be the Effect, when such a distempered Enthusiasm is perpetually worked into the Brain by a warm, affiduous, and beloved Teacher. 'The Greeks talk of an Enthufiaftic Distemper, called χαλκότυπος μανία, a Madness arising from the Sound of Brass: Pythagoras in particular teacheth, that the Noise of Brass is the Voice of a Damon. The Methodists should beware of fuch Brazen Instruments. - After all, Mr. Wesley somewhere defires, that 'at least they should be allowed to be Innocent Madmen: ' But he should remember, that Madmen have strange Tendency

Jamblic. P. 24. dency to be cunning; and are apt, when Opportu-

nity ferves, to be mischievous.

For Fear of being caught again without my Parallel, out of an hundred Instances of mad Papalins, we need only mention the Seraphic St. Francis, and the Glorious Ignatius. The former was chained down in a dark Room by his Parents, and deemed out of his Senses by the Learned and the Vulgar; loved to strip himself naked in proof of his Innocence; or appear in a fantastical and nasty Dress, on purpose to be derided, and pelted with Dirt by the Rabble. - The latter (as all the Writers of his Life testify) was intirely in the same Case: and was so fond of the Character and Treatment of a Madman, that he defired to march out into the Streets, naked, and with Horns upon his Head, and counterfeit Madness, in hopes of being bespattered with Dung and Filth. He was often called to Account by Authority for Heresy, Fanaticism, Imposture, and Sedition. And both of them were reckoned, by all fober Papists, as a Couple of crack-brained Enthusiasts; till, some cunning Managers finding what Use might be made of their Enthusiasms, they instantaneously commence Saints: The Pope, upon their Oath of Fidelity to him, confirms their Institutions and Societies, canonizeth them, and confers vast Privileges on their Orders. No Protestant, I hope, will let these pass for Innocent Madmen. And, if their Followers were not fo over-driven, like Cattle, till they run mad, (as I am convinced many of onr Methodists have been) the Difference turns out in Favour of the Papiff.

Confor. Fol. 39,

Maffei Vit. Ign. lib. 3. cap. 3.

§. 5. One would gladly get clear of such an unhappy and disagreeable Subject. But there is no attending

tending the Progress of Methodism, without taking in other shocking and horrible Things belonging to the History of this strange Sect. Such are their "Cryings out, Screamings, Shriekings, Roarings, Groanings, Tremblings, Gnashings, Yellings, Foamings, Convulsions, Swoonings, Droppings, Blasphemies, Curses, dying and despairing Agonies, Variety of Tortures in Body and Mind."

Give me leave to recite them in Mr. Wesley's own Words, as they occur in his Journals: " A 3 Journ. p. 23. Woman fuddenly cried out as in the Agonies of Death, continued fo for fome Time, with all the Signs of the sharpest Anguish. - One felt as it 27. were the Piercing of a Sword, and could not avoid crying out even in the Street. - One cried out 40. aloud, with the utmost Vehemence, even as in the Agonies of Death. Two others constrained to roar, feized with great Pain; another, as out of the Belly of Hell. - A young Man, fuddenly 41. seized with violent Trembling all over, sunk down to the Ground. - One, and another, and 42. another funk to the Earth. They dropt on every Side as Thunder-struck. One so wounded with the Sword of the Spirit, that you would have imagined she could not live a Moment. -A Woman broke out into ftrong Cries, great Drops 43. of Sweat ran down her Face, and all her Bones shook. A Quaker dropt down as Thunder-struck, in an Agony terrible to behold. Another Person 44. reeled four or five Steps, and then dropt down. - One fallen raving mad, - changed Colour, fell off his Chair, screams terribly, beats himself against the Ground, his Breast heaving as in the Pangs

of Death, roaring out, 'O! thou Devil, Legion of Devils, &c.' — Three Persons almost at once

funk

funk down as dead. - One, and another, and another was firuck to the Earth, exceedingly trembling. Another dropt down, - a little Boy feized in the fame Manner: A young Man, fixing his Eyes upon him, funk down himself as one dead, roared, beat himself against the Ground; six Men could fcarce hold him. Others began to cry out, infomuch that all the House (and indeed all the Street for some Space) was in an Uproar. - Some funk down to the Earth; others exceedingly trembled and quaked; fome torn with a convulfive Motion in every Part of their Bodies, fo violently, that four or five Perfons could not hold one of them. A Woman, greatly offended at this, dropt down in as violent an Agony as the rest. Twentyfix of those thus affected came, &c. - While I was fpeaking, One dropt down as dead, prefently a Second, and a Third: Five others funk down, most of them in violent Agonies, in the Pains of Hell, and Snares of Death: One an Hour in strong Pain; one or two more for three Days. -Sighs and Groans which could not be uttered, grievous Terrors of Mind, with ftrong Trembling. -Three Persons terribly felt the Wrath of God: Seven or eight confrained to roar aloud. - A young Woman funk down in a violent Agony of Body and Mind, and five or fix other Persons; again, eight or nine more; a Girl thus touched, and next her Mother, dropt down, and loft her Senses in a Moment. - Mr. Whitefield preaching, four Persons funk down almost in the same Moment; One lay without Sense or Motion; a Second trembled exceedingly; the Third had firong Convulsions all over his Body; the Fourth equally convulsed. -Two more in strong Pain, Souls and Bodies wellnigh

3 Journ. p. 46.

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nigh torn afunder. Another struck through as with a Sword, fell trembling to the Ground, in Crying and Pain for twelve or fourteen Hours.—
Two seized with strong Pains, four the next Evening, the same Number on Monday.— The Frame

3 Journ. P. 73.

73. ing, the same Number on Monday. — The Enemy 79. began to tear her, so that she screamed out as in

Agony, her Sorrow and Fear too big for Utterance, funk down to the Ground. Only Sighs and Groans shewed she was alive. Many roared, utterly refusing to be comforted.— Others felt the two-edged Sword; one in great Torment all Night;

\$7, 88. — one or two Persons tormented in an unaccountable Manner, lunatic, and sore wexed; another

ftrangely torn by the Devil. — A young Woman on the Bed, two or three Perfons holding her; Anguish, Horror, and Despair, above all Description, in her pale Face. A thousand Distortions shewed how the Dogs of Hell were gnawing her Heart; here Shrieks not to be endured, she screamed out, I am damned, damned, lost for ever, &c.' An-

oully gnashing her Teeth, roaring aloud, — not easy for three or sour Persons to hold her; screaming, then breaking out into a horrid Laughter, mixed

other young Woman began to roar out as loud as

with Blasphemy and Cursing. — Another Woman burst out into a horrid Laughter; — her Pangs increased, so that one would have imagined, by the Violence of the Throes, her Body must have been shattered to Pieces. — Two more fell into a strange Agony, and violent Convulsions, which Words cannot describe, with Cries and Groans too horrid to be borne; we prayed, till

L-y C-r's Agonies so increased, that she seemed in the Pangs of Death.

A Woman, who had been much tempted of the Devil, funk down as one dead, motionless, breathless, Pulse hardly discernible. - The Spirit of Laughter was fo among us, that poor L-Sfometimes laughed till almost strangled; then broke out into Curfing and Blaspheming; then stamped and flruggled with incredible Strength, fo that four or five could scarce hold her; then cried out, -O that I had no Soul!-Two more feized in the fame Manner. laughing almost without ceasing, thus continuing for two Days a Spectacle to all. - Between two and three in the Morning I was waked, - and immediately heard fuch a confused Noise, as if a Number of Men were all putting to the Sword, - roaring aloud, loud and bitter Cries. - Others dropt down in violent Agonies.

Wessey, 4 Journ. p. 23. 38.

51, 52.

Several dropt to the Ground, as if struck by Lightning; some cried out in Bitterness of Soul. — While I was speaking, several dropt down as dead. — Several constrained to roar aloud. — A Woman roaring in a strange Manner, her Tongue hanging ing out of her Mouth, and her Face distorted into the most terrible Form."

5 Journ. p. 27.

51, 78.

86.

This, Reader, is a faithful Collection of Cafes from Mr. Wesley's Journals. But (as He says on another Occasion) "What a Scene is here disclosed? And again (in his Account of a Mob) Can you join Heart or Hands with these any longer? With such a — Rabble-rout, roaring and raging, as if they were just broke loose, with their Captain Apollyon, from the bottomless Pit?"

4 Journ. p. 92. 3 Journ. p. 65. Nor must Mr. Whitefield pass without his Contribution: "Who (as Mr. Wesley relates) had some Objections against these outward Signs, &c. but had now an Opportunity of informing himself better. For in his Sermon sour Persons sunk down close to him, almost in the same Moment. One lay without Sense or Motion: A Second trembled exceedingly: A Third has Convulsions all over his Body: The Fourth equally convulsed."—Whether proper Persons were not prepared to convince him, I know not. But he is afterwards full of the same dreadful Cries, Convulsions, and other bodily Tortures, attending his Sermons.

6 Journ.
p.24,28,
38, 42,
44.
7 Journ.
p.12,57,
60.

Whitef.

Journ. p.39-41. Mr. Brainerd (a Sort of Scotch Methodist, employed to the Indians) gives the the following Account: "Nor has there been any plausible Objection against this Work, in regard to the Manner.—The Convictions of their Sin and Misery have indeed produced many Tears, Cries, and Groans: But there has been no Appearance of those Convulsions, bodily Agonies, frightful Screamings, Swoonings, &c. which have been so much complained of in other Places. — None frightened with a fearful Noise of Hell and Damnation; — no convulsive, ecstatic, or stighty Appearances; — no boisterous Commotions."

This, no doubt, is a Fling at Mr. Wesley's Accounts; which are in Truth too shocking and terrible, to be written, or read, without Horror and Pain of Mind: And one would really imagine, that Bedlam was let loose, and all the Hypochondriac and Hysterical, Epileptic, Convulsed, Fevered, Delirious, Bewitched, and Possessed Persons were summoned from all Quarters of the Nation.

But to what Causes shall we ascribe these surprizing and strange Appearances and Effects? I am perfuaded (and can with Certainty speak for myself) that we know not enough of Nature, and the Ways and Works of Providence; - of the Powers, Extent, and Boundaries of Natural Enthusiasm; of Disorders in Body or Mind; of Superior Spirits, good and evil; of Ecstasies, Raptures, and Visions; of (supposed or real) Witchcrafts, and diabolical Possessions; of Magic and Sorcery; or even of Counterfeits, and juggling Impostures; and the like: -We are not, I fay, fufficiently acquainted with these Things, so as to determine precisely to what Cause we should ascribe, and how account for, every Particular of these strange and amazing Narratives of Mr. Wesley; which have so large a Share in the Progress of Methodism. But this I know, and will prove, that his whole Account is all of a Piece with the extravagant Schemes and Conduct of the most Fanatical Enthufiasts, and wicked Impostors, among the Papists.

The Facts and Circumstances are so many and extraordinary; arising from such different Causes, and producing such Variety of Effects; pretendedly serving to the good End of Regeneration, Miracles, &c.— that it will be necessary to consider more distinctly several of the Cases; which I shall mark numerically, for the Sake of some Remarks,

and Parallels, as I go along.

§. 6. And, because a miraculous Interposition is frequently to be called in, as a Remedy of these fore Evils; I shall previously take some Notice (in Addition to what I observed before, Compar. Part 2d, Pag. 43.—) of the Methodists Pretensions

to Miraculous Gifts, and Supernatural Cures, obtained by their Merits and Intercessions. Mr. Whitefield indeed hath often and openly disclaimed all Power and Pretenfions of working Miracles among them. But Mr. Wesley, as usually in similar Cases, is more mysterious and equivocal. Let us see how he mumbles this Thiftle. Being called upon to shew Miracles in Confirmation of his supposed divine Mission, Inspiration, &c. what is his Plea? "We cannot, and therefore we need not, be like the Aposiles, in working outward Miracles. - It is utterly unreasonable and abfurd to require or expect the Proof of Miracles. - Miracles are quite needless in such a Case: There may be Tepara Leudes, Lying Miracles. Miracles wrought in Support of Falshood." -Being told, there is no Need of supposing the Recoveries (of the Methodists in a Moment from their Fits) to be Miracles, he shortly replies, ' Who affirms there is?'-" And cannot I be acquitted from Enthusiasm, till I prove by Miracles that I am in a State of Salvation?"

Answ. to Church, P. 44,45.

LastApp.

pag. 107.

p. 122-4.

This, one would imagine, were giving up the Claim of Miracles: — In Conformity with his Acquaintance, Madam Bourignon, on whom her Followers would have fixed the Gift of Miracles; which she renounceth in the same Manner, as needless, &c. "I bless God for her Recovery. We must never attribute such Things to Miracles: For the greatest Part of those that are done are wrought by the Devil. They who seek for Miracles, will undoubtedly find them with him (the Devil.) But the Christian Truth, and Evangelical Dostrine, want no Miracles. — As to all now called Miracles, and even approved as such, I have no Opinion of them, being for the most Part performed by the Devil, or

at least Cheat and Delusion." [Light in Darkness, Part 3d, Letter 15, and 23.]

I have, however, always thought and faid, that Mr. Wesley never would sincerely renounce the Claim of Miracles; but only prevaricate and equivocate. Accordingly, we shall now see him begin to turn about, and double. Being charged with relating miraculous Cures himself, he replieth, " I relate just Last App. what I faw; - and this is true, that some of those p. 123. Circumstances seem to go beyond the ordinary Course of Nature. But I do not peremptorily determine, whether they were supernatural, or no."

"I have set down the Facts just as they were, Answ. to passing no Judgment upon them myself, and leaving every Man else to judge as he pleases."

Church p. 44.

What Judgment will follow from the Partiality and Credulity of his Admirers, he cannot be ignorant: For, like Ignatius, " he knows the People 5 Journ. with whom he has to do." But is it true, that he P. 67. passeth no Judgment? Hear himself; " I look Answ. to upon some of these Cases (the Disorders and Re- Church, movals of People's falling into Fits) as wholly natural; on the rest as mixed; both the Disorder and the Removal being partly natural, and partly not." Is this his no Judgment? And is he not got too balf Way into the miraculous? We shall see him getting over the other half by large Strides, and laying full Claim to miraculous Operations; plainly and fully passing his own Judgment, even where he ays, " he passeth none." And, though he may not use the very Word, Miracle, or Miraculous, he peaks in Terms equivalent, and of as well-known Signification.

Many of his Cures are faid to be " instantane. us, and the Patient relieved in Body and Mind VOL. II. 278

in a Moment;" which is one Mark of a Miracle.

After mentioning some Methodists who were delivered " from frong Pain, - as the Agonies of Death, 3 fourn. - out of the Belly of Hell;" he immediately subpag. 40. joins, " fo many living Witnesses hath God given, that his Hand is still stretched out to heal, and that Signs and Wonders are even now wrought by his Holy Child Jesus." - " When both her Soul and Body Page 43. were healed in a Moment, he (a Physician) acknowledged the Finger of God." Thus faid the Pope of Myster. St Ignatius, after attentively looking on his Hands, Tesuit.

"This is the Finger of God; I fee nothing in those Hands but the Fingers of God."

What shall we say to Mr. Wesley's own Cure? " Besides the Pain in my Back and Head, - I was feized with fuch a Cough, that I could hardly fpeak. At the fame time came strongly into my Mind, these Signs shall follow them that believe. -I called on Fesus aloud, — and, while I was speaking, my Pain vanished away; my Fever left me." - Thus fays St. Terefa, "On a certain Day giving myself to Prayer, I felt so great Pain in my Head, that I could not pray: Then the Lord faid to me, 'Though you could not speak to me, I was speaking to you; and the Head-ach entirely went off."

Vita, 8vo, P. 305.

P. 23.

4 Journ.

p. 83.

These Instances are sufficient; though more might be brought; he having represented almost all their Cures as Supernatural, and with the Air of a Miracle. Upon the whole, with regard to Miracles, Mr. Wesley has got a Wolf by the Ears, which he cannot fafely either hold, or let go.

Popish Pretensions of this Nature are so numerous, that we need not be particular: There is no dipping into a Legend, without opening upon a

thumping

thumping Miracle; they are some of their chief Marks of the true Church: Nor is there any Way to Saintship and Canonization without them. And yet modest and sensible Papists have long been ashamed of them, as done out of Ostentation, Avarice, and Cheat: While the Methodists are taking up with their Leavings, and the very Refuse of their Impossures.

The shuffling Conduct of Mr. Wesley, in giving up, or maintaining the Power of Miracles; his alternate Sinking and Rising (like a Duck diving under Water, when in Danger of being caught, and popping up its Head again at a proper Distance) puts me in Mind of his Pattern, the Founder of the

Fesuits.

Ribadeneira, in his first Life of Ignatius, is very fparing of his Miracles, as being not (though he knew the Saint very well) thoroughly satisfied of the Truth of them; and arguing that they were unnecessary. But some Years afterwards, when the Project was formed for his Canonization, and his Order to be exalted for the Advancement of the Papacy; immediately a Brood of Miracles is hatched, in his second Life, to the Number of a Hundred, and those testified upon Oath.

I remember also (in Analogy to the occasional Swellings and Sinkings both of Messieurs Whitesield and Wessey, to serve a present Turn) a wondersiel Story recorded of St. Francis Xavier, the Jesuited Apostle of the Indies. "In baptizing the converted Indians, he did manifestly, but gradually, swell to a gigantic Size, to the Assonishment of the Spectators: But, as soon as he had sinished his Office, he dwindled again into his natural Proportion, sinking into himself."

Bartol. Vit.Ign, l. 5, c. 1. Myster. Jefuit. pag. 37. Ribaden. pag. 544.

Bouhours's Life of Xavier, pag. 623. Xavier Thaum. pag. 79. Answ. to Church, P. 43.

§. 7. Were we to survey Mr. Wesley in his magnified Stature, and arrayed with the Corufcation of Miracles, we should take in the full Number of his Fits, and their Removals; which, he fays, were about two hundred: - The very fame Number, which Bouhours fays were well-attefted, (though not all upon Oath) of Miracles performed by Ignatius. And if, fince Mr. Wesley gave the above Account, fuch Cases have continued in Proportion; they may have risen by this Time to a Thousand. As if he would not barely emulate, but exceed, both St. Francis and St. Ignatius; as much as they have been declared to exceed in miraculous Operations, not only Moses, but Christ, and all his Apostles. But it may fuffice to produce some special Cases, which will afford ample Matter of Observation.

Wesley, 3 Journ. P. 8.

[No. 1.] "A zealous Opposer defired to speak with me immediately. He had all the Signs of settled Despair. He faid he had been enflaved to Sin many Years: Had long used all the Means of Grace, constantly gone to Church and Sacrament, read the Scripture, used much private Prayer, and yet was nothing trofited. I defired we might join in Prayer. After a short Space his Countenance was no longer fad. He faid, ' Now I know God hath forgiven my Sins: - Christ hath set me free.' And according to his Faith it was unto him." He hath such another Instance of the " Conversion of one above measure enraged at this new Way: He desires her to join with him in Prayer; - she falls into extreme Agonies, - foon after knows that Christ bad forgiven her; - from that Hour a Believer."

Wesley, 3 Journ. P. 26.

Here you fee a notable Fling at all the Means of Grace, Church, Sacrament, Scripture, Prayer: They profited

profited nothing. Nothing will do, but the good Mr. Wesley's Intercession: All the Honour is referved for this Particular Saint: He alone cureth, and that by a Miracle, using the same Expression with Christ, when he worked by a divine Power.

Thus "the Devils that infested Ignatius's College could not be expelled by Prayer, Mass, Holy Water, Exorcisms, Relicks; - but were absolutely and finally drove away by his Merits .- Again, one John Paul was so oppressed, that he could scarce breath, and could find no Peace or Comfort from Prayer, Sacraments, or good Works: But St. Ignatius, by two Words, wiped away, as it were with his Hands, all his Trouble and Disquiet."-In Turselin's Lauretana Historia we read of " a Woman possessed, who, having tried in vain divers Saints, and the most solemn Rites of the Church, applies to the Virgin of Loretto; where the Devils depart with lamentable Howlings and Groans, ' Mary, Mary! fhe has ejected us." Indeed 'tis very common to find some Distempers and Devils so obstinate, that they will never yield, but to aggrandize the Character of some particular Saint, or Order.

[No. 2.] Here follows another Engine to raife up Mr. Wesley's Name. "A Quaker, displeased at the Dissimulation of these Creatures, [the Screamers, Droppers, &c.] was biting his Lips, and knitting his Brows, when he dropt down as Thunder-struck. His Agony was terrible to behold. We befought God not to lay Folly to his Charge. And he soon lifted up his Head, and cried aloud, 'Now I know, Thou art a Prophet of the Lord."

'Tis very possible this may be all Compact. But, however that be, Mr. Wesley readily catcheth at his

Ribaden. P. 545

547 0

Pag. 73

Wesley,-3 Journs P. 43.

D. 3 just

5 Journ. p. 112. just Title of a Prophet; and more plainly elsewhere: For, "a Woman that was a Sinner having lent him a convenient Place for Preaching, he declares, 'Thou poor Sinner, Thou hast received a Prophet in the Name of a Prophet, and art found of him that sent him."

Ibid. P. 73-4. This Pest of Vanity sticks so close, that he cannot help shewing what a great Man he is still farther; "I observe, the Popish Priest knew well how much it would be for the Interest of bis Church to have me accounted a Member of it."—Without Doubt, the Pope and Cardinals would be in high Raptures.

Hoc Ithacus velit, & magno mercentur Atridæ.

3 Journ. p. 107.

93.

"After preaching, the People were ready to tread me under Foot, out of pure Love and Kindness:

— In going to Church welcomed with a loud Huzza.— As I was preaching, a Collier began shouting amain for Joy. Their usual Token of Approbation was clapping me on the Back." So potent are the Proofs of his divine Mission.

4 Journ. p. 58. §. 8. [No. 3.] But we may likewise have a Sight of our Wonder-monger, sitting in the Seat of the Great Searcher of Hearts. For thus he maketh out his Claim. "As I was expounding the 12th of the Asis, a young Man, with some others, rushed in, cursug and swearing vehemently; and so disturbed all near him, that they put him out. I observed it, and called to let him come in, that our Lord might bid his Chains fall off. As soon as the Sermon was over, he came and declared before us all, That he was a Smuggler, then going on in this Work, as his Disguise, and the great Bag he had

had with him, shewed. But he said, he must never do this more; for he was now resolved to

have the Lord for his God."

In this Case 'tis evident, either that there was Collusion and Combination, which Mr. Wesley furely will not admit; or else that he knew the Secrets of the Man's Heart, that he would become a Convert; as well as the Mind of Christ, who would make him fuch. And why should he fall short of his Forefathers? For we read, "that a few, in the Jesuits College at Rome, seemed once to be converted; but afterwards became furious, and refolved to be gone, faying, 'he would not be a Christian.' The Holy Father Ignatius only called for him, and faid, 'Stay with us, Isaac,' and in a Moment he was quieted and gentle as a Lamb." - Our next Parallel will be closer. "St. Dominic having convicted some Persons of Heresy, and delivered them to the fecular Arm; as they were going to be burned, he spieth one among them, in whom difcerning a Ray of Predestination, he ordereth him not to be burned, but to be delivered back to the Holy Office; where he fays to him, 'I know, my Son, thou wilt yet be a good Man, and a Saint.' He was infantly illuminated, and became of the Order of Fryars Preachers." - Nor must St. Francis be omitted, " who foretold the Conversion of several Persons, with infallible Truth, to Christ, who were as yet perverse."-" Because Saint Francis followed Christ to Perfection; God, by uniting himself to him, and making him one Spirit with him by Transformation, revealed his own Sense to him; not only making him a Prophet, in feeing and knowing Things future, and distant; but more than a Prophet, in respect of knowing the Secrets of Men's

Ribaden.
Jul. 31.

Specul. Exempl. 1.30,c.9. Peter de Natal. 1.7,c.22.

Bonaven. Legend. cap. 11. Confor. fol. 278.

Hearts.

Hearts. Of which there are divers Instances."-

Confor. P. 239.

" By a certain Spiritual Sign he knew who would be faved, and who damned, and when. - A Bros ther under a grievous Temptation fancied he should be cured by the Parings of St. Francis's Nails:

278.

St. Francis, knowing this at a Distance, takes a Pair of Scissars, cuts some Parings, and sends them; and the Man was inflantly cured of the Temptation." And, as it would be the utmost Partiality to deny the Female Saints the Knowledge of such curious Secrets; - we find the inspired Bourignon laying in her Claim; " If I perceive the most hidden Thoughts of your Hearts, whence can this come but from God alone?" [Light in Darkness, Part 1, Letter 1.] - M. of Pazzi " penetrated into the most hidden Folds of other People's Consciences."

Life, Nº. 44. Ribaden.

Apr. 30.

- "One of St. Catharine's Prerogatives was, to know whether other People were in a State of Grace, or not: She could read their Minds, and clearly understand all that was in them. She

knew wicked Persons by their flinking Smell."

Martyr. Francisc. Jan. 30.

That this miraculous Gift was communicated to the humble Followers, both Methodists and Papists, will be observed anon. In the mean time, perhaps Mr. Wesley hath received the same Light with " Fryar Roger, to whom a Franciscan appeared after his Death, and gave him a Rule how to know whether any Person were in the Number of the Predestinated, by a peculiar Sign, fecret to common Mortals; and revealed to him the Certainty of his own Election: "-Or he may inherit from St. Francis himfelf, " who knew who should be faved, by a Sign not known to carnal Men."-

Confer. fol. 92.

§. q. But more of this, and other extraordinary Gifts, will come to Light, by looking into Mr. Welley's Practice of exorcifing Devils, and relieving the Possessed; with various Proofs and Instances of the miraculous Power of Healing.

[No. 4.] " One f-n H-n, a Man of a re- Wesley, gular Life, constantly attending the public Prayers and Sacrament, zealous for the Church, &c. laboured above Measure to convince his Acquaintance, that the Methodists falling into strange Fits at the Societies - was a Delusion of the Devil. We were going home, when one met us, and informed us, 'that \(\mathcal{f} - n H - n \) was fallen raving mad.' It feems, he had been reading a Sermon on Salvation by Faith; and, in reading the last Page, he changed Colour, fell from his Chair, began screaming terribly, and beating himself against the Ground. - I came in, and found him on the Floor; the Room full of People, whom his Wife would have kept out; but he cried out, 'No; let them all come, let all the World fee the just Judgment of God.'-Fixing his Eyes upon me, he cried, 'Ay, this is He, who I faid was a Deceiver of the People. But God has overtaken me. I faid it was all a Delufion; but this is no Delusion.' He then cried out, 'O thou Devil! thou cursed Devil! yea, thou Legion of Devils! thou can'ft not flay. Christ will cast thee out. - Tear me in Pieces, if thou wilt, but thou can'st not hurt me.' He then beat himself against the Ground again; - Breast heaving as in the Pangs of Death. - We betook ourselves to Prayer, his Pangs ceased, and both Body and Soul were fet at Liberty." But "going away, and afterward returning to J-n H-n, we found his

3 Journa P. 44.

Voice was lost, and his Body weak as that of an Infant." The last Words, I observe, shew a short-lived and impersect Cure. What became of him afterwards, we know not. — I observe, that no Regularity of Life, or Attendance on the most sacred Ordinances, will satisfy Mr. Wesley, if we think Methodism is a Delusion. So ready is he to decry all the Means of Grace, and Good Works. [Comp.

5 Journ. Page 45-6.]

I observe, that, upon the Man's reading Mr. Wefley's Sermon (for he hath printed one upon Salvation by Faith) the Devil feizeth him; he is ftruck with Madne's, of which the proper Symptoms are expressed: This he declares to be a Judicial Sentence for opposing Mr. Wesley; "This is he, who I faid was a Deceiver; but God hath overtaken me." Which Words, if spoken by the Man himself as his own Sentiments, are confessedly spoken by him under a Fit of Distraction, and Diabolical Possesfion: If spoken by Satan, making use of the Man's Organs; then Satan is the Methodists Friend, and bears Testimony to Mr. Wesley's Mission. - I observe, that, in order to be true Methodists, we are to run mad and be possessed, in hope of a short and imperfeet Cure.

Bartol. Vit. Ign. l. 5. c.1. By way of Comparison, we read of "a miserable Woman, to whom the Virgin Mary, stretching out her Hand, pointed out Ignatius, and commanded her to address herself to him. But she, struck with fresh Pangs, cried aloud, 'Pardon me, O Blessed Ignatius! For now I remember I have often been incredulous, opposing those who extolled your Sanctity; and upbraiding my Brother for being of your Order.' Acknowledge then, says the Virgin, that he is truly a Saint, that he is your only Help, And that you are to be faved by his Grace."— Madam Bourignon writeth to a Woman in these Words; "You say, Mistress, that your Husband's Illness is occasioned by my Writings.— Is there not Ground to doubt, that those, who speak evil of them, are possessed with the same Spirit, that was in the Pharisees, who said of Jesus Christ, that he was one who seduced the People?—I esteem your Husband happy for his Child-birth Pains;—I wish many more were smitten with this Disease, even though they should die for it."

Light in Darkn. Part 4, Lett. 22.

It may occasion a Doubt, whether the Madman, or Satan, was properly the Speaker; because Popish Writers of Dæmonology tell us, "that, although the Possessed will speak Things from themselves, in which Spirits have no Share; yet most oftenly the whole Discourse is the Devil's." And in that Case, "the Devil will sometimes speak Truth, or seem to depart, in order to puff up the Exorcist with Vainglory." For which Reason they add, "that the Exorcist should by no means be a Man given to Vanity."

Thyræi Dæmon. p. 1, c. 17.

Mall. Malef. tom. 4, p.17,20.

§. 10. [No. 5.] "A young Woman of Nineteen, that could not write or read, held in Bed by two or three Persons; — Anguish, Horror, Despair, above Description, in her pale Face. — A thousand Distortions shewed how the Dogs of Hell were gnawing her Heart. She shrieks, screams out, 'I am damn'd, damn'd. Six Days ago you might have helped me: But it is now past. I am the Dewil's now: I have given myself to him. His I am. Him I must serve. With him I must go to Hell. I will be his. I will serve him. I will go with him

Wesley, 3 Journ. p. 92-3. to Hell. I cannot, I will not, be faved. I must, I will, I will be damned.' She then began praying to the Devil. We began,

' Arm of the Lord, awake, awake.'

She immediately funk down as afleep; but, as foon as we left off, broke out again with unexpreffible Vehemence, 'Stony Hearts, break! — I am a Warning to you. — You need not be damned, though I must.' — She then fixed her Eyes on the Corner of the Cieling, and said, 'There he is. Ay, There he is. Come, good Devil, come: Take me away. You said you will dash my Brains out. Come, do it quickly. I am yours. I will be yours. Come just now. Take me away.' We interrupted her by calling again upon God. — We continued in Prayer till past Eleven: When God in a Moment spake Peace to her Soul."

Here is one of the most dismal Instances of Madness, Possession, and Despair, that can well be conceived; one among many that have happened among the Methodists: Horribly shocking, but necessary to be transcribed; on account of similar Cases among Papists, of Parallels in Persons said to be possessed, or bewitched, and cured by Exorcisms, &c.

Mall. Malef. tom. 4, p. 12, But, before I proceed, it may be proper just to mention "the Distinction between Persons Possessed, and such as are Bewitched: The former suffer purely (as Dæmonologists write) from the Operation of Satan himself, or his Imps: The latter indeed from Satan, but not without the Intervention of Wizards, or Witches."—And I would have it observed, that I do not make myself a Party in the Controversy about Dæmoniacs, whether their Case be mere Distemper, or Distemper caused by evil Spirits:

Spirits; nor yet, whether, how often, and how far, we have Proof of the Power of Witchcraft. Thus much, however, I fay, that I am not one of those Heroes, who take upon them to chase Spiritual Beings, good or bad, out of the World; or to deny either their Existence, or Influence. And yet I am well aware how many poor Creatures have unjustly suffered under such an Imputation; how frequently Distempers have been construed into Possession and Witchcraft; and especially what wicked Tricks and Impostures Popish Priests, Jesuits, &c. have played upon the World by fuch Pretenfions.

We have feveral Particulars in this Article, which are not without their proper Parallels. This poos-Creature calling upon the Devil, 'I am damned, I have given myself to him. Come, good Devil, take me away,' &c. - is equalled by "that blaf. pheming Wretch, pouring out Curfings and Execrations, and roaring out, 'Come, Devil, come.' The Devil instantly seizeth him, and dasheth him against the Ground, &c. All the Holy Amulets of the Catholick Church are prescribed. But nothing would do, till, by Prayer to the Virgin Mary, the Evil Spirit in a Moment departed."

Again; Mr. Wesley useth bard Names, calling the Devils ' Dogs of Hell;' and both he and Whitefield had before called Satan ' a Fool, one that did not understand his own Business.' Which shews how carefully they observe 'the Rule prescribed to Exorcists by approved Papists, namely, to call the Devils opprobrious Names, in order to expel them, by taming their Pride." And 'tis one Form of Conjuration, " I conjure you, ye abominable Rebels, ye Acherontic Dogs, worse than Common Strumpets, &c." And they give for a Reason, 'that the VOL. II. E

Baling. Calend. B. Virg. p. 182.

Mall. Malef. tom. 3, p. 29.

Mengi Fuga Dæmon. p. 103.

proud

proud Devils cannot bear Contempt, but will fneak away ashamed?

We may observe, that this despairing Woman, distracted by her Terrors, hath in Imagination a Sight of the Devil coming to feize her; "She fixt her Eyes on the Corner of the Cieling, faying, 'There he is. Ay, There he is, &c." — And (pag. 88.) 66 Another Woman strangely torn by the Devil, upon Deliverance by Prayer, cried out vehemently,

" He is gone: He is gone."

This imaginary Sight, of what none besides can fee, is pretty common among the Legendary Saints; who in their desperate and distracted Fits see him coming and going, and enter into Discourse with him. - 'Tis likewise a very usual Thing with Perfons thought to be bewitched, to have a Sight of their Tormentors, either Damons, or Witches. Those, who are unacquainted with these Things, may see many Instances in Mather's History of New-England; particularly, Book VI. Ch. 7. Where " Perfons tormented by Sorcery, or Witchcraft, are in the utmost Agonies and Convulsions, uttering the most horrid Imprecations and Blasphemies;" fuch as these in Mr. Wesley's Journals. One sees a Spirit stand by her, and afterwards cries out, 'He is gone.' Others cry out upon the Dæmons, ' They are gone; they are gone;' and with an altered Voice, fay, 'Now I am well.' - So (History of Witchcraft, Vol. I. p. 50.) Mrs. Throgmerton's Children cry out, ' See the Witch there; take her away; look where she stands.' Page 123. The supposed Wizard is seen; 'Oh! He is come; he is come.'

The contrary, joyous Visions of Christ, Angels, &c. will fall in our Way as we go on; as also other Circumstances of Witchcraft.

§. 11. [No. 6.] Of equally terrible Nature is the next Case. "A Woman lay on the Ground, furiously gnashing her Teeth, — and roaring. Not easy for three or four Persons to hold her; especially when the Name of Jesus was named. We prayed; the Violence of her Symptoms ceased, but not a complete Deliverance.

Wesley, 3 Journ. p.93-95.

In the Evening, being fent for again, I was unwilling, indeed afraid, to go; thinking it would not avail, unless some, who were frong in Faith, were to wrestle with God for her. I opened my Teftament on these Words; I was afraid, and went and hid thy Talent in the Earth. I stood reproved, and went immediately. She began screaming before I came into the Room; then broke out into a borrid Laughter, mixt with Blasphemy, grievous to hear. One, who from many Circumstances apprehended a preternatural Agent, asking, ' How didft thou dare to enter into a Christian?' was answered, 'She is not a Christian: She is mine.' Q. 'Doft thou not tremble at the Name of Jesus?' No Words followed, but she shrunk back, and trembled exceedingly. 2. . Art thou not increasing thine own Damnation?' It was faintly answered, Ay, Ay: Which was followed by fresh Curfing and Blasphemy.

My Brother coming in, she cried out, 'Preacher! Field-Preacher! I don't love Field-Preaching.' This was repeated two Hours together, with spitting, and all the Expressions of strong Aversion.

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Two

Two Days after we called upon her again. Now it was, that God shewed he heareth the Prayer. All her Pangs ceased in a Moment;—and she knew that the Son of Wickedness was departed from her."

Here we see a confessed diabolical Possession: Mr. Wesley owns his Talent of ejecting Satan; and actually doeth it, by the Prayers of himself and Brother. Let us consider a few of the Circumstances. - In the first Place we should admire Mr. Wesley's excellent Trap to catch Fame, i. e. an Appearance of profound Humility. He was unwilling and afraid to venture upon expelling Satan himself, casting about for others strong in the Faith. In this Perplexity he dips in the Bible, by Way of Lottery; (which Mr. Whitefield calls tempting God, and much greater and better Men have looked upon as little short of Conjuring) immediately Heaven openly attests his Talent of ejecting Devils. He goes and succeeds. - Again, (even after the Sanction of Heaven to be an Exorcist, and the Rebuke for drawing back) "being informed of a Woman deemed mad, or possessed, and defired to come to her; he asketh, 'What Good do you think I can do?' But, being pressed, he went; performed his Office; and left her rejoicing and praising God."-Once more: " Mr. Wesley having cured an Old Man of an inveterate Cough, asketh, (how modestly, and yet how artfully?) Does Humility require me to deny a notorious Fact? If not, which is Vanity? To fay, I, by my orun Skill, restored this Man to Health? Or to fay, God did it by his own Al-

Wesley, 5 Journ. p. 85.

Plain Account, p. 28.

mighty Power?"

In all these Instances Mr. Wesley well knows 'the Persons with whom he has to do,' where the Ho-

nour will center, what Veneration his own will conceive for the wonderful Man, who is fuch a powerful Operator, and, at the same time, of such self-denying Humility. 'Tis our Bufiness to remark, how carefully he hath copied his Originals: - As that of the great " Ignatius, unto whom a Woman possessed with a Devil being brought, from an Opinion of his eminent Sanctity, he answered very bumbly, ' that he deserved not so much Favour at the Lord's Hands: Yet he would pray for the poor Woman.' He did so; and presently she was freed from her Trouble." - " From the same Principle of Humility, and Fear of assuming too much, many illustrious Saints have with Difficulty been induced to lend their Operation in casting out Devils. St. Laurentius Justinian, being desired to expel a Devil out of a Woman, faid, 'Ask not of me what I can't do.' Gregory of Lingon gave the same Anfwer; St. Remigius the same, when a Woman posfessed applied to him; and fo did Nicetius of Lyons." This they found the most effectual Way. For the Pride of the Devils could never refift the Humility of the Exercift. "The Devil, in full Poffestion of a Man, seeing Fryar Russin coming, ran arway as fast as he could, and gave for a Reason, ' that he could not stand the Powerty, Humility, and Prayers of such a Saint." - " St. Antony, once finding himself not powerful enough to expel a Demon, sendeth the Possessed to Paul the Simple; and then, 'I go, I go, (faith the Proud Spirit) the Simplicity and Humility of Paul drive me away."

Another Thing observable is Satan's scurrilous Language, and contemptuous Treatment of the Wesleys. "Preachers! Field-Preachers! I don't love Field-Preachers, for two Hours together, with

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Ribaden. Jul. 31. P. 544.

Thyr. Dæmon. part 3, cap. 38.

Confore fol. 64.

Thyr.

Spitting,

fpitting, and all Expressions of strong Aversion."
And who but the Devil, or his Agents, would do so? And yet this evidently turns out to the Wesleys' Advantage; to the Increase of the malicious Spirit's own Damnation, and their Triumph. For what better Proof of their divine Mission, than Satan's Aversion to them; of their Superiority, than his stying the Field?

Bartol. Vit. Ign. p. 398. This hath been of old one of the Devil's Tricks, and with the same Success. For "they insulted even the Holy Ignatius with such opprobrious Nicknames, calling him One-eyed, Halter, Baldpate, &c. They don't value Ignatius of a Hair, and will not stir a Foot for him. But with their whole Troop were soon forced to sly."—"They throw out Cartloads of Blasphemies and Railings against the Saints; calling the most sanctified Virgin Euphrasia, Whore; and Theodorus, San of a Whore: They call St. Benedict, Maledict: St. Syrus and St. Bernard, they diminish into little Syrulus and Bernardulus; and call the latter Pork-eater and Cabbage-crammer; all with the utmost Contumely."

Thyr. Loc. Infest. p.121, et Dæmon. p. 183.

Wesley, 3 Journ. P. 94. §. 12. We go on in the same Strain. [No. 7.] "I was sent for to King swood, to one of those who were so ill before. A violent Rain began just as I set out, so that I was throughly wet in a few Minutes. The Woman, then three Miles off, cried out, 'Yonder comes Wesley, galloping as fast as he can.' When I was come, I was quite cold and dead, sitter for Sleep, than Prayer. She burst out into a horrid Laughter, and said, 'No Power, no Power: No Faith, no Faith. She is mine. I have her, and will not let her go.' We begged of God to increase our Faith. Mean while her Pangs increased

more and more: So that one would have imagined, by the Violence of the Throes, her Body must have been shattered to Pieces. One, who was clearly convinced this was no natural Disorder, said, ' I think Satan is let loose. I fear he will not flop here.' And added, ' I command thee, in the Name of Jesus, tell if thou hast Commission to torment any other Soul.' It was immediately anfwered, 'I have, L-y C-r, and S-b $\mathcal{J}-s$;' two who lived at some Distance, and were then in perfect Health." This was on Saturday. But he goes on, " On Sunday, in the Evening, I called at Mrs. 7-'s in King fwood. S-b 7-s and L-v C-r were there. It was scarce a Quarter of an Hour before L-y C-r fell into a strange Agony; and presently after S-b J-s. The violent Convulfions all over their Bodies were fuch as Words cannot describe. Their Cries and Groans were too horrid to be borne. Till one of them, in a Tone not to be expressed, said, 'Where is your Faith now? Come, go to Prayers. I will pray with you; Our Father, &c.' We took the Advice, from whomsoever it came, and poured out our Souls before God, till L-y C-r's Agonies so increased, that she seemed in the Pangs of Death. But in a Moment God spoke; she knew his Voice, and both Body and Soul were healed. We continued in Prayer till near One, when S-b J-s's Voice was also changed, and she began strongly to call upon God. In the Morning we renewed our Prayers, while she was crying continually, 'I burn, I burn: - I have a Fire within me. I cannot bear it. Lord Jesus! Help!"

I have transcribed this Cafe at large, on account of Variety of Observations and Parallels that will result from it.

The first extraordinary Circumstance is, that, when Mr. Wesley was on the Road, and upon the Gallop on account of the Rain, the Woman possessed should know and see this so exactly at three Miles Distance. And I assure him, that I do not deny the Fast; though I cannot comprehend the Manner, or the Cause. Nor do I doubt of the Truth of some similar Cases, however unaccountable, as to bare Matter of Fast. Whether this will turn to Mr. Wesley's Honour, I cannot say.

Book vi. Chap. 7. Mr. C. Mather, (History of New-England) giving an Account of dreadful Sorceries and Witchcrafts, has many Instances, "attested by Persons of the utmost Veracity, and unquestionably well supported, of People thus preternaturally indisposed, who knew Things done at a Distance, and what Persons were bewitched at distant Places."—So, in Glanvill's Sadducismus Triumphatus, we have Evidence upon Oath, "of a Boy bewitched, who would

Relat. the 2d.

at that Time, though her House was at a good Distance; and this the Constable and others, upon repairing to the Witch's House, found to be true.

— A Girl taken with strange Fits usually told

describe exactly the Clothes and Habit of the Witch

Relat. the 3d.

what Clothes Elizabeth Style (the supposed Witch) had on at the Time, which the Informant and others have seen, and found true."—There is another Case, coming nearer to that of Mr. Wesley seen

Vol. I. p. 77. upon the Gallop, &c. to be found in the History of Witchcraft. 'Tis in the Account of the Witches of Warbeis, executed for bewitching the Children of Mr. Throgmorton, and tormenting them with grie-

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vous Agonies, Fits, &c. — "The eldest Daughter was in her Fit, sitting at Home in a Parlour; who suddenly said, 'Now Uncle, and two others, whom she named, are going to Mother Samuel, (the Witch.) See, says she, where Mother Samuel goes trotting in the Streets before them, with her wooden Tankard, and her Apron tucked up before;' naming the House where she went, and all the Discourse that passed between them. And it proved true, that she repeated exactly every Word and Passage between them; though she could not possibly either hear or see any Thing in that Situation, and at that Distance."

Popish Authors are unanimous in ascribing this Knowledge of Things remote from the natural Sight to a diabolical Possession. Nor need we be particular, when we have the Authority of the Roman Ritual, "that the Discovery of Things at a Distance is one Sign of an inmate Devil." Unless the Glorious Ignatius be thought of better Authority; one of whose Privileges was, "to discover Things very far remote from human Sight:" Or that Instance of Fryar John, a Franciscan, who had a clear Perception of the Coming of Brother Giles, at twenty-eight Miles Distance, by the Odour of his Sanstity."

The second Particular remarkable is another Instance of the Devil's Impudence, in ridiculing Mr. Wesley for his draggled Condition; and taking Advantage, from his being quite cold and dead, to burst out into a horrid Laugh; thereby insulting him both for Want of Power, and of Faith. Mr. Wesley seems sensible of this Defect, and begs of God to increase their Faith. The wicked one again taunteth and upbraideth him, "Where is your Faith

De Exorcis. Posses.

Maffei Vit. Ign. p. 551.

Martyr. Francisc. Jul. 3. Faith now? Come, go to Prayers. I will pray with you; Our Father, &c." This likewise is intimated to be a Sneer of the Devil; for Mr. Wesley adds, "We took the Advice, from whomsoever it came."

Whoever will look into the Elogia Jesuitarum, (Pag. 489.) will find how these cursed Spirits took all Opportunities of treating the boly Men with Derison, Scoffs, Taunts, Horse-Laughs; and how all turned to a good Account, in raising the Character of the Jesuits.— Even Ignatius himself, St. Dominic, and all the Mass-Priests found the same impudent and scornful Treatment. And we are assured, that, when the Holy Fathers the Jesuits came to relieve any Damoniacs, the Devils at first would behave impudently, and insult them; but were forced to take to their Heels, as soon as the Possessed had purged themselves by Consession, and tied some consecrated Wax round their Necks."

The Circumstance of the Devil's calling for Prayers puts me in mind of what some Papists say; namely, "that this infernal Fiend will sometimes relent, and will bring himself down so as to say Pater Noster, but never to say Ave Mary."

"The Devil too, feeing how Penitents were whitened by Confession, defired a Priest to confession."

As a third Particular we may take Notice of Satan's not stopping at one Methodist, but declaring his Commission to torment two more, whom he names. This Secret is drawn from Satan by "One, who was clearly convinced this was no natural Disorder:" Which One, I presume, is Mr. Wesley's Good Self, by his speaking so authoritatively, "I command thee to tell."—The Account seems to betray some Suspicion

Ribaden. in Ignat. & Dominic.

Franci Annal. Jesuit. p. 162.

Exempl. Dist. 6. cap. 23.

Sufficion of a Compact. For I do not find this Question was ever asked before in any of the Methodifts that were possessed: And it must be a foolist Devil, who would fo freely declare into what particular Persons he was to enter; - unless he were compelled irrefifibly by Mr. Wesley's superior Power. 'Tis a lucky Incident too, that thefe "Two very Perfons, who lived at a Distance," should happen at that Nick of Time to be in Company with Mr. Wesley, and there on a sudden fall into their diabolical Fits. And it may be thought he was something defective in Power, or Charity, for not praying to God, or commanding Satan to torment no Body besides; instead of permitting him to inslice his Tortures on others. But perhaps it might more effectually advance the Exorcist's Honour, in multiplying Cures by his Intercession.

But, without confidering the Cafe in this View, I shall barely relate some Parallels of Satan's slipping out of one Person into another, from Histories of People bewitched, and Popish Exorcisms. " A Woman possessed by an unclean Spirit was brought to the Priest to be exercised; and the Devil spoke out of her Mouth, 'If I am ejected from ber, I will instantly enter into another Person;' naming one Othmar. But he could not, because the Priest sent to Othmar to arm himself by Penitence and Confession. [Should not Mr. Wesley have given this Caution? Mabill. Act. Benedict. ab Ann. 800. Part 2d, pag. 4. Again; " Another Woman was brought to St. Probus to be exercised, and the Devil said, ' I am ejected hence by the Word of the Lord, and the Merits of his Saint: But, before you get to Erfestfort, I will plague you again, and again.' Accordingly he entered into another Sifter, and into

into a Third, and tormented them in a terrible Manner. But they were restored to perfect Sound-ness." Ibid. p. 62.

Vita Malach. We read of such a skipping Devil exorcised by St. Malachias; "for, being driven out of one Woman, immediately he jumps into another; driven out of her, he slies back again into the first Woman; and so shifts often backward and forward, till at length he is commanded to possess neither of them, nor any other Person; the Saint not bearing any longer to be thus illuded."

Weffey, 4 Journ. pag. 66.

§. 13. The Damoniacs among the Methodists are still carrying us on into farther Speculation, arifing from the following Inflance. [No. 8.] "I met, fays Mr. Wesley, with a surprizing Instance of the Power of the Devil. Mrs. 3-s took the Bible, and read; but on a fudden threw it away, faying, 'I am good enough, I will never read, or pray more. - I used to think I was full of Sin. and finned in every Thing I did. But now I know better. I never did any Harm in my Life, &c.'- She spoke many Things to the same Effect; plainly shewing, that the Spirit of Pride, and of Lyes, had full Dominion over her .- And yet she was in the most violent Agony, both of Mind and Body. Upon our beginning to pray, she raged beyond Measure, but soon funk down as dead. In a few Minutes the revived, and joined in Prayer. We left her for the present in Peace."

Such are the Tendency and Effects of Methodistical Spiritual Pride from the Doctrine of Perfection. But he goes on, "All the next Day she was in a violent Agony; till, starting up in the Evening, she said, 'Now they have done. They have just

done.

done. C— prayed, and Humphreys preached. (And indeed so they did.) And they are coming hither as fast as they can.' Quickly after they came in. She immediately cried out, 'Why, what do you come for? You can't pray: You know you can't.' And they could not open their Mouths; so that after a short time they were constrained to leave her as she was.

Many came to fee her on Tuesday; to every one of whom she spoke concerning either their actual, or their Heart Sins; and that so closely, that several of them went away in more Haste than they came." [This, 'tis to be remembered, happened in Mr. Wesley's Absence.] "In the Afternoon she sent to Kingswood for me; but said, 'Mr. Wesley will not come To-night. He will come in the Morning. But God has begun, and he will end the Work by himself. Before Six in the Morning I shall be well.' And about a Quarter before Six the next Morning the Peace of God came to her Soul."

In this Account (which I thought necessary to transcribe at large) the three following Points are observable; — The seeing Things done at a Distance, — the Knowledge of the Secrets of the Heart, — and Utterance of Prophecies, — all by a Woman possessed

by the Devil.

But previously I would take Notice of an odd Sort of Circumstance, wherein this Knowledge of the Heart consisted. When some Methodists came to visit Mrs. F—s, you observe, she immediately cries out, "What do you come for? You can't pray: You know you can't." This Mr. Wesley says was true, for "they could not open their Mouths; and were constrained to leave her as she was." But here is the Difference between the Yol. II. F

Principal, and his Inferiors. Mr. Wesley at this time was absent. But when the Devil taunted Mr. Wesley himself, as wanting Faith, and unable to pray; he presently shewed that he could, as in the preceding Number.

For a Comparison, I do not remember at present

Martyr. Francisc. Jun. II.

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P. 122.

more than two of this odd Kind. One happened among the Franciscans: " At the Funeral of St. Achas, the De Profundis being fet, none of the Company, with their many and utmost Attempts, could possibly utter the Words." - The other is the Confession of a Person supposed to be bewitched, (in the History of Witchcraft): " Agnes Nasmith frequently told the Minister, that their Hearts and Tongues were bound up in fuch a Manner, that they could not express what they would :- Upon attempting to speak, their Mouths seemed to be contracted;fhe could not express one Word, even when on her Knees for the Girl's Recovery."

See No. 3.

The first Point, that of seeing and knowing Persons and Things at a Distance, may be passed over; as we have spoke of it before, and it will fall in our

Way again.

The second is the Knowledge of the Secrets of the Heart. And of this I have spoken too already; at least as far as it concerned the Principals, whether Methodists, or Papists: And shall now consider. this supernatural Gift, as communicated to those of lower Rank. There can't be a plainer and stronger Instance than this before us; "The Woman in her Fits, or rather coming out of them, spoke so closely to her Visitors, not only concerning their actual Sins, fuch as they had in Fact committed; but their very Heart Sins, fuch as had only rifen in their Thoughts; that thereby she puts many of them 2

them to Shame, and makes them run hastily away."

Were I disposed to make a Trifle of this, I might fay, that one natural Way of knowing the Hearts of each other might proceed from their constant Custom of mutual Confessions in the most minute Circumstances and Temptations, and Answers to the most fearching Questions: Whereby they come acquainted not only with the Sins of the Party confessing; but of those who have made no Confesfion; but who have been guilty of Sins in Company with those who bave confessed, &c. And so by one out of his Senses, in a wild Fit, all is betrayed; and the conscious Parties are shamed and disgraced. This happened in Mr. Wesley's Absence; who, had he been there, might have prevented the Scandal; and have given the Matter a better Turn, by shewing it to be an Artifice of Satan, in order to calumniate the Society of innocent Lambs. For Popish Damonologists teach, " that 'tis one Trick of the Devil, to make the Possessed tell impure and criminal Stories of the By-standers, on purpose to raise Scandal; and to terrify them so that they may run off, and take no more Care of the Patient." And fo it happened here.

The Cause of thus knowing the Heart, and revealing Secrets, (which some have ascribed to Distemper, or other Secrets of Nature) the same Dæmonologists impute directly to the Operation of Satan; as what distinguisheth Dæmons Agency from Human, and Possession from Disease. Thus "A Girl in a Monastery, being deeply in Love, but disappointed by the Unfaithfulness of her Lover, run mad: The Devil entered into her, and discovered to her all the Secrets of the Man, his private Dis-

Mall. Malef. tom. 4, pag. 13.

Thyræus Loc. Inf. pag. 123. Dæmon. p. 44, Wier. Præstig. Dæmon. l.3 c.13. courses with his new Mistress; which made her ready to bang berself. But, however, this was imputed to Melancholy for her Disappointment."

Popish Parallels are exceeding numerous. To

Confor. fol. 139, 208.

Ribaden. May 26.

De Nat. Dæmon. 1.3.c.27. mention a few: "By virtue of a wonderful Light from St. Francis, his Disciples saw one another's Minds as clearly as their Bodies; each one's Conscience being naked to another."—"Ph. Nerius could distinguish Sinners by the Smell; could tell his Penitents their particular Maladies, and of his own Accord detest their several Vices."—Laurent. Ananias says, "I saw with my own Eyes a certain possessed Woman, who was so petulant, that she could see nobody whom she would not upbraid with their most hidden ignominious Workings; from whence no small

Sufficions and Defamations arose."

The third Point observable was, the Utterance

of Prophecies by our Methodifis, or their foretelling Things to come. The Pretensions of Mr. Whitefield and Mr. Wesley to the Prophetic Faculty (when, I take for granted, they would not be thought Damoniacs) have been related before. Here we have an Instance of a Woman prophesying under a Possession. " Mr. Wesley will not come to Night: He will come in the Morning. - God will end the Work by himself. Before Six in the Morning I shall be well." Whether the Woman berself speaks, or the Damon through her Organs, is not certain. But we are affured, " the Devil is fo crafty, that fometimes he permits the Possessed to shew Signs of Devotion; and the Wicked One himself will utter pious Things, to perfuade the Exorcift that he is departed: - And, on Occasion, he will go out of his own Accord, before the Saint comes, to avoid the Difgrace of being expelled."

Enthus. Part 2d, p. 36.

Thefaur. Exorcif. p. 640.

Thyr. Dæmon. p. 114.

We have fuch another Prediction; " A Woman, who dropt down, ftruck, as was supposed, with Death, - declares and knows, she should not die, but live." - And, " Anne Cole, when dying, declares, 'I know my Saviour will restore me soon.' And he did, in a few Hours, to Paradife." This is a truly Oracular Prophecy, which would be verified either by Life or Death. Had she survived, what a Miracle! She dieth, and 'tis the fame.

Welley, 4 Journ.

p.58,650

In fuch a Case, " One Stephen Bartolus being desperately ill, St. Ignatius after going to Mass declareth, 'Stephen shall not die at this Time." On the contrary, "when a Cartefian in Solid. a dying and despairing Condition sent to that good Virtus-Soul Mrs. Bourignon to pray for him, promising to turn wholly to God, if he recovered; she pronounceth (with a double Prophecy) 'He shall not recover, but he shall die; for, if he did recover, he would fall deeper into that pernicious Error."

If we look into Popish Authors, particularly concerning their Exorcisms, we generally find these three Faculties, (feeing distant Things, knowing the Heart, and foretelling future Events) in one and the same Person, either under a Possession, or an Ecstaly; and ascribed likewise to Satan, as the efficient Cause. " When you hear ignorant and illiterate People interpret difficult Points, discover the Secrets and Sins of others, or fing with a mufical Voice, foretell Events, &c. this is an undoubted Sign of a diabolical Presence.—The Revelation of Secrets, and Prophefying, evidently diffingush Damons from Men; because Dæmons may know, Mencannot."-Above all, the Authority of the Romish Ritual determineth, " that a Damoniac is to be distinguished from one troubled with the black Bile,

Thefaurs-Exorcif. P. 634.

Thyr. Loc. Info p. 1230

De Exorciz; or other Distemper, by his discovering distant and oc-

cult Things."

And yet, when they have a mind to make a

Saint, the Proof is brought from these very extraordinary Gifts. Thus Ribadeneira, in his Biblioth. P. 210. Soc. Jesu, extols "Jacob Rhem, because he was often endowed with a Prophetic Light, declared openly Things future, Things at a Distance, and other-

P. 283. wife fecret, with infallible Veracity. — Jos. Anchieta knew Things absent, distant, and future; and foretold them as distinctly, as if his Mind was the Re-

P. 291. flecting-Glass of the Divine Will. — Mancinellus proved Spirits, cast out Devils, cured the Diseased, foretold various Things in Futurity, and told of Things at a Distance." And, I believe, there are an hundred Instances of this Nature in that Book. And there are perhaps as many in Honour of the Franciscans in the Franciscan Martyrology, and the famous Book of Conformities between Christ and St. Francis.

But the most irrefragable Testimonies are in the Roman Breviary; where, on the Festivals of divers Saints, all these wonderful Gifts are related: Most of them too were canonized. As of St. Xavier, St. Frances of Rome, Ph. Nerius, Alcantara, Ignatius, Francis, Anthony, Romualdus, Catharine of Sienna, &c. Many of them foreknew particularly the Time of their Death.

Thus, by an unaccountable Infatuation, favourite Saints are beatified and canonized, on the very same Account, for which others are pronounced to be under a diabolical Possession.

But, after all, 'tis possible these Wonders may, in a good Measure, be accounted for from Distemper, a Disturbance of Brain, Alienation of the Reason

Reason and the Senses, some Disorder of Mind or or Body. For, that Persons afflicted with natural Distempers have frequently, in an Enthusiastic Manner, uttered Prophecies, and revealed Secrets; and when they were cured by natural Means, the Gift of Divination quite left them, together with the Illness; - I could prove from Authorities of Physicians, antient and modern. Nor is it an incredible Thing to me, as being attested by History, and known in Fact to be true, that those, who have little or no Use of their Reason and Senses, should utter Predictions, and reveal Secrets: As, for Instance, Madmen, Idiots, Epileptics, Ecstaties. &c.

Nor, again, is there any Room to doubt, but that wicked Men and Seducers have sometimes uttered Things prophetically, which came to pass. And we know, that in the latter Days Dæmons should be the Authors of many furprizing Things, feemingly at least miraculous; God permitting Satan to work upon the Affections of false Prophets, and evil Men.

§. 14. We have not yet done with the Damoniacs. For [No. 8.] Mr. Wesley mentions " a 4 Journ. Spirit of Laughter coming upon himself, Brother, and feveral others; which they could not possibly help. and which he imputeth to their being buffeted by Satan." To what I faid of this before, [Enthu]. Part 2, Page 73,] I now add, that, if it really proceeds from Satan, he worked in the same Manner long before the Time of the Gospel: This being the fame as what the Ancients called the "Sardonian Doctor Laughter; convultive and involuntary, and a Sort James, of Madness: Which Disorder hath passed into a

P.37,38

Proverb, (Sardonius Risus fignifying a forced Laugh) and to be cured in the same Manner as Convulsions." "One of them, fays Mr. Wesley, was fo torn of the Evil One, that sometimes she laughed, 'till almost strangled; then broke out into Curfing and Blaspheming; then stamped, and struggled with incredible Strength." - The History of Witchcraft mentions fuch another Case, where " Mr. Throgmorton's Children are raging and convulsed, as if ready to be torn to Pieces; - then of a fudden they can't help laughing." - In the Asta Germanica An. 1672. we have a Chapter on involuntary Laughter; with mention of divers Women obnoxious to it from Hysterics. And Sennertus imputeth it to Hysterics, Convulsions, and sometimes to Phrensy and Alienation of Mind. - Give me leave to add a Passage from Mr. Turner's History of remarkable Providences, (Part 2, Ch. 36,) " Platerus speaks of some, particularly an Abbot, who was forced involuntarily to laugh, and toss himself about, to the utter Spending of his Strength. Which puts me in mind of a Story related by H. Stephens (in his World of Wonders) of a Man, who being at Church, and feeing a Woman fall down off her Seat while she

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pag. 50.

Obf.304.

It is observable in Homer, (Odyss. Y. vers. 345-) that Penelope's Suitors grow mad, and are forced by a Damon into a Laugh, like that of the two Wesleys, and their Followers. Euripides in his Hercules Furens (verf. 935-) describes that Hero, in his mad Fit, as forced into the same Laughter, and talking wildly of his Murthers, and purifying Fires, &c. And Horace terms fuch a Person (Satir.

was fleeping, fell into fo great a Fit of Laughter, that he continued three Days and three Nights

without giving over."

Lib. II. Sat. 3, verf. 72,) malis ridentem alienis, laughing with Jaws not his own, but made use of by fome Dæmon. These three Poets are all speaking of Persons distracted, and out of their Senses. The Context of Horace seems to prophesy of Mr. W-ley, under the Name of Proteus, and of Methodistical Madness, for the Cure of which he prescribes Hellebore. Homer is clear, that the Suitors were deprived of their Senses, and could not stop their Laughing; being actuated by a superior Power: That prefently afterwards they fall a crying, and presage dreadful Things. One of them was seized with this Sardonian Laugh a little before. Both Clarke and Pope have taken Notice of this wild Symptom; and the latter hath these Words in his Notes: " Homer describes the Suitors under an Alienation of Mind, and a fudden Distraction, occafioned by Minerva. And hence we may gather the Reason why they are tossed by so sudden a Transition into contrary Passions, from Laughter to Tears: This Moment they laugh extravagantly, and the next they weep with equal Excess: Perfons in such a Condition being subject to such Viciffitudes."

Mr. Wesley contends, that the Laughing-Fits among the Methodists proceed from an Evil Spirit. I will allow it. But then, I doubt, he must allow

that they are mad.

§. 15. [No. 9.] To the former Sign of dia-bolical Possession we may subjoin an unusual and unnatural Voice; — Singing, and that in a very melodious Manner; and delivering out boly Things.

"One speaks in a Tone not to be expressed; — we continued in Prayer, when another's Voice was al-

Wesley, 3 Journ. P. 95. fo changed. — She cried out, 'Give me the Book, and I will fing.' She began giving out Line by Line, but with fuch an Accent as Art could never reach,

Why do these Cares my Soul divide? Heavily moves my damned Soul. —

Here we were obliged to interrupt her."

Præstig. In Conformity hereto, Wierus having described the Agonies and Convulsions, &c. of one thought to be in an epileptic Fit, addeth, "that at length the Devil was found out to be the Author, betraying himself by the Possessed speaking with an unusulual Voice and Words."—

Dæmon. pag. 65. Thyraus gives the following Inflance: "While St. Norbert was preaching the Word of God, and exorcifing a Girl that was brought before him; the Devil, deriding him, delivered out through the Girl's Mouth the Book of Canticles from the Beginning to the End; speaking it Word for Word, first in the Latin, and then interpreting it in the German Language."—

Book vi. Chap. 7.

Mr. Mather (in his History before cited) takes Notice of the Alteration of Voice in some Children bewitched;—the Devil throwing one on the Floor, where she would whistle and sing;—sometimes laid for dead, wholly breathless and senseless;—sometimes yelling, kicking, and striking; again saying, she was dying, and then paraphrasing on the thirty-first Psalm in Strains that were quite amazing; and uttering many Prophecies."—"Some, when possessed, sing musically, and reveal what they could not naturally know; sometimes they are quite stupid and insensate.—Singing musically, Prophesying,

and

Mall. Malef. Tom. 1, p. 227. Tom. 4, pag. 13. and doing other fupernatural Things, are Signs of a Dæmoniac. — These sweet, tuneful, and melodious Warblings manifestly prove a Person possessed."—

Thefaur. Exorcif. 1 p. 634, 1060.

Physicians often observe these Symptoms to be the Effect of Madness: Particularly Sennertus relates divers Cases, where Persons under this Calamity have talked Latin, sung Hymns, discoursed well, &c. none of which they could do in their Senses.

DeMania Quæst.1.

The earliest Account, which I can recollect, of this Change of Voice, proves it to be a diabolical Delusion; the Delphic Oracle being first found out by this Accident. "The very Goats, feeding at the Place, by Chance, were fuddenly inspired, and quite changed their Voice, and the Shepherds coming up were actuated in the same Manner: And all who came near were seized with the like Divine Fury, and began to utter Prophecies. — But many Persons were lost there." Diodor. Sic. Part II. pag. 427.

We read too of Orpheus, (an initiated Magician, whose Head, like some of the Methodist-Preachers, prophesied after it swas cut off) "that the Nightingales which build near his Tomb sing both sweeter and stronger than any others: — And that the Shepherds falling asleep near it would sing Orpheus's Hymns loudly and melodiously," Pausan. Bæotic. Cap. 31.

§. 16. [No. 10.] One more Case of a Dæmoniac I shall transcribe, pretty largely, as attended with several remarkable Circumstances. "At Stratford upon Avon, — Mrs. K— had been for many Weeks in a Way that nobody could understand; she had sent for a Minister; but, almost as soon as he came, she began roaring in such a Manner (her Tongue at the same time hanging out of her Mouth,

and her Face distorted into the most terrible Form) that she cried out, 'It is the Devil, doubtless! It is the Devil.' And immediately went away. - I asked, 'What Good do you think I can do?' One answered, 'We cannot tell.' But Mrs. Kearnestly defired you might come, - faying, that the had feen you in a Dream, and should know you immediately. But the Devil faid, 'I will tear thy Throat out, before he comes.' But afterwards his Words were, 'If he does come, I will let thee be quiet; and thou shalt be as if nothing ailed thee, 'till he is gone away.' [Mr. Wesley fays, ' I just relate what was spoken to me, without passing any Judgment upon it.' Though he fneeringly reflects upon the 'Unphilosophical Minister;' and adds afterwards, 'a strange Sort of Madness this!'-He then proceeds,] 'I walked over about Noon: But when we came to the House, I defired all those that were with me to stay below. One shewing me the Way, I went up straight into the Room. As foon as I came to the Bedfide. she fixed her Eyes, and said, 'You are Mr. Wesley. I am very well now, I thank God. Nothing ails me now: Only I am weak.' I called them up, and we began to fing: - After finging a Verse or two, we kneeled down to Prayer. I had but just begun, (my Eyes being shut) when I felt as if I had been plunged into cold Water. And immediately there was fuch a Roar, that my Voice was quite drowned; though I spoke as loud as I usually do, when I speak to three or four thousand People. However I prayed on. She was then reared in the Bed, her whole Body moving at once, just as if it were a Piece of Stone. Immediately after it was writhed into all kind of Postures; the fame horrid Yell continuing still. But we left her

not 'till all the Symptoms ceased, and she was (for the present at least) rejoicing and praising God."

That I may not too often omit such Circumstances as tend to the Glory of Mr. Wesley, emulating that of his Familiar, St. Ignatius; I should take some Notice how carefully he relates the Woman's "Dream, in which she saw Mr. Wesley, and should know him immediately." To prevent all Fallacy, and shew that all was fair, "he went up into the Room by himself, and she immediately cries out, "You are Mr. Wesley."

Not to fay, how easy it was to guess it was Mr. Wesley, by the Expectation of his coming, or some previous Description of him; it was proper some divine Notice should be given of such a powerful Man; that he should go alone into her Chamber, to prove it true; even though contrary to his authoritative Directions, "that above all Things the Exorcist must beware of visiting any Person possessed alone, and without some Company; especially a Woman."

Compl.
Artis
Exorcif.
Doctr.8.

Bartol.

The same Honour had that other great Man, St. Ignatius: For "a Woman in a delirious Fever, and at the Point of Death, saw in a Dream a venerable Person, of the Jesuits Society, as she conjectured by a Relick of his Garment: The Relick of St. Ignatius's Garment was brought; and she instantly crieth out, "I am sound; I am well." A Picture of Ignatius being then shewn to her, she knew it was the same whom she had seen in her Sleep. And she had him in Veneration all her Life."—

"That famous Miracle-monger, John de Bridhyngton, and fingular Secretary of Celestial Mysteries, was equally honoured by " sive Mariners, Vol. II. G who

Nov. Legend. Fol.194. who in a Tempest at Sea saw a Vision of a venerable Person delivering them from their Distress: And afterwards going into a Monastery, they saw John, and knew him to be the Man that appeared to them in Vision."

The Devil, in a terrible Fright at Mr. Wefley's being fent for, threateneth cruelly; "I will tear thy Throat out before he comes." But afterwards he grows cooler and cunninger: And then his Words were, "If he does come, I will let thee be quiet; and thou shalt be as if nothing ailed thee, 'till he is gone."

A common Clergyman he had put to Flight; but, despairing of serving our Hero so, he recurs to his Artifices; and, perhaps to avoid the Disgrace of being ejected, walks off, and owns Mr. Wesley's Power. — Such an Account we have in the Story of the Devil of Mascon; who would sometimes tell the Exorcist, "While you pray, I will go and take a Turn in the Street."

Thyr. Loc. Infest. p. 183, 112.

Thus the Papists tell us "Satan boasted, I will not be ejected by those little Fellows, Syrulus and Bernardulus." — Again; "A Woman's Daughter being possessed, she had a Vision of the Person who was to cure her: What should she do? Away she slies to the Monastery, to find out the Man. The Præsest of the Monastery comes out; he was not the Man: 'Till at length Sabinus coming out, she instantly knew his Face, and the Devil lest her Daughter."—"The Devils have often confessed, that they would not be ejected but by some excellent Person. When several had tried in vain to drive a Dæmon out of one Etheler, he declared, I will be expelled by nobody except St. Swibert, the Apostle of the Saxons."—Another Dæmon said, I

will not go out, unless the Archdeacon of Lyons will come himself, and eject me out this Vessel, of which I have Possession."

The Devil's Promife, however, of "letting the Woman be quiet, 'till Mr. Wesley was gone, as if nothing ailed her;" and her saying, when he came, "that she was very well, and nothing ailed her," are but some of the Devil's shy Tricks, if we may believe the Pope: For, "among others of the wicked Spirits Arts and Deceptions, they sometimes hide themselves, and leave the Body as it were free from all Molestation, that the Possessed may think himself quite delivered. But the Exercist must not cease, 'till he sees the Signs of Delivery."

Ritual. Rom. Exorc.

Mr. Wesley accordingly obeys the Rule, "not leaving the Woman 'till all the Symptoms ceased; and she was, for the present at least, rejoicing;"—not finally relieved, that Satan's Prediction might be verified, of "nothing ailing her 'till Mr. Wesley was gone."

It is another observable Circumstance, that, when the Woman "was reared in the Bed, her whole Body moved at once, not one Joint or Limb bending, just as if it were a Piece of Stone; and immediately after it was writhed into all kind of Postures."

This feems to be that Sort of Distemper, which is called a Catalepsis, of the convulsive kind; which Wierus describeth much after the same Manner, and imputeth to a diabolical Power; and of which he brings several Instances, especially among some Nuns. Dr. James (in the Words Catalepsis and Spasmus) says of such, "that in the convulsive Paroxysm the Limbs are surprizingly agitated, and drawn into various Directions; — at other Times the

DePræft.
1. 3, c. 9.
1. 2, c. 35.
1. 1, c. 11.

whole Body is stiff, and immoveable as a Stone; the Limbs fixed, but easily flexible: — Sometimes the Disorder hath its Original from Melancholy, and is of the Hypochondriac or Hysteric Kind; — sometimes ariseth from a thick, wiscid, and impure Blood; sometimes from the Commotions and Passions of the Mind; prosound Meditation, and Workings of the the Imagination. And he gives Instances of Persons thus seized at the Recital of certain Words, or singing of Psalms, &c. and sometimes the Distemper is complicated with a Trance."

The Reader may there see more of this; with several other distempered Convulsions, Distortions, &c. into which the Methodists are so often falling.

In this Case I observe, that the Operator himself catcheth the Contagion, seized with Part of the Patient's Malady. For Mr. Wesley says, "that, after singing, he had but just begun praying, when he selt as if he had been plunged into cold Water."

Præft. Dæmon. p, 406. Thus Wierus tells us of "a Witch, Alice Kamitz, who herself was afflicted with Part of the Torments, which she was inflicting upon others; but was thought purposely to have undergone this Evil, that she might not be thought to have bewitched the rest."

P. 114.

The same Author says of one supposed to be posfessed, "that the Devil caused a Sensation in her of a cold Humour distilling from the Head to the Back."—And Sennertus (de Morbis à Fascino, cap. 6.) mentions "one thought bewitched, who selt such a Chill all over the Back, as if he had been plunged in cold Water."

Dr. James (under 'Spasmus) says, "one of the most considerable Signs of the Disorder is, a Sense of Formication, [i. e. a Sensation like that of the Creeping of Ants, Formicæ, on any Part] which also seizeth the Os Coccygis, and like a cold Vapour ascends through the Spine of the Back; and the left Hypochondrium is affected, &c."

But the Popish Exorcists reckon this as a certain Sign of a Person's being both possessed and bewitched. For "fometimes, when the Dæmons enter into human Bodies, it seems as if a Vessel of the coldest Water ran about their Backs, which spreadeth itself over the whole Body, from Head to Foot. — Some feel a very cold Wind descend through the Shoulders and Reins: And if the Exorcist would put his Hand upon the Head of the Possessed, he feels a cold Thing like Ice under his Hand." Wierus too tells of "a Girl, whom the Devil setting upon began with inducing a Sensation as of a Catarrh, or a cold Desluxion, distilling from Head to Foot."

Mall. Malef. tom. 3, p. 226, 228.

Præstig. 1.3. c. 13.

Mr. Mather gives much the same Account of some Children bewitched in New-England, "who would complain of being in a red-hot Oven; and soon after would complain of having cold Water thrown upon them." "And it is a certain Sign of a Dæmoniac, (according to Complement. Artis Exorcist.) when a siery, or an icy Vapour runs about the Body."

Histor.
Book vi.
Chap. 7.

Doctr. 5.

§. 17. Here we may bring in an Instance or two of strong Imagination, or Deception of the Senses; which Mr. Wesley ascribes to the Evil Spirit; and are probably the Essects of Disease. [No. 9.] "I was desired to meet one who was ill of a very uncommon Disorder. She said, 'For several Years I have beard, wherever I am, a Voice continually speaking to me, cursing, swearing, and blaspheming, in the most horrid Manner, and

Wesley, 5 Journs pag. 56. applied to *Physicians*, and taken all Sorts of *Medicines*, but am never the better.' No, nor ever will, 'till a better Physician than these bruises Satan under her Feet.'

Medic. Sacr. pag. 72.

Under

Auris.

The learned Dr. Mead, speaking of those Perturbations of Mind which affect melancholy Persons in wonderful Manners, says, "I have known two, who, even when alone, imagined they heard Voices of Persons speaking into their Ears." And Dr. fames observes, that "in some Depravation of the Organs of the Ear, or of the Brain, People perceive Sounds, which have no Existence but in the Imagination; — it being a Matter of Indisference, whether the Fibres of the Nerve (the Auditory) be agitated in the Brain, or in the Ear; That this happens in a Delirium, Vertigo; and is a Forerunner of bad Distempers, an Epilepsy, &c."

Epist. 2,

That this is no new kind of Diforder, and the Effect too of distempered Bile, we learn from the happy Madman of Horace, (who had the Story from much ancienter Writers) who fancied he heard fome excellent Tragedians acting their Parts on the Stage; but, at length, was, to his great Mortification, cured of his fweet Delirium, by drinking proper Doses of Hellebore. — And, if it would be kindly taken, I would venture to recommend this same Hellebore to my Patients of the Order of Methodism.

Galen hath another Instance of such "depraved Imagination; one who fancied a Company of Trumpeters were in his Room, and would be calling out to the Servants to turn them out of Doors for making such a Noise, and breaking his Rest." Differ. Sympt. cap. 3.

But

But the Exercifical Writers reckon " among Compl. he certain Signs of a Possession, or Witchcraft, he bearing or feeing preternaturally fuch strange Things. And one of them cured a Madman, who only thought he had the Evil Spirit in his right Ear, by pouring a Vessel of Holy Water into his Ear, and upon his Head."

Artis Exorc. Doct. 5.

Wierus fays, " The Damons enter into the Phantaly, and infinuate Words either of Perturbation, or Pleasure; not indeed emitting any Voice by Pulfation and Sound, but injecting their Words without any Noise, &c." But the same Author, in the Chapter " of the depraved Imagination of melancholy People, mentions a Fryar guilty of unnatural Vices, who affirmed he faw another Person, who lived at many Miles Distance, and complained, that every one he met always made a great Noise in his Ears, and fent to Wierus for Advice. Some thought the Fault lay in the Organs of Hearing; but indeed his Mind was disordered."

Præstig. Dæmon. P. 74.

P. 229.

He has another Instance in " a poor Countryman, who had vomited Glass and Nails, &c. for several Years, as if bewitched; of which being cured, he yet afterward always felt and heard in his Belly the Sound of a Bag of broken Glass; and likewise the Clock striking, and distinct Strokes of the Hammer on his Heart. What People thus hear and see is owing, says he, to the black Bile; which happens partly from the Diet, Air, Sorrow, and Fear; partly from the Constitutions of Heaven; and partly in Agreement with other delirious Perfons." But afterwards he fays, "Who doth not P. 395.] fee in the Man's Organ (fitted on Account of his Simplicity to the Devil's Illusions) the Operation, Trickings, and Vexations of a Dæmon?"

Ibid. p. 261, and 394.

Thyræ. Loc. Infest. p. 79. It is a common Complaint among Popish Enthusiasts, that the Devil enters into all the Senses, Seeing, Hearing, Tasting, Smelling, Feeling; and they show.

Ribaden. pag. 213. Accordingly "he was fo angry with St. Frances of Rome, for the many Booties she had snatched from Hell,—that he was always plaguing her,—appearing in the Shape of Men and Women in silthy Postures, most unbeseeming Gestures, and wanton Actions. And he once played her a most malicious Trick, by trailing about her Room a rotten Carcass of a dead Man, which made such an intolerable and lasting Stench, that she had for ever an Aversion to Man." Ribadeneira says the same of Catharine of Sienna; "whom the Devils molested with foul and abominable Imaginations,—representing to her Eyes and Ears most unseemly Things. And she was a long Time thus afflicted."

P. 291.

By comparing these Stories together, we may justly ascribe the several Voices, internal and external, which so many Papists and Methodists hear, as well as their supposed Visions, to the Force of distempered Fancy; the Voices being as it were the Echo, and the Visions the Resection, of their own Imagination.

Wesley, 5 Journ. p. 69,70. In Analogy to this, [No. 10.] we find the Effect of Mr. Wesley's Discourse on Feeling: For, says he, "It pleased God to make this Discourse an Occasion of discovering such Wiles of Satan, as it never entered into my Heart to conceive. — Finding many had been offended at the Sermon, — I called them together, and examined them severally concerning their Experiences, and other Circumstances. And thus far I approved of their Experiences, as to their feeling the Working of the Spirit of God,

concerning "feeling the Blood of Christ running upon their Arms, or going down their Throat, or poured like warm Water on their Breast, or Heart;" I plainly told them, "the utmost I could allow was, that some of these Circumstances might be from God, (though I could not affirm they were) working in an unusual Manner; — but that all the rest I must believe to be the mere empty Dreams of an heated Imagination."

However good Mr. Wesley may be at his Diflinctions; I believe he would find it difficult to distinguish which of these odd Circumstances might be from God, and which were all the rest, that were the mere empty Dreams of an heated Imagination, and which discovered such inconceivable Wiles of Satan. Here we see the manifest Danger of running into Methodism, in which fuch Fanatical Superfitions and Diabolical Delusions frand confessed. And do these Evils stop here? Hath not Mr. Wesley himself related several of a worse Kind, as Scepticisms, Infidelity, and Atheism? And will he perfuade us, that he hath discovered half of what himself knows? And is it not evident what Delufions run through the whole of their strange Difpensation?

§. 18. Let us try the Point in some other Cases. [No. 11.] " I was both surprized and grieved at a genuine Instance of Enthusiasm. f - B -, of Tansield Leigh, who had received a Sense of the Love of God a sew Days before, came riding through the Town, hallowing and shouting, and driving all the People before him, telling them, 'God had

Wesley, 5 Journ. P. 79.

Things feem plain: That the Methodists are trained

up and bolstered with Expectations of Revelations, and of seeing God present with them; which surely is a very presumptuous and dangerous Doctrine: And that her Discourses are like the Ramblings of a delirious Fewer; which Mr. Wesley acknowledgeth she had. — As to her Vision of her Relations, it is much like what St. Teresa says: "Being much indisposed, I took up my Rosary, and insensibly sell into a Rapt; seemed to be in Heaven, and there I saw both my Father and Mother. I doubted whether this might not be some Illusion; though it did not so seem to me."

Wesley, 5 Journ. p. 27.

Vita, 3°. p. 284.

[No. 12.] We have an Account of " a Boy, turned out of School for Mifbehaviour, running away from his Parents, suffering Hunger and Cold. three Days without Sustenance, hearing Mr. Wesley, and reforming: - Tempted by the Devil to hang or drown himself: - But, wrestling with God in Prayer, he faw himself surrounded on a sudden with an inexpressible Light: - Seized with a painful Illness, declares, 'Though I am not in Heaven yet, I am as fure of it as if I was; - as fure of Christ, as if I had him already.' - One Day his Mother faid, ' Jacky, you have not been with your Saviour To night.' He replied, 'Yes, I have.' She asked, 'What did he say?' He anfwered, ' He bid me not be afraid of the Devil; for he had no Power to hurt me at all, but I should tread him under my Feet.' In this Illness he died, some Months above thirteen Years old."

In this Case, as in the former, I have no Quarrel with the Boy's Piety, but the Enthusiasm attending it; in which he appears to have been well instructed. For he has Assurance of his Salvation,

and that Eternal: — Christ comes to attend him, and speaks to him formally, in so many Words; and his Mother draws him, as a Thing expected, or agreed upon, into a Declaration of this Divine Presence and Conversation. To which add, his saying that "he saw himself surrounded with an inexpressible Light, while he wrestled with God." All which may be reckoned as more "Dreams of a heated Imagination, or Wiles of Satan;" (to countenance the Delusion of Methodism:) Unless it can be proved, that all the Pretensions of the same Nature, among the most frantic and wild Saints of the Antichristian Communion, were truly from God, and Confirmations of the Truth of Popish Religion.

I do not know, whether the inexpressible Light furrounding the Boy, be to be understood of a Glory irradiating his own Person, or emitted from it; or whether it was a Sign of the Divine Presence, while he was wrestling with God. But I could produce hundreds of Instances, were it needful, of such fabulous Papistical Tales; where not only the Great Saints, St. Francis, St. Ignatius, &c. but Novices and Nuns have been emblazoned in the fame Manner, and encompassed with such extraordinary Splendors, by the Visits of Christ, the Virgin, Angels, Apostles, and Saints. Some of which I shall fet down, after mentioning the Case of Samuel and Thomas Hitchens, two Brothers; who in a little Compass of Time went through most of the Mysteries of Methodism, and arrived to this Brightness of Glory. In the Account, printed, and industrioully published, we read that " Samuel, a Smith by Trade, had almost forgot every Thing that was good, 'till the Methodist Teachers came into Cornwall. - During their Prayer, he fell to the VOL. II. Ground, H

Ground, and roared; but is foon converted to the Faith. But the Devil then strove to reason him out of it; - then raised a Mob against the Methodists; got a Warrant to press him for a Soldier; but God fuffered them not to touch him. - By another Snare of the Devil, he is tempted to marry, whereby his Heart is drawn away from God; and he is plunged into utter Darkness, often saying, be was in Hell.' He wandered about the Fields by Night, threw himself on the Earth, beat his Head against the Ground; roaring, beating, and cutting himself in several Places. - Is quite delivered in a Moment. But still has frequent and fore Conslicts with Satan, - doubts of the Being of a God; but is delivered. Is Head of a Class, or Band; where he discovered any Thing amis by a Weight which he felt. Takes upon him to be a Preacher, but doubting of his Mission, 'till convinced it was the Will of God .- He runs into another Mistake, and is to an Extreme negligent of his Apparel; but afterwards convinced, that a Christian ought by his outward Neatness to shew the Purity of his Mind. His last Temptation was to starve himself, by denying his Body necessary Support; but is convinced of this Error too; which began and ended, while he walked in the broad Light of God's Countenance. - A Day or two afterwards, he was taken ill, and caught a malignant Fever, (whereof he died) in which he cries out, 'I have not the leaft Doubt of my Salvation; - I fee the Gates of Heaven stand open, and Jesus stands with open Arms to receive me, Let me go! I must be gone!' The next Day he cries out aloud, ' Open the Heaven, O my God, and come down into

my Soul! Come Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and plunge me into God! Carry me, ye Angels, &c."

The Account is much the fame with regard to his Brother Thomas, a Tinner; "who from following Revellings and Hurlings became a Methodist Preacher. In much Trouble and Heaviness, receives great Comfort of the Lord; but foon after stripped of all, and thinks God hath left him a final Cast-away. But goes into his Closet, and has an Answer from the Lord, ' I am thy Righteousness.' - When in great Joy, is in the greatest Danger of Pride and Lightness; - and found great Temptation to Pride, when speaking to the People. - Falls ill of a high Fever; in which he prays, with a Voice quite altered .- ' God is come to carry me Home. Oh! I see Thousands, and ten Thoufands of Angels! Do you not see them? O Brother Trembath, do you not fee what a glorious Place I am going to? - Mary Bisvine, cannot you see Jesus Christ coming, with an innumerable Company of Angels, and the Golden Banner displayed? They are coming to carry me to the Bosom of my God. Open their Eyes, O God! that they may fee them. - I am whiter than Snow. I am washed in the Blood of my Redeemer. Why, I am all God."

That I may not repeat what I have before remarked, concerning the strange Vicissitudes, and Perturbations, Scepticisms, Despairings, Madnesses, &c. attending the Progress of Methodism; I shall only take Notice of those delectable Phrenses, and sweet Deliria, which so often accompany a Fever; of which both the Brothers (neither of them much above twenty Years of Age) died. Both are absolutely sure of Heaven; both have the Company

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and Sight of Jesus and Angels; one is plunged into God; the other is all God.

De Sympath. cap. 20.

Wier. de Præflig.

P. 239.

Paufan.

Laconic.

cap. 19.

Fracostorius tells us, that "in Ecstatic Phrensies it is common for pious Persons, or such as from the Strength of Distemper and Imagination think themselves such, to fancy they see Gods and Choirs of Angels." "If Heathens be thus delirious, and seduced by the Illusions of Satan, they are in Company with Diana, Herodias, or Minerva: Or else, Venus, Minerva, and Diana, shall come and carry Hyacinthus and his Sister to Heaven, for dying in a State of Virginity."—If they are Popish Fanatics, we are told of "Johannes Magirus, who in a delirious Fever, and near dying, was refreshed with the Sight of Christ, St. Ignatius, and other Saints; so that he declared a Fever was pleasanter than

Ribaden. Biblioth. Soc. Jefu. p. 255.

Ribaden. May 26. Health."

"Ph. Nerius, weakened by a continual Fever, as if he had embraced somebody they could not see, cries out, 'O most dear Virgin! are you come to free me? O most Holy Mother of God! the most beautiful of all Creatures; — I will presume to embrace you.'—At length, returning to himself, he says to those about him, 'Did you not see the most blessed Mother of God, who by her Presence hath driven away my Sickness?"—Would you have the Sanction of Infallibility? "St. Nicholas, just before his Death, saw Angels come out to meet

Br.Rom. Dec. 6.

Oct. 26. him. — St. Alcantara frequently enjoyed the Prefence of Christ: The Virgin, St. Francis, and other Celestial Spirits, entertained their Fellow-

Oct. 15. Citizen with familiar Discourses. — St. Teresa, who for twenty-two Years had Fevers, and other Distempers, sees Angels, and Jesus Christ taking her by the Hand, and espousing her; and they like-

wife

wise attend her Death; when she goes up to Heaven in the Shape of a white Dove."—

" Brother Emanuel, being delirious by the Force of his Distemper, sung excellently well Psalms and Hymns; and just before his Death began most devoutly to speak to the Corners of his Chamber. Being asked, to whom he directed his Words? he replied, to the Holy Angels, whom he faw waiting for the Departure of his Soul, that they might carry it up to Heaven." - " A certain Fryar, extremely religious, was almost driven to Despair towards the Beginning of his Conversion; but the Abbot pawned his Life for the Security of his Salvation, if he would but continue obediently in the Order. Afterwards the Fryar was feized with a Fever, fell into an Ecstasy, had a Sight of Heaven; and brought back from Christ, to whom he was presented, Promise of Pardon and Eternal Life in his Bosom; and heard from his Holy Mouth, that all who continued obediently in that Order should certainly be faved."

Franc. Annal. Soc. Jef. p. 402.

Specular Exemplar Diff. 30 Examplar Examplar

Though I have been pretty long on this Article, I cannot help producing the Jefuit's Mark in one Instance more.—" Brother Emanuel, who usually was grievously troubled at the very Shadow of the least Fault, said, when he was dying, that nothing troubled his Conscience, he had no Spot to be wiped away by Consession. After his Mind had been thrown out of its Seat by a Phrensy; all wondered that he talked with God, in Words so well adapted, and so warm with Divine Love, that he could not have composed any Thing better, when in his Senses. He requested the Virgin Mary that he might see her; and she granted his Petition."— One might alledge Hundreds of Instances of Popish Saints H 3 beatisfied.

beatified by God, Angels, and Saints, in Life and in Death.

Happy Madmen! Faithful Teachers! who can thus convert Distempers into Deities, and the groundless Rants of a disordered Brain into Assurances of Salvation; and by such Devices give a Sanction to their wicked Peculiarities.

Wesley,
I Journ.
p. 15.

§. 19. Of Affinity to these Divine and Angelical Visits is the extraordinary Light which surrounds some of the Favoured Methodists. Such was that of "a Person in bright Clothes appearing in the Night to Peter Wright, whence the Room was as bright as Day."—Such that of the Boy just mentioned, "who saw himself surrounded with an inexpressible Light, while he was wrestling with God." Whether this was the Effect of a Celestial Presence, or a Radiation of Glory from the Boy; it is either Way consonant to the old Heather Notions. When Serpents were sent to destroy young Hercules in his Bed, Jupiter watched over him,—

Theocr. Idyl. 24. Φάος δο ἀνὰ δικον ετύχθη.

A Light was in the House.

Jupiter cannot come to his Mistress Alemena, but

Ædes totæ confulgebant, quasi essent aureæ:

Plaut. Amph. Act. 5. Sc. 1. The whole House shined, as if all over Gold. A. Voice too is heard, "Alcmena, fear nothing: The Governor of Heaven comes to assist thee, and thine."—Nor can even Pluto, the God of Hell, make his Appearance, to carry off a Girl, but—

Claud. Rapt. Proferp. l.1. v. 7. Adventum testata Dei;

7. A bright Light attests his Coming.

In the other Way; — we find Splendors, and lambent Flames glorifying the same Heathens: — As the Light surrounding Ascanius in Virgil: — That of Tullus Hostilius in Dionysius Halicarn. who being supposed to be the Son of Vulcan, or some Domessiic Genius, was illustrated with such a Glory round his Head: — That of Apollo's Bastard Boy, who being exposed, and sound by a wandering Shepherd, the Shepherd saw a Celestial Light emitted from him; and he afterwards was samed for curing all Diseases.

Cap. 1.

Lib. 4:

Pausan. Corinth. Cap. 26.

Which being a just Emblem of Pretenders to Inspi-

ration, and Spurious Prophets;

Let us pass to our usual Parallel from Paganizing Papists. Besides their eminent Saints, as Founders of Orders, &c. among whom fuch Favours were common, I shall produce two or three (out of about fifty which I have observed) of the lower Class. Francus tells us, that, " while the Jesuit Suarius was praying before a Crucifix, in a Sort of Rapt, such Rays of Light issued from the Sides of the Crucifix, as made the whole Chamber and the Man's Face shine." - Thuillier fays, " that, as feveral Nuns testified, while Father John was at Mass, they faw him warmed to fuch a Degree, by a Divine Spirit, that his Face was irradiated, and like a Globe of Flame:" - And "What Mortal can fufficiently admire Pet. Herbert, a Minim; if, as many report, a Heavenly Splendor Surrounded him at the Altar; and more than once Concerts of Angels were heard, comforting and serenading this Candidate of Heaven?"

Annal. Jefuit. p. 219.

Diar. Minim. May 13.

Feb. 23.

Sometimes indeed Cheat, Magic, or diabolical Illusions were suspected, and even confessed, in these Cases. Wierus speaks of "a young Girl possessed,

and:

and miserably harrassed by the Devil; but he promised her a fure Token of Deliverance, when she went next to Mass. Accordingly, at Mass, the Priest saw, and the Girl perceived, a white Shade surrounding her. See the Illusion of the Devil!"—

" Satan often appeared to Ignatius himself in a

Ribaden. Jul. 31. P. 542, 544.

shining and glittering Form, as if it had been some Divine Light: - But he discovered the Fraud." And why might it not be a like Satanical Delusion, when "divers beheld his own Countenance refplendent, and fparkling with Beams of Light?" Or, when "St. Francis was wholly furrounded with a bright Cloud, in Conformity to Christ; and would make Night as light as Day?"-Or, again, " when that true Devotee faw openly, not in the Spirit, but with his bodily Eye, the Queen of Heaven standing by him, and the whole Room Shining from her extraordinary Brightness?" - One of their famous Miracle-Authors declares, "that one Brother was so elevated with Pride, on account of his Religious Strictnesses, that he boasted of having Visions of Angels attending him; and that one Day the Devil transformed into the Figure of Christ came to him, in Company with a Thousand Angels with their blazing Lamps. One of them faid, 'Thy Conversation hath pleased Christ, and lo! he is come to thee.' He then worshipped the Devil; and the next Day told his Brethren, 'I have now no need of the Communion, for I have feen Christ To-

Spinell. Mar. Deip. p. 672.

Specul.
Exempl.
Diff. 4.
Ex. 21.

The last of these Expressions, suggested by the Devil, agrees well with that of the Methodist Wo-

Dift. 9. Ex. 36.

day." There are many fuch Stories in the fame Author: Particularly, Dift. 3. Ex. 33, 38.

man, who affured Mr. Wesley, " that God had 4 Journ. told her not to partake of the Lord's Supper any more, fince she fed upon Christ continually." Upon which Mr. Wesley exclaims, "O! Who is fecure from Satan's transforming himself into an Angel of Light?" - And " the idle Boy (just before mentioned) who ran away from his Parents, to whom Christ appeared and bad him not be afraid of the Devil, whom he should tread under his Feet," has the fame Honour with St. Ignatius, who ran away likewise from his Parents, and in the Days of his Vanity was as idle a Rogue, as the other could be for his Life. For, as Bouhours relates, " the Saint being Ecftatic in a Fever, heard a Life of Voice, that he should not be afraid to die, because he died a Saint, and need not fear the Devil."

Ign. B. I.

§. 20. Of a fimilar Nature with this State of Deliriousness, Madne's, and Phrensy, wherein our Enthusiasts have such Visions, Revelations, Asiarances, &c. is that Alienation of Mind called Ecstasy, Rapture, and Trance. Something of this in the Methodists I took Notice of in Part I. as well as their enjoying the Prefence of God, and entering into Discourses with him. As, for Instance, when (fays Mr. Whitefield) " my Loving 7 Journs. Saviour permitted me to talk with him, as a Man pag. 62. talketh with his Friend." I could eafily add many other Instances; together with a thousand Parallels from Popish Fanatics. But I forbear; not willing to naufeate the Reader with fuch Tales, any farther than they fall under some Remarks.

For one may observe, what many good and learned Persons have observed before, that these

Ecstatic

Ecstatic Fits, with Visions, Appearances of God, Angels, and Saints, &c. are mere Imagination from Distemper and Phrensy;— or a diabolical Illusion;— or Counterfeit and Cheat. And this Truth hath been allowed by many sober and moderate Papists, by even the most Enthusiassical of them, and, in a great measure, by our Methodistical Teachers themselves.

Accordingly, I observe sirst, that it is generally agreed among the Learned, that Ecstasy, or Rapture, (the Mother of Vision) is of itself a Species of Madness, and termed both by Hippocrates and Galen a vehement Madness. Irregular and turbulent Commotions of the Blood causing violent Distractions in the Brain, so as to drive out the Reason and Senses; the Persons thus disordered are filled with a thousand Chimæra's; fancy they hear and see and seel Things, which have no Existence in Nature; especially such Things as they have most intensely thought on, or which have been heat into their Heads. See Fracostor. de Intellect. Lib. II.

Vit. Ign. p. 273.

Life.

"The glorious St. Ignatius had many such Visions in his Ecstasies; which Masseius confesseth to have proceeded from the Force of his Distempers."—"St. Teresa says herself, that she had very great and long Distempers,— was ready to grow mad with Pain,—her Head was disordered for several Years;—has many Sicknesses, Fevers, and Pains; for, God be thanked, (says she) generally I have little Health;—sometimes is like a stupid Fool; sometimes a furious Fool; sometimes a child-ish Fool, employed in Toys and Trisses, dresses up Images with Posses and Flowers, &c. Then she is rapt into Ecstasies and Visions, which she calls

glorious Phrensies, and heavenly Follies; is frequently in Company with Saints, Angels, the Queen of Heaven, and Christ her Spouse. In one of her Ecstafies the continues two Years and a half; and in one of her Fits fees only the Hands of Christ; in another his Divine Countenance: She had a strong Desire to fee the Colour and Bigness of his Eyes, but could never obtain that Favour. - However, she is united to him; her Soul (she fays) is ingulphed, or, to fay better, our Lord is ingulphed in her: - He inspires her with the Gift of Prophecy, affures her of her own Salvation, and the flourishing State of her Order. When she comes out of her Reveries, and a little recovers her Senses, she falls into Sufpicions, that all is mere Imagination, or Satanical Delusion; her Friends and Confessors are quite of the same Mind; but some Holy Jesuits assure her, that all is from the Spirit of God. She owns too, that fuch Deceivings in the Monasteries are not fo much from the Devil, as our own perverse Inclinations and Humours, especially if there be Melancholy. For, adds the, the Nature of Women is weak, their Self-Love very fubtle; fo that many Persons, besides the Nuns, have been deceived by themselves."

One sees nothing here, but what might well proceed from Distemper, without Satan's Devices. And therefore the samous Gerson, a learned and moderate Papist, adviseth "always to consider in Visions, whether the Person be in his Senses, and his Brain untouched; for that we need not doubt from what Spirit Melancholy and illusory Visions come; as is clear from Persons in a Phrensy and various Distempers, who fancy they hear, see, and

De Prob. Spirit. taste Things, like Men in a Dream." And he gives divers Instances of such Delusions.—

Secondly, we may observe, that (besides the above-mentioned Cases) many sober, and even fanatical Papists, have acknowledged a Satanical Imposition in Ecstasies, Visions, Voices, Assurances, &c.

Mall. Malef. Vol. 2. p. 126.

Ars Exorcif. Doctr. 7.

De Exor.

Vat. 8vo.

Maffei. Lib. 3.

Ribaden. Jul. 31. Barthelomæus de Spina allows, "that the Devil will sometimes appear as an Angel of Light to deceive Visionary Persons; and that Visions proceed from him, as sometimes from Phrensy and Distemper."—And again, "it is one of his Stratagens to shew some Holy Vision to the Distempered, that he may be thought to be gone, while he lies lurking within." Even the Highest Authority in the Papacy hath given a Sanstion in the Roman Ritual: For it

fays, " The Devils, while the Priest is in the

middle of his Exorcisms, will make the Patient sleep, and shew him some Vision, that he may seem

to be delivered." Accordingly Teresa confesseth, that "fhe had three or four Times a Vision of Satan in the Form of Christ.— Even the Blessed Ignatius, who had so many Celestial Visions, and some Infernal, yet says, "of that Sort of Religious Visionaries, who profess so much Familiarity with God,

that most of them are under Illusions of Devils; and partly perverse Self-pleasers, and wonderfully

obstinate in their Fancies."—The Devil, however, was so fair, as to assure Ignatius's Salvation; "to declare that he was in Heaven; and he was the first Person that predicted his Canonization." And the Pope, who afterwards canonized him, fulfilled the Devil's Prophecy. Who now will question the Testimony of two Persons of such Veracity?—

Ribaden. " Ph. Nerius, a Follower of Ignatius, and an emi-May 26. nent Field Preacher, as famous for Ecstasies and

Vissons

2

Visions as any Mortal, - had also the Gift of distinguishing false Visions from the true, and actually did fo on feveral Occasions. One way of Trial was this: " Once the Devil appearing in the Likeness of the ever-blessed Virgin to his Disciple Vincent, he commanded Vincent the next time to spit in the Face of the Person that appeared. The next Night the Devil appeared again in the same resplendent Shape; and he instantly spit in the Devil's Face; who, confounded, and basely foiled, immediately vanished. No sooner was he sled, but the Sacred Virgin berself clearly shewed herself to him, and bad him spit in her Face too, if he could. Then she singularly comforted him, and went up into Heaven." But upon the whole, Nerius was fo well convinced of Satan's Illusions, " that he became a sharp Reprehender of those who were delighted with Visions; affirming, that nothing was more pernicious than those mad Mockeries of the Devils, who easily transformed themselves into Angels of Light. - If it be not too much a Digression, I will add one more, and stronger Proof of Satan's being detected and confounded by fuch Saint-like Management. This curious Story is in the Edition of the Book of Conformities, Milan. 1510, (omitted in my Edition, Bonon. 1590,) and is likewise carefully preserved in the Spe- Dist. 7. culum Exemplorum. " Fryar Ruffin, a Disciple of Ex. 24. of St. Francis, was brought almost to Despair, because the Son of God appeared to him, and told him, that he was predestinated to be damned; and fo would St. Francis, &c. But St. Francis, who was as an Angel of God, taught him, that he who faid that was the Devil, and not Christ. And Vol. II. when

when, fays he, he shall come again, and tell you, you are damned, answer him thus, " Open your Mouth, and I will - in it." [Aperi os tuum, & ego stercorizabo in id.] And it shall be a Sign to you that it is the Devil, that upon your faying those Words he will instantly fly. Ruffin then adored the Saint, was confessed, and returned to his Cell. Where, behold! the Old Enemy comes again in the Form of Christ, faying much the fame as before. Immediately Ruffin replies, " Open thy Mouth, &c." The Devil took this Indignity so heinously, that he packed off; but raifed a dreadful Storm of Stones and Fire against poor Ruffin. Soon afterwards Christ appeared to him, and melted his Soul with Divine Love, and gave him Security of his eternal Salvation. After this a Damoniac being brought to St. Francis to be exorcifed, the Devil feeing Fryar Ruffin with him, began to roar horribly, and run away; declaring, that " he could not stand against that obedient, humble, and boly Brother Ruffin." - But to proceed. Gabr. Biel, the famous Popish Canonist, owns,

Canon. Missæ. Lect. 49.

Lect. 51.

In. 4. Sent. Q. 53. "that their Miracles are sometimes effected by the Operation of Devils to deceive disorderly Worshipers;" and particularly, "that the Apparition of Christ in the Eucharaist may be by the Illusion of the Devil to deceive and delude the Unwary." — Alexander Hales gives the same Solution: "It appears Flesh, sometimes by human Contrivance, sometimes by a diabolical Operation." — And why may we not suspect the same in our Visionary Methodists, who have so often at the Sacrament evidently seen fesus Christ erucised before them? (See Enthusiasm, Part II. p. 164.) "St. Teresa, who had so many

Rapts, Visions, and Allocutions with our Lord, was strongly perfuaded of their being great Delusions Vol. I. and Disguises of Satan; and she owns, that several Religionists had been thus deceived, either from Imagination, or the Delusion of Satan." The Writer of the Preface too confesseth, that " various Impostors, and Women especially, were frequent in Spain about that Time, who, ambitious of procuring the Fame of Sanctity, or deceived by the Devil, pretended to these Elevations, &c."

Life, pag. 33. & Pref.

Happy furely would both Papist and Methodist be thought, could they have the fame Favour with the Saint mentioned by Balinghem; " who obtain- Page 7. ed by Prayer to the Virgin Mary, never to be deceived in Revelations and Visions." This was accounted a high Favour, but probably might be the work Delusion of all.

And yet, whatever Share the Devil may claim, these Ecstatic Visionaries are the principal Saints canonized in that Communion. And not without Reason. For these Visions and Ecstasies have always been the grand Engines for introducing their corrupt, false, and idolatrous Tenets. Nor is there one of their Doctrines of Dæmons that has not been confirmed by some Heavenly Visions. " And this is still (as Introd. to Dr. Geddes, who well knew, observes) one of the Veronica. most subtle and prevailing Sorceries of Popery. Not only Papists, but Protestants, (especially those inclined to Quietism) being all naturally disposed to believe any Reports of Raptures and Visions, let them come from what Quarter they will, do with an easy Credulity swallow down the Popish Doctrines, which they were invented to give Credit to."

Thirdly, I observe, that even our Methodists have owned both a vain Imagination, and Devilish Agency among themselves in such Cases. Mr. Wesley owns, that their "Visions might come from God, and might not." And, with respect to seeling, "he discovered among his Hearers such Wiles of Satan, as never entered into his Heart to conceive."

1 Deal.

3 Journ.

p.60,61.

5 Journ. p. 69,70.

Mr. Whitefield confesseth, "that Satan transformed himself into an Angel of Light; whereby he followed the Suggestions of the Evil Spirit in whatever he did." Divine Presences,—his talking with God Face to Face,—inviting Christ, who came and sat down at the Head of the Table, and spoke to him, &c. These are some of the Reveries, which he has recanted. "He readily grants, that some of the Methodists, who had not Assurance of Salvation,

Letter, p. 31.

prefumptuoufly imagined they had it."

Solid. Virt. p. 108.

z Letter,

Part I. pag. 2.

3 Letter, Part III, pag. 19.

these Things."

Strain of this "Artifice of Satan. They fancy themselves to be in Assurance; and are in the midst of Dangers of losing their Souls by Presumption, and Delusion of the Devil." The same Lady (in her Light risen in Darkness) says, "The Saints themselves have committed Spiritual Fooleries, by Visions, In-speakings, Ecstasies, &c. assisted by the imaginative Faculty." Again, "we are not to judge of Spiritual Perfection by Visions, Revelations, Ecstasies, or Raptures: For the Devil himself could do all

Their dear Madam Bourignon speaks in the same

But Mr. Brainerd, a Brother-Methodist, (either not arrived to the Summit of Methodism, or got above it) frankly declares, "that Trances and imaginary Views of Things are of dangerous Tendency in Religion; and fears a Design of Satan, by

Brain.
Journ.
p. 51.

introducing Visionary Scenes, to bring a Blemish on the Work of God." Again, "It must be owned, Brain." Satan seemed to transform himself into an Angel of Journ. Light, and made some vigorous Attempts to introduce turbulent Commotions and Passions, instead of genuine Convictions; and imaginary and fanciful Notions of Christ, as appearing to the mental Eye in buman Form, and particular Postures, - and divers other Delufions. And I have Reason to think, had these Things met with Encouragement, there would have been a confiderable Harvest of this Kind of Converts."

Therefore I observe, Fourthly, That Ecstasies, and of consequence Visions, are frequently voluntary; they may be, and have been, counterfeited. And M. Casaubon hath said, and proved, " that it is possible, without the Concurrence of any Supernatural Cause, for any one Man or Woman to put themselves into a Trance, or Ecstasy, when they will." Treatise of Enthusiasm, Chap. 3. The whole of which deserves our Perusal. - St. Austin tells us of " one Restitutus, who could, whenever Civ. Dei, he was defired, quite alienate himself from his Senses, lie like a dead Man, so that no Breath was perceptible in him; and no Pinching, Pricking, or Burning could make him feel." - " Bodin pro- Dæmon, duceth Variety of such, not only Moderns, or Saint-like Persons; but Heathens, and Atheistic Visionaries, long before Christianity was in Being." For Ecstasies are by no Means peculiar to Religion, much less the Christian.

1. 14. C. 24.

1.2 . 6. 5.

What the Religion of Cardan was, "who could throw himself into an Ecstasy whenever he pleased," I am not certain. But that genuine Papist, Ph. Nerius, had the fame Faculty; and, by frequently

Ibid.

using himself to Ecstasies and Raptures, could more easily fall into one, than another think of any common Affair."— And that Cheat and Impossure (out of Wantonness or Pride, &c.) may come in for a Share; we read in the Life of St. Aldegonde, who was almost all Rapture, her own Confession, "that Visions and Rapts many Times are but pure Imagination and Fancy, especially in Maids and Wo-

Geddes,

Vol. III.

Chap. 4.

men; but most commonly a kind of working in the Brain; with a fecret, but pernicious, Presumption, defirous to appear, and to have fomething, above the common." - " Mary of Agreda's Raptures, as agreed by the Lady Abbess and the Nuns, (who well knew the Tricks of young Girls) were fuch Hysteric Fits as young Girls used to counterfeit. But her Confessor, one of the Franciscan Fryars, (who never fail to sham them upon the World for Divine Ecftafies) makes a better Use of them, declaring them to be supernatural; and he treats the Abbess very feverely for Infidelity; nor would rest 'till he got her discharged." And we have seen before how frequent fuch Impostures were in Spain .-How many such Tricks have been played in England by Popish Priests, for the Restoration of Popery, may be feen in Gee's Foot out of the Snare. Particularly he mentions the Case of one "Thomas Newton, who pretended he had a Vision of the Virgin Mary appearing to him, and faying, ' Newton, fee that thou take not the Oath of Allegiance.' Being asked, ' How he knew it to be the Virgin Mary? he replied, because she appeared to him in the Form of her Assumption, &c." This was in the Year 1621; and for the Truth of it, the Author refers to the High Commission Records.

Whoever would see a very good Account how the several Sorts of Distempers, such as we find among the Methodists, may be counterfeited, what Tricks have been practised, and how they may be detected; he may consult Zachiæ Quæstiones Medicolegales, Lib. III. Tit. II. Quæst. 1. De Morborum Simulatione.

Nor in general need we doubt, but that a cunning Man, having under his Management Persons of tender Nerves and weak Brains, of a tractable Disposition, or rather Indisposition of Mind or Body,—may infuse such Doses of wild Dostrines, as easily to work them up into a Phrensy, and teach them whatever strange Sights the Arch-Enthusiast pleaseth. And the same may be said of those dreadful Fits so common among Mr. Wesley's Followers, "Yellings, Groanings, Gnashings, Foamings, Convulsions, and Contortions, Curses, and Blasphemies, dying and despairing Agonies, &c." which call for a farther Consideration; though indeed shocking it is to consider them.

§. 21. A fufficient Detail hath already been given of these lamentable Cases; and I shall now take into Consideration, — The Nature of the Disorders, — The Causes, — The Cause, — and other rare Effects; as we find them set forth in the avonderful Journals; and in which, I think, consists the Grand Mystery of Methodism.

As to the Nature of the Disorders, miserable and terrible as they are, Mr. Wesley assirms often, that they are "Consirmations of God's Word, — Wounds by the Sword of the Spirit, — the Power of God upon them, — the Finger of God, &c." These were, "loud Cries as in the Agonies of Death, — finking to

3 Journ. p.40,42, Pag. 65.

the Earth, and dropping on every Side as Thunder-struck, great Drops of Sweat, all their Bones shaking, &c." Particularly he says, "I had an Opportunity of talking with Mr. Whitefield of those Outward Signs, which had so often accompanied the Inward Work of God." He was, it seems, as to this, an Unbeliever before: "But had the next Day an Opportunity of informing himself better. For no sooner had he begun to preach, but sour Persons sunk down close to him, almost in the same Moment. One lay without Sense or Motion. A second trembled exceedingly. The two others had strong Convulsions. From this Time, I trust, we shall suffer God to carry on his own Work, in the Way that pleaseth him."

6 Journ. p. 24,36. 7 Journ. p. 12. And from this Time Mr. Whitefield talks much in the same Style, of "People struck down, under great Agonies, with Cries and Groans, dropping down, as though shot with a Gun, by the great Power of God. For, when an extraordinary Work is carrying on, God generally manifests himself to some Souls in this extraordinary Manner."

If these Gentlemen mean only, that God is the efficient Cause of all Distempers, permits such Dissassers, or ordains the Course of Nature, whereby they happen; they have no Adversary among Believers. But, if they mean, what they often say, that they are not Natural Distempers, but extraordinary Workings of God in the Soul; it may easily be proved, that these several outward Signs are real Disease, mere Distemper; if any Credit may be given to Philosophers and Physicians, both before Christ and since, Heathens and Christians; and where it cannot be pretended the Work of Methodism was concerned. I have looked into some of the most eminent.

eminent Original Authors, as well as Compilers of Physical Dictionaries, and find there all those Disorders of Body and Mind, (which the Methodist-Teachers make use of to serve a Turn, magnify their Mission, and create Admiration, &c.) with their respective Symptoms, Indications, and Circumstances, to be mere Distemper; and especially in those particular Circumstances, which our Methodists represent as extraordinary Workings of God, Preternatural, or Supernatural. These I shall put together, without any manner of Addition or Alteration.

"In that convulfive, nervous Diforder, called Hysterics, the Patients are affected with divers strange, inconfistent, and contrary Symptoms; Pains of Body, and Terrors of Mind; with Variety of inordinate Sallies: Breathe unequally, feel a Sort of Choaking in the Throat like Strangling; a violent Palpitation, that the By-standers think they can hear the Heart beating against the Ribs; now speechless, fenseless, and motionless, feeming as if they were dead, the Pulse being scarce perceptible: Then again uttering a wild Noise, and rambling in their Talk: Have alternate Fits of Joy and Sorrow, Laughing and Crying: Are calm, weak, fad, fearful, and fuspicious; grow fliff and immoveable, and again flexible: Then falling into a Fit of Rage, Quarrelling, and Debacchation; fo strong as scarce to be held by three or four Persons: Sometimes in the utmost Dejection, Terror, and Despair, presaging dismal Things; fo much tormented, that they feem in a Sort of Purgatory."

"In Hypochondriacs (analogous to Hysterics in Women) as well as Melancholy, from a Malignity of Blood from the black Bile, we find most of the

same Symptoms; Pain in the Stomach, Windiness, Swelling or Diffortion of the Hypochondrium, a large Pulse under their Ribs; a dry Cough, Headach, Difficulty of Breathing, Palpitations, Faintings, Swoonings, Deliriousness, hideous Cryingsout, various Convulsions and Distortions, and Fits like the Epilepsy: The Sufferer affected as much in Mind, as in Body; differently full of Sadness, Fear, Suspicions; and of Presumption, Joy, and Exultation; dejected, calm, and quiet; confiderate, rash, raging, and quarrelling: The Animal Spirits taking unufual, oblique, or transverse Vagaries in the Brain, thence spring new, incoherent, and abfurd Fancies; from black and heavy Blood, moving fluggishly, proceed dismal Horrors and Despairings, feeling Hell, and being damned. When the Humours are well ftirred up, the Blood begins to boil, and the Heat rarefies and disperses the lumping Mass; then, deceived by Fantastic Illusions, they are apt to conceive, and really believe, great Things of themselves; affect Divinity, and discourse with Gods and Angels. In general, their Imagination is feldom quiet; they are almost always thinking, and always thinking erroneously: Day and Night chiefly intent on little Things, without any Thought of material Points; vaftly folicitous about Trifles, as if Salvation depended on them: Representing Things to themselves more and larger than they are, as in a multiplying, or magnifying Glass; raising few and small Offences into many and great, and confessing heinous Sins, of which they were never guilty."

" From the preceding Distempers they are apt to fall into Epilepsies: Wherein a cruel Convulsion seizeth the Patients at once, casting them forcibly to the Ground, as Thunder struck; they loose their Senses, and becoming delirious, ramble in their Talk; laugh, or weep; pray, and speak religiously; curse, blaspheme, talk obscenely or profanely; sometimes how horridly, shriek, roar, grind their Teeth, foam at the Mouth, loll out the Tongue; tremble, and are variously convulsed and distorted: Sometimes they hear and see many trange Things; speak unknown Languages, discover Secrets, prophesy; struck sometimes with an intense Cold, or seel a cold Vapour running along the Back, &c." The Poet has well described this dreadful Distemper;

Lusrets Lib. 3.

Ante oculos aliquis nostros, ut fulminis ictu,
Concidit, et spumas agit, ingemit, et tremit artus,
Desipit, extentat nervos, torquetur, anhelat
Inconstanter, et in jactando membra fatigat, &c.

And if to all this we add the Amazements, and Staggerings in Vertigoes and swooning Fits, with all the furprizing Gesticulations in Convulsions, nothing will be wanting to complete the Methodifical Symptoms. And, f the Reader keeps in Mind what was faid before, or especially turns back to §. 5.) he will be apt to think, that the feveral extraordinary Motions in this unhappy Sect are easily accounted for from Natural Distemper. Especially as the above Authors have their Accounts from Aristotle, Hippocrates, Galen, Ec. as well as from their own Practice, and have corroborated all by Variety of Examples, antient and modern, Pagan and Christian. And they generally agree there is some Disorder of the Brain in the Case; that all is a Degree, or Species of Phrensy and Madness, and apt to bring on the worst Effects of them. — A Misfortune too well known, and too horrid likewife, to be enlarged upon.

Brev. Rom. Oct. 15.

Ibid.
Apr. 30.

Life, cap. 65.

Life, p. 6, 12.

Popish Parallels of this Nature may be had in Abundance. "St. Terefa bleffed God, that she had very little Health; and she was afflicted with the most grievous Distempers for twenty-two Years together. - St. Catharine of Sienna struggled with Devils, and was grievously tortured with Fevers, and various cruciating Difeases. - Mary M. of Pazzi was grievously distempered for five Years together; and all looked upon her as another 70b upon a Dunghill. - Mary of Agreda was visited with so many painful Diseases, that she had scarce an Hour's Rest. - Francis of Sales had such a deep Melancholy, that nothing in Nature could raise him, - a Jaundice from Head to Foot; his Blood fo heated that he fell into a Fever. St. Francis was distempered much, especially in the Liver and Spleen, and Stomach, all proceeding from his corporal Severities." - Ay, there is the Cafe; they had all Variety of Distempers, to which we may well ascribe their various Tumults of Mind, and Jactations of Body; their Ecstasies, Visions, Revelations; their Sanctity and Canonization; especially as the Distempers happened where there was a naturally Fanatical Head.

And seeing how artful the Methodists are in making Diseases to be the Workings of God's Spirit, and Signs of Grace and Sanstity; we may conclude, that all their Holinesses, Mr. Wesley, Mr. Whitesseld, and the Pope, have embraced the Religion of their Pagan Predecessors, who (as we read in divers Authors) consecrated most kinds of Distempers of the Body, and Affections of the Mind; erected Temples and Altars to Fevers, Paleness, Madness, and

Death;

Death; to Laughter, Luft, Contumely, Impudence, and Calumny. Every strange Disorder, as well as Epilepsy, is the Sacred Disease, and,

- Sua cuique Deus fit dira Cupido.

Each bold Fancy grows into a God.

But it must be remembered this Distemper was called also Morbus Comitialis; because, if any one fell into it during the Assembly, it was a fatal Omen, and they immediately broke up. Whereas the Assemblies of Methodists consist of such; the more Tumblers, the more Sacred is the Meeting; and they triumph in the Fall of their miserable Brethren.

§. 22. Notwithstanding this Physical Account, and although it be a general Maxim, that, where there is a plain natural Solution, we need not inquire for supernatural Means; neither Papist, nor Methodift, will own this to be their Case; but will be starting Objections and Exceptions. Sometimes, however, they are fo good as to allow real Distemper, or else a mixed Case; sometimes it is no natural Distemper, but proceeding either from a good, or evil Spirit. As to real Distemper, it is the first Direction in the Roman Ritual, de Exorcizandis, " that the Exorcist must not easily believe a Possession; but must know the Marks whereby a possessed Person is diffinguished from those who are troubled with the black Bile, or any other Difeafe." St. Ignatius was Bouhours aware of this Truth; when a Maid thought to be Life of possessed, and raging violently, with Contortions all over her Body, being brought, Ignatius faid, she was not possessed; and that these extraordinary Motions proceeded from a natural Cause; and that, if the Devil had any Share in it, it was only in trou-VOL. II. bling

Ignatius, D. 127.

bling the Imagination of the fick Person. "He then made the Sign of the Cross upon her, and her Fury presently ceased." You see the Saint lost nothing by this Concession, when he had the Honour of a miraculous Cure.

3 Journ. P. 24.

Mr. Wesley too will own a Natural Distemper, when he has a good Reason for it. As, for Instance, in the Case of one of the French Prophets. " She came in, - and foon after leaned back in her Chair, and feemed to have strong Workings in her Breast, with deep Sighings. Her Head and Hands, and, by Turns, every Part of her Body, feemed also to be in a kind of convulsive Motion. - She fpoke much (all in the Person of God, and mostly in Scripture Words) of the fulfilling of the Prophecies, the coming of Christ now at Hand, and the fpreading of the Gospel over all the Earth. - Two or three of our Company were much affected, and believed she spoke by the Spirit of God. But this was in no wife clear to me. The Motion might be either Hysterical or Artificial; and the same Words any Person of a good Understanding, and well versed in Scripture, might have spoken."

Hath not Mr. Wesley cut up his own Institution by the Roots? Here is a Person of a similar Dispensation with Methodism, with the same bodily Motions and Contortions, and talking more religiously than the Methodists in their Fits; teaching too Mr. Wesley's favourite Doctrine; and yet she may be Hysterical, or a Cheat. Some of his Followers thought she spoke from God. And why not, if they thought their own Distensation was from God? But mark Mr. Wesley's good Reason for his Opinion. He was afraid the French Prophets were drawing away his Disciples. And this Reason he hath luckily discovered.

difcovered. For he faith afterwards, "I called on one, who did run well, 'till he was hindered by some p. 60. of those called French Prophets. Woe unto the Prophets, saith the Lord, who prophesy in my Name, and I have not sent them." He hits himself a Slap in the Face, rather than bear a Competitor in Saintship; and his Quarrels with the Moravian Leaders, and poor Mr. Whitefield, shew, that stealing the Hearts of his People is a capital Offence, and that a Rival in Enthusiastic Ambition is not to be endured. - This Case puts me in Mind of a Story I have heard of a Madman in Bedlam, who being in a lucid Interval, went about the House, and gave some Strangers an Account of the Place; he very calmly and rationally told the Reasons of each Person's Distraction; 'till at length coming to one, he said, " this Man run mad with Pride, and pretended to be the Holy Ghost. But I am he; I am the Holy Ghoft." And then run on raving in a wonderful Manner.

3 Journ.

Wesley, 4 Journ

P. 73-4.

Mr. Wesley confesseth another Case of real Dis- 5 Journ. temper in Miss Gr. who had been in one of their Bands. " She had lately been rawing mad, in Consequence of a Fever, and as such was tied down to her Bed. When she was suffered to go abroad, she went to Mr. Whitefield; - but he quickly perceived she was only a Lunatic, the Nature of her Disorder soon betraying itself." As the Nature of the Disorder had as much betrayed itself in many Methodists, how happens it that in this Case Fever and Madness are allowed? Why, it feems, Miss Gr. had faid, " that Mr. Wesley and other Methodists were Papists." And should not fuch an abusive Tongue be distinguished from true K 2 MethoMethodist Lunacy? — even though it hath been necessary to send some of the latter Sort to Bedlam.

§. 23. Keep but close to your Order, hold fast your Cant, and Mr. Wesley will contend Tooth and Nail, nay will prove, that the bodily Signs of horrid Fits and Convulsions cannot be Natural Distemper in his faithful Sectaries. Take an Instance, or two.

3 Journ. p. 58.

" Mr. Wesley intending to speak on Rom. iii. 19. could not open his Mouth," 'till the Ligature is diffolved by his Counter-Charm, and making a Lottery of the Scriptures, and " begging God to direct, he opens the Book on Hebrews x. 19. Then, while he was fpeaking earnestly, some funk down; others exceedingly trembled and quaked; fome were torn with a convulsive Motion, in every Part of their Bodies, fo violently, that often four or five Perfons could not hold one of them. I have feen many Hyflerical, and many Epileptical Fits; but none of them were like thefe in many Refpects." That he has feen many, among his own, I make not the least Doubt. But is he fure he knows all the Symptoms in fuch Cases? Sure am I, that in every Respect Physicians have proved this to be the Case in common Hysterics and Epileptics.

5 Journ. F. 91. Again; "He enquires into the Case of those who cried out aloud, during his Preaching. — All of them (I think, not one excepted) were Persons in persect Health, not subject to Fits of any kind, 'till they were thus affected. This came upon every one of them in a Moment, without any previous Notice. Some said, they selt as if a Sword was running through them; others, that they thought a great Weight lay upon them. Some said, they were quite

quite choaked, and could not breathe; others, that their Hearts swelled ready to burst; and others, as if their Heart, and all their Inside and whole Body, were tearing to Pieces. These Symptoms I cannot impute to any Natural Cause."— And yet these several Symptoms have appeared before, from full Authority, to be real Natural Distempers; not excepting the Particular of "dropping in a Moment, though they were in perfect Health before." I am not obliged to believe it. But let it pass for Truth. It is a common Thing: And why so many fall all together, and just after one another, among his Hearers, will afterwards appear.

§. 24. Let us next proceed to the Causes of these lamentable Diforders, horrid Convulfions, Screamings, &c. where fomething will again fall in of the Nature of them. And as far as they are natural Distempers, no doubt but they are owing to the same Cause in Methodists, as in other People. Here we find the Faculty pretty well agreed; and imputing the aforefaid Distempers - " to stifling Air in close Rooms; bad Diet, Indigestions, Crudities, and Flatulencies; to being exposed to Wet, Cold, or violent Heats; to long Watchings and Fastings; to Suppressions; to sudden Frights, Wounds, and Blows, giving a Concustion to the Brain: - To divers Affections, Passions, and Perturbations of the Mind; Love, Jealoufy, Fear, Shame, Sorrow, Anger, Envy, Malice, great Disappointments, or great Expectations; to Ambition and Pride, fwelling 'till they are ready to burst; to deep Cogitation, especially intent upon one Object, &c. These operating in various Kinds and Degrees, according to Men's different Humours and Constitutions; K 3 working

working strongly in Enthusiastic Heads, where the Animal Spirits and Brains are most disturbed."

Such Talk, however, will not go far with Mr. Wesley and his Associates. Their extraordinary Cases can arise from no Principle in Nature, but must proceed from a higher Cau'e, supernatural, or pre-

ternatural; either from a good, or evil Spirit.

Mr. Wesley accordingly, I hope, acts by his Instruction, as found in the Roman Ritual, de Exorcizandis. " In the first Place, the Exorcist must not easily believe any one to be possessed by the Devil; but must well know the Signs, whereby one possessed is distinguished from those who labour under the black Bile, or any Distemper." Know the Signs? Yes, furely. And he produceth fome Cafes, which cannot be the Effect of Natural Distemper; as being uncommon and unaccountable, what Phyficians cannot account for from Nature, but own a Superior Cause. - One might perhaps beg his Pardon here, and by no means allow the Consequence. For there are many occult Qualities, secret Powers in Nature, whereof we see the Operation and Effects; though we are not able to assign the Manner and Reason. And the Popish Writers upon Exorcisms allow, "that it is very difficult to determine, whether a Person be possessed, or not; many of the fame Signs concurring in Melancholy and Hysterical Distempers." But let us fee his Cases. "Although they saw Signs and Wonders, they would not believe. Some faid, 'These were pure Natural Effects; the People fainted away, only because of the Heat and Closeness of the Rooms.' To-day, our Lord answered for himself. For, while I was preaching, - he began to make bare his Arm, not in a close Room, neither in private, but in the open

Airs

Compl. Artis Exorc. Doctr. 5. Wesley, 3 Journ. pag. 50.

Air, before Thousands. One and another was struck to the Earth, &c." He triumphs much against the Argument from a close, stifling Place. But are there not numerous Natural Causes besides that? - "While I was preaching in Newgate, a Woman broke out into strong Cries, and all her Bones (hook. A Physician, who had known her many Years, observing every Symptom, was clearly convinced it was not Fraud, nor any Natural Disorder; but acknowledged the Finger of God." What, Sir! You have often declared your Contempt of Physicians, and those eminent in their Profession, as ignorant of the Causes, Nature, and Cure of your Methodifical Maladies; and do you appeal to a Newgate-Physician, to bear Testimony in your Favour? Why did you not name the Man? I well remember, that, in that famous Imposture of Martha Broffier, (of which there is a particular Account by Thuanus) she was grievously distorted and Histor. convulsed, and had all the Symptoms of a Possession, for which she was brought to Paris to be exorcised. The most celebrated Physicians being consulted, declared, it was much of Imposture, and something of Distemper; but nothing preternatural. But afterwards other Physicians were introduced by Father Seraphin the Exorcist, in the Absence of the former; and these attested that it was no Distemper, but diabolical Possession; or something preternatural. The Girl repeats her Agitations, and Seraphin his Exorcisms; 'till at length the Fraud was detected, as intended to raife a Sedition in the State, to the everlasting Confusion of such designing Impostors.

Mr. Wesley brings the Case of Mr. Meyrick. " His Pulse was gone. He had been speechless and senseless for some time. A few of us joined in

Wefley, 3 Journe

Lib. 123.

5 Journ p. 81.

Prayer. Before we had done, his Sense and Speech returned. Now, he that will account for this by Natural Cau'es, has my free Leave. But I chuse to fay, this is the Power of God, &c." A Miraclemonger will, no Doubt, chuse to fay this. But it is no very uncommon, or extraordinary Thing for a Person from Natural Causes to loose all these Senses, and recover them. Sennertus particularly mentions Epilepsies, Syncopes, Suppressions, as the Natural Causes. And Frommand de Fascinatione (Pag. 559.) will fupply us with Cases parallel to this of Mr.

Physicians can account also for that mad Night-Scene, when " fo many Methodists between two and

DeVitiis Vocis.

Wesley, 3 Journ. Meyrick.

dismal Effect.

three in the Morning made fuch a confused Noise, p. 51. as if a Number of Men were all putting to the Savord." For "the Blood and Bile (as Sennertus again De Vigil. fays) grow bot by too much Watching; and thence Fevers, and Deliriousness, and Convulsions; especially in bilious and melancholy Constitutions, where the Brains are most liable to be disturbed."- They can account too for the wild Enthusiasms of "Sam. Hitchens, who wandered about the Fields by Night, and often threw himself on the Earth;" - and of " the Boy, who ran away from his Parents, lurk-Wesley, 5 Journ. ing about for feveral Days and Nights together, fuffering Cold and Hunger, once three whole Days

p. 27.

§. 25. But as our Methodist-Teachers are difposed to exclude Nature, and call in a superior Cause; let them take their own Way. I am not much

without Sustenance." For a long Continuance in any one of these Hardships, much more all in Conjunction, will be fufficient for producing the

much inclined either to confute, or contest, what they fay.

> - Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello. I, sequere Italiam.

But they will give me Leave to observe, to what different, and even directly opposite and contrary Causes they ascribe their outward Signs, grievous bodily Convulsions and Distortions; Screamings, Roarings, Tumblings, &c. as well as various Distractions of Mind. These Causes are no less contrary, than God and the Devil; the supremely good Spirit, and the supremely evil one; and this in the very same Particulars. Wherein it behoveth me to be pretty cautious and exact; otherwise I shall be

beavily accused.

And, First, I shall introduce them as making God the Cause. And thus Mr. Wesley; " We called upon God to confirm his Word. Immediately one cried out aloud with the utmost Vehemence, even as in the Agonies of Death. - Soon after two other Persons were seized with strong Pain, and confirained to roar." So again, "I prayed that God would bear Witness to his Word. Immediately one, and another, and another funk to the Earth: They dropped on every Side, as Thunder-struck. One of them cried aloud. - One so wounded by the Sword of the Spirit, that you would have imagined she could not live a Moment." - " God made bare his Holy Arm. One, and another, and another was fruck to the Earth, exceedingly trembling at the Presence of God." - " Seven or eight Perfons P. 62. were constrained to roar aloud, while the Savord of the Stirit was dividing afunder their Souls and Spirits, and Joints and Marrow." - " A deeper Work falling them for a cor,

3 Journ. P. 40,

Ibid. p. 42.

P. 50.

in many Souls; - many trembled exceedingly; fix, 5 Journ. p.77,78. or feven (both Men and Women) dropped down as dead. Some cried out, - others would, but their Voice was loft. - In the Evening God was pleased to wound many more." But particularly observable is what follows; "I preached at Weavers-Hall. It Ibid. was a glorious Time. Several dropped to the Ground, P. 27. as if struck by Lightning. Some cried out in Bitterness of Soul. In this acceptable Time, &c." And what fays Brother Whitefield on the same Side? He was first let into this Secret by Mr. Wesley; when, "upon his (Mr. Whitefield's) Wesley, 3 Journ. Preaching, four Persons funk down close to him; p. 65-6. - without Sense or Motion, - in strong Convulsions, with strong Cries and Tears. From this Time, I trust, we shall suffer God to carry on his own Work, in the Way that pleaseth him." After this, Mr. Whitefield, finding in himfelf such Power, goes on triumphantly. " A young Woman struck down by Whitef. 6 Journ. the Power of God's Word, - has continued ever p.24,36. fince, as St. Paul did, fick in Body, and under great Agonies in Soul. - God generally manifests himself to some Souls in this extraordinary Manner." " At my Preaching, Thousands cried out, some P. 42. fainted, others cried out, as if they were in the sharpest Agonies of Death. Never did I see a more glorious Sight." - " Some struck pale as 7 Journ. Death, others lying on the Ground, others sinking p. 12,32. by the Word of God. - Mr. B - Il dropped down, as though shot with a Gun; - by the Power of God's Word. - The Lord manifested his Glory. One was Aruck down by the Power of the Word."-P. 57. " The Spirit of the Lord came down like a rushing mighty Wind; immediately there was shrieking in every Corner of the Congregation; Men's Hearts failing them for Fear, many falling. -

One

One flruck down, his Body exceeding weak, could fcarce move all the Night after. God was working powerfully in his Soul. — Twelve Persons dropped down here and there." — "The Holy Ghost enabled me to speak so, that one Woman was thrown into strong Convulsions; others were in great Agonies."

7 Journ. P. 75.

Thus far then God is afferted to be Cause of these seemingly horrible Fits; the most vehement Outcries, Roarings, and strong Pains; Sinkings, Droppings to the Ground, — as struck with Lightning and Thunder; — exceeding Tremblings, Fallings-down as dead, Voice lost, strong Convulsions, without Sense or Motion, Faintings, sinking as if shot with a Gun; Shriekings, Terrors, and Fallings.

§. 26. But, as these inconsistent Ramblers cannot be long in one Mind, we are next to observe them wheeling about, unravelling their Web, and ascribing the same Particulars to God's grand Adversary, the Devil. Well then! (to borrow Mr. Wesley's Motto,)

- Agedum, pauca accipe contra.

Mr. Whitefield having told us of "five Persons 6 Journ. in Agonies so strong, as if affected with Fits," adds, p. 38. "Some such Agonies, I believe, are from the Devil. And he will no doubt endeavour by these to bring an evil Report on the Work of God."

Mr. Wesley once acquainted his Followers, that these involuntary Effects wrought upon their Bodies might be from God, and might not. While I was speaking, one before me dropped down as dead; and presently a second, and a third." But in other Places he says, "A young Man sunk

3 Journ, p. 61.

P. 500

down

down as dead; but foon began to rear out, and beat himself against the Ground, so that six Men could fcarce hold him. I never faw one fo torn of the evil One." - Mr. Wesley's affectionate Brother writes thus to him; "What Influence fudden and 3 Journ. sharp Awakenings may have upon the Body, I do not pretend to explain; [the Instance you gave of fome struggling as in the Agonies of Death] but I make no Question, Satan, as far as he gets Power, may exert himself on such Occasions; partly to binder the good Work in fuch as are touched with the Arrows of Conviction; and partly to disparage the Work of God, as if it tended to lead People to Distraction." - " The Enemy began to tear her, so that she screamed as in the Pangs of Death." -Another; " the thousand Distortions of her whole Body shewed, how the Dogs of Hell were gnawing ber Heart." - But now we are to have Mr. Wefley's final Judgment, and settled Determination, after a careful and particular Examination; as related in his last Journal. " I concluded my second Course of Visiting; in which I enquired particularly into the Cafe of those, who almost every Night the last Week cried out aloud, during the Preaching. - I found that all of them (I think, not one excepted) were Persons in perfect Health, and had not been subject to Fits of any Kind, 'till thus affected .- That this had come upon every one of them in a Moment, without any previous Notice. - That, in that Moment they dropped down, they lost all their Strength, and were feized with violent Pain. they expressed in different Manners. Some faid, they felt, just as if a Sword was running through them; others, that they thought a great Weight lay upon them, as if it would squeeze them into the

Earth.

Ibid. P. 79.

p. 63.

P. 92.

5 Journ. p. 91Earth. Some faid, they were quite choaked, so that they could not breathe; others, that their Hearts swelled ready to burst; and others, that it was as if their Heart, all their Inside, all their whole Body, was tearing in Pieces.

These Symptoms I can no more impute to any Natural Cause, than to the Spirit of God. I make no doubt, but it was Satan tearing them, as they were coming to Christ. And hence proceeded those grievous Cries, whereby he might design both to discredit the Work of God, and to affright People from hearing that Word.

I found, that their Minds had been as variously affected as their Bodies. Of this fome could scarce give any Account at all; which also I impute to that wife Spirit, purposely sunning and confounding as many as he could, that they might not be able to bewray his Devices. Others gave a very clear and particular Account, from the Beginning to the End. The Word of God pierced their Souls, and convinced them of inward, as well as outward Sin. They faw and felt the Wrath of God abiding on them, and were afraid of his Judgments. And here the Accuser came with great Power, telling them, ' there was no Hope, they were lost for ever.' Their Pains of Body then feized them in a Moment, and extorted those loud and bitter Cries."

These are the Words of Messieurs Whitesield and Wesley; wherein the Reader will see how the Tables are turned. Here he finds, no doubt but these Agonies, dropping down as dead, loud, grievous, and bitter Cries and Roarings, Distortions, violent Pains, Screamings as in the Pangs of Death, with various Distractions of the Mind, — proceeded from Satan; Vol. II.

he caused them. And yet, just before, the very same Particulars and Symptoms were expressly imputed to God; he caused them. The Sword of the Spirit dividing them asunder, is, in a Moment, converted to Satan's Sword running through them. The Workings of God in the Soul in this extraordinary Manner, and doing his own Work in his own Way, is instantly changed into Satan's Endeavours to bring an evil Report on God's Work, to disparage, discredit, and hinder God's Work, and fright People from it. At such a Loss are they, so uncertain whose Work they are doing!

§. 27. We may here make a few Remarks. And first, one may, I presume, take the Liberty of asking a Question, or two. Pray, Sir, what Devices, what grand Secrets of Satan, did those Persons bewray, who were not stunned and confounded? Or, if Grand Secrets were bewrayed, what a Fool was this Wife Spirit, and what did he gain, in flunning only some; when so many others had full Power of discovering his Plots? - But in this Controversy with themselves, we may observe, that Mr. Whitefield feems the flouter Champion for Satan's Operation; and Mr. Wesley for God's Operation. For it is not usual for these two Competitors in Sanctity to agree. I would not here have the latter recur to his old Method of quibbling, and think of reconciling his last Determination in Favour of the Devil, by faying he acts by God's Permission, or that these Effects are from God, who is the Original Cause of all Things. (This all know, as well as himself.) For he hath expressly excluded both Nature and God. Perhaps, before his next Journal comes out, he may alter his Mind. - There are, however.

however, good Reasons why much should be said on each Side. It is necessary sometimes, that God should be the Cause " of these Tumblings, Convulsions, Sc. that those who are weak might not be offended." For indeed he owns, " many were greatly offended." And the Notion of Satan's doing it might "tend to lead People to Distraction." Accordingly Mr. Whitefield affures us, that 's a Woman being in such a Case as to be thought mad, and full of new Wine, in that Hour the Lord Jesus took Possession of her Soul."

Wesley, 3 Journ. p.58,59,

3 Journa p. 63.

Wefley, 5 Journa p. 91.

And it is equally necessary sometimes, that the Devil should be the Cause, to shew what an Enemy he is to Methodism, in thus "disparaging God's Work, and defigning to affright People from it;" and especially it must be the Devil's doing, that Mr. Wesley may have the Honour of ejecting him, and gain Reverence for his miraculous Cures. And herein, I apprehend, he has greatly the Advantage of Mr. Whitefield; after " musing in his old Room at Oxford, and reflecting how many that came after him were preferred before him," he now is become superior to a Principal Antagonist. For poor Mr. Whitefield fays, (after owning that the Devil was the Cause of the Fits) " I had not prayed long in the Women's Society, but two of them fell down again into violent Fits; fo that I was obliged to leave them." Fie for Shame, Mr. Whitefield! You not stand out against the Devil? Indeed he has, in this Case, outwitted you. You were not aware of what the Roman Ritual fays, " How many Arts and Fallacies the Devil useth to deceive the Exorcist; and that the Exorcist must not leave off, 'till he has seen all the Signs of Liberation." You probably have never looked into such Popish Ceremonials. But Mr.

6 Journ. p. 41.

De Exor.

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Wefley, 5 Journ. p. 86. Mr. Wesley must have as mean an Opinion of you, as he had of the Clergyman, "who being sent for by a Woman possessed, she no sooner began to roar and hang out her Tongue, but he cried out, "It is the Devil doubtless! It is the Devil! And immediately went away. — But Mr. Wesley came to her, and left her not 'till all her Symptoms ceased." He was better acquainted with his Rule, and better observed it, and had much more Work of this Nature upon his Hands.

This leads us to our Parallel. For some Physicians, Philosophers, and Disvines, have been of Opinion, that such uncommon and extraordinary Cases proceeded from a diabolical Operation. But, my Business being only with Papists, I need not inquire farther.

farther

De Exor.

The Roman Ritual, after "the Caution against mistaking the black Bile, or other Distempers, for a Possession," soon leaves the Way open again, by acquainting us, that "one of the Devil's Arts is to induce a Persuasion, that the Patient only lies under a natural Disorder, when he himself is at the Bottom." And we have there "Three Signs of a diabolical Possession, speaking in an unknown Tongue, discovering Things secret and distant, and having Strength above the natural Age and Condition of the Party; and others of that Nature, which, if many of them concur, are greater Signs."

Their approved Writers on this Subject have, by way of Supplement, recounted these numerous and great Signs; intirely agreeing with Mr. Wesley.

De Exor. P.225--. P. 12-. In the Malleus Maleficarum, Tom. III. and Tom. IV. called Complementum Artis Exorcistia, we have the following Account. "There are not wanting Men, who deny all diabolical Possessions

and Witchcrafts, afferting them to be only Natural Distempers. But that these are undoubted Signs of a Possession, or Witchcraft, or both in Conjunction; namely, Lolling out the Tongue; Clamours, Roarings, Gnashings, Foamings; a Weight in the Stomach, or Choaking in the Throat; Swoonings, especially of many at one and the same Time; Bowels torn by Dogs; fudden Terrors, and instantly removed; the Feeling of a hot, or cold Vapour; throwing themselves on the Ground, and tearing themselves; a piercing like a Sword; revealing occult and remote Things; fpeaking Mysteries, and explaining Scripture; prophefying, and finging mufically; an Aversion to the Minister, Prayers, Relicks, Holy Water, and all Spiritual Books and Things. - But the ftrongest Sign is, when Physicians cannot help, and Medicines are of no Service." Thus we find both Popery and Mr. Wesley agreeing in their Verdict, that Satan is guilty; and neither Nature, nor the God of Nature, have any Concern in the Cafe.

We should observe too these Words of Mr. Wesley: "I carefully examined those, who had 5 sourn, cried out lately in the Congregation. — I enquired p. 84,91. particularly into the Case. - And I found their Minds had been as variously affected as their Bodies." Wonderful Thing, that Mind and Body should, in a Disorder, have a mutual Influence on each other! The Enquirer, however, did well in conforming to the Roman Ritual; " In order to know this, [whether the Diforder be Natural, or Diabolical] after an Exorcism, or two, let the Exorcift interrogate the Patient, what he was fenfible of, or felt, in Mind or in Body." And what An-

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Wesley, Ibid. fwers did he draw out? " Some could give no Account at all, how, or wherefore; only, that of a fudden they dropped down, they knew not how. Others could just remember they were in Fear; but could not tell what they were in Fear of. Several faid, they were afraid of the Devil; and this was all they knew. But a few give a more intelligible Account, of a piercing Sense of their Sins, and of the Wrath of God, and the Punishment into which they were just falling. One told me, 'I was just as if I was falling from the highest Place I had ever feen. I thought the Devil was pushing me off, and that God had forfaken me.' Another faid, ' I felt the very Fire of Hell." Upon his fecond Examination, " Some faid they felt as it were the Piercing of a Sword; others thought a great Weight lay upon them, &c."-" Some could fearce give any Account at all; which also I impute to that Wife Spirit, purposely funning and confounding as many as he could, that they might not bewray his Devices. Others gave a very clear and particular Account," as before.

In this whole Account, the Borders of God's Power and Satan's are so near, and the Transitions from one to the other so quick, that such an acute Metaphysician alone as Mr. Wesley could have decided so exactly. As to the Particular of some being able to give little or no Account; others a very clear and particular one; — were any thing of Nature or Distemper to be admitted, there would be no need of quoting Authorities for a perfect or imperfect Remembrance, or none at all, of what was felt in the Fit: The Diversity being so well known in Proportion to the Kind and Degree of the Fit; as

in Vertigoes, Convulsions, Epilepsies, &c. as likewise an Amazement, like what Mr. Wesley calls stunning.

But he will chuse to act in Concert with his better Friends of the Papacy, who ascribe all (for substantial Reasons) to Satan, and have inserted a Prayer in the Office of Exorcization, " for one af- Ritual. faulted by the Frauds of an unclean Spirit, whom the old Adversary hovers about with the Horror of Dread; and firiketh the human Mind with a Stupor, confounds it with Terror, and exagitateth with trembling Fear."

Romano

§. 28. Infallibility (in Rom. Rit.) affures, that " the Arts and Frauds of the Devil to deceive and De Exor, over-reach the Exorcist are innumerable;" and hath been so good as to acquaint us with some of them. And Mr. Wesley (to apply his own Expressions) is fuch " an apt Scholar, and has so perfectly learned the Exercise of his Arms," that he is for the most part too cunning for the old Sophister. " Some- Exortimes Satan will bide himself, and cease tormenting the Patient, to induce a Persuasion that he is gone." Mr. Wesley was well guarded against this Trick. - " Sometimes he throweth his Prey on the Ground, and causeth Convulsions; that the Exorcist may cease from his Conjuration." Here Mr. Whitefield was caught, but Mr. Wefley stood it out. -"Sometimes he will let the Patient be quiet, and and fay, that he feels no Pain, and give no Sign of any Terror." This was the Case of the possessed Woman, who, when Mr. Wesley came to her, said, "I am very well now: - Nothing ails me." But Mr. Welley went on with his Work; and her Possession appeared plainly afterwards. - " Sometimes, when the poor Devils are tormented with

cism.

Wesley, 5 Journa p. 86.

Wesley, 3 Journ. p.66,67.

they will go out To-morrow at fuch an Hour, in order to gain Time." This was the Case, in "that furprizing Instance of the Power of the Devil, when, being afraid of Mr. Wesley, who was to come To-morrow, he made the Woman fay, ' before Six in the Morning I shall be well." - " Sometimes they lull the Patient afleep, and shew him Visions." But Mr. Wesley seems not well aware of this Deceit. Visions are of better Service, than to own them from the Devil. - " Sometimes Satan permits the vexed Person to say Prayers, receive the Sacrament, fign himself with the Cross, with other Acts of Humility and Devotion. Yea, what is more, he himself will say some holy Things. In which Sheep's Cloathing he is not detected. But he cannot long persevere." Mr. Wesley has several Instances of alternate Strains of Rage and Blasphemy, and of Devotion and Submission, in Cases of a Possession, particularly when the Devil fays, (fpeaking through the Organs of the Dæmoniac) " Come, go to Prayers, I will pray with you.' We took the Advice. from whomsoever it came." Thus, " some Devils, who had grievously mauled St. Xavier, at length became calm and mild, were heard to fay their Matins, and got through the Choir-Service, by way of Joke." - " Sometimes the Devil is flubborn, or answereth fallaciously; and then he must be peremptorily commanded, in the Name of Jesus, to speak the Truth, and be put to his Oath." This Care was taken by Mr. Wesley; "I command thee, in the Name of the Lord Jesus, to tell if thou hast Commission to torment any other Soul. It was immediately answered, 'I have." - "Sometimes the Devil will tell Truth, or feem to yield in some Points

3 Journ. P. 93.

Myster. Jesuit. p. 41.

Points to the Goodness of the Exorcist, in order to puff him up with Vain-glory." How often this hath been the Case with Mr. Wesley, let his Conduct testify. - " Sometimes the Devil, (who never wants new Tricks) to hinder People from submitting to Exorcisms, and that he may not be discovered, will pretend Distempers, and counterfeit all the Symptoms of a Disease in the Sufferer; so as to deceive even the Physicians, and he makes the Physicians themselves incredulous; a Sort of Men, who, if they can but think of some natural Cause, will always reject any thing supernatural; alledging some frivolous Reasons. These Men ought to read such Books as the Malleus Maleficarum, &c. And the Exorcist must take Care to have a Physician, in such Distempers, who is of the same Opinion with himself." "Mr. Wesley accordingly has over and over cautioned the World against being ruled by Dr. Monroe, and others of the Faculty; shewing their Ignorance and Inability. But yet he has been wife enough to introduce his Newgate-Physician, who was of the Same Opinion with himself, to testify in his Favour." - N. B. Dr. Monroe, and all other Physicians, are hereby admonished, that, instead of Hippocrates, Galen, &c. they immediately bespeak the Malleus Maleficarum, in two Volumes, Quarto; as likewise Mr. Wesley's Journals.

The same Admonition is to extend to the College of Physicians, who are ordered to examine their Licentiates out of the said incomparable Writings. — Lastly, (though one might carry the Comparisons much farther,) "Sometimes the Devils, as another Impediment, when the Exorcist knows the Case to be a Possession, will induce a Belief into the Parents, Relations, and Friends of the Patient, that

it is only Humours and natural Distemper, and no diabolical Possession, that so no Regard may be had to the Exorcist, nor his Discipline be submitted to." This Artifice Mr. Wesley hath found in some of his Followers. "One (for Fear of such a Fit) run out of the Society in all Haste, that she might not expose herself. A young Woman funk down at Rose-Green in a violent Agony both of Eody and Mind, and five or fix Persons more; at whose Cries many were greatly offended. - The first that was deeply touched was L-W-, whose Mother had been not a little displeased a Day or two before, when fhe was told, how her Daughter had exposed herself before all the Congregation. The Mother was the next who dropped down, and lost her Senses in a Moment." The poor Mother paid for her Folly with a Vengeance. But due Care must be taken to prevent fuch evil Surmifings, and to countermine Satan's Devices.

I would advertise the Reader, that the Passages, (imputing these grievous Disorders to the Devil, and cautioning against his Frauds) which are not to be found in the Roman Ritual, de Exorcizandis, are every one of them in the Malleus Malesicarum, Tom. 3. P. 225. — and especially, Tom. 3. P. 8. — But I cannot be positive, whether Mr. Wesley copied out these Passages in order to make Parallels, or whether he and the Papists act by mere Sympathy.

§. 29. But Methodism itself may justly be reckoned a principal Cause of these horrid Sufferings, or rather, the efficacious Power of their Teachers. They have related "their Shriekings, Roarings, Groanings, Gnashings, Yellings; Cursings, and Blasphe-

3 Journ. pag. 51. P. 64

Blasphemies, and Despairings; Tumblings, Convulfions, and Contortions, as in the Agonies of Death, as out of the Belly of Hell; Soul and Body well nigh torn afunder; - Things terrible to behold, too horrible to be borne, and what Words cannot describe, &c." These are their very Words. Let not the Preachers be startled. They are the Cau'e; (the best they can say is, the instrumental Cause) they confess it, and make it Matter of high Roasting, Exultation, and Triumph .-

Mr. Whitefield fays, "I had not prayed long, - 6 Journ. but two of the Women fell down into violent Fits. - At my Preaching, Thousands cried out, some P.42,44. fainted, others cried out, as in the Agonies of Death. Never did I see a more glorious Sight! - Some fruck down pale as Death, others sinking. - Mr. Whitefield preaching, one dropped 7 Journ. down as shot with a Gun. - The Holy Ghost enabled me to speak so, that one Woman was thrown into Arong Convulsions."

Nor will Mr. Wesley lag behind, but be as potent a Preacher as Mr. Whitefield. " I expounded: A Woman cried out in the Charpest Agonies of Spirit. - I expounded, - immediately one cried out with the utmost Vehemence, as in the Agonies of Death: Two other Persons seized with Pain, and constrained to roar; another as out of the Belly of Hell. - While I was preaching, one, and another, P. 42. and another funk to the Earth. They dropped on every Side, as Thunder-struck. - While I was enforcing these Words, several struck to the Earth; a little Boy the same; a young Man Junk down, as one dead; but soon began to roar and beat himfelf against the Ground, that fix Men could scarcely hold him. - While I was earnefly inviting, &c. P. 58.

p. 41.

p. 12,75.

Wesley, 3 Journ. p. 23.

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fome funk down, others exceedingly trembled and quaked; fome torn with a kind of convulsive Motion, in every Part of their Bodies, and that so violently, that sive Persons could not hold one of them.—Twenty-six of those, who had been thus affected, &c.—While I was speaking three dropped down as dead; five others sunk,—in violent Agonies,—in the Pains of Hell, &c.—While I was preaching, a Woman dropped down, struck as was supposed with Death, the Use of all her Limbs quite taken from her.—I preached at Weavers-Hall. It was a glorious Time. Several dropped to the Ground, as if struck with Lightning. Some cried out in Bitterness of Soul. In this acceptable Time, &c."

4 Journ. p. 58.

These, among many others, are their own Boastings and Exultations, in their own Words.

Nobis non licet esse tam disertis.

And forry I am, their Breath is so strong, that they cannot open their Mouths, but out fly the most noisome and contagious Vapours. It puts one in Mind of a Volcano, belching out Fire, and making a dreadful Havock; or rather of some Spiracles, or breathing Holes, in many Parts of the Earth, which scatter a pestilential Infection upon all that come near. Such is "the famous Grotta del Cani in Italy, called the poisonous Mouth; the Steams whereof are of a Mephitical, or noxious Quality. When a Dog, or other Creature, is put into it, it presently loses all Motion, falls down as dead, or in a Swoon, the Limbs convulsed and trembling, 'till scarce any Signs of Life appear. — If the Animal be soon snatched out, and exposed to open Air, it

Soon recovereth." See Chambers in Grotta del Cani, or Mead on Poisons.

To know the Power of Witches in fuch Cases, we may look into the History of Witchcraft; " A Man, from a Look only of Sulanna Edwards, fell a shaking, quivering, and foaming, and for half an Hour was like a dying, or dead Man; and at last coming to his Senses again, he declared, that Susanna Edwards had bewitched him." Again, " Richard Vol. II. Dugdale declared, that his Fits were through Ob- p. 166. fession, and in a Combination which should never be discovered : - Sometimes he would exactly tell what Things were done at a Distance, and even repeat the whole Discourse of Persons absent: -Sometimes he would fing Pfalms exactly tuneable:-Sometimes bowl, and be in Convultions: - Sometimes he would lie on the Floor like a dead Man; when both the Doctor and Apothecary felt his Pulses, which did not beat; then they laid their Faces to his Mouth, to try if he breathed, but could not perceive it. - The faid R. Dugdale also declared, that his frange Fits began at Westly-Hall, where an Appearance of a black Man grinned at him, and pressed very hard upon him, - that he had an Apparition all along the Way, as he went to Westly-Hall, and the Week after, &c."

Were our Methodists once to recover their Senses, they likewife would probably give an Account, by whom they were bewitched, and where.

The Pope's Emissaries, who have written so many Volumes of Satan's Power of inflicting such unaccountable Maladies, allow also, that the Saints have the like Power of caufing Diseases; and even of putting in the Devil, especially when in due Time they intend to bring him out again. Thyraus, de Locis VOL. II. M infestis,

Vol. I. p. 244.

infestis, proveth this; and, among other Instances, mentioneth "St. Eligius, who gave the Devil Power over sifty of his own Flock: [The same Number that were so turmoiled in Mr. Wesley's Night-Scene.] The Saint intended their Good; and therefore, being requested, he would not immediately relax their Punishment, but said, Let them learn first whom they have chosen for their Master, before they are absolved from the Tyranny of the Devil." Mr. Wesley seems not willing to forego this Privilege of spreading such Miseries among his own. Nor do I envy him the Glory.

Non equidem invideo, miror magis undique totis Usque adeo turbatur agris.—

In the mean time, at least 'till his Exorcisms and Cures plainly appear, (to which I shall pay due Respect in their Order) I cannot but deem it the utmost Cruelty to throw so many miserable Creatures into the most dreadful Fits, and Agonies horrid beyond Description; and at the same time be himself in such a Flow of Exultation,

- Risus abest; nisi quem visi movere dolores.

Then he is all foy; And pleas'd the Work of Satan to perform, Rides in the Whirlwind, and directs the Storm.

I have fallen, I know not how, into these Scraps of Poetry. But, that he may disentangle himself from a Sort of Inconsistency, may one seriously ask him the Question, why in some of his most terrible Operations, producing the most shocking Effects, it must be "a glorious Time, an acceptable Time;" and in other Instances, equally terrible and

and shocking, " the Case is altered?" For give me Leave to appeal to that Nocturnal Roaring, which he reprefents as the Similitude of a general Massacre. " Forty or fifty of those who were feeking Salvation, defired Leave to spend the Night together at the Society-Room. Before ten I left them, and lay down. [He was wife enough to take Care of One.] But I could have no quiet Rest, being uneasy in my Sleep; as I found others were too, that were afleep in other Parts of the House. Between two and three in the Morning I was waked, and defired to come down Stairs. I immediately heard fuch a confused Noise, as if a Number of Men were all putting to the Sword. It increased when I came into the Room, and began to pray." - Two Things here indeed turn out to Mr. Wefley's Advantage; a Proof of the Significancy of their prefaging Dreams; and a fure Proof that the Devil was in them. He observeth elsewhere, that another of his Possessed " grew worse by Prayer, and her Pangs increased more and more." And his Old Friends say, it is " a manifest Discovery, when the Party afflicted rageth the more at Prayers, Mass, Holy Water, &c." - But still the Question remains unresolved, Why fuch an Alteration in the Case? "O, Sir! I take Knowledge of you!" You was absent, in your Sleep, and was not the immediate Cause; it was not your own doing; - any farther than giving them Leave thus to feek their Salvation; (and this, it feems, they must not do without your Permission) or as your Institution might of Course inspire them with a Fanatical Rage.

3 Journa P. 95.

§. 30. This gives occasion to take a little Notice of such Nocturnal Pranks, Mysteries at dead M 2 of Night, when regular and sober Persons would chuse to be in their Beds. But,

It is well known, what fevere Laws have been

Nectes atque Dies patet atri Janua Ditis.

made against Night-Assemblies, under Pretence of Religion, by civilized Nations; as Things scandalous in Practice, and dangerous to the State. And as well known, how early a Stop was put to the Christian Love-Feasts, and Midnight-Meetings; by Reason of the Ambition, Quarrels, and Broils, with other Evils, which attended them. Mr. Wesley had better have prescribed a Sleeping-Draught, or good Feather-Bed, than have encouraged such irregular Cabals; when Darkness, Watchings, and Enthusiasms concurring, would naturally draw on those ominous Dreams, and mad Consequences: When (as Sennertus observes) "the Humours, and especially the Blood and Bile, are most intemperately instamed, and cause Vertigoes, Deliriousness, and numerous

But the Methodists, being better than the Primitive Christians, have a peculiar Blessing at the most unseasonable Hours. "Our Lord, says Mr. Wesley,

DeVigil.

Diforders."

5 Journ. P. 33.

P. 33. was gloriously present with us at the Watch-Night; my Voice was lost at the Cries of the People. —
P. 35. The Service ends a little after Midnight. We have often found a peculiar Blessing at these Seasons." I hope he will not bring for Proof the above-related Instance of his Disciples meeting between two and three in the Morning; which caused in him such frightful Dreams; when there was such a consused Noise, as if a Number of Men were putting to the Sword. These horrid Cirumstances he hath determined to

come

come from the Devil. Whether the Candles were put out, doth not appear: He only fays, " he heard a great Noise, and that upon his coming into the Room, and beginning to pray, the Noise increased." Nor do any other Evidences of Heats and Commotions, and peculiar Bleffings appear, but Screamings and Outcries. What Sort of wild Work they were doing, to create fuch a hellish Uproar, God knows. But, from his own Account, we have the Idea of " a Cabal of Witches meeting in the Night-time, adoring their Lord, who puts his Mark upon them with intolerable Pain;" as represented in the History Vol. 136of Witchcraft. And his Night-work resembles P. 144. much more the Nocturnal Revels, and infamous dark Mysteries of the Pagan World, than any orderly Assembly of Christians. It carries a stronger Reprefentation of the Mysteries of Cotytto, the Goddess of Cyril. Turpitude; of the Sacred Rites of Old Mother Cybele, celebrated by the rawing Corybantes, which were immodest Mysteries of Nocturnal Assemblies, in the Caves of Mount Ida; - or those Enthusiastic Rites, called Orgia, celebrated in the Night, and notorious for Noise and Impurities; wherein the mad Bacchanalian Women jumped about, howling and Sprieking, 'till their Heads were giddy, and they tumbled down diffracted." But Leave is granted; Impulse is stinging; and away they must march,

Julian. Lib. 6;

- Qualis commotis excita sacris Thyas, uti audito simulant Trieterica Baccho Orgia, nocturnufq; vocat clamore Cithæron.

- Comitatur euntem

Et Pavor, et Terror, trepidoque Insania vultu.

Whoever would fee more concerning fuch Necturnal Myseries may consult Livy; where he will Lib. 30, fee Cap. or M 3

fee " into what Convulsions and Dangers the Com-

monwealth was thrown, and what execrable Vices were committed in the Nocturnal Assemblies of the Bacchanalians, in their promiscuous Meetings of Men and Women, Whores and Boys. Into this Religious Order were they initiated by an ignoble Priest and Prophet, and entered into Vows of Constancy and Secrecy; especially as this Master of occult Mysteries had promised to recover them from all Distempers." Dionysius Halicarnassensis therefore must speak of earlier Times, and the first Institution of their Religious Rites, when he boasts of the Romans, " None can fee among them (though their Morals are now corrupted) any. Enthusiastic Raptures, any Corybantic Furies, any private Meetings of Strollers, any Bacchanalian, occult Mysteries, any Night-Assemblies of Men and Women, or any other Monsters of this Kind."

And yet, after all, there is no Impossibility of one peculiar Blessing to Persons aiming at Angelical Persection; if we should suppose them like those Angels called Fgregoræ, or Watchers, in the pretended Book of Enoch: For (to borrow the Words of Calmet) "It was these Watchers, who espoused the Daughters of Men, and became Fathers."

Diction in Watebers

Lib. 2. Cap. 19.

§. 31. Other Causes besides have indeed been suspected of the extraordinary bodily Effects, and mental Disorders, among our Methodists: And I have been put in Mind of what is called Natural Magic; consisting of a deep Knowledge and Use of certain Natural Things, (Roots, Herbs, and Plants, &c.) which have wonderful Effects, and have often passed with the Vulgar for supernatural Causes. Plutarch mentions

mentions " a Shrub, called Leucophyllus, found at the Celebration of the Mysteries of Hecate, which drives People into Madness, and makes them confess all the Wickedness they have done, or intended." This same Hecate, they say, was the Daughter of Night and Hell, delighted in spreading Torments among Human Kind, and making People mad. Pliny mentions " the Herb Halicacabon, which makes People delirious, and is drunk by the skilful in Prophecy, because they would appear as mad, to confirm their Superstitions." This "Halicacabi is, it seems, a Species of Night-Shade, which infused in Water will (without giving any Tafte or Smell) cause fome Diversion, by making People ridiculously mad for a Time. Nor is the Datum, another Species of Night-Shade, much different; of which (according to Garcias of Horto) Thieves and Cheats mingle the Flower or Seed among the Food of those whom they want to defraud; and whoever hath tafted it loofeth his Senses, is forced into a Fit of Laughter, and freely permits the Thief to carry off what he pleafeth." See Theophrast. Bodæi, pag. 1077. - My Friend told me also of the Philtra, or Love-Potions, which were defigned to make People in Love, but had often been the Cause of Madness. He sufpected fomething of this Nature in Mr. Wesley's " Love-Feast, which raised that tumultuous Cry thro' all the Congregation, not of Grief, but of overflowing Joy and Love." And that "Watch-Night Meeting, when his Voice was loft in the Cries of the People; besides the mad Massacre-Scene." I answered, this could not be the Case, because, if my Information was true, they ate and drank nothing: but bare Bread and Water on those Occasions. He replied, that Mr. Wesley had professed, " I prepare, and.

Nat. Hift. Lib. 234

5 Journ. p. 10-11.

P. 33.

and give them Physic, myself, having for six or

feven and twenty Years made Physic the Diversion of my leifure Hours." And what mingled Cups might not a cunning Man, fo well acquainted with Nature, prepare? What potent, inchanting Drugs might not he infuse for his Diversion? Seeing. there are various Drugs, which will bring on Diftraction for any Number of Days, or Hours; according to the Quantity. B. Porta. Mag. Natur. Lib. 8. That, besides, the Popish Priesis often bleffed a certain Portion of Bread and Water, (not the Sacramental) for several good Purposes, and doing Wonders. But I replied, these were Mysteries, into which I never intended to be initiated, and should readily comply with any Request like that in Petronius; " I stretch out my Hands, and intreat, that you would not make a Jest of Nocturnal Religions; nor traduce the Secrets, which all the initiated themselves did not know." Or rather, I ought to become a Supplicant myself, and beg-Pardon, that I may escape the Threat of Canidiaagainst Horace ;

Epod. 17.

Pag. 50.

Ed. 1669.

Inultus ut tu riseris Cotyttia?

Et Esquilini Pontifex Venesici,
Impune ut Urbem nomine impleris meo?

Oh! tu (potes nam) solve me Dementia.

§. 32. Others again, and not a few among Mr. Wesley's own Followers, have conceived those strange Agitations to be voluntary, mere Dissimulation, and counterfeit Tricks; some tumbling down and howling to please their Master, or to be thought apt Scholars, and answer Expectation in the Process of Methodism, especially as they have been taught

by

by both my Correspondents, how glorious a Thing it is to be fruck down, and set a rearing. Which is a Sort of Composition of Enthusiasm and Imposture. But as far as those Effects proceeded merely from Distemper, or a supernatural Agency, we must grant it could not be Fiction. Mr. Wesley indeed hath 3 Journs confessed, that " the Convulsions and Agitations of P. 25. the French Prophetess (a similar Case) might be Hysterical, or Artificial; that the Spirit of Fride and Lyes was prevalent among his own Flock, and an imaginary Inspiration, - mere empty Dreams of a heated Imagination." Mr. Whitefield too 5 Journ. owns, " there is counterfeit Coin among them." But yet due Care hath been taken for the Removal, and Prevention of such unjust Suspicions in the prefent Case. For " a Day of Humiliation is ap-3 Journ. pointed, says Mr. Wesley, to humble ourselves, p. 59. and own, that God had juffly withdrawn his Spirit from us, for our manifold Unfaithfulness; - and above all, for blaspheming his Work among us, imputing it either to Nature, to the Force of Imagination, and Animal Spirits, or even to the Delusion of the Devil. In that Hour some fell prostrate to the Ground." - But this did not work a full Conviction. For foon after we find " many offended at these Ibid. Tumblings, Roarings, &c. and faying, they were p. 59, 64, 68. fure they might help it if they would; - it was all a Cheat; - or only Nature, Imagination, Animal Spi-4 Journa p.14,18. rits; - they were fure none cried out but Hypocrites, who pretended to be in Fits." But, however, P. 52. " many were convinced;" and the Refractory had personal and woful Experience, feeling it to their Sorrow; as will appear, when we come to their Judicial Miracles. One Instance I shall now subjoin.

Wesley, 3 Journ. P. 44.

" f-n H-n, a Weaver, - a Man of a regular Life and Conversation, that constantly attended Prayers, &c. being informed that People fell into strange Fits at the Societies, he came to see and judge for himfelf. But he was less fatisfied than before, and laboured above Measure to convince his Acquaintance, ' it was a Delusion of the Devil.' But he was convinced; for the next Day, he fell off his Chair, and began screaming terribly, and beating himself against the Ground. Between One and Two I came in, and the Room being full of People, he cried out, 'Let all the World fee the just Judgment of God.' He immediately fixed his Eyes upon Me, and cried, 'Ay, this is he, who, I faid, was a Deceiver of the People. But God has overtaken me. I faid it was all a Delufion. But this is no Delusion.' He then roared out, &c. We all betook ourselves to Prayer. His Pangs ceased, and both his Soul and Body were set at Liberty."

Bartol. P. 444. St. Ignatius, whose Life Mr. Wesley says he hath read, will afford a Parallel. "At Condom, a certain Citizen, in other Respects an honest Man, was above measure incensed against the Society, and the Father of it; so far from paying Ignatius the Honours due to his Saintship, that he charged him with Dissimulation and Histrionic Piety; and would read the Accounts of the Saint, only to wrest them into Hypocrify, or Pieces of false History, and thence proceed to his Railleries and Scoffs. The Saint looked down upon this his Enemy, as the Physician doth upon a Person in a Phrensy, and begged Mercy of God for him; and coming to him in Venerable Majesty, cast a most lovely Look upon him. The Man's Eye and Mind were so struck with this, that

he fails from his Bed, tumbles to the Ground, begs Pardon for the Injuries he had done, makes a Vow of perpetual Obsequiousness to Ignatius and his Society; an Obsequiousness the more sacred, as he had been so injurious."

The better to guard against this Surmise of Diffimulation, Mr. Wesley produceth this Case. " A Woman, who had been before much tempted of the Devil, funk down as one dead. One could not perceive, by any Motion of her Breaft, that the breathed, and her Pulse was very hardly discernible. A strange Sort of Dissimulation this! I wish those, who think so, would only stop their own Breath and Pulse one Hour, and I will then subscribe to their Opinion." - But, I doubt, this Argument will very hardly be allowed. For though he challengeth any one to try; and his Friends, the Exorcifts, fay, " it is a fure Sign of a Possession, when a Person exerts such Motions and Gesticulations, as cannot be imitated by one that is well, and in his Senses;" yet Physicians will contend, that in some Natural Distempers People will be thrown into such unaccountably strange and convulsive Motions, and other extraordinary Symptoms, which no Man in Health can come up to. And why must the Trial be for a whole Hour; when he doth not fay, that this Woman's Breath and Pulse were stopped so long? Therefore, although this may not be natural Diftemper, yet it may. To produce a similar Instance. Sennertus (de Morbis à Veneficiis, Cap. 3.) citeth a long Account from Cornel. Gemma, which will fuit this, and other Cases, in Mr. Wesley's Journals. " An ingenious Girl of Fifteen, but something inclined to Melancholy, - fell into Fits of Convulfions and Savoonings, and other Symptoms more vio-

4 Journ. p. 22-3. Three or four Persons, the most strong, could scarce hold her:—Sometimes she felt a Weight, and sometimes a Biting;—after many Sufferings a Tumour arose in her Throat, and continued for a Quarter of an Hour, during which Time she remained intirely destitute of all Pulse and Breath; so that even a Feather applied to her Mouth would not move, and her Body was stiff as a Statue." And what the Issue? "The Girl was cured, not by the Spiritual, but Bodily Physician, by Natural Remedies."

But, as nothing will convince Philosophical Men, they urge the Probability of Dissimulation and Cheat farther; and, in Supply of Parallels, affert, that among the feveral Popish Orders there are always some trained up to act a Part, and prepare Accomplices, who are to counterfeit Diabolical Fits, in order to bring on Exorcisms, and carry on the Trade of cheating filly People. And they can eafily bring Proof enough to fill whole Reams of Paper. Not to mention the famous Imposture of Martha, (cited before from Thuanus) or the execrable Story of Jetzer; the Boy of Bilson, or the Nuns of Loudon, (for which, fee Bayle in the Article Grandier) and the like; - they may refer to several such Difsemblers, Cheats, and Counterfeits, in Wierus de Præftigiis.

Lib. 3. Cap. 24, 25, 26. One Story is of "a Beggar, named Justus, who, to get a comfortable Maintenance, would lie at the Church-Doors, pretending to be possessed. Wierus saw him act his Part at Niemegen; making his Belly wonderfully swell, and then sink again; and throwing his Limbs and Face into unaccountable Distortions: His Wife and Harlot standing by him with

with an Iron Chain to bind him in his raging Fits. At length the Fraud was detected, the Man really feized, and put in Chains, where he confessed the Cheat, and shewed the Manner how he played his Pranks."

Another Story is of one " Hans Vatter, i. e. John the Father, who pretended that on St. John's Day he was enchanted by Nicholas Gottel, by drinking a poisoned Draught; and that Nicholas confessed this at his Trial, where he was condemned, and afterwards burned. Hereby, he faid, the Devil tormented him various Ways, bound his Body, Feet, and Neck, with Iron Chains, and shewed him for a Spectacle to all. He added also wonderful Phantoms, Apparitions, and Spectres. Every Thing he could not relate, but faid, every Thing was written bistorically in a regular Journal; that the World might fee how cruelly the Devil had tortured and tore him. Nor did he pass over his Custom of Praying, hearing Sermons, and communicating, and affirmed, that he had an Impulse to preach Repentance. Coming, in his Course of Visiting, to Noringberg, the Magistrates ordered him to be narrowly watched and guarded; when he would fometimes press to be gone, pretend Despair, with other Artifices. But, being detained, he at length confessed that he never was bound by the Devil, but made his own Chains. In short, he discovered his whole Art, that his Miracles were mere Lyes, and all a Trick, to get a Livelihood. For which ample Confession his Punishment was mitigated, and he was only exposed on a Pillory for a public Spectacle and Derision."

A third Account concerneth a "Girl of about twenty, well habited, but with a fierce Look, who Vol. II, N was

was going to St. Hubert, to be freed from the Yoke of Satan. She was furnished with Letters Testimonial, to obtain Provisions on the Road; and was attended by a Monk about thirty, because the Devil's Assaults were less terrible in his Presence; and for this Reason she confessed, that he was her Companion in Bed. She was thought to be Epileptic. And the Monk loasted, that by three Words he could make a horrible Speciacle of her." [If that be the proper English of the Words, Se tribus werbis

posse horribile in ea spectaculum excitare.]

After a fourth Account of the same Nature, but greater Wickedness, we have an Account of one " Bartholomæa, a Servant Maid, who, when Mass was faid in the German Tongue, contrary to Custom, and the Hymn, ' Glory be to God on high,' began, became immediately Ecstatic, as if seized by the Devil, and raised a grievous Disturbance. But when the fame was fung in Latin, she was not affested. Her Mistress, a prudent Matron, promised the Maid to cure her, if she would come into her Chamber. The Maid came; the Mistress repeated the Hymn in the German Tongue. Instantly the Fits return; and the Maid, observing a proper Place to fall in, was thrown violently on the Ground. The Mistress presently takes up her Coats, and (assisted by her Daughter, who held the Maid down) makes an Impression upon her Posteriors with several smart Strokes of a Rod; which threw the Maid into unfeigned, horrible Contortions. For, as Hippocrates says, ' Extreme Distempers require extreme Remedies.' After this she could hear the Hymn without any Commotion, except what arose in her Mind by being twitted, whenever she went abroad, by some unluc'y Rogues, who would gather about her, and fing

fing the said Hymn in her Ears. The Maid, says Wierus, confessed to me, that she was perfectly cured by her Mistress in this Manner." So much from Wierus. My Philosophical Friends highly commended this Method of drawing a little Blood in the lower Parts, by Way of Revulsion from the Head; adding, that it might be no bad Remedy, if some more Cheats of this Sort (for Instance, the Methodist-Teacher, who fixed the Day for the Day of Judgment) in order to carry the Revulsion still farther from the Head, were laid by the Heels. But I told them, Persecution was a wicked Thing. And yet I might observe, what the Exorcists affirm, "that the Devil may fometimes be drove out by Scourging, a Cudgel, or Box on the Ear; especially when he will not yield to facred Remedies."

Thyræ. Dæmon. p. 170.

But, if I may speak my Mind freely concerning the borrid Yellings, Convulsions, &c. among the Methodists, my real and sincere Opinion is this: " That, though there is Reason to suspect Dissimulation and Counterfeit in several Instances; yet, that the greateft Part of their Sufferings is involuntary; they cannot help it." Some Light will be given to this Matter in the next Section. And I readily subscribe to what Mr. Wesley hath owned; "I look upon some of these Cases as wholly natural; on the rest, as mixt; both the Diforder, and the Removal, being partly natural, and partly not." What he precifely meaneth by these Mixtures, or in what Respects the Disorders were not natural, I leave him to declare. But, if the poor Creatures must be put to the Torture, and have Pains and Agonies inflicted on them, above all Description, too borrid to be borne; I must confefs, I see little Difference, whether they are Bedeviled, Bezvitched, Bejefuited, or Bewesleyed.

Answ. to Church, p. 43. §. 33. It were now Time to bring on the Cure, the Removal of these dreadful Calamities. But there is no passing over a Circumstance, the most surprising (I think) and unaccountable in the whole Dispensation of Methodism. I mean the violent Screamings, Contortions, and Agonies, and Tumblings, of such a Number of Persons, all at one Time, by Sympathy; or quickly after one another, by Contagion.

Mr. Wesley giveth this Account of the State of

4 Journ. P. 37.

his Society: " If one Member suffered, all the Members suffered with it. So strange a Sympathy did I never observe before. Whatever considerable Temptation fell on any one, unaccountably spreaded itself to the rest; so that exceeding few were able to escape it." What Sort of Temptations he intends, I know not. But the Words fuit well with his Accounts of their common Roarings and Yellings, falling to the Ground Heaps upon Heaps, in wonderful Agreement; and the Infection catching others with furprifing Quickness and Rapidity. " One, and another, and another funk to the Earth. They dropped on every Side, as Thunder-struck. - Three Persons almost at once sunk down as dead. -Many fall to the Earth exceedingly trembling. -Several drop down, roar, beat themselves against the Ground, &c. infomuch that all the House (and all the Street for some Space) was in an Uproar. - Some funk down, fome trembled, fome torn with Convulsions; another dropp'd down in a violent Agony: - Twenty-fix of those, who had been thus affected. - One before me dropp'd down as dead, and prefently a Second, and a Third. Five others funk down. - Seven or eight Perfons

Wesley, 3 Journ. P. 42.

P. 44, 46, 50.

P. 58, 59.

3 Journ. p.61-65.

at once. — No fooner had Mr. Whitefield begun, than four Perfons funk down close to him. — Seven or eight constrained to roar. — A young Woman funk down in a violent Agony, — five or fix others, — eight or nine more; — a Girl, and her Mother, who lost her Senses in a Moment. — Four Persons almost in the same Moment — Roaring of a Number at once, as if all were putting to the Sword."—

These, and many more such sudden Blasts, and wide-spreading Contagions, we have in one of Mr. Wesley's fournals; who must have the Heart of a Stone, not to seel the Misery; and the Heart of a Tyrant, or Inquisitor, to rejoice and triumph at it. And what shall we say to these Things? or how account for them?

I take it for granted, that we are not fufficiently acquainted with the Constitution of Nature, and the Laws of the Creator; particularly, not with the buman Frame; how Soul and Body act upon each other; how other Beings and Parts of the Creation may act upon either; - and especially in a distempered State; a Disorder of Mind, or Body. More Knowledge is necessary towards accounting for every Kind and Degree of Infection. In general we hear much, and no doubt truly, of Contagions. communicated by the Air; by the Eye, the Voice, the Touch, the Breath, Effluvia and Vapours confifting of subtile Particles, and of a very penetrating Nature. In Distempers, (besides those universally allowed to be contagious) Epilepsies, Convulsions, the Chin-cough, &c. are by many brought under this Class; and perhaps many more Disorders, both of Mind and Body, are of the catching Kind, than is commonly admitted. It hath been observed

of Superstition, and Enthusiasm in particular, that they are very catching and infectious, running like Wild-Fire from Breast to Breast: That the Affections and Passions of the Mind cannot only change a Person's own Body, but make Impressions upon another, so as to give, or take away, divers Diseases, mental and corporal; and that a corrupted and polluted Imagination is capable of corrupting and polluting the ambient Air; so that those who suck it in shall be thrown into the same Malady. Thus it is affirmed in Plutarch, " I pronounce it confidently, that all the Passions of the Soul, being well rooted, will induce evil Habits, and being moved on any Occasion, will carry Persons, even against their Wills, into these natural and familiar Affections. "

Sympof. Lib. 5. Qu. 7.

> Nor will it be thought strange, that the Contagion should have a quicker and stronger Effect, when it catcheth Persons of weak Heads and Understandings; or of weak, fickly, tender and delicate Nerves and Spirits, which are so easily affected. Nor is it strange, if this should be much more the Case; when the Company are of the same Cast and Complexion of Body, and Turn of Mind; the same Temper and Distemper. The least Spark falling upon Persons already heared will foon rife into a Flame. To make use of Dr. Hartley's Sentiments; " Enthusiasm may be defined, a mistaken Persuasion of being peculiar Favourites with God. - This works generally in Persons of strong Fancies, and little Judgment, especially where there is a natural Difposition and that fermented by Disease. - The convulsive Motions are apt to return of themselves; - and seeing a Person in Convulsions is apt to occafion them in Persons of nervous and irritable Frames.

— And there is Reason to believe, that some Enthusiasts and Impostors have been able to throw themselves into Convulsions by a voluntary Power; and particularly, as it seems, by introducing strong Ideas, and internal Feelings."

This contagious Communication may be illustrated by the Case of Persons bit by the Tarantula, " a venomous Italian Spider, whose Sting causes the same Appearances with the Hysterical Affections. The Disorder is sometimes counterfeited by wanton Women, but is often a real Malady; the Person bit being feized with a Difficulty of Breathing, univerfal Fainting and Trembling; - and growing by Degrees melancholy, stupid, and strangely timorous. The only Cure is Music, which sets all the Patients a Dancing. At the first Sound they begin to move their Hands and Feet, and foon dance with wonderful Vigour. In the mean time they lose in a manner the Use of all their Senses, do many ridiculous and foolish Tricks, talk and act obscenely and rudely; -and, at the same time, cannot bear the Sight of any Thing black; in general are Phrenetic and delirious. But by a Continuance of the Music they are sweated and agitated into Health. - We may allow fomewhat to the determinate Force, and particular Modulation of the trembling Percussions of the Air, made by the mufical Chords upon the Elastic Fibres of the Brain. - This we see in the common Experiment of two mufical Instruments, tuned both to the same Pitch: The Strings of the one being struck, the correspondent Strings of the other will found." This from Dr. Mead's Account of the Tarantula. See also Chambers, in Tarantula and Tarantismus.

Accordingly, as one and the same Maggot bites the Methodists, who are much of the same Complexion of Body, and Turn of Mind; the same Effects are equally produced in all. They are a Sort of Unifons, screwed up to the same Key; one being struck, the rest answer to the given Note; and by that Propagation, (or some secret Sympathy) are struck in the same Manner; and all are seized, as soon as they are worked up to the same Degree of Enthusiasm.

Of the same contagious Nature is what is called St. Vitus's Dance; imputed by some to Hysterics, Convulsions, &c. This Distemper raged much in Germany; seizing most Sort of People, especially the Vulgar, who in great Numbers became horridly surious, running about roaring, soaming, 'till their Breath failed. This happened particularly when they visited St. Vitus's Chapel; and might be thought a just Punishment for their loving a false and wicked Religion, had not their Cure sollowed by Prayer to St. Vitus.

Edit. Serran. Tom. I. p. 530. In the Dialogue of Plato, called Ion, Socrates egregiously derideth that vain Creature; "who pretended an Ability, above all Mankind, to explain Homer, and inspire others with his Knowledge; for which he deserved a Golden Crown. Socrates observes, that the Enthusiastic Fury of a Poet was not an Art, but Divine Imitation; which, like the Load-Stone, not only draweth Iron, but communicateth the same Quality through a whole Chain. And thus a Divine Seizure shall run through a whole Series of Enthusiass, as it were by Sympathy; one catching it from another. All speak most divinely, when they are out of their Senses, and, like the Corybantes and Bacchanals, are instigated by Madness.

Madness, by an Obsession of their peculiar Deity. His Words and Gestures, his Tone and Modulation alone strike them one after another; to all other Rites they are immoveable."

Mr. Wesley's inspired Disciples seem like those brazen Vessels in Dodona, so placed that, if one was struck or moved, the Sound and Motion were immediately communicated to all the rest. Or perhaps he may have the Art of Electricity, and communicating to all Followers his Fire and Burnings, which he seems so fond of instituting on his Disciples.

In Lucian, de Syriâ Deâ, we have an Account of her Mysteries; wherein "those, who carry the Image of their Deity, are whirled about as with a Vertigo, the Deity leaping from one into another. In these Mysteries attend a great Number of Holy Men, and furious Fanatical Women, for the Sake of Prayer. The Priests begin the Ceremony, and while they are celebrating the Orgia, making horrid Noises, cutting themselves, &c. the Fury presently seizeth the rest, and many, who came only as Spectators, are acted in the same Manner."

Besides these Mysteries, (which may be reckoned as Types and Shadows of Methodism) some common Incidents in Life may farther illustrate the Case of a contagious Propagation. Upon seeing a Person yawn, others, not disposed to it before, are set a Yawning. The hearing a grating Sound, or seeing another eat crabbed Fruit, is apt to set our own Teeth on Edge. — How often are People frighted (even by Persons in a Joke) into Distortions, Convulsions, and other grievous Disorders? Or, perhaps, thrown into Madness by some affecting Object of the same Nature? —In Distempers, Small-Pox, Plague, &c. how often, and easily, will Fear

Fear alone draw the Infection; or feeing another, though at a Distance, with the fresh Marks upon him? Deep Cogitation upon the Distemper bringing the Distemper, and Imagination hatching the very Malady, on which it fat brooding. - How strong is Imagination in Women with Child? And how common, when disappointed of what they have longed for, or upon feeing some monstrous Object, to catch the Impression, and communicate to their Children the same Marks, which were the Object of their Defire, or Aversion? Even strong and healthy Persons, by some miserable Spectacle, will fometimes grow ill, and their Constitution suddenly be altered by an Emotion and Alteration of the Spirits, Humours, and Blood. Much more then will a diseased Body or Mind be thrown into a bad Condition, even by a fmall Incident; and difmal and tragical Objects must have a powerful Effect, and flick close to weak Spirits and melancholy Tempers. Why therefore should not Vapours and Effluvia from a Methodist (supposed to be inspired, or diftempered, or possessed) work themselves into the Breasts of the Bystanders, and communicate similar Effects? Why should not Hope, or Fear, or Expectation of what they are taught to expect, added to Sight and Feeling, naturally cause the same Marks and Deformities, upon which their Mind hath been so intent? In general, why should not the Contagion sweep away all before it?

Meta. 4. — Cur non stimuletur, eatque
430. Per cognata suis exempla furoribus Ino?

§. 34. As to particular Instances of this contagious Nature, I shall select a few from History. Lucian Lucian relates " a Disease seizing almost all the Vol. II. Citizens of Abdera; a Sort of Fever, which had a Ed. Amst. very ridiculous Effect. They were all instigated to a loud Rearing, finging Scraps of Tragedy, and especially out of the Andromeda of Euripides,

1743.

Cupid, Prince of Gods and Men, &c.

The Enthusiasm continued during the Heat of the Summer, but left them at Winter."

Laurent. Ananias fays, "Those Infernal Harpies, Mall. the Devils, so defile and infect the Places they Malef. haunt, that all, who come near them, shall run fa- Part 2. natical and mad. As it lately happened in the Or- p. 63. phan's Hospital at Rome; where in one Night more than fifty Girls were possessed." - Something like this was the Effect of the charming Bourignon's Institution. For " in an Hospital of poor Girls, Solid. whom she charitably governed, she discovered them Virt. all to be Witches in express Compact with the Dewil."

These Accounts may not perhaps in all Respects agree with the Case of Mr. Wesley's Patients. That Popish Fanaticism must run Parallel to it, I was perfuaded in my own Mind, but could not be fully fatisfied, 'till I met with some Cases in Wierus de Præstigiis, which come up to a complete Comparison. "Wonderful and horrible was the Vexation of Lib. III. fome Religious Nuns at Wert, seized by the Devil, Cap. 9, 10, 11, who, by Means of some Salt brought to them by 12. an old Woman, were grievously tormented; some with Laughing Fits, some horridly convulsed and contorted, or lying down as dead. These Tortures continued among them in the Nunnery for three Years."-" A Case not unlike was that of some Virgins consecrated to the Strict Rules of St. Bridget; who

who were tormented in divers strange Manners, leaping about, and fcreaming out horribly, their Jaws contracted, &c. The Cause of this Tragedy was imputed to a Virgin in Love with a young Man; but her Parents thought it an unfuitable Match. While she was in this Anguish, the Devil appeared to her in the Shape of that young Man, perfuading her to be a Professed Nun. She complied; and no fooner was cloistered, but, struck with a Fury, she became a horrid Spectacle to all, in various Respects. And the Evil, as by Contagion, passed into many others of the Nuns." - Of the same Nature were the monstrous Convulsions of all Kinds inflicted by the Devil upon the Virgins in the Nunnery of Kentorp, which seized them once a Day, or oftener, continuing fometimes for feveral Hours. Some of them in the Accession of the Malady, on Account of the Convulsions of the Spiritual Parts, and the Tongue, could not speak. They were not equally torn; but some more, and fome less. But this was almost universal, that, when any one of them was feized, the reft, though in separate Apartments, bearing only the tumultuous Noise of the former, were tormented in the same miserable Way. In order to discover the Origin, Increase, and tragical Issue of this Calamity, and to prevent other such Attempts and horrible Vexations of Satan; I shall truly relate, in few Words, what upon diligent Enquiry I received from Anne Lemgou's own Mouth, a sensible Virgin, and one in this Nunnery. 'She was first taken with a Pain in her left Hypochondrium, and being deemed Epileptic, was fent to the Monastery of Nonbert, to drink out of St. Cornelius's Scull; whereby the Nuns told about, but falfely, that she was better. AfterAfterwards growing worse, together with other Nuns, they went to the Conjurer, who told them, they were bewitched by Alice Kamentz. The Devil, taking a Handle from this, began tormenting them with manifold Convulsions, Tumblings on the Ground, depriving them of their Senses, making them bite and beat one another; fo that they seemed not to be in their own Power. Anna, in her Fits, spoke as if another spoke through her: She understood what she said, but, after speaking, intirely forgot it. When the would pray feriously, the was so hindered by the evil One, that she could not move her Tongue. But, whenever she run over her Beads without Thought and Attention, she did it with Ease and Pleasure; Satan not hindering her. If a good Person spoke to her, she seemed as punished by the Devil. But, if other Women talked to her of ludicrous Matters, she was wonderfully pleased. When the was exorcifed, the feemed to vomit an incredible Quantity of Blood, but felt no Hurt. But this was common to all the Virgins thus possessed by the Devil, that, together with irregular Pains, they had a creeping Sensation under the Soles of their Feet, as if burned with hot Water. The Devil was used to speak frequently, and much out of the the Mouths of the younger Girls, when deprived of their Senses, and terrify them with Visions, and appearing to them in divers Shapes. As to Anna herfelf, when her Parents had taken her out of the Numery, and she had taken a firm Resolution never to return to it, but to serve God out of it in a founder Mind; the Calamity was at an End." This certainly was an excellent Remedy. And yet Enthusiasm had such hold of her, that, " whenever the Mother Abbess fent her but a Letter, all her Body was in a Horror, as if the was relapfing. At VOL. II. length

length she married, and felt no more of her Disorder. She added, that Alice Kamentz herself would sometimes be, as it were, Epileptic, and talk senselsly; and the Nuns concluded, she brought this Evil on herself, that she might not seem to have bewitched others. Hence they imputed their Torments neither to God, nor to the Devil, but to Alice Kamentz." — Wier relates farther, "how the Contagion soon caught the neighbouring Towns and Villages, especially sive Persons, whom a certain Preacher had taken into his Chamber, in order to guard them against the Devices of Satan." He relates too some other Cases of this infectious Nature, which cannot decently be transcribed.

These several Circumstances so exactly tally with Mr. Wesley's Patients, I think, in every Particular,

that they stand in need of no Application. Nor is it necessary to determine precisely, auho, or auhat, is the Cause. Popery and Methodism are agreed as to Matter of Fact; which is my proper Business to shew. One Piece of Advice, however, in Dr. Wier's Words, I would inculcate for avoiding contagious Company: " If a Number of People should be thus possessed in the same Place, (as is usual in Monasteries, particularly of Virgins, whose Organs are most exposed to Satan's Pranks) before all Things Care should be taken to separate them, and fend each to their Parents and Relations; and not leave them to Superstitious Priests and Impostor, in Hopes of a Cure from their pretended Ceremonies; or think by abfurd Rites to drive away the Devil, who does but laugh at, and delude them. - Young Persons especially should never be admitted to these borrid Spectacles, left, being frighted with the Uncommonness and Violence of the Torments, they should contract the

Lib. IV. Cap. 29.

Evil themselves." On the contrary, Mr. Wesley is labouring heartily to bring as many fuch together as he can, especially of the younger Sort; and to fee them groaning, convulfed, struck to the Ground, and striking others down in Heaps, by Sympathy, or Contagion; and the more the better: - This is his peculiar Business, his Trade, and his Joy. This Article therefore I conclude in the Words of M. Cafaubon; "To commend this to ordinary People, and to Women especially, is to persuade them to Madness, and to expose them to the Illusions of the Devil, always ready to take such Advantages. The Use of this Theology doth most properly belong to Jesuits, and Jesuited Politicians; who have no better Way to bring their Defigns to pass, than by the Hands of those, whom they have brought up to these mystical Arts; who, besides their common Obligation of blind Obedience, by long, forced, wild Contemplation, are become ecstatical, i. e. fitted for any desperate Attempt. - Let others admire Witches and Magicians as much as they will; I honour and admire a good Physician much more, who can, (as God's Instrument) by his Knowledge of Nature, bring a Man to his right Wits again, when he hath loft them; and I tremble (Homo fum; bumani nihil à me alienum puto) when I think that one Madman is enough to infect a whole Province." Fromman. de Fascinatione, Pag. 1057. fays, that it is in the Power of one Witch, or Magician, to make five bundred.

Enthuf. p. 171-3.

§. 35. This Case of Sympathy and Contagion may perhaps receive additional Light, by considering auhat Sort of Persons are most likely to fall into Enthusiasm, particularly that of Methodism; and

consequently into these dreadful Disorders and Torments, both of Body and Mind. This shall be done partly in my own Words, partly by their Pagan and Popish Allies, and partly by their Quondam Favourite Mr. Law, in his Treatise of Regeneration; for which he has incurred Mr. Wesley's Indignation.

(1.) Young Perfors, Boys, and Girls. These being arrived neither to Ripeness of Reason, nor folid Constitution of Body, are easily moved by Hopes and Fears; are credulous, soon possessed with Stories of Witches, Apparitions, or any Thing. marvellous; foft and ducile, fitted to receive any Impressions, to fancy Visions, to receive Infection; in general, from a Tenderness of Frame easily firuck down, or prepared to follow others by Imication. Hence we hear so often of " young Boys and Girls, and Children, in the Methodists Journnals, grievously distressed for their Souls, crying out in Faith, dropping down, &c. Hence their Account of the Lord's rewealing himself to a Girl of about seven Years old, in an amazing Manner; so that, wrapped up in his Spirit, the funk to nothing, prophefied; with many such Instances of the Out-pouring of the Spirit." - Hence " that idle Boy, John Woolley, thought there was never in the World fuch a wicked Child as himself; after he had heard Mr. Wesley, the Devil fet upon him with all his Might, but fuddenly he is furrounded with an inexpressible

Light; and fays, 'tho' I am not in Heaven yet, I am as fure of it, as if I was;' and afterwards Christ came and talked with him. He lived some Months above thirteen Years." - Hence, "feve-

ral were constrained to roar aloud, and these gene-

See Enthuf. Part I.

Wesley, 5 Journ. P. 27.

Ibid.

p. 78.

rally not young, as in most other Places; but either

middle-aged, or older."

It might here be observed from Variety of Histories, that Witchcraft and Magic have the most powerful Effects upon Children, who are usually the Subjects of their Operation and Cruelty.

Plutarch mentions it as fomething extraordinary, "that the Thilii near Pontus, by a Look, Breathing, or a Word, would fascinate not only Children, but Persons of full Age. Whereas only Children, of a tender and moist Constitution, were usually thus affected, these Effects seldom happening to folid and compact Bodies."-

Particularly as to young Persons, Tertullian tells ns, that the " Heathen Magicians, among other miraculous Impostures, were wont to knock dozon and sun Boys to make them prophety." [Pueros in eloquium Ora. culi elidunt.] i. e. fays Rigaltius, " consternunt. For, being inchanted, they fell down as Epileptic; and afterwards having lost their Senses, they spoke oracularly, and uttered Prophecies." Accordingly, Apuleius (the famous Platonist, one initiated into the great Mysteries, and suspected of Sorcery) was formally accused of Magic, as having drawn the Affections of a rich Woman by Inchantments, and alfo being used to Arike down a Boy flat on the Pavement, and deprive him of his Senses, for magical Purposes. And how doth he defend himself? He owns the Fact of the Boy's falling before him, as in a Fit. But pleads partly in Defence of Magic, as foreshewing the Mind of the Gods, by Miracles and Divination; partly by denying that he made use of any wicked Kind of Magic; and partly affirming, that the Prostration of the Boy was not from Inchantment, but Disease; and nothing

Sympof. Lib. V. Qu. 7.

Apoleg. Cap. 25.

Apul: Edit. Delphin. Paris. P. 446, 450, 4730. 4900

but mere Epilep y. He brings, however, Instances of inchanted Boys, from great Authorities, who foretold Things miraculously. But whether this could really be done, he will neither confess, nor deny."

Our Methodist-Teachers acknowledge and boast, that "their young Disciples are often thrown to the Ground, become senseless, are illuminated, prophetic, &c. and that either by the Operation of Satan, or themselves." If this be true; it certainly comes near to Sorcery and Magic. They may be allowed whatever may be pleaded in Favour of antient Magicians; but their best Plea would be to prove the

Case Epileptic, or some similar Distemper.

(2.) The next Persons thus affected are Women;

who (notwithstanding some Exceptions) may, without Offence, be called the weaker Veffels. They are not, however, my own Expressions, but those of Exercists, and others of the Papacy, and even Female Saints; who describe " the Sex as weak, vain, full of Curiofity, and Lovers of Novelty, eafily gained by a Shew of Piety, and especially any Fraternities fetting up for some austere Reformation; these Qualities making them fit Organs of Satan's Illusions, and most exposed to Superstition and Euthusiasm." - " Some think themselves tormented by the Devil, when it is only Imagination; and this in Women more than Men, because more timorous, and more fusceptible of imaginary, marvellous Appearances, Visions, and Revelations; their very Nature being of an easier and softer Impression." " Father Francis Goncius had the Honour of extirpating a spreading Hypocrify among the Women, who were governed by a simple, or malicious Presbyter. As the Sex, in order to gain an

Opinion

Mall. Malef. Tom. I. p. 181.

Franc. Annal. Jefuit. P. 274.

Opinion of Sanctity, is obnoxious to Illusions and Fictions; some pretended Raptures and Sights of the Damned, and the Bleffed; some in Torments, and to be rescued only by the aforesaid Presbyter. These Illusions being extinct, F. Francis warmed them all into a religious Devotion towards St. Ignatius, and St. Xavier." - Picus of Mirandula (Lib. 9. de Pranot.) concludes, " that the Gift of prophesying was granted to Women rather than Men, because the most foolish Sex." - St. Teresa confession, that " Deceivings in the Monasteries are most among the Women, whose Nature is weak, and their Selflove very fubtle, and they are deceived of themfelves." She fays, however, (for the Honour of the Ladies) " that in these Monasteries the Favours of God to some are very great; astonishing the Spectators by Rapts, Visions, Ecstasies, &c. - I have known fome, who, wanting but little of quite lofing their Judgments, are yet fo humble, &c. and desirous of suffering their Purgatory here to escape it hereafter."- If we look into profane Antiquity, we find enough of the Pacchanalian Women, &c. The Pythian Priestesses were so enthusiastically mad in delivering the Oracles, and were so violently torn and convulsed, as sometimes to die upon the Spot. - If we look into Ecclefiafical Herefies, we find the Dance began by Sim. Magus with his inspired Prostitute, Helena; and that not only Montanus had his Priscilla and Maximilla; but almost all made use of Women as the fittest Organs for Inspiration, Prophecy, Vision, and every Delusion. - Sulpitius Severus, in his facred History, [Those, who have not the Book, may confult Bayle in the Article Priscillian] gives this Account of Priscillian. " He was vehement, restless, eloquent, learned, ready at Logic and Disputa-

Life, Vol. II. p.82,85, Disputations. Happy indeed, had he had not corrupted the best Capacity by an evil Application; for he had many good Qualities of Mind and Body. He would watch long, bear Hunger and Thirst; not covetous of Wealth, and very temperate in the Use of it. But the same Man was the vainest of Mortals, puffed up beyond Measure on account of his worldly Knowledge, and besides was supposed to have practifed the magic Arts from his Youth. When he had broached his pernicious Doctrine, by his Art of Persuasion, and crafty Infinuations, he enticed into his Society many of the Nobility, and more of the Populace. Moreover, the Women being fond of new Things, unstable in the Faith, and of a boundless Curiosity, flocked to him in Troops. For, by carrying a Shew of Humility in his Face and Habit, he had contracted a general Reverence." He is likewise described, as " rash and headstrong, patient of Hardships, of a doubling Genius, crafty and beguiling, eloquent, but very mad."-He was instructed and affisted by Agape, an honourable Woman, in carrying on the fecret Mysteries; and she was the Mother of the Agapeta, or Love-Feasters; whose Rites became by Degrees fo very scandalous, that St. Fereme tells Oceanus, " you are exposed to the Teeth of Detractors, unless you dismiss the Assemblies of the Agapeta."-It may be added, that Priscillian and his Followers. though in the Sink of Corruption, yet assumed high Claims to Knowledge, Illumination, and Perfection. - If we descend lower into Popish Artifices, we see these Saintesses in Abundance, according in all Things with Methodism; as the whole Comparison hath shewn. Particularly the Diabolical Infestations, and surprizing Contagions, (from Wierus) were all among

among the Nuns. And the greater Part of the Dramatis Personæ, in the Tragi-Comedy of Metho-

dism, appear to have been Astresses.

(3.) Persons of a fickle and inconfistent Humour: These are naturally fond of Innovations, acting by Starts and fudden Flights; and always prepared for the Reception of every Pretender, that fets up for

new-modelling Religion.

(4.) Persons, though piously inclined, yet of aveak Judgments, or aveak Nerves: These are not only easily captivated by fine Promises and fair Speeches; but quickly raifed with Flashes and Gusts of Spiritual Joys, and as quickly overwhelmed with dismal Apprehensions; carried up to Heaven by every Wind of Doctrine, and down again to the Deep; ready fostened for the Stamp of Impulses, Impressions, Feelings, Visions, and most subject (as the weakest Heads are soonest made giddy) to bodily Agitations and Convulsions, Vertigoes, &c.

(5.) Persons disordered with Hypochondriac Fumes, and melancholy Vapours, and divers other peculiar Distempers. These generally love a gloomy and black Religion, fuiting their Divinity to their Temper, as every Things turns four upon a vitiated Stomach; and are more defirous to nourish, than to throw off, their Disease; and for the same Reasons become natural and willing Villims to the Stroke, that fells them to the Ground. - If the Brain is a little touched, and there is something of Madness in the Case; this of Course prepares People for any wild Scheme, desperate Attempt, and every Sort of extravagant Behaviour.

(6.) Persons of lively Parts, and brisk Fancy, (though in a perfect State of Health) for Want of a folid and fettled Judgment, may be equally in

Danger.

Danger. When the Afflatus hath once touched them, from a Nimbleness of Imagination they are the sooner blown up, and by a Connection of Ideas impetuously carried on from one Whim to another. They are better qualified than a flow Capacity, to see, hear, feel, and act what is appointed for them; as well as to express their Sensations in the strongest and most glowing Terms. No Fervency and Zeal, no Fluency of Language, will be wanting for a Communication of the Infection.

(7.) Perfons of an amorous Complexion are as likely as any to fall into Enthusiasms; particularly with Respect to some strange Transports of Divine Love. From a Similitude, and close Correspondence of this Passion, considered as natural and religious, we hear, in each Case, of such 'Meltings, Languishments, Huggings, and close Embracements of the Deity; such Raptures, Tumults, Sinkings, Swoonings, Despairings, and Distraction, and Loss of Senses.' Plutarch describeth a Lover, as "burning, pale, trembling, seized with a Vertigo. Is not this, says he, a manifest inspired Fury, a Divine Possession and Agitation of the Soul? What so extraordinary ever happens

Which of the Enthusiastic Corybantes, upon hearing the Pipe and the Timbrel, have been so carried out of themselves?"—And a very ingenious and good Man, (for such I really think he was) and who hath carried the Notions of Divine Love to a sufficient Height, though he adopts the Sentiment, is yet wise enough to caution against the Danger. The Person I mean is Mr. Norris, who says, "there is an Amorous Principle in Man, which

Vol. II. Ed. Par. p. 763.

Persons of the most amorous Affections, the most likely to make Spiritual Lovers. - In the Love of God, as it is a Passion, the Motion of the Will is attended with a sensible Commotion of the Spirits, and Estuation of the Blood. - It is an experimental Truth, that Paffion is a great Instrument of Devotion Accordingly we find that Men of the most warm and pathetic Tempers, and affectionate Complexions, (provided they have but Consideration enough withal not to mistake the Object) prove the greatest Votaries in Religion." Burton too, in his Anatomy of Melancholy, often mentions Hypochondriac Enthusiam as prone to Venery.

Mr. Westley Hall became one, it seems, of the fill Brethren, has publickly and zealously pleaded for the most infamous Carnalities. Nor doth Mr. Wesley himself seem sufficiently upon his Guard, when he commendeth fo highly, " that Mother in 4 Journ. Israel, Fane Muncy, because she withstood to the Face P. 95. these who were teaching for Doctrines the Commandments of Men, by ordering that the unmarried Men and Women should have no Conversation with each other." There needs not any zealous Contention for fuch promiscuous Assemblies; even though many should hereby become Mothers in Israel.

I shall on this Head beg Room for a few Pasfages out of the great Master of Nature; because so consonant to several of the Dispositions before related.

Enthusiasts often term their Extravagancies a Spiritual Drunkenne/s. In like Manner Aristotle makes a Comparison between "the Nature and Effects of Wine, and those of Melancholy, or the black Bile. Each maketh Men various, angry, loving, quiet, fierce, filent, talkative. Wine find-

Sect. 30.

ing Men cold and fullen, by a gradual Increase of the Dose renders them more talkative, eloquent, and confident; then quarrelfome, raging, and even mad; - at last turneth them into stupid Fools, like Perfons epileptic, or deeply melancholy. - The fame Man continues not long in the same Humour; he laughs and cries, is timorous and bold; is filled both with Heat and Wind; whereby Venus is the usual Companion of Bacchus. And for the same Reason your melancholy Men are generally lascivious, as being very flatulent. - The black Bile is one of the coldest and bottest of Things; naturally cold, and bringing on Apoplexy, Stupor, Despondency, and Terrors; but once fet on Fire, it produceth Singing, Security, Ecstasies, and Inflammations. - Many, from the Approach of this Heat to the Seat of the the Mind, are seized with mad and enthusiastic Fits; become Sibyls, Bacchanals, and Inspired. Nothing fo various and inconstant as this black Humour; now chilling Men with Fear and Trembling; foon raising again their Courage; oppressing us with Sorrow and Despondency, we know not why; then making us rejoice and exult, for as little Reason, &c." He then inquireth into the Reasons, " why the Agents in the Bacchanalian Mysteries are, for the most Part, Persons of such bad Morals." - To fuch Constitutional Disorders is the Human Kind subject; and if the Managers of Methodism can turn these Natural Causes and Effects into so many Principles and Proofs of true Religion; they must be allowed some Share of Artifice and Contrivance.

(8.) Persons of bad Principles will be fond of mingling with an Enthusiastic Sect. — As, for Instance, Hypocrites, who laying hold of devout Appearances, and high Pretensions to Religion, are desirous

desirous to pass upon the World for Saints; in order to deceive the more effectually. - Persons of a vain and ambitious Mind, who love to be somebody in a new Dispensation, that makes a little Noise in the World, and knowing how unable they are to make a Figure elsewhere, must needs be at the Head of a separate Party or Sect; or else, from mere Conceitedness, will set up to be Teachers, Preachers, or Expounders. Hence Mr. Brainerd owns, that Satan has gained an Advantage, "Spi- Journ. ritual Pride appearing in an Ambition to be Teachers of others." To which he afterwards addeth, that "Spiritual Pride and Delufions naturally lay a Foundation for scandalous Practices." Hence " fo many ignorant, fawcy Boys and Women ramble about the Country, picking the Pockets of filly People, as Methodift-Preachers. To whom, however, Mr. Wesley gives Authority, because God gave them Wisdom from above." - Persons of an impertinent and unwarrantable Curiofity will readily be taken in. As the Journalists give Accounts of Heart-Sins revealed and laid bare; Things diffant and absent seen as plainly as if present; future Events foretold by Prophecy; Visions and Inspirations, both Celestial and Satanical, and the like; - To Methodism therefore must we all gang, and be initiated into the sublime Mysteries; must even learn from Satan what God hath concealed, and bear from Satan, or else the cunning Man, Tortures which God hath not required.

Lastly, Persons of profigate Lives, and Libertine Sentiments, are wont to take up with fuch Delufions. When they are touched with a Sense of Guilt, their Reason is so hurried and distracted, that they know not which Way to turn; but are apt (like VOL. II. People,

P. 108.

Enthuf. Part 2d. People, on some great Loss, flying to the Conjurer, or Wizard) to betake themselves to some fallacious Expedient, unsafe Security, false Doctrine, or Quack Remedy, of a Mouth that speaketh great Things; neglecting every regular Method. Thus it is no uncommon Thing for Prosligates and Libertines, in the Article of Danger, to catch hold on the Passport of Popery, or Methodism. Which probably is a Device of Satan to beguile them; or, "because they have not received the Love of Truth, God may permit a strong Delusion, that they should believe a Lye."

z Theff.

In short, I am fully persuaded, that it is some Fault, or some Disease, some Disorder of Mind or Body, that carrieth weak and wicked Persons into the Enthusiasm of Methodism: Which (as the Result of my best Thoughts, and Integrity of Heart) I would advise all to avoid, and not to come among them on any Account whatsoever.

— Veniunt leve vulgus, euntque, Illic Credulitas, illic temerarius Error, Vanaque Lætitia est, consternatique Timores, Seditioque repens.—

"Young Persons, the Methodists tell us, are apt to run into Extremes;" and therefore no regular and tedious Course of Repentance and good Works will serve the Turn. Pardon, Assurance, and Angelical Persection must rapidly be snatched up; just as the Schoolmen say, " of Angels, that they can pass instantaneously from one Extreme of Space to another, without passing through the Medium."

§. 36. Having thus observed some of the Evils attending the Proselytes to Methodism, at length we arrive

arrive at the boafted Cure, the Removal of these horrible Sufferings. Sure, and effectual, this ought to be, to make a Compensation; and it is fit a Paracelsus, or Ignatius, should be called in, with their infallible Remedies. Mr. Wesley, from a seeming Renunciation of Miracles, as was observed before, gets gradually into a full Claim of them. Some of his Cures are plainly declared to be miraculous; and others represented with such a miraculous Air, as cannot fail of succeeding with his Followers. He fays of himself, "I was suddenly 4 Journ. feized with fuch a Pain in my Side, that I could P. 77. not speak. I knew my Remedy, and immediately kneeled down. In a Moment the Pain was gone." -Again; "I was feized with fuch a Cough, that P. 83. I could hardly speak. At the same time came strongly into my Mind, These Signs shall follow them that believe. - I called on Jesus aloud to increase my Faith, and to confirm the Word of his Grace. While I was speaking, my Pain vanished away. The Fever left me. My bodily Strength returned, &c."

The Credulity of some of your Followers will readily swallow it. But why will you teach them fuch a presumptuous Lesson; and which their own Experiences, I doubt, would confute? Suppose any should be seized in the same Manner, with Pain, Loss of Speech, a Cough, or Fever; and should immediately kneel down, beg an Increase of Faith, a Confirmation of God's Word; - Will you answer for their perfect Cure in a Moment? Or, if they should not obtain it, into what do you lead them, but into a Disbelief of God's Word, Miracles, Goodness, and Providence? What must they think, but that they are Castaways; have no Pardon, no P 2 Faith ;

Vita Prop. Cap. 37.

Faith; and thereby fall into Despair; in which Mire they are so often wallowing? - However, you came off a little better than Cardan, one of your Whimsical Brethren; who says, " I will relate another Thing. (For my whole Life abounds with fuch Examples.) I was so ill of a Pleurisy, that I despaired of Life. I had read in some Collections of my Father, 'that, if any one at Eight in the Morning, on the Calends of April, would entreat the Bleffed Virgin on his bended Knees, for any Thing lawful, he should obtain his Request. I observed punctually the Day and Hour, and made my Supplication; and then, not instantly indeed, but on Corpus Christi Day in the same Year, I was wholly fet free. Afterwards, remembering this Fact, I made my Supplication in the Gout, (for my Father had produced two Instances of Persons thus cured of that Distemper.) And it made me much better, and foon perfectly healed. But in this, I had Recourse likewise to Medicines." - Mr. Wesley again; "This Evening I received two Blows. But both were as nothing; for, though one Man struck me on the Breast with all his Might, and the other on the Mouth with such a Force, that the Blood gusbed out immediately; I felt no more Pain from either of the Blows, than if they had touched me with a Straw."

5 Journ. p. 118.

Here is personal Proof of his Doctrine of Insensibility, and that "the Servants of God suffer nothing." Their Feeling is quick enough, when there is nothing to be felt; but let them have a Wound, or Blow, given with the utmost Force, their Sensation is lost; it is but the gentle Touch of a Straw. However, I give, at least, as much Credit to the Relation in the Breviary, (in Usum

Sacrum)

facrum) that " when the Officers would bind St. Nov. 22. Clement to a Pillar, in order to whip him, they found they were only binding and whipping a Post;" God substituting a Log of Wood in the Place of the Saint's Body." But, that I may not make a mere Post of Mr. Wesley, let him enjoy one or two more exact Parallels, which Peter de Natalibus relates as Miracles in his Catalogus Sanctorum. "St. Nicetas being rolled upon a Bed fluck with Points of Savords, by Prayer the Swords became foft as Hay. Lib. 8. Cap. 70. The Tyrant commanded St. Chryfanthus to be beat with knotty Clubs, which were hard as Iron: But, when the Blows were given, they became foft as Feathers."

§. 37.- I shall pass over many Tales of this wonderful Nature in Mr. Wesley's Journals, and proceed to consider the Bulk and Magazine of his miraculous Cures, among his falling, convulsed, or other-wife tortured Patients; in which his great Strength lies. And what if we should deny the Facts? I mean, so far as any Thing of Miracle is concerned. Grounds and Reafons enough may appear, even from his own Accounts. From his numerous Accounts therefore let us select a few Instances of this Kind.

"When he (the Newgate Physician) saw her Body and Soul bealed in a Moment, he acknowledged the Finger of God." - "He then beat himself against the Ground again; his Breast heaving, as in the Pangs of Death, and great Drops of Sweat trickling down his Face. We all betook ourselves to Prayer. His Pangs ceased, and both his Body and Soul were fet at Liberty." - " In a Moment P. 93. God spoke Peace unto the Soul, first, of the first-P 3 tormented.

3 Journ. P. 43.

3 Journ. p. 95. tormented, and then of the other." — "L—y C—r's Agonies so increased, that it seemed she was in the Pangs of Death. But in a Moment God spoke, she knew his Voice, and both her Body and Soul were healed." — "Some, whom God permitted Satan to possess with Laughing almost without ceasing, and who thus continued, for two Days, a Speciacle to all, were, upon Prayer made, delivered in a Moment."

4 Journ. p. 38.

These Cases, and many other such, (if Mr. Wesley pleaseth) shall be allowed at present to stand upon Account as instantaneous, miraculous Cures. Let him only give me Credit for a little Time. To these he may add, "his twenty-six Persons thus affected, who were in a Moment filled with Peace and Joy:"—Item, his Divine Removals of Disorders where the Patient's Case was "not under-

P. 59.

7 Journ.

3 Journ.
p. 24, 66.
4 Journ.
p. 28.

orders, where the Patient's Case was "not underflood, or falsely deemed Madness, or Natural Distemper; or their being pronounced incurable, or given over, by the Physician; and the Necessity of a better Physician."

The Legends of the Saints are such Common-place Books of these wonderful Cures, that Cart-loads of Parallels might be produced. Mr. Wesley says, he hath read that surprizing Book, the Life of Ignatius Loyola; surely one of the greatest Men, &c." And I find there too many Parallels, and similar Expressions, to make any Doubt of it. For, when a Boy's Case was undertaken by a Chirurgeon, a more skilful Physician was necessary; the Boy must be healed by Ignatius. — An Epileptic Woman, biting and tearing herself, having tried Physicians in vain, by imploring the Intercession of

the Man of God, was immediately made as found

Bartol. Vit. Ign. p. 401, 409, 422,

443,

and free, as if she had never been disordered. —
Another

Another receives instantaneous Cure both of Soul and Body. - Another grievously tormented, by promifing to attend Ignatius's Chapel, and go to Confeffion, wonders to find herfelf cured intirely in an Infant. - One possessed by the Devil was perfectly motionless and speechless; then again, furious and roaring. Physicians ascribed this unaccountable Disorder to the black Bile, but in Truth many Devils had feized her; and after her Vow to St. Ignatius they all fled, leaving the Woman free from all Complaints." - Such Numbers of miraculous Cures may be brought, and so highly redounding to the Glory both of Ignatius, and Mr. Wesley, that one Miracle will probably, and unhappily, be turned upon myself. Mr. Wesley has got such a Knack of taking an Advantage, that I shall fairly transcribe the Story, before he can make the Application. Bartolus fays, " A Religious of a certain Order, but unwor- Bartol. thy of the Religious Habit, being envious and incre- P. 445. dulous, took upon him to write a Satire against St. Ignatius. But upon looking back on what he had written, he was furprized to find that his Hand had wrote what was directly contrary to the Dictates of his malicious Mind; for there was nothing but Praises of Ignatius, instead of Abuses. Thinking there must have been some Mistake, he takes his Pen in Hand again, in order to rectify the Error, and vent his Wrath; and again his Hand could do nothing, but fet down Praises of the Saint, instead of Railleries. A third Time repeating his malicious Defign, he was deluded in the fame Manner. Moreover, supid and angry as he was, while he was renewing his facrilegious Attempt, his Pen jumped out of his Hand into the Middle of the Room, and his Hand, turned by an occult Power, hit himself a great Blow

Blow on the Face: So that, at length, being quite ashamed and affrighted, he changed both his Style and Mind towards the Saint." It is true indeed, that I have been forced, as it were, to display the Cornfeation of Mr. Wesley's Miracles; this Moment my Pen is in my Hand, not yet leaping out of it, and ready (contrary to my Intention) to make a small Addition. " A pestilent Disease raged at this Time; fome dead, others dying. Application is made to the Fathers of the Society, who fend the Image of St. Ignatius among them. And from the Time of this Image being brought, all, who implored the Saint's healing Hand, grew perfetily well, not one excepted; not even those who were in Extremes." Now admitting only, (and who will deny it?) that Mr. Wesley is the Image of St. Ignatius; he will afford a like Case. " I visited the Sick. Most of them were ill of the Spotted Fewer; which, they informed me, had been extremely mortal; few Perfons recovering from it. But God had faid, Hitherto thou shalt come. I believe, there was not one, where we were, but recovered."

But whatever Miracles Mr. Wesley may bring to Account; I judge, that I ought to be impartial, and make proper Deductions, whatever be the Event; though, in Consequence, I should be miraculized into Dread and Shame, for tarnishing his Glory.

§. 38. One may observe then, that a great Number of his Cures were very imperfect, and of short Continuance; and that many of his Patients grow worse and die; all from his own Accounts.

"A Woman cried out, as in the Agonies of Death. The Minister of the Parish told her Husband she was mad. The Physicians blood, blister

Bartol. P. 448.

4 Journ. p. 61.

3 Journ. p. 24.

her,

her, and so on. 'Till the last Night, He, whose Word was sharper than any two-edged Sword, gave her a feint Hope, that he would undertake her Cure." Nor is any more faid of her. - " A few of us prayed for him; and from that time (as his P. 26. Parents fince informed us) he had more Rest (although not a full Deliverance) than he had had for two Years before." No farther Account of him. -" Many dropt down as dead. The Pains of P. 61. Hell came about them .- We called upon the Lord, and he gave us an Answer of Peace. One indeed continued an Hour in strong Pain, and one or two more for three Days. Another continues so twelve or fourteen Hours." - " Others were eased, though p.68,69. not fet at Liberty." - " Another in a despairing Fit eased, but not set at Liberty."

Some of these strange Fits are of long Continuance, and gradually removed; in others we find frequent Returns and Relapses; in some Vicissitudes and Intervals of Rage and Calmness; of sudden Despair, and as sudden Joy: Some grow better by Prayer,

3 Journ: p.61,68, 93—6.

rayer, 4 Journ. others p. 64,65.

others worfe: Some lose the Use of their Limbs, 5 Journ. p. 10,77. and many die.

My Reason for being so particular in these Cases is not to fix any Blame on Mr. Wesley for not curing all his Patients; or for not doing it immediately, or at once, &c. - but to have it observed, that all is perfectly confonant to the Nature of Fits, as of Fewers, Convulsions, Hysterics, Epilepfies, Swoonings, and the like; in which we need no Authorities to prove, that some recover instantly, fome not without longer Time, and some never; that these Fits have all their Natural Periods, some longer, and some shorter; Returns fewer, or more; Remisfions, Intermissions, and lucid Intervals; - different according to People's different Tempers and Distempers, or the different Kind or Degree of the Diforder; - and, I may add, all eafily and frequently counterfeited.

Let us see Mr. Wesley restore instantaneously a withered Arm, a Leg that is cut off, or supply the Defect of any Limb; and it may deferve our Confideration. But little Conviction will follow from his Creation of Miracles out of Natural Fits; all will be deemed mere Distemper. A Power of working Miracles he positively afferts; " God setting bis Seal to their Ministry;" and " fo many Living Witnesses hath God given, that bis Hand is still

thodist-Preacher is only God's Instrument in the Work. For which even of the Apofiles ever claimed more?

a Journ. pag. 40.

Farther Appeal,

stretched out to heal, and that Signs and Wonders are even now wrought by His Holy Child Jesus." Nor let him cavil (as he hath done) " that thefe Things, feeming to go beyond the Power of Na-P.122-4. ture, were yet not done by his own Power or Holiness; but by the Power of God;" and that a Me-

Nor

Nor is it any great Mark of his Modesty, or Self-Denial, that his Pretensions rise no higher than those of St. Peter, or St. Paul.

Greater Things, I confess, are performed by Popish Saints; and I have sometimes wondered the Roman Brewiary should still retain so many extravagant and fabulous Miracles; - as that concerning St. Stanislaus, " whose Body being cut to Pieces, May 7. and his Limbs scattered about the Fields, were all afterwards gathered up, disposed in their proper Places, and so closely and exactly joined of a sudden, that not the least Traces or Marks of any Wound appeared." But it is Matter of no Wonder, that the Fesuits and Franciscans should cry up the Miracles of their Founders, as superior to those of the Prophets and Apostles; or that Lying Wonders in general, miraculous Cures and Exorcisms, are the perpetual Boasting of the Man of Sin: To bring Instances would be superfluous. Let them enjoy them all, as a Part of their indelible Character; and let Mr. Wesley triumph in his Emulation; and hereby draw a gaping, stupid Reverence from his "wild, flaring, loving Societies." These are his own Words, in describing one of them; as if he designed to draw to himself that Comparison. " His deadly Wound was healed, and the World wondered after the Beaft."

5 Journ. p. 76.

Rev.xiii. 3.

§. 39. Something more, however, may be brought, by Way of Deduction. One so well skilled in Physic may, for the most Part, make a probable · Conjecture, when the Fit will be off, or at least abate. But should it continue longer than expected, he is ready with a Solution. If Short, God doth it immediately; if long, God delayeth Relief. For Inftance; "On feveral Evenings this Week many were

3 Journ. p. 68.

were deeply convinced; but none were delivered

from that Painful Conviction. The Children came to the Birth; but there was not Strength to bring forth. I fear we have grieved the Spirit of the Jealous God, by questioning his Work; and that therefore he is withdrawn from us for a Season. - Two more were in strong Pain, both their Souls and Bodies being well-nigh torn asunder. But though we cried unto God, there was no Answer, neither did He as yet deliver them at all." The Papists have the same ready Turn, when the Devil is obstinate, or the Fit long. " For the Sins of the Poffessed sometimes deserve, that they should not immediately be delivered from the Devils; and fo, by the just Judgment of God, the most efficacious Exorcisms are of no Service. Sometimes also the Sins of others not possessed are the Reason of the Spirit's Delay; they want Faith, and full Hope of obtaining Deliverance."

5 Journ. p. 56.

Thyræ.

Dæmon.
p. 173.

feveral Cases of a settled Disorder, Mr. Wesley doth not so much as attempt a Cure; and it is prudently done. Where the Patient hath not Transsent Fits, his Power faileth. Thus, "I was desired to meet one who was ill of a very uncommon Disorder. She said, 'For several Years I have heard a Voice continually speaking to me, cursing, swearing, blaspheming, &c. I have applied to Physicians, and taken all Sorts of Medicines, but am never the better.—No, replies he, nor ever will, 'till a better Physician than these bruises Satan under her Feet.' — So again, in "that Instance of genuine Enthusiasm, (and in Truth direct Madness) when I—B—, of Tansseld-Leigh, came hollowing

and shouting through the Town, driving all People

before

For another Deduction, it is observable, that, in

P. 79.

before him, and faying, God had told him he should be a King, and tread all his Enemies under his Feet; I fent him Home, fays Mr. Wesley, immediately to his Work, and advised him to cry Day and Night to God." - This is all that is faid, or done, in both Cases. The Disorders were gone too far, beyond the Paroxysms of a Fit; no Laurels to be gathered by undertaking a Cure of fuch difficult and tedious Operation. In these Circumstances he might truly fay, " what do you think I can do? And therefore he wisely taketh that Advice to Exorcists, never to attempt any Thing above their Strength: To which is added the Example of St. Anthony, who, when a Boy, faid to be possessed, was brought to him, immediately knew it was too potent a Spirit for him to eject. And Pope Gregory (Dialog. Lib. 1. Cap. 10.) sheweth, that the Man is possessed with a Devil himself, who dares attempt the Expulfion of a Devil in a Case beyond his Power."

Thyræ. Dæmon. p. 121,

We may alledge too what Irenaus fays of the pretended Miracles of some Heretics in his Days; "They cannot drive away all Devils, but only those whom themselves have put in." I will produce the whole Paffage, for the Sake of the Comparison in several Particulars. " Simon, and Carpo- Lib, II. crates, and others who are faid to work Wonders, do it not by the Power of God; nor in Truth; nor doing any Good; but by magical Delufions and Fraud, doing more Mischief than Benefit to the credulous Perfons, whom they have seduced. For they can neither give Sight to the Blind, nor Hearing to the Deaf; nor drive away all Devils, but only those whom themselves have put in; if, however, they do even this. - Much less can they raise the Dead."__

Cap. 57.

Vol. II.

Whether those dreadful Maladies among the Methodists are put in by Mr. Wesley or Satan, (for both have their Claim) I leave themselves to decide at their next Conference.

The Expression above, of doing more Hurt than Good, fuggesteth one more Deduction. For I am perfuaded your Method, Mr. Wesley, hath bindered the Cure of feveral Persons; if not occasioned their Death. After your contemptuous Treatment of Natural Means, and the Skilful in their Profession as all Physicians of no Value; (though both ordained by God to give Ease, and prolong Life:) - After your calling Application to Natural Means, "fending People to the Devil for Cure; to Company, idle Books and Diversions;" (which, with Submission to your superior Wisdom, may be of great Use:) - What genuine Methodist will think of consulting the Faculty; especially as Persons disordered like those in Metbodism, have from the very Nature of the Difease an Aversion to the proper Remedies? This I take to have been the Misfortune of the Hitchens, who were as genuine Methodists as can well be conceived; plunging into the Viciflitudes of Light and Darkness, Presumption and Despair, Faith and Infidelity; with every Peculiarity of wild Enthusiasmi: 'Till their heated Brains threw them into that Calenture, and malignant Fever, of which both of them died. And not a Word is mentioned, in the Account of their Deaths, of Physician, Apothecary, or other rational Remedy and Affiftance.

Specul. Exempl. Diff. 3. Ex. 28.

3 Journ. p. 66.

This unnatural Conduct may perhaps be defended from some Popish Examples: As of that "Monk, who, being very infirm, soolishly consulted the Physicians. One Day he saw the Virgin Mary come with a Box of most precious Electuary, and giving each Monk a Spoonful

Spoonful of it with her most sweet Hand, as they went into the Chapel. Our Monk was exceedingly rejoiced at this. But, when he passed by, she repelled him with Indignation; 'Go, make use of your Medicines, you shall have none of mine, seeing you apply to Physicians, without depending upon me.' The Monk blusbed, and immediately threw away all his Medicines."

But, on the other Hand, Wierus observes, "that true Exorcists used first to purge the Possessed from the black Bile, and other peccant Humours, before they set about their Conjurations. And he gives Instances of Persons persectly cured by Physic, when no Exorcisms were of any Service." And a more genuine Papist, the Author of Complementum Artis Exorcistica, (in Dostrin. 11.) owneth, "that, if the Exorcist doth not call in a Physician, he will incur great Danger; I myself, saith he, having seen some Exorcists, who have killed Men for Want of the Physician's Advice, to the great Detriment of their Consciences."

This may be true. And yet there might be greater Danger on the other hand. For as far as Physic should bring a Cure, or Assistance, so far the Reputation of the Exorcist would suffer Diminution. And, if the Patients were completely cured, there would be an End of all their extraordinary Prophecies, Visions, Assurances, and the like, which they utter in their Fits; — an End of the Art hereby employed for raising a new Sect, or a new Saint; an End of miraculous Claims. Both Papist and Methodist must be very sensible of such unlucky Consequences. Were Matters brought to this Pass; who should ecstatically predict the slourishing State of the Society? Who see their Relations in Heaven? Who

Præssig. Lib. 4. Cap. 23.

Mall. Malef. Tom. ult. p. 25. have Christ and Angels attending them at their Death? Who abound in Revelations? So that, in Proportion as the distempered Person is relieved, the Methodist is lost. And to what Purpose then have they made all this Noise?

In this View, one might as well advise the most effectual Remedy of all; that of never toming among the Methodists, by Way of Prevention; or leaving them, by Way of Cure, or turning off their Leader. This happened to be the Event in the Case of the Nuns of Kentorp, before related; "the Person who sirst brought those strange Convulsions, and uncommon Distempers among them, and spread the Contagion, no sooner married, and apostatized from the Society, but the Fits immediately ceased in the Nunnery, and there was no more Occasion for Exorcisms, or other supernatural Interpositions."

Vol. II. p. 38.

Wier.

p. 404.

In Cases of Witchcraft too, sudden and strange Cures are faid to be effected by the Death of the Witch. The History of Witchcraft fays, " Another Thing worthy of Notice is, that the Execution of some that have lately died hath been immediately attended with a firange Deliverance. - By the cruel Effects of Witchcraft, and Force of the Devil, many poor People have been driven into Despair, their Minds being puzzled with such Buzzes of Atheism and Blasphemy, as have made them even run distracted with Terrors; who have wonderfully recovered upon the Death of the Witches." Immediately follows a particular Inflance of "two Witches, who, making the Room light by their coming in, tormented a poor Woman into Diffraction; but upon their Execution she was presently and perfectly recovered."

§. 40. But, because I would favour Mr. Wesley, as far as the Nature of the Case will admit; let us for once suppose, that he hath actually performed feveral miraculous Cures, and removed from many of his Followers the most borrible Diforders. But let him likewise remember, that he brought these Calamities upon them himself, (unless Satan must bear a Part) and " struck them to the Earth, (where they roared under Agonies beyond all Description) by the Strength of his Preachments; And that upon careful Examination he found, that all of them (not one, he thinks, excepted) were Persons in perfect Health, and had not been subject to Fits of any Kind, 'till thus affected." And then the Account will stand thus: " After trailing them through a Series of Tortures, he set them down just where he took them up, and left them, as he found them." Which may be illustrated by a Story from Plutarch, De Socratis Genio. " One Timarchus Vol. II. had a Mind to go down into the Den of Trophonius; after performing the previous Ceremonies. Having continued there two Nights and one Day, he returned very chearful, when his Friends had given him over for loft; and related many wonderful Things that he had feen, and heard: He faid, (I use his own Words) that, on his first Descent into the Oracular Den, he fell into a horrid Darkness; then taking Refuge in Prayer and Vows, he lay in that Condition for a long Time; not well knowing whether he was awake, or in a Dream. It feemed as if his Head was violently smitten, with a Noise attending, and the Sutures of his Skull feemed to open, as if his Soul was making its Exit. Afterwards, being brought into a purer Air, he began

Ed. Par. P. 5895

to breathe again after a long Oppression, was stretched out, and grew bigger than he was before, like a Sail filled with Wind. Then he heard over his Head a small, but very sweet Voice; and looking up, he faw Earth no more, but an infinite Number of spining Islands, as a soft Fire, and delightfully varying their Colours. - But, upon looking downwards, there appeared a large Chasm very terrible and deep, full of a turbulent and confused Darkness. Whence were heard ten thousand Roarings, and Groans, and Howlings of Children, and Men mingled with Women, and all Manner of tumultuous Noises. This terrified him extremely. Afterwards, a Perfon, not feen by him before, shewed him the Region of Proferpina, bounded by Styx, and the Road to Hell, which makes the Souls that descend thither roar out for Fear. Pluto immediately seizeth some, who fink for ever; but other less defiled Souls emerge again, and return to a fecond Birth. Then the Person bad him ' be gone.' But, says Timarchus, turning to fee who it was spoke to me, I was again seized with a violent Head-ach, as if compressed by Force; and so lost my Senses, that I knew nothing of what was about me. But in a little time recovering, I found myself at the Entrance of Trophonius's Den, where I first lay down?

It may be some Satisfaction to the Unlearned Reader to have some Explanation of Trophonius's Den. Which I shall do by a Literal Translation from Pausanias. Boeotic. Cap. 39. — Plutarch. Ed. Par. Vol. II. Pag. 944. Philostrat. Vit. Apollonii, Lib. 8. Cap. 19. Scholia in Aristophanem. Nub. vers. 508.

This Trophonius was a crafty Fellow, and exceffively vain-glorious; and, though born of a common Mortal, feigned himself to be the Son of Apollo, He made, with the Assistance of his Brother, a fubterranean Cave, or Den; where he delivered Oracles to fuch as were wife enough to confult him. The Confulter, by way of Initiation, must first prepare himself, by observing a Course of Chastity for certain Days; and by offering Sacrifice to Trophonius; the Soothfayer, or Prieft, looking diligently into the Entrails, [as the Victims of Methodism must have their Hearts open to Mr. Welley, without any Manner of Reserve, that he may thence judge of the Person's Fitness, and whether he may deserve to receive an Answer. Thus prepared, he approacheth the Descent, (for so the Den is called) and lays himself down at the Entrance, called the facred Mouth. Then, in a Moment, he is fnatched away, and burled down, he knows not how, Head and Heels contracted together, into the vast fubterranean Cavern. Here he is so terrified with Roarings, that he falls a roaring himself; or else is quite stupesied, and almost senseless. Then he hath the Sight of some prophesying Dragons, or Serpents; whose Wrath he must appease by some Cakes, or Biscuits, (which they must bring with them for that Purpose) that he may not be too unmerciful. He gets his Answer, and becomes a Prophet, partly from what he feeth, and partly from what he beareth. This is what Suidas termeth In Voce the Ludicrous Illusions of Tropbonius under Ground. All do not continue there for the fame Space of Time, nor come out the fame Way; there being divers Communications, Windings and Holes to creep out. When the Consulter is returned, astonished as he

Trophon:

is, the Priests immediately place him upon what is called the Seat of Memory, where they examine him, as to what he hath feen and heard, and then fend him Home, still possessed with great Amazement and Terror; neither knowing himself, nor others about him. [" Near the Den were two Fountains, one called the Fountain of Forgetfulness, the other of Memory: Of which the Seekers took a Draught before their Descent; either to forget or remember their Experiences. Alex. ab Alexand. Lib. 6. Cap. 2." Hence Mr. Wesley's Patients, according to the Quality of their Potion, might learn either to Remember, or Forget, upon his careful Examination upon their Return from their borrible Fits. But in a little time he recovers his Senses, and sometimes his Faculty of Laughing. For very few were ever known to laugh afterwards, being difmayed either by the Horrors of the Place, or the Bitings of the Serpents. Whence arose the Proverb, of a sour and morose Man, " He hath been in Trophonius's Den." It was necessary for all, who returned from the Descent, to preserve Memorials of what they had feen and heard, on a written Table." [Their Journals have been punctual in this also.] And Pausanias saith, " that he doth not give this Account upon Hearfay, but upon personal Knowledge, having himself descended to consult the Oracle," Thus far my Authors.

When the God Trophonius was dead, (for, it feems, he flarwed himself, in order to claim his Mansion in the Skies) "his Successors in the Den, and who carried on the Trade, were certain Dæmons, called Trophoniadæ, who were properly Inhabitants of the World of the Moon, but came down hither to superintend their Oracles." Thus Plutarch.

Vol. II. p. 566.

Voices were heard, and they fung out their Prophecies, while they were whirled about in the Orb of the Moon." Whereby, I suppose, he would infinuate, that these Oracle-mongers were a Sort of Lunatics.

By these References I am sensible how much I have again exposed myself to the Censure of not keeping to my Title-Page, which mentioned only Methodists and Papists. But a Comparison from Heathens may be as good.

§. 41. Mr. Wesley will, without Doubt, take the Advantage of my Supposal, " that he hath actually performed feveral miraculous Cures." But this was only a Supposal. And perhaps he will foon complain, (and not without Reason) that I am explaining his Miracles away: For, if we understand by a Miracle such an extraordinary and wonderful Effect, as can be wrought by God alone, (whatever Instruments he may use) for the Manifestation of his Power, or Confirmation of some Divine Message; - in this strict Sense, I must abfolutely withdraw my Supposition. But, if we understand by Miracle such extraordinary and wonderful Effects, as created Beings are permitted to cause, for Instance, Diabolical and Magical Operations; - or those surprizing Effects, which Mass-Priests, Mountebanks, Jugglers, and other Impostors, can work by Sleight of Hand, and Imposition upon the Senses; - or, again, some unusual and frange Operations within the Powers and Laws of Nature, though unknown to us; - I forefee no Inconvenience, in any of these lower Senses, in allowing the Supposition: Because these Operations are

no Proof of a Divine Mission, but rather prove the . De d contrary. I winds and past went but but bus businesses with

> §. 42. Let us enquire therefore, what Sort of People have usually deceived Mankind by such Means; and particularly with Respect to miraculous Cures.

Both Antients and Moderns are faid to have per-

Lib. 14. Cap. 38. Theoph. Bodæi, p. 264. Præstig. P. 551.

Plin.

Wier.

formed Wonders of this Nature by Natural Magic, or a profound Knowledge of Physical Remedies. Such, they tell us, is the " Agnus Castus, or Chaste Lamb; a Shrub efficacious in Hysterics, Phrensies, and Bitings of Serpents; and which the Women, in their Celebration of the Mysteries, used to carry with them to preferve their Chaftity." - "Such is the Herb Eypericum, called also St. John's-Wort and Scare-Devil; good in Madness, Vapours, Melancholy, or raving Fits, Distempers of an unaccountable Nature, and coming without a manifest Cause; but particularly potent to cure Persons possessed, and

Compl. Exorc. P.30,31.

Raym. Lullius. Lib. 2. de Quinteffent.

generally Vagabond Cheats, or Agents of Satan, or fometimes real Hypochondriacs." - " Popish Exorcists recommend it as effectual, in Conjunction with their Adjurations, for putting Satan to Flight." -And to remove all Doubt, " Pope Alexander I. fo engaged and commanded the Priests to use this Herb of Grace, for the fanctifying the People, and driving away the Snares of the Devil." - Taylor Polemic. p. 334. - And Don Quixote, I remember, talked of some Balsams of that sovereign Nature, as to heal all Wounds, particularly of Knights

Errant. But, as these Secrets have not fallen within the Compass of my Studies, and I would not in-Supposition: Because these Operations are

drive away the Devil. But those, who use it, are

jure the Regular Physician, I have done with them.

Among Pagans nothing is more common than their Stories of Distempers cured by their Dæmons. Such as that of " Esculapius, another Spurious Son of Apollo, creeping to Rome in the Form of a Serpent, and immediately relieving all from a mortal Difease: - " And that of Bacchus, who not only gives out Prophecies, but hath Remedies at Hand for all Distempers; both which are performed by one of his Inspired Priests." - Such were the Agyrta, or Vagabond Priests of Cybele, who strolled about with the Marks of their Goddess upon them, gathering a Maintenance under Pretence of Gifts to Cybele; for which they promifed a high Degree of Health and Prosperity. - Such, in later Times, are the " begging Saints in Turkey, who (as Busbequius relateth) ramble about under various Appearances and Arts of Sanctimony." - Such again the Tamuli, and others in India, who are a Sort of Magicians, and play the same Pranks as do the Romish Missionaries, or our Methodifis. This Account we have in the History of the Evangelical Mission, lately published by Professor Francks: "These Men (who are called Enchanters, Devil-Drivers, and Prophesyers) arrogate to themselves the Power of driving away Evil Spirits by the Help of other Dæmons, or Tutelary Deities. They work Miracies, and discover Secrets, by the Herb Gangia, which throweth them into divers vehement Agitations, and produceth terrible Effects. Though often it is only a counterfeit Fanatical Madness; and the Delusion hath been detected. - They affirm, that, if they strongly fix their Thoughts upon any one Thing, and firmly believe it to be God bimfelf, or that God is present there,

V. Max. Lib. 1. Cap. 8.

Paufan. Bœotic. Cap. 34.

Epist. 3.

P. 67.

there, he really is so. Whence it is no Wonder, that they insist so much upon Faith, and promise Assu rance of Salvation and Pardon of Sins to all that have this Faith; although they want the other requisite Their Penitence consists in Fastings Qualifications. Watchings, Pilgrimages, Macerations of the Body and leaving their Families. They direct Chests to be procured, facred to their Idols, to contain their Gains in strolling, and enjoin absolute Obedience to the Priest, as well as Confession to him. And if any contract a Distemper by any Hardships in following them, they promise ample Reward by a future New Birth. Their Self-Severities are so great, at to carry away all the Glory, which Popish and other Saintlings propose by afflicting the Body. And by observing whatever their God Bruma imprinteth on their Brain, they shall be ingulphed into the Deity .-But so far are these Penitents from acquiring Humility by their corporal Severities, that, highly swellea with Pride, they despise all others, as unworthy of their Society, who no longer feel any carnal Defires. Among these Penitents there is no Scarcity of evident Deceivers. - They are wont to boast much of their Prayers, and attribute to them various, wonderful Effects in curing Diseases, driving out Serpents and Evil Spirits: And they have feveral approved Remedies to expel Sin, Possessions, and Witchcraft."

Of the same magical Kind are the wonderful Performances of Apollonius Tyanæus, as related by Philostratus, in Opposition to the Miracles of Christ. (Unless the whole Account be mere Fiction.) "When his Mother was with Child, she had a strange Vision of the God Proteus, famous for turning himself into various Forms; who said to her, I am Proteus, and you shall bring forth me."

Vit. Apol. Lib. 1. Cap. 4. For Proteus was very shifting and crafty, and so quickly changing into another Shape, that he could not be caught. And the Progress of this Discourse will shew, that Apollonius was a greater Prophet than Proteus, and could better extricate himself from almost insuperable Difficulties, when reduced to a Non-plus. He was admired for Miracles, Predictions, expelling Devils, &c." The same Author mentions "one Antiochus, a Man of Insuperable Bile, who often had Conversations with Esculapius, who taught him the Art of Healing."

Vit. Sophist. Lib. II.

§. 43. The same Pretences and Practices were common among the Principal Heretics in the Primitive Church. Let Simon Magus first make his Appearance, " who used Sorceries, and bewitched the People of Samaria, giving out that himself was some Great One. To whom they gave Heed, - faing, This Man is the Great Power of God." - " Because he could not obtain the fame Gifts of Healing, and casting out Devils, with Apostles, having no Fart or Lot in this Matter: from Ambition and Avarice he became a Dealer in Magic, using Incantations and Exorcifms, and pretending to work divers Miracles. He carried about with him his Mistress Helena, whom he called the first Conception of his Mind, and initiated into his Mysteries; and it was one of their Ineffable Secrets to flun and amaze the Minds of the Hearers, and cause a Stupefaction, Loss of Senses, and Madness. After rendering them insensate, he raifed Phantasms and Apparitions, of no Stability or Duration; and perfuaded his Followers, that they were like Jesus, and had, by a Sort of Circulation, the same Soul with him. He could assume the Shape of a Serpent; shew himself with two Faces, VOL. II. R fo

Actsviii.

fo as not to be discovered; had even the Peculiar Privilege of transforming himself into whatever Shape he pleased. Sometimes, under a Pretence of Kindness, he would invite People to a Feast, and there bring upon them divers strange Diseases, and cruel Devils. But to fet all right again, he pretended to fly into the Air, and bring down all Sorts of good Things." That I vary not in the least from History, any one may see, that will consult Irenæus, Lib. I. Cap. 20. and Lib. II. Cap. 57. Eusebius Eccles. Hist. Lib. II. Cap. 13. Nicephor. Callistus Hist. Lib. II. Cap. 27. cum multis aliis. Anastasius Nicanus, Quæst. 23. in Sacr. Script. says. "that, when some Persons deemed Simon an Impostor, he invited them to a pretended Feast, and there subjected them to Variety of Distempers and Devils." And I find from Fromman. de Fascinat. pag. 1063. " that he created a new Man out of an old Piece of Brass."

Lit. I. Cap.8,9.

Irenæus gives an Account of " Marcus, a Disciple of Simon Magus, who must needs improve upon his Master. Mingling ludicrous Delusions with the Wickedness of Magic, he was thought hereby to work Wonders among Persons deprived of their Senses, and gone out of their Mind. So that he seduced Numbers of Men and Women, making Converts to himself, as the most knowing, most perfect, and endued with Power from on High: -A true Forerunner of Antichrift. For he would turn the Eucharistical Wine into Blood, and thereby do Miracles; whereby he drew after him miserable Women, and drove them to Madness. By the Help of a Dæmon he prophesied also, and made as many as were worthy to partake of his Grace to prophely likewise, especially Rich Women, whom he would thus

thus flatter: Partake thou of my Grace, because the Father always feeth thy Angel before his Face. But the Place of thy Greatness is in me. It behoveth us two to become one. - Behold Grace is come upon thee, open thy Mouth, and prophefy.' Then by fresh Invocations he strikes her into an Amazement and Stupor. The Woman thus puffed up and stultified, becomes heated into an Opinion of her beginning to prophely; and when the Heart beats strongly, grows bold, she talks deliriously, utters whatever rash and light Things come uppermost; the Soul growing audacious and immodest, by being heated with empty Air. Then she assumes the Title of a Prophetess; rewards her Inspirer with Presents, and even with the Communication of ber Body, defirous of being united to him in every Respect. Others, who are Proof against Seduction, avoid, anathematize, and fly from this wild Society. The fame Marcus abuseth many Women with Philtres, and other Allurements, inflaming them into a Love of him. His Disciples take the same Method of seducing Women, and calling themselves the Perfect Ones, as if the Apostles were not equal to them, who alone have drank the Greatness of the Knowledge of the Unspeakable Power; whence they are free to do any Thing, having no Manner of Fear in the least. Some of these deluded People returned to the Truth, and openly confessed their Error; others, ashamed of what they had done, withdrew themselves privately." - Among St. Cyprian's Epiftles is one to him from Firmianus, giving the following Account. " A certain Woman hath flarted up here, who in Ecftatic Fits would pretend to be a Prophetess, and she acted thus as being full of the Holy Ghost. She was so actuated by the R 2 Power

Epift.750

Power of some Principal Dæmons, that for a long Time she deceived the Fraternity; and performing some wonderful and portentous Things, she engaged, that she would shake the Earth. By which Lyes and Brags she brought the Minds of many into a Resolution of sollowing her with an implicit Obedience; particularly a filly Priest, and a Deacon, so far as to be her Companions in Bed; which was afterwards detected." Upon which the Commensator observeth, ' that the Faith is seldom adulterated, without the Profitution of Chaftity.' And as to the Boast of shaking the Earth; the rapturous Bourignon, (Light rifen in Darkness) hath the same Power from Heaven: " It was faid to me, Thou shalt shake the Earth." And shall Mr. Wesley be less powerful? " In musing (faith he) upon which Words, my Soul was fo enlarged, that I could have cried out, " Give me where to fland, and I will shake the Earth."-

Apolog. Cap. 22.

Part III. Lett. 15.

3 Journ.

P. 48.

ed from the Point, concerning Exorcisms and miraculous Cures; it may be proper to supply that Defect. — Tertullian, speaking of the Pagan Dæmons,
says, "They are evidently very beneficent in the
Cure of Distempers; for they first do the Mischief,
and then prescribe a Remedy, wonderfully new, or of
a contrary Tendency: After which they cease to torment, and then are thought to cure, &c." Wierus
hath a Chapter or two, "Upon the Devil's healing
Diseases only by ceasing to torment." And gives
for a Reason of such Kindness, that "he doth it to
encourage Idolatry, or some wicked Dostrine." Accordingly the Devil was so good as to keep his
Word

§. 44. Having in these Relations a little deviat-

Præstig. Li IV. Cap. 113,

Word with one of Mr. Wesley's Possessed; " If He, Mr. Wesley, comes, I will let thee be quiet, and thou shalt be as if nothing ailed thee, 'till he is gone." Such Encouragement doth Satan give to Methodism. - Such another Instance we have of the Devil's Kindness in Mr. Wesley's Account of that miseable Woman, who faid, " She had given herself to the Devil, &c. and then began praying to the Devil. But, at last, ' in a Moment God Spoke Peace, and stilled the Enemy and Avenger." If this was an Act of Goodness in Satan; the Author of the Complement. Art. Exorcift. hath a Parallel Case, " which, he faith, happened to himself. 'While Part I. I was exorcizing a Woman, named Isabella, I commanded the Devil to descend into the little Nail of her left Foot.' The Devil answered, 'I will not do this, unless you request it civilly.' We then contended together a long while; be in the Strength of his own Pride, and I in the Name of Fesus; so that the Evil One hoped to come off Victorious, and added fresh Tortures to the afflicted Woman. At length, grievously tired, having fought for five Hours, by God's Inspiration I took up the Tabernacle, in which was the Eucharist, and putting it on the Woman's Head, cried out feveral Times, and with a loud Voice, ' Misericordia Signore.' When, to the Astonishment of all, the Devil went away, and paid Obedience." A rare Instance of Exorcistical Virtue.

5 Journ. p. 86.

3 Journe P. 92.

Doctr. 3.

But, if Mr. Wesley chuseth to say, that Satan in this Case was stilled by his Prayer, rather than the Good-will of the wicked Spirit, - I must be contented with a Parallel, or two, from Popish Recoveries of Contracts made with Satan. Ignatius is a fure Card on these Occasions. "A young Man having Bartol,

by p. 446.

by formal Covenant pawned his Soul to the Devil; he was hereby enabled to perform divers Things, either truly, or apparently, miraculous. Afterwards, grievously convinced of Sin, he applies to the Jefuits for Deliverance, and they to the Protection of their Founder. The young Man is advised to make an equally formal Abjuration of the Devil; which he did, full of Horror and Trembling, and ready to be choaked. The Abjuration is laid upon the Altar of Ignatius's Chapel; soon after a Sort of hissing Sound is heard by all the Company; and the Devil came, (seen by one of the Jesuits) brought back the Contract, put it under the Altar-Cloth, and then vanished. Glory was given to God and St. Ignatius."

Vita Gertrud. We read another such Tale in the Life of St. Gertrude. "A certain Man, upon some profitable Conditions, made an express Covenant with the Devil to deliver himself up to him on such a Day and Place. The Lady-Saint took what Pains she could to rescue the wretched Creature. But the Contract was absolute, and go to the Devil he must, and will. She then permits him to make good his Engagement, provided he would take her with him. Accordingly he takes his Horse, the Saint mounted behind him, and presents himself to Satan. But no sooner did he spy St. Gertrude, but he relinquisheth his Prey, and takes to his Heels, utterly abashed."

§. 45. It hath been a pretty common Notion, that he who can put the Devil in, can likewise pull him out. An Example or two of this I have given before. And as Mr. Wesley hath sufficiently triumphed in having this Power over the Methor

Alexand.

difts; it reminds me of the famous Impostor Alex- Lucian. ander, in Lucian. " He had a good Capacity, but made an ill Use of it; was exceeding crafty, active, bold, and exposing himself to Dangers and Hard-Ships. He took upon himself to be the Successor of Apollonius Tyanæus; fet up an Oracle, uttered Prophecies, engaged to free the World from Diseases, Pestilences, Earthquakes, &c. All who gave no Credit to him, those especially who exposed his Impostures, he calumniated and damned as Atheists and Christians; and by such Arts pillaged almost all the Roman Empire. One of his Tricks was this: He put a young Serpent into a Goofe-Egg, the Cracks being artfully cemented; and the next Day out he comes, shaking his loofe Locks, and mounting his Rostrum, proclaims the Happiness of the City, who should foon receive a Present God. Nearly the whole City, Men, Women, and Children, were affembled, and flood stupefied, praying, and adoring. The Oracle-monger, having muttered out feveral Things concerning Apollo and Esculapius, broke the Goofe-Egg, and out starts the Serpent-God, to the Amazement of the Spectators, who loudly proclaimed their Happiness. Away goes the Prophet with the new-born Esculapius, the Twice-born; and the second Time out of a Goose. All the People follow him, full of Enthusiasm, and mad with Expectation. - The Serpent very foon grew into a huge Dragon."

The History of Witchcraft (as I could easily fhew) affords Parallels to almost all the Circumflances of Methodism; particularly as to the horrible Parts of it. " It appeared upon the Examination Vol. II. of Bridget Bishop, that those bewitched by her were cruelly tormented. If she did but cast an

p. 10.

Eye on them, they were presently struck down, and

in fuch a Manner, that there could be no Deceit in the Matter. But, as foon as she touched them with her Hand, when they lay in their Savoons, they would immediately revive, and not upon the Touch of any one else. Besides, upon some particular Actions of her Body, they presently and painfully fell into the like Postures.— She had said too, 'that she could not be troubled to see the Afflicted thus tormented."—" Again, we hear of their knocking down with a Look, and then making the Afflicted rise; and their appearing sometimes cloathed with Light."

Others, however, are of a different Opinion; and maintain, that "One Devil, Wizard, or Witch, can counteract the Deeds of another, and perform Cures in Opposition to him." This they argue from the different Powers and Subordinations among wicked Spirits. Horace plainly is of this Sentiment,

5 Epod. Ah, Ah! Solutus ambulat Veneficæ Vers.71. Potentioris Carmine.

Vol. II. P. 37.

In Hier. Eusebius fays, that "Apollonius cured Distempers, Cap. 30. and expelled Dæmons in this Manner, one Devil De Fasc. by the Help of another."—Sennertus bringeth some Cap. 3. Examples of Persons relieved by Conjurers and Inchanters, when grievously tormented by Witches.—

Vol. II. In the History of Witchcraft, "there is much P. 42. Talk of a white Witch, as also of a white Angel, who would fometimes rescue Children from the Witches."

Confess.

Malef.

of a certain Rule, that a superior Wizard can cure the Mischiefs which an inferior one hath caused;—and that

that a Wizard can fometimes cure Distempers, which the Physician either knows not, or cannot cure." -The Author of Complem. Art. Exorcift. fays, " De- Doctr. 2. vils will fometimes be thus falutary, in order to gain Souls to themselves, and obtain Divine Honour, of which they are very Ambitious." " I myfelf, fays he, faw and heard a Witch confess, that though she had burted many, yet she had cured others, Damoniacs and distempered People, by Inchantments; and then did Homage to Lucifer, the Greater Angel." - Thyraus proves the Doctrine, of Devils being expelled by Devils, by divers Instances of Magicians, who made a Trade of this Practice. Such were those mentioned by St. Gregory, (Dialog. Lib. 1. Cap. 10.) who undertook to free a noble Lady from a Devil, by magical Inchantments. And they really did free her. But in the mean time they opened a Passage for a whole Legion of unclean Spirits to enter into her. And, by the just Judgment of God, from that Time she was agitated by as many strange Motions, and broke out into as many Cryings and Roarings, as she had Devils within her." - In general, it is a known Case, that wicked Men have done Miracles of this Nature. And that Popery may not go without its Share of the Black Art; I shall here (to fave myself the Trouble of confulting the Originals) transcribe a few Passages from Brocklesby's Gospel-Theism. "The Miracles of the Legendary Lives of the Saints feem to be of the same Character; not wholly Filitious, but in Part Realities; but fuch Realities that are no better than the Feats of Magic. Of the Catalogue of Popes no less than four and twenty are said to be addicted to the Magic Arts. - Fasciculus Temporum reporteth, that in the Tenth Century Magic, and the

Dæmon Part III. Cap. 34.

Gale Jamblic. p. 293.

Art of making Charms, and bewitching People, was almost the only Learning of the Priests. - In Spain they call these Curers of Diseases, Enfalmos; and in that Country the Learning of Magic was sometime allowed and professed; for in the Academy of Salamanca they taught both Theurgy and Goety in the Publick Schools. - Magic is no Stranger at Rome. A Bishop very dear to Pope Nicholas V. was bewitched into an incurable Disease; whereupon Application was made to that Pope to grant a Dispensation to a Witch, who undertook (if it might be allowed) to bewitch her to Death, that had bewitched the Bishop. The Pope granted the Dispensation, and the Business was done; the Witch first died, and then the Bishop recovered." Now, if any have caused similar Effects from similar Principles, they may think their Method warranted by this Papal Dispensation.

§. 46. But "hold, fay the Methodists, and Mr. Wesley, you are running too fast. We are a Sect of Saints: Our Teacher performs these Wonders by Christian Methods, by a Divine Power, in the Name of Jesus; and especially by Sacred Hymns

and Prayers."

Their real Saintship I am not much inclined to own. But as to Matter of Fact; Mr. Wesley hath so often afferted miraculous Healings, and casting out Devils, to have been the Effect of his (sometimes jointly with his Followers) Religious Offices, Prayer in particular, that there is no Occasion of citing express Passages. Nor need I disallow his Account, — any farther than may be collected from the foregoing Deductions.

I will

I will venture likewise to assure him, that I entertain a very high Notion of a Bleffing attending on all Religious, Christian Exercises; more especially of the Prevalency of Prayer, towards removing the several Miseries incident to Human Life; higher still of the Efficacy of the fervent Prayer of a Righteous Man, approaching his Maker with the requisite Scriptural Qualifications. And yet, I should deem it an unwarrantable Presumption, even in a Righteous Man, to expect a Miracle immediately upon his Petitions; or pretend to know, that 2 Supernatural Remedy will follow, and that in 2 Moment. As a proper Qualification, I should require better Principles, Temper, and Behaviour, than can as yet be discerned, in one who seems fond of being thought a Cunning Man; - or in the Body of his Disciples; a large Part whereof I fincerely believe to be Persons of as bitter and turbulent a Spirit, as any at present in the Nation. Uncommon Claims, and pretended Marks of Saintship, are by no Means wanting; but the genuine Marks of a Christian, to me at least, are invisible. Nor would they be injured by a Comparison with " St. Catharine of Sienna; who being in an Ecstafy, our Lord came and imprinted upon her his five Wounds, but the Marks were interior, and did not appear outwardly. This Favour was granted to her great Humility, which moved her to obtain of Heaven, that the Marks might not be feen." - No Doubt but we should have visible Proof, were the Methodists to submit to St. Clara's Operation; " whose Body being opened, and her Heart dissected, the Reprefentation of Christ's Passion appeared as plainly as if it had been carved."-

Ribaden. & Brev. Rom. Apr. 30.

Baling. Aug. 17.

If I am not easily imposed upon by extraordinary Pretensions of this Nature; some of my Reasons may appear from the following Examples: That it was no uncommon Thing among the Jews to use Curious (i. e. Magical) Arts, in order to remove Diseases, and drive out Damons, and even by the most seemingly Holy Means, we have Proof from Scripture. Thus, in the Acts of the Apostles; " then certain of the Vagabond Jezus, Exorcifts, took upon them to call over them that had evil Spirits, the Name of the Lord Jesus, &c."-The same Game we find carrying on in St. Austin's Days: " Evil Spirits are pleasing themselves with the Shadow of Honour, while they deceive the Followers of Christ: So far, my Brethren, that those who seduce by Ligatures, Prayers, and the Tools of Satan, mingle the Name of Christ with their Inchantments. Because they cannot seduce by plain Poison, they add a little Honey to make the pernicious Draught go down. Whence, to my own Knowledge, even the Impostor Pallentus hath been called a Christian." The same Father writeth, concerning Miracles done by Heretics: " Pontius hath done a Miracle; and Donatus hath prayed, and received an Answer from God. They are either Deceived, or Deceivers. But God hath cautioned me against these Wonder-mongers (Mirabiliarios) Matt. xxiv. 24. There shall arise False Prophets, who shall show great Signs and Wonders, &c. Whether these Marks, with which they are figned, be any thing to their Advantage, is to be confidered by him, who would not be terrified and deceived." - The fame Writer again; " Such Superstitious Arts are full of pestilent Curiosity, and tormenting Anxiety. By the Devil's Craft they hap-

Tom. ix. Edit. Plantin. p. 27.

Ch. xix. Ver. 13.

Pag. 50.

Enchir. Cap. 23. pen differently to different Men, according to their own Apprehensions and Presumptions. For the Great Deceiver knows how to procure Things agreeable to every Man's Temper, and enfnare him by his own Suspicions and Consent."

Thus St. Chryfostom applies to one of these Dupes; "You make use of Ligatures and Charms, introducing some old, drunken, reeling Woman into your House. And are you not ashamed, do not you blush, to run, trembling and astonished, after fuch Practices? The Plea is, that the Woman is a Christian, and utters nothing but the Name of God. Which very Thing increaseth my Aversion to you; because it is perverting the Name of God to the blaspheming of God."-

Origen against Celfus faith, " that the Word Sabaoth was of common Use in Inchantments:" where you have a great deal more concerning wonderful Cures by Sacred Names. - And if you look into Wülferi Theriaca Judaica, you will have Pag. 57. enough of magical Miracles and Cures performed, by Virtue of Sacred Names, among the Cabbalific Feaus: particularly by the Incommunicable Name, Febouah. and Shem-Hamphorasch." And, as Count Zinzendorf has it in his Elegant Moravian Hymns, (Hymn 59.)

No Angel is so bold and rash, But quakes at thy Shemhamphorash.

Hierocles attempts to defend Apollonius, as delivering Prophecies, raising the Dead, and working other Miracles; - not by Inchantments, but a Divine Operation. "Inchanters, (whom I account the most miserable of Men) some of them by torturing Spirits, some by barbarous Sacrifices, or by

Hom. 21. Ad Pop. Antioch.

Edit. Spencer. p. 262.

Philost. Vit. Ap. P. 452.

Charming Verses, and Unctions, boast, that they can make Fatality change its Purpose. But Apollonius followed the Decrees of Fate in his Predictions, and prophesied, not as a Magician, but from what the Gods had revealed to him."

Our Friends of the Papacy boast of Thousands

Dæmon. Part III. Cap. 46.

Dæmon. Lib. III. Cap. 5.

of Cures, &c. by Means of Prayer, in Conjunction with their Adjurations and Conjurations. Thyræus hath a long String of fuch Performances. "One had rescued about two bundred from the Devil, by these Means, &c." [Which is the fame Number with Mr. Wesley's Patients falling into Fits. This was many Years ago, fo that the Number must be prodigiously increased by this Time.] - Bodinus writeth, " that one Barbara Dorea (who was burned for Witchcraft) confessed, that she had unbewitched several whom she herself had bewitched, and cured them by applying an Inchanted Dove to their Stomach, using this Form, In the Name of the Holy Trinity, St. Anthony, and St. Michael, may you be cured of this Evil; and let Mass be said for nine Days.' No True Catholic, but will highly approve of this Method." In the same Chapter he confirms (by the Authority of the Writer of Malleus Malef.) the Story of the Indulgence granted to the Conjurer by Pope Nicholas V. Nor can I deem the established Roman Ritual, De Exorcizandis, any low Degree of Profaneness; whereby every cheating Exorcist is authorized to carry on his horrible Conjurations, (I use their own Word) in the Name, and by the peremptory Commands of the Holy Trinity; adding the Commands of their Fistitious Saints.

I am not here charging Mr. Wesley with the Guilt of Magic. But what I have faid on this

Article

Article may, I think, serve for a Caution against Delusion; and may suffice to create a just Suspicion of Imposture, or, at least, of Enthusiasm; when Men set up with more than ordinary Sanstified Pretensions; and that the Undertaking of miraculous Performances by the most Sacred Names, is not always to be depended on; especially where the Operator himself is a Person of dubious Character.

Nor need we be much concerned, whether his Relations of his many miraculous Cures, and driving out Devils, be true or false. For we may fafely adhere to the Words of St. Austin, De Unitate Ecclesiæ: " The Donatists contend for Truth on their Side, because Pontius and Donatus did such and fuch Wonders; or, they pray, and are heard; or, this and that extraordinary Thing happeneth among us; or, that Brother, or that Sifter of ours had fuch a Vision, or fuch a Dream. ' Removeantur, fays he, Away with those Figments of Lying Men, or Portents of Deluding Spirits: For, either what they fay is not true; or, if some Miracles are. really done by Heretics, we ought to be the more upon our Guard. Because our Lord hath said, . There shall arise False Prophets, and they shall Matth. shew great Signs and Wonders, &c.' And St. Paul, In the latter Times some shall depart from the Faith, giving heed to seducing Spirits, and Doctrines of Devils; speaking Lyes in Hypocrify, &c. And,

Tract. in Joh. 7, & 13. De Unit. Ecclef. Ed. Plan. P. 154.

xxiv. 24. I Tim. iv. X.

Multi Deo irato exaudiuntur"

The most specious Appearances of Sanctity and Godliness need not stagger us; because the Man of Sin was to come under a two-fold Character; of a Hypocrite, and a Miracle-monger.

I mentioned Hymns, as having particularly an Effect in the Methodists strange Disorders; whether Distempers, or Possessions. When that despairing Creature was horribly raving, " We began, fays Mr. Wesley, - 'Arm of the Lord, awake, awake!' She immediately funk down as afleep; but, as foon as we left off, broke out again with inexpressible Vehemence." And, as far as I can observe, it is their usual Method, to set up a general loud Singing, in these Cases; for which there may be several Reafons. For Music and Noise have a natural Effect, both to rouse those who lie quiet, and to still those who are obstreperous. In another such Case, "The Company not only fings, but even in Prayer, I spoke as loud, fays Mr. Wesley, as I usually do to three or four thousand People." If something extraordinary was not expected from Noise, what Occasion of being fo very loud? Verse and Song have always been esteemed most porverful; and thence the very Word Charm is but the English of Carmen, a Venle,-

Carmine Dii Superi placantur, Carmine Manes.

Plutar. Vol. II. p. 407. De Pyth. Oracul.

3 Journ.

The Reasons given by Authors, why the antient Oracles were delivered in Verse, and not in Prose, is, because Verse is more pompous and sonorous; and likewise, to create a Notion of Inspiration from Apollo: The fittest to raise a reverential Horror in the Mind, or to wrap up an Ambiguity. "The Persons, says Plutarch, who have brought the greatest Disgrace upon Poetry, are that execrable, thievish Set of Circumforaneous Strollers, the Priests of Cybele and Iss; some of whom from their own Compositions, or by Lots from certain Writings, deliver out Oracles to Servants and Women, who are most taken with

with Verse. For which Reason principally, Poetry making herself a Prositute to Cheats, Conjurers, and False Prophets, was driven from the Tripod of Truth."

As to other Evils, of a different Nature, among the Methodists, such as their false and presumptuous Imaginations of Assurance, owned by Mr. Whitefield; and the strange "Wiles of Satan, as well as mere empty Dreams of a heated Imagination;" - for these no doubt but Mr. Wesley can find a Cure. The Jewish Talmud says, " there is a two-fold Sanhedr. Inchantment; the greater, which draweth buge Dragons; the leffer, which influenceth little Reptiles." Accordingly Messingham tells us, in the Lives of Pag. 307 the Irish Saints, that St. Magnus by his Prayers expelled the Devils out of a large Number of Worms, that infested his Cell. Nor should we think it below Mr. Wesley's Dignity, or Power, to exorcise his Maggots.

Mr. Wesley, I own, seems to be indefatigable, and takes a great deal of Pains in effecting his feveral Cures and Expulsions. Popish Exorcists too will fometimes grievously faveat and turmoil; especially when they are contending with a very potent and obstinate Devil. But frequently their Miracles are of easier Operation. A Scrap of St. Ignatius's Hand-writing; a Draught of Water, in which St. Francis hath washed his Hands, or a Bit of Hay; from the Bundle which his Ass bath been mumbling; the Parings of this Saint's Nails, or a Straw from the Bed of another; a Kiss of St. Thomas-a-Becket's old Breeches; which the Virgin Mary came down and helped him to mend: - Any of thefe, and a thousand others equally easy, will effectually do the

Feat. But which of the Methods is most meritorious, may be a Point of arduous Discussion.

§. 47. We are not, however, to conceive, that a Cure of such dreadful Disorders, and diabolical Possessions, is the sole Benefit, which the Methodists obtain by their Sufferings. Divers other good Effects follow. For Instance, Judicial Punishments of the miraculous Kind, for People's Opposition to Methodism: (For I am not allowed to say so particularly, of for opposing me, John Wesley,") and in order to bring them into Methodism; in which Case the Punishment shall be released. I know he will equivocate and prevaricate, where the Words Judgment or Miracle are not expressly mentioned. But the Narration will shew itself.

3 Journ. P. 44.

What doth he think of J-n H-n, the Weaver? " He was a zealous Churchman, and against all Diffenters; faid the Fits of the Methodists were Delusions of the Devil. But prefently he falls raving mad, - fcreams terribly, and beats himfelf against the Ground: - Then cries aloud, ' Let them all come; let all the World fee the just Judgment of God; ' then fixing his Eyes upon me, ' Ay, this is he, who, I said, was a Deceiver.' He then roared out, 'O thou Curfed Devil! yea, theu Legion of Devils! Thou canst not stay. Christ will cast thee out.' He then beats himself against the Ground again; - his Breast heaving, as in the Agonies of Death. We all betook ourselves to Prayer. His Pangs ceased, and both Body and Soul were set at Liberty."

Here we have a grievous Punishment; a Legion of Devils entering into the Man for his Opposition to Mr. Wesley and Company;—this confessed to be a

just Judgment: — But he becomes a Proselyte, and all is well. And one necessary Form of Exercism is, "Cunningly to get out of the Devil the Confession of some peculiar Dostrine, or some new Saint, for the Edification of the By-standers. In this Case the Father of Lyes is always supposed to speak the Truth. — He is commanded too to knock his Head three Times against the Ground, in Adoration of the Trinity. — If he will not yet depart, the Exercist is to pray, and speak louder."

Taylor-Polemic. P. 334.

Much the same End has the Judgment upon the "Quaker; who was biting his Lips, and knitting his Brows, at the Dissimulation of these Creatures; but suddenly he dropped down as Thunder-struck,— in an Agony terrible to behold. We befought God not to lay Folly to his Charge. And he soon listed up his Head, and cried aloud, 'Now I know thou art a Prophet of the Lord." It is but getting a six Tool for the Work; and then terrible is the Judgment for opposing; but instantly Mr. Wesley is a Prophet of the Lord, and the Man is set free.

3 Journ. P. 43.

The Inflances of the Daughter, and her Mother, have the like Issue. "The Girl feeling in herself such a Conviction, [i. e. sensible that one of the dreadful Fits was coming upon her,] ran out of the Society in all Haste, that she might not expose herself. But the Hand of God followed her; so that, after going a few Steps, she was forced to be carried home, and there grew worse and worse, in a violent Agony."—"The first that was deeply touched was L—W—; whose Mother had not been a little displeased, when she was told, how her Daughter had exposed herself before all the Congregation. The Mother herself was the next who dropped down, and

Ibid. p. 54.

Ibid. p. 64.

her Senses in a Moment; but went Home with her Daughter full of Joy." So wicked a Thing is it to be offended at the strange Fits of Methodism; and so fruitless the Attempt to fly from it. But, if we remember Mr. Wesley's strong Arguings, that it is Satan who strikes them down, and deprives them of their Senses; we may learn how much he is the Methodist's Friend, as not permitting any to run away.

Thus in Popery, the Devil frequently stands their

Whart. Angl. Sac. p. 207. Vol. II.

Myster. Jesuit. p. 48.

Ribaden. p. 395. Jun. 13.

Friend, by confirming the Truth of their Dostrine and Saintship, and tormenting such as begin to sufpect them, or meditate a Flight. " When a certain Monk did not pay due Honour and Reverence to St. Oswald, a Legion of these black Spirits seize him, tear him, throw him down, &c. asking him, What Madness possessed him to despise so great a Priest ?" -" One of St. Ignatius's Society beginning to fluctuate, and form a Defign of deferting the Society; the Devil met him in the Shape of a Man of a terrible Aspect, and with a drawn Sword frightened him back again to the Saint; who rebuked him, faying, Are you fo wavering? O thou of little Faith, why didft thou doubt? "-" It happened to St. Anthony, that a certain Novice of the Order ran away, and stole his Pfalter. But the Devil met him with a naked Sword in his Hand, and threatened to kill him, if he returned not back to the Conwent, and restored Fryar Anthony's Book. The Novice, affrighted with his stern Look, returned to the Convent, restored the Book, and begged to be admitted again into his Order."

To the same Purpose, and by the same Evil Spirit, were the Laughing-Fits judicially inflicted on some, "who said, the Methodists might help it,

4 Journ. p. 38, 59.

if

if they would. But God suffered Satan to teach them better. For they were seized in the same Manner as the rest, and thus continued for two Days, a Spectacle to all." - Here plainly Satan doth the Work, it is bis good Pleasure to teach them better, for the Interest of Methodism. God barely suffers, or permits it; as he doth other Evils.

In one Paragraph we have no less than three Judgments on Persons, who came to disturb the Methodist Meeting-house. " One of the chief hanged himself. A second had been for some Days in frong Pain. A third confessed to Mr. Wesley, that he was hired, and made drunk on Purpose; but, when he came to the Door, he could not flir, nor open his Mouth." - The Man might be almost dead drunk, without supposing a Miracle or Judgment. But, if it must be such, we have a Pagan Parallel, (for Popish are innumerable) concerning " a Temple Diodor. of that Purity and Majesty, as immediately to cure Distempers of the True Votaries: But Despifers, coming thither, lofe their Voice, and become as it were dead."

Sicul. Lib. 4. p. 2310

The Methodifts would take it amis, should I omit that clean Miracle in their Letters, No. 1. Vol. II. which I think is Mr. Whitefield's. "One old Man vehemently threatened, that, if I came there, he would throw a Chamber-pot of Filth upon me; and foon he was feized with fo violent a Purging, that those about him despaired of his Life. This was many Days ago; nor is he yet recovered." Several Popish Writers, particularly Peter de Natalibus, Lib. IX. Cap. 27. mention such a decent Miracle by St. Gandulphus. " Many Perfons derided bis Miracles, and even his Wife scornfully told him, that he performed them just as she

farted: Whereupon she violently broke Wind, and continued to do fo, whenever she spoke a Word, on the fame Day of every Week to her Death."

The last Judicial Miracle I shall mention, (for there are many more) was upon a Man for beating

his Wife, who, it feems, was a Methodift. " I vifit-

ed one whom God is purifying in the Fire, in Anfwer to the Prayers of his Wife, whom he was just

4 Journ. P. 97.

Answ. to Church, p. 42.

Messing. p. 16.

going to beat, (which he frequently did) when God Smote him in a Moment, so that his Hand dropped, and he fell down upon the Ground, having no more Strength than a new-born Child. He has been confined to his Bed ever fince; but rejoices in Hope." - In which Cafe Mr. Wefley asks, "Have you known a parallel One in your Life?" - Probably not. These Cases are not so common among Us Protestants. The Papalins deny, that God ever enableth fuch Heretics to work a Miracle. But among them Judgments fall, thick as Hail, upon the Violators of their dear Persons. Such was the Protection of St. Patrick: "When a Man of a Gigantic Stature brandished his Sword to kill him for attempting to make Converts in Ireland, immediately all his Strength withered away; his whole Body turned sliff, and he could neither move Foot, nor Hand to strike. The Man, experiencing this Judicial Sign upon himself, was instantly changed into another Man. And both Soul and Body were fet free."- " Abbat Maxentius was often visited by Angels, and furrounded with Light in his Cell. One Day a wicked Soldier, defigning to kill him, lifts up his Sword over his Head; but suddenly his Hand and Arm stood suspended in the Air, and he was not able to give the Stroke. The Soldier begins to tear himself to Pieces; the rest are struck blind.

blind. But he delivers his Enemies from their Complaints both of Mind and Body."

This may be fomething of a Parallel with Mr. Wesley's Case, and of as good Authority. And hence he may imagine himself rising into an Authority like what " Maimburg relates of one Fred. John, a Miracle-worker, who made even Emperors Vol. II. to stand in Aque of him, as a Person who had the p. 743. Scourges of God in his Power, to whom Miracles were but Play, and even nothing." The Man, no doubt, deferved fuch a Scourge for beating his Wife, who was a Methodist. But, had he beat her for opposing Methodism; - the Case is altered, quoth Plowden. The Husband's Right might then have been pleaded for exercifing a little Discipline over a disobedient Wife. For Mr. Wesley's illuminated Acquaintance, Mistress Bourignon, hath decided the Point, in her Light risen in Darkness: " It is Part IV. great Malice in her to think to oblige her Husband Lett. 23. not to adhere any longer unto my Sentiments, concerning Perfection, whereof her Husband has had Experience. - She hath sworn to be faithful to her Husband 'till Death. - One, who loves the Justice, Goodness, and Truth of God, thunders and lightens, when Injustice, Malice, or Lying, are opposed to the Sense that he bears within his Soul; and he must shew his Displeasure, though it were with sharp and rude Language, or quarrelling and fighting, if Need requires."

§. 48. But other Benefits are bestowed upon true Methodists, after they have underwent their Pains and Agonies. And certainly they deserve a very ample Recompense for suffering those exquisite Tortures,

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Tortures, in which Mr. Wesley so exceedingly triumphs. For,

Horat.

Audax l'apeti genus
Ignem fraude malâ gentibus intulit.
Post ignem ætheriâ domo
Subductum, macies et nova febrium
Terris incubuit cohors.

Oper. & Dief. Ver. 60.

Which Bit of Latin may be explained by the Story of Pandora's Box; which I learned, when a School-Boy, from Hefiod. " After Mortals had found out a Way to fleal Fire from Heaven, Jupiter ordered Vulcan to form a Beautiful Woman, who should be adorned with the Gifts and Graces of all the Gods, and thence called Pandora. Mercury's Contribution was, Impudence, Subtlety, Lying, Wheedling, Tricking, and Deceit. And she was fent down among Men, as a Punishment on such as were fond of new Inventions. For this Purpose she brought down a Box, for a Present to Epimetheus, [i. e. One that is wife, when it is too late,] who fell in Love with this mystical Lady, and married her; (though afterwards, for some mischievous Pranks, Jupiter transformed him into an Ape.) But, unhappily, the Lid of the Box was no sooner opened by Epimetheus, but out flew a Troop of all Manner of Diseases and Calamities. Hope only was left at the Bottom of the Box." Now, supposing the Methodist's Pretences to Inspiration to be represented by sealing Fire from Heaven; and the opening of the Box by Mr. Wesley's Mouth, which, like a peftilential Blast, strikes so many to the Ground; - yet some furer Comfort than mere Hope is to be found at the Bottom.

This the Methodists may have proved already, (if all should happen to prove any Thing but a Mistake) by their being Thunder-struck into Faith, Conversion, and Justification: - Their Certificates of free Pardon under the Seal of God, (unless the Seal was counterfeited, and of their own putting :) - Their Assurances both of present and future Salvation, (unless, as Mr. Whitefield speaks, "those, who had them not, only thought they had them:") - The Gifts of Prophecies, feeing Things at a Distance, and knowing the Secrets of the Heart, &c. (unless there be fomething diabolical in this:) - The receiving of Grace, and the Entrance of the Holy Spirit; the very Moment they are struck down, God entering into their Souls; (unless we give no Credit to Mr. Whitefield, after he hath confessed that he hath imposed upon the World by so many Untruths.) -Supposing these magnificent Benefits to stand upon a fure Foundation; sufficient Amends, I hope, is hereby made for their Sufferings and Tortures. Nor are they without Precedents on their Side.

And accordingly Dr. Wier observes, that " the Præstigs Nuns, whom he attended, punished by the Devil with incredible Torments, declared they would not be without these Calamities on any Account, because they produced the peculiar Grace and Illumination of God. - Another falls a Singing in her Agonies, because she did not in the least hesitate as to her eter-

nal Salvation."

The Alumbrado's in Spain taught, " that certain Cafauls. Ardors, or Burnings, Tremblings, and Quakings. were a fufficient Token of Grace; and that those who could attain them needed nothing elfe: That they might fee God visibly, in their Ecftafies, &c."

p. 596, 598.

Enthuf. P. 1740

Genial. Dies. Lib. 6.

Cap. 26.

As to Mr. Wefley's rejoicing at the Sufferings of his Followers; Alex. ab Alexandro tells us, "that it was the Custom of divers Nations to appeale their Gods with Human Sacrifices, and the Blood of their Captives; imagining, that the Deity was then especially propitiated, when they butchered their Fellow-Creatures; and drew Divination and Prophecy out of the Tortures of Mankind."

Edit. Amst. p. 768. Strabo (Book XI.) gives this Account of the Religious Albani. "Many of them are quite Enthusiasts and Prophesiers. When a Person is thus possessed in a high Degree, the chief Priest offers him up a Sacrifice to the Goddess, in this Manner. Being exceedingly expert in the Business, he strikes the Man with a Spear through the Side into the Heart. From the Body, when fallen, they gather certain Signs of Divination; which they publish to the People. The Body is afterwards trampled upon by way of Lustration." And Tacitus says, "The Druids in Britain used to consult their Gods, by looking into the Entrails of their Captives."

Annal. Lib. 14. Cap. 30.

One pretty extraordinary Advantage of the Methodists Miseries, something different indeed from the former, is the Benesit of losing God's Grace. For, besides that Spiritual Desertions, Despairings, and Insidelities, are so frequent, and seem to be a necessary Part in the Progress of Methodism; if themselves may be credited: — Mr. Whitesield assureth us, that "Mr. Tennant preached excellently well, upon the Necessity and Benesits of Spiritual Desertions." The Benesits of being forsaken of God is to me a very strange Doctrine; and yet a much more strange one, that God is compelled, and laid under a Necessity to withdraw his

7 Journ. p. 61. Grace. Thus one wild Enthusiastic Teacher ventures to preach, and another praiseth his Saying. And in the next Edition of the "Benefits and Necessity of Alterations in the Liturgy," according to this Doctrine, a new Prayer should be inserted, "that God would be pleased to withdraw his Spiritual Comforts and Grace;" or at least this Amendment offered, "wherever in the Common Prayer the Words occur, 'Take not thy Holy Spirit from us,' the Word not should be left out."

But it is to be hoped some better Effects follow. For, it feems, through such painful Lustrations and purgative Fires, our Methodifts arrive at Perfection, Visions of God and Angels, Ingulphments into the Deity, Union with God, yea, and being God. That Mr. Wesley must mean such a Perfection as implieth absolute Freedom from Sin, and inward Corruption, fuch as was in Christ, appears by his earnest Difpute with the Moravians, and contending, that, in this Respect, ' the Servant may be as his Master.' Hence, faith the Woman in a high Fever, " I am very ill, - but I am very well: - For I am united to Jesus. - My Beloved hath cleansed me from all Sin: - I am washed, I am cleansed. -The Enemy may come; but he hath no Part in me." - Hence, fays a Moravian, " I am as closely united to Christ, as my Arm is to my Body." - Hence, in the Account of the two Hitchens's, after their Horrors, Roarings, Infidelities, Despairs, &c. one of them " sees Thousands and Ten Thousands of Angels, and Jesus Christ himfelf; - I am sanctified, I am whiter than Snow. -Why, I am all God." - The other Brother, in a malignant Fever, fays, " I fee the Gates of Heaven T 2 ftand

Wesley, 4 Journ. p. 83.

Ibid. p. 48. stand open, and Jesus with open Arms to receive me. — Open the Heavens, O my God, and come down into my Soul. Come, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and plunge me into God, &c."

Thus are they deified, like Hercules, who by putting on a poisoned Garment was drove into Madness, erected a Funeral Fire for himself, threw himself into the Flames, and thence was ranked among the Divinities. Of him Seneca saith,

Sollicita tanti pretia natales habent, Semperque magno constitit, nasci Deum.

Lucian. Calumn. Cap. 17. "Alexander the Great must needs consecrate his favourite Hephestion; and erect Altars to him as a God. Some Flatterers testified, that Hephestion appeared to them, cured Diseases, and delivered Oracles. Alexander was wonderfully pleased, as being not only the Son of a God himself, but able to make Gods." Such may be the Boastings of a Methodist-Teacher.

Jamblic. Myster. Sect. 3. Cap. 6, 7, 8, 9. Of this Nature was the Doctrine of the later Platonists, some of the subtlest Enemies that Christianity ever had. They taught, "that by certain Purgations Men may exchange Humanity for Divinity; — may see the Spirit descending and infinuating itself; may see a Light like Fire, at the Coming or Departure of the God. This Illumination it is, which banisheth all human Motion, Operation, and Senses; and makes Men speak in a senseles and raving Manner." And, in the Words of Brocklesby, "The Soul becometh her own Henotety, or Unity; and being thus one, like the First Unity, she gaineth the Sight of the First Unity; and is united therewith, conjoining as it were Centre with Centre; and

being

P. 79.

being one with God is God, faith Plotinus. En. 6. L. 9. C. 8, 9, 10."

If we come to the Heretics in the Primitive Church, Irenæus says, "They talk much of Perfection; — glory of having Christ for their Master, — and that they have the same Souls, by Circulation, with Jesus, are like him, and sometimes even better."

Lib. II. Cap. 57.

More of these Wildnesses might be produced from the Antient Heretics: But I pass to the like Fanatical Rants among the Papists. M. Casaubon affords fuch an Instance in " Sister Catharine of Jesus; who used to fall into Fits of Tremblings, casting herself on the Ground, enjoying the Presence of God vifibly. She often faw, and in some Degree fuffered, through Frights, the Pains of Hell: At other Times she verily thought herself in Heaven. Christ even drew her Soul into his, marked her with a Mark, and always abode with her. Though the was indeed for the most Part deprived of her Understanding. And this Soul of Christ drew her into an Operation of the Holy Trinity, &c." - St. Catharine of Sienna (who was troubled with fo many Distempers and Devils, but could expel them from others) received fuch a Bleffing. " For one Day Christ coming to her opened her left Side, and took out her Heart, and carried it away. But a few Days afterwards he brought his own ruddy Heart, and put it into her left Side, faying, ' My Daughter Catharine, thou hast my Heart instead of thy own; and then he closed up her Side again. And that it might be known, that this was not pure Imagination, there remained ever after a Scar in her Side."-Rovenius, Archbishop of Philippe, writeth concerning some Nuns, (as few have his Book, Bayle may

Enthus. p. 161.

Ribaden, Apr. 30. be confulted in the Article Rovenius) that "they take a Pride in pretending to wonderful Performances; - talk of nothing less than their Union with God, which is only a Union with their own Spirit, if not with a worse. They boast of mystical Tranfubstantiations, Concentrations of Heart, Annihilation, - Marriage with the Deity, - Spiritual Intoxications; - Super-effential Unions, the Gulph of Annihilation; - an absorbent Enthusiasm; Oblivion of all Things, inducing an Abyssal Identification with God, Deific Confrication; Spiritual Impudence, mifanthropical Afpirations, the Joys of Darkness and obscure Night, &c. These, and the like enormous Words, and this unintelligible Jargon, is frequently repeated in the new School of Piety, by their own chosen Masters, and curious She-Disciples, so as to be felt in their inward Parts." -Almost the whole of Quietism, and mystic Divinity, confisteth in passing through Combats with Devils, Purgations, Pains like Hell, Dryness of Soul, Privations of Grace, Despair, and Damnation, hereby they attain Perfection, Transformation, a being swallowed up in God, personal Deisscation, so as not to know or distinguish themselves from God himself." This Language may serve as a Counterpart to Methodism, especially when a little tinctured with Moravianism.

Arrived to this Degree of Perfection, they fave themselves a deal of Trouble as to the Matter of good Works, which the Methodists so egregiously undervalue, and every true Moravian so heartily condemneth. These latter, according to their own Rule, may easily and certainly be in a safe Way to Salvation, for "the only Way to be saved is to avoid good Works." For it is the Business of the latter

Wesley, 4 Journ. p. 68.

to steal away Mr. Wesley's half-instructed Disciples, and to perfect what he had begun. Hinc illæ lachrymæ. -- Hence, fays he, " I went to H-T-r, a young Man, who did once run well, but now fays, ' he faw the Devil in the Corner of every Church, and in the Face of every one who had been there. - And if you go to Church and Sacrament, you will be damned." Into these Spiritual Wickednesses the Methodists have ran greedily in Crowds: Not a little, I suppose, enlightened by their admired Bourignon, who "thus answers the Question, whether the Perfect and Regenerated ought to use the Sacraments, or not? 'No. For he that is truly born again possesseth all the Sacraments in himself, and needs not to feek them out of himself. He is returned to the State of Innocence, wherein Adam lived before his Sin. - The Devil has invented the frequenting the Sacraments." And fuch a Perfectionist was St. Bridget, whom (in the very Words of Ribadeneira) "God commanded to go to Rome, where, by Means of Indulgences, as by a shorter Cut, it was more easy to get to Heaven." For "the final Issue is the main Thing." And the Methodifts have been fo well tutored, that, after all their Fanatical Pranks, " they are as fure their Sins are forgiven, as they can be of the Shining of the Sun; - they are as fure of Heaven, as if they were already there." To Heaven they must, and will go. And what less can be expected than taking it by Violence, after fuch presumptuous Demands upon God; as a Test of their Humility? Thus insolently humble speaks Mr. Whitefield, " I here demand thy Aid." - What fignifieth being a Sinner? " Chrift is bound to pay the Debt." And Mr. Wesley's Mother claims her Mansion in the Skies." And yet, one

Wesley, 5 Journ p.49,50

Light, Part III, Lett. 30.

5 Journ. P.53.

3 Journ.
p. 14,
124.
Wesley,
3 Journ.
p. 18.

one may be as fure, as they can be to the contrary, that "God be merciful to me a Sinner," would become the very best of them, when they are leaving this World.

If fuch Proofs of Salvation may be depended on, and Heaven to be thus infured; If there be no Mistake or Delusion in the Case; and their own Word be a sufficient Security; - I see no Reason why other fimilar Accounts may not deserve to be credited. - Let the Pagan Magician, Apollonius, stand forth. "When he entered a certain Temple, he heard a Voice of finging in these Words, ' Come, come up into Heaven; come." - Let the Indian Tamuli be heard, " teaching that the best of them pass into Paradise; but through Rivers of Fire, Darkness, Milk, and Water .- Though sometimes they have a more expeditious Way: If any one attends once or twice to some peculiar Doctrine of the Priest; or if, before his Death, he thrice take hold of a Cow's Tail, according to a religious Rite; immediately his Sins are forgiven, and he is carried up to Heaven." - Let the Faith of the Mohammedans be true; " among whom are many Vagabond Pretenders to Sanctity, counterfeiting a Stupidity. Which Sort of Men is highly valued among them, because Fools and Madmen, as Persons undoubtedly predestinated to Salvation are accounted Saints even in this Life." " And it is thought an effectual Way, if, instead of a Shrowd, a Man can get to be buried in their Prophet's Shirt." - Let us applaud Don Quixote's Maxim, that " all Knights-Errant go directly to Heaven." - Then what St. Findan heard out of St. Blasius's Tomb is unquestionably true;

"Your Seat is already prepared in Heaven, and

your Sins are forgiven." - Then Selvation is

wrapped

Thilostr. Olear. p. 464.

Missio. Evangel. p. 67.

Busbeq. Epist. 3.

Sale's Koran, p. 160.

Mabil. Act. Ben. An. 800. p. 381.

wrapped up in a Monk's Cowle. It is but dying in Simon Stock's Scapulary, or St. Francis's Rope, and all is fafe. Get but into one of their Orders, or their Confraternities; and the Bulls of his Holiness will secure your Salvation. " Make but a Brev. few Visits to St. Francis's Chapel; and Christ, who promised him to deny nothing that he asked, hath effectually forgiven all your Sins upon Confession." - Then the most nasty, ridiculous, crack-brained, nay wicked Saints, Murtherers, Traytors, and Rebels, such as the Saints, Francis, Dominic, Ignatius, Thomas a-Becket, Hildebrand, &c. are, without Doubt, in Heaven, because canonized by St. Peter's Vicar.

Francis. Aug. 2.

I particularly mention the last, because (to shew the World how much Popery is mended) no longer ago than September 25, 1728, this Hildebrand (Gregory VII. one of the most wicked of Mankind, and most infamous even of Popes) was exalted into a Saint by Benedict XIII. and in a Supplement to the Roman Breviary, his Festival is ordered to be kept by all Christians, with a double Office, on May 25.

The Collect is, "O God, the Strength of all that trust in thee, who hast endued the Blessed Gregory, thy Confessor and Pope, with Virtue and Conflancy to defend the Liberty of the Church; grant to us, that, by his Example and Intercession, we may overcome valiantly all that opposeth us." And to point out in what Particular his Zeal is to be imitated, the Lessons for the Day tell us, " No Pope, fince the Apostles Days, did, or suffered more for the Church, or fought more desperately for it. Against the impious Attempts of the Emperor Henry (the Fourth) he stood an intrepid Champion,

and deprived him of the Communion of the Faithful, and of his Dominions; and absolved all his Subjects from their Allegiance. — While he was celebrating Mass, a Dove was seen slying down from Heaven, and sitting with expanded Wings on his right Shoulder, as a Proof that he was guided by the Inspiration of the Holy Ghost. — At length this true Saint went to Heaven, &c." — "By Order of our most Holy Father Benedict XIII. Lord of the City, and the World, (Urbis & Orbis.) Signed, N. Cardinal Coscia." The whole Service is reprinted in Verpoortennii Fasciculo Dissertationum. Coburg. 1739.

Such Saints as these may however be in Danger of going down Stairs into Heaven; as Juvenal

fmartly says of the Confecration of Claudius,

3at. VI.

- Tremulumque Caput descendere justit Ad Cælum.-

Descends into the Skies his trembling Head.

Seneca writeth, in his Apocolocyntosis, (or Apotheosis of a Pumpkin,) "that this Pumpkin Claudius had during his Life a Temple in Britannia; and that he died in grievous Torture, while he was hearing a Comedy. In Virtue of his Consecration he went indeed up to Heaven; but the Celestial Council, not bearing that such Persons should be made Gods by low Mortals, instantly decreed, that he should leave Heaven within thirty Days. And accordingly he was packed away, and hurried down to the Infernal Regions."

Both Baleus and Platina, in their Lives of Boniface VIII. tell us, "that he uncanonized St. Herman of Ferrara, and ordered his Bones to be dug

sp, and burned, after he had been venerated for a Saint for twenty Years."

But who will venture to apply this to the Methodifts? Their Teachers indeed have been very free and generous in the Disposal of Heaven. They can presently restore their Followers to Paradise, or send them to Heaven; nay, can place them there in what Degree of Glory they please, and make "Mr. Seward's Sisters shine with a resulgent Splendor above the rest of the Heavenly Host." They can make "Our Dear Lord come and persume their Graves; can make Angels come, and carry them up to Heaven; can even plunge them into the Trimity, and make them all God."

Journ. p. 80.

And what then? What Marvel this? Do not Papists the same? The Pope by Canonization stocketh Heaven with as many Inhabitants as he will; though they have been Madmen, Rogues, and Af-Sassins.—He assigneth to each what particular Manfion he judgeth proper, as we find in there Canon Law, and its Glosses.—He hath a Power superior to all created Beings, hath a Pontificial Omnipotence, and commands Angels. And Pope Clement VI. actually exerted this Authority in his Bull, in Favour of Pilcrims, "We peremptorily command the Angels of Paradise to introduce their Souls into Paradise, absolutely freed from Purgatory." - And, if any one of these Pilgrims, upon his Return home, should by the Instigation of the Devil commit any Sin; it is our Will and Pleasure, that the Punishment of Hell shall not in any wife be inflicted on him; - unless on Account of other Sins, which he shall commit afterwards."- Out of mere Shame, the Papifts were very diligent in burning, or fecreting this Bull, and thinking they had effectually done it, began to deny

Sexti Decret. Lib. III. Tit. 22. deny that there was ever such a Bull; or at least that had the Sanction of the Pope's Seal. But Wesselus of Groningen, Chancellor Gerson, Corn. Agrippa, &c. assirm, that Copies are now to be seen, with the Pope's Seal annexed, in the Archives at Vienna, Limogis, and Poietiers. And luckily Johan. Hoornbeek sound a Copy of it in the Publick Library at Utrecht, which he published with Observations. See at the End of his Bullæ P. Urbani VIII.

Why the Pope should have a Reserve, as to Sins

to be committed afterwards, is not without Reason. For Indulgences must be purchased again and again. And hence may be collected, why Mr. Wesley talks so much of the Methodists having "Affurance of Pardon, and Salvation, for the present." It is sit they should be brought to Confession, toties quoties, and make their Offerings. — It stands in so many Words in their Canon Law, that "God assumed St. Peter into Partnership with the Undivided Unity." And, as it is considently afferted, that the Pope succeeds St. Peter in all his Power and Privileges; how can he be denied the same Honour? — "His Power too of canonizing others is not only unquestionable, but a Point in which he is certainly infallible, and cannot be mistaken."

Sexti Decret. Lib. I. Tit. 6.

Cafal. de Ritib. Cap. 71.

These are high Claims to great Things. And yet one may be tempted, with regard to such Canonizers and God-makers, to join Issue with Agesilaus, in Plutarch; "The Thasians had determined to make him a God, and erect Temples to his Divinity; and sending Ambassadors to acquaint him with it, he

him a Goa, and erect Temples to his Divinity; and fending Ambassadors to acquaint him with it, he asked them, whether their City could make Gods of Mon? They replying, That it could; Go then, saith he, make yourselves such, and then I shall be-

lieve that you can make a God of me also."

§. 49. But

Ed. Par. Vol. II. p. 210.

§. 49. But to return from this impertinent Digression: - I proceed to consider, in the last Place. the famous Methodist-Doctrine concerning Regeneration, or the New Birth. Whereby they do not mean Regeneration by Baptism; but something diflinct and opposite. The Scriptures indeed may talk of a second and spiritual Birth by Baptism, of the Washing, or Laver, of Regeneration; but what avails that, if they take upon them profanely (as Mr. Whitefield does in express Words) to call " Baptismal Regeneration, the Diana of the present Age?" - Or, as Mr. Wesley more gently speaks, " if the Washing of the Holy Ghost, which was given in Baptism, be sinned away? - Or what if, after all our best Endeavours, Baptismal Regeneration be ineffectual? For, fays he, " though I have used all the Means for twenty Years, I am not a Christian. Verily, verily, I fay unto you, I must be born again." And he calls those " Blind Leaders of the Blind, who speak of the New Birth, as if it were no more than Baptism."

Therefore, another greater and better New Birth must be superadded to supply the Defect. And yet one would think the former sufficient for all Purposes of a Christian; supposing only that St. Paul speaks Truth; "Christ sanctified and cleansed the Church with the Washing of Water; — that he might present it to himself a Glorious Church, not having Spot, or Wrinkle, or any such Thing."—

But I am again forgetting myself, and Title-Page, which mentioned not Confutation, but only Comparison. To this then let us proceed. This Mystical Regeneration is, it seems, two-fold, a Lesser, Vol. II.

2 Journ. p. 24.

3 Journ. p. 23.

P. 82.

Ephef.v. 26.

Wesley, 3 Journ. p. 24.

Whitef.
3 Journ.

p. 81.

Wefley,

2 Journ.

P. 39.

and a Greater. "Born again in the Higher Sense of the Word, into a thorough, inward Change, by the Love of God shed abroad in the Heart. Born again in the Lower Sense is receiving Remission of Sins."—Mr. Whitesield makes Conversion to be the same Thing with the New Birth. And Count Zinzendorf says, "Justification is the same as being born of God. When a Man is begotten of God, his Fear, and Sorrow, and Sense of the Wrath of God, are the Pangs of the New Birth."—Mr. Brainerd says of "the Indian Conjurer, one of those whom they call Powwows, that after his Conversion, in all Respects, he bears the Marks of one

created a-new in Christ Jesus." - " One receives

a full clear Sense of Pardon, with Power to fin no

Journ. p. 86.

Wesley,
3 Journ.

4 Journ.

more."

Ibid. p. 51.

p. 30.

2 Journ. p.29-30.

P.30-33.

They must not, however, as yet wrap themfelves up in Security. For Mr. Wesley writes, " many go through the Wilderness-State of Doubts and Fears, and strong Temptations, after they have received Remission of Sins." - " After a clear Assurance that God hath forgiven their Sins, - they are not to think themselves any Thing even after this, 'till thoroughly renewed after the Image of God." -Of this he himself is an experimental Witness. continued to feek it (faving Faith) with strange Indifference, Dulness, and Coldness, and unusually frequent Relapses into Sin, 'till Wednesday, May 24, (1738) and then Assurance was given me, that he had taken away my Sins, even mine." - But immediately after this New Birth, he owneth, "Satan's Suggestions that he had no Faith, - was much buffeted with Temptations, and a Charge of not having a more fenfible Change."- "I answered, (fays Mr. Wesley) I fin not To-Day; and Jesus my Mafter

Master has forbid me to take Thought for the Morrow." Accordingly, To-morrow "he hath manifold Temptations, - but comes off more than Conqueror; - has Freedom from Sin; not one unholy Defire." - Yet two Days afterwards, fays, " I grieved the Spirit of God, and God hid his Face: - Again affaulted; - had more Comfort, - on which I began to prefume; - then thrown into Perplexity, whether I had any Faith at all." - And long after this, "I was much in Doubt, whether God would not lay me afide." - " Margaret H- (O how fallen fince then!) witnessed this good Confession, that the Lamb of God had taken away her Sins .-At the same time the Love of God so overflowed her Soul, that she could not speak, or move." Here observe, this Woman was born again both in the Lower and Higher Sense, and yet fince grievously fallen. Again; "A young Man, who had once known the Peace of God, but had finned it away, had a fresh and clear Manifestation of the Love of God." And in general, if, after the New Birth, they fall (as we have feen) into fuch Terrors, Despondencies, Spiritual Desertions, so often Sin, and rife again, &c. - I do not fee but their Regeneration may be often repeated, again and again, to an indefinite Term, and that a Man may keep a Birth-Day every Day of his Life; and every Day experience the Throes and Pangs of Child-bearing. [Hereby we may be fatisfied, that the invented Peculiarity of their wonderful New Birth, is, properly speaking, nothing but the renewing of the Spirit of our Minds after Sin, or a being renewed again to Repentance; - renewed in Righteousness and true Holiness, after the Image of bim that created us, &c.]

3 Jours., p. 60.

In order to attain this New Birth, in the lower or higher Sense, they are to undergo the Torments Whitef. and Agonies of a Woman in Travail. For, " It is in the Spiritual, as in the Natural Life; some feel more, others less, but all experience some Pangs and Travels, e're Christ is formed in them." - " As my Mother bore me with great Pain, fo Wesley, 3 Journ. did I feel great Pain in my Soul, in being born of P. 18. God. I thought the Pains of Hell were upon me, and that my Soul was taking leave of my Body. Was in this violent Agony for about four Hours, then began to feel I was born of God."

of Death, the Pains of Hell, and thinking they are in Hell, will ferve. " Devils are dragging them Pag. 19. to Hell, their Bodies almost torn afunder: - They are feized with the Spirit of Fear, Horror, and Despair: - One in the Pains of Hell is justified, P.40,42,

Nothing less than feeling, as it were, the Agonies

40. and the Love of God shed abroad in her Heart: -Another, in Despair, hath the same: - Another finking down even as dead, hath her Sins taken away. - One in a Fever feels great Terrors; fears 4 Journ.

p. 76. lest he should drop into Hell: - Another over-2 Journ. whelmed with a borrible Dread, expecting nothing p. 6. but to be favallowed up in a Moment." - In general, as Mr. Wesley speaks, " The being in Orco, I Tourn.

p. 66.

Journ.

p. 8, 82.

(i. e. in Hell) as they phrase it, is thought an indispensible Preparative for being a Christian."

The same Accounts we have in Brainerd; "One Indian felt that it was a gone Case with him, and thought he must fink down to Hell; - but is soon another Man, created a-new in Christ Jesus. - A Conjurer, and Murtherer, giving out that he was fome Great One, - thinks God will fend him into

Hell,

Hell, is just dropping into it, he should be damned."

Hence Mr. Wesley describeth the several Cryings out, Roarings, Yellings, Convulfions, Contorfions, with the unutterable Agonies of Mind and Body, by fuch Expressions, as " groaning for Deliverance, calling to God, as out of the Belly of Hell; as in their Pains and Pangs, &c. and if they have a sharp and long Labour, then they are in strong Pain for some Days, as yet not delivered at all; the Children are come to the Birth, but there is not Strength to bring forth." - The fame is evidently supposed by Mr. Whitefield, in his Letter from Mr. Wesley, "A Woman seized with little less than the Agonies of Death; - five Days she travailed and groaned, then in a Moment was full of Love and Joy. - Her Friends have accounted her mad for these three Years." - Mr. Seward undergoing great inward Agonies and Tortures, like those of St. Paul, a poor travelling Woman, who fold Straw-Toys (as a Midwife) comes and instructs him in the Nature of the New Birth." - " One having dropt down as if shot with a Gun; upon his rifing, I had half an Hour's Conversation with him on the Nature of the New Birth."

This Kind of Regeneration we must acknowledge, with Mr. Wesley, to be " fomething more than that of Baptism:" To which I shall soon find a proper Parallel throughout. But first shall mention a few Comparisons as to Hell feit in the New Birth.

Plutarch fays in general, that " a horrible and Vol. II. rigid Trembling and Quaking is called Jagragi (211, p. 948. being in Hell, or acting Hell."-Bartolus fays, " that Ignatius felt the Throes of Regeneration to be as bad

Whitef. 3 Journa P. 43.

P. 81.

7 Tourna

Life, Vol. I. p. 231. as Hell, and that the Devils could not invent a worfe Torture." - St. Terefa's Spiritual Regeneration was thus; "Our Lord placed her in Hell to fee the Torments prepared for her there. - The Entrance is like a low, narrow, dark Furnace: - At the End of the Passage is a certain hollow Place, like a Press in a Wall, into which she saw herself crowded extremely close. - But as to the feeling Part, it is a Thing that can neither be related, or understood. She felt a Fire in her Soul. All the most insupportable Pains she had endured, though caused by the Devil, are nothing of what I felt there, pressing, agonizing, sisting, desperate, and torturing Discontent and Disgust. - To say it is an Eradication, or rending of the Soul, is to fay little: The Soul tears itself in Pieces; - by an interior Fire and Despair, burned, and cut in Piecemeal all at once." And a little farther, " She is again reduced to the same State, for some particular Sins." - And still after this, " She loseth all the Confolations of God; - all Virtues, even Faith itself, are fuspended, &c. the Devil bringing her to such Heaviness and Darkness, as cannot be expressed, much less exaggerated. - The Lord tells her, it was from the Devil."

In this Comparison, (besides the general Similitude with the Methodistical New Birth) may be observed, the Resemblance with poor Mr. Whitesield, whom the Devil shut up in his Closet, and locked up in Iron Armour; — the Devil's being the Cause of the Pangs in the New Birth; — and the Necessity of its being several Times repeated.

Pag. 65.

Vol. II.

P. 31.

And farther on, Teresa says, "that the Religious under her Institution every Month give their Superior an Account of their Spirit; wherein, with

great Fidelity, they discover all the Turnings and Windings of their Souls to him, who hereby exactly understands and weighs their Improvements." Which perfectly agreeth with Mr. Wesley's Preparatory Ceremony of Confession to himself; "I spent the Remainder of this, and the following Week, in examining those of the Society; speaking severally to each, that I might more perfectly know the State of their Souls to God-ward" This is the identical Man, who had the Assurance solemnly to declare, "what We practise is, the Confession of several Persons conjointly, not to a Priest, but to each other."

Plain Account, p. 18.

Not that bare Confession, even to Mr. Wesley, will be a Sufficient Preparation for the New Birth : - Penances are to be undergone; divers Purgations and Lustrations of a cruel Kind are to be their Portion (not the Satisfaction of Christ) before their being born again; and thefe as an Equivalent to Purgatory, and necessary for the Expiation for Sin. - I adjourn this Point for a Minute, because I must not omit Madam Bourignon, whose Institutions having thrown a Man into a dangerous Distemper, filling him with Sorrow, Sadness, and Sighing, &c. She tells his Wife, "that her Doctrine is a Milk, [tho' very four] that begetteth Virgins; the Man's Sorrow good and wholesome, - a Blessing designed to purge his Soul, to bring him to Perfection, to unite bim to God: - That these wholesome Pains and Sighs are the Throes of the Spiritual Birth, and that Children, Natural or Spiritual, cannot be born again without Pain to the Flesh. Wherefore, I esteem your Husband bappy for his Child-bearing Pains." Light risen in Darkness, Part IV. Lett. 22.

Thefe

Chap. 86. Or fee Glanvill on Witchcraft, Relat. 6. Ed. 1726.

These Signs of the New Birth were much the same, when Quakerism had got Footing in the Nation. And that Popery fet it on Foot, and furnished it too with Stilts, Mr. Wesley must have heard. In Turner's History of Providences, " Dr. Templar relateth the Cafe of Robert Churchman, who was leaving the Church of England, and embracing Quakerism; his Wife being farther gone, and a Principle wrought in her. But the Man, a little hefitating, was told by a Quaker, that he should see a Sign. Within a few Nights there was a violent Storm over his Room, and a Voice within him faid, " Sing Praises, sing Praises; thou shalt see the Glories of the New Jerusalem;" and a glimmering Light appeared all over the Room. The Voice then commanded him to get out of his Bed naked, to go fo to some Relations, and threaten them with Fire and Brimstone, like that on Sodom and Gomorrab, if they did not obey. He went naked, performed his Message, and returned Home, where he stood naked three or four Hours; the Spirit within him, in an unufual Manner; fometimes forcing him to fing, fometimes to bark like a Dog. - The Spirit too bad him kill his obstinate Brother and Sister; and made him utter with great Readiness many Places in Scripture, of which he knew nothing before. The Drift was to perfuade him to Quakerism, of which Sett it named many. In about three or four Hours the Man came to himself, and gave a perfect Account of all that had befallen him. Nights afterwards the fame Trouble was renewed. His Wife was tortured with extraordinary Pains; and the Children complained, that their Mouths were flopped as with Wool. Upon Dr. Templar's Continuance with him, and by Prayer, he was per-

feetly free from all Molestation; and he, by the Doctor's Advice, kept close to the Public Service of God, and had nothing to do with the Quakers, or their Writings. But the Quaker gave out, " that the Power of God avould come upon him again." And accordingly on the Tenth of the Month his Troubles returned. The Voice said many Things, and quoted Scripture to bring him from the Church to Quakerism; and said, " it would strive with him, as the Angel did with Jacob, until the Breaking of the Day: " At which Time it left him. When the Spirit came again, he was peremptory in refifting it, and faid it was a Spirit of Delusion. Upon which the Spirit denounced a Curse and Damnation upon him; and so left him with a very great Heat in bis Body. After this, being comforted, and confidering what had happened, A Voice within him spake, and faid, " that the Spirit, which was before upon him, was a Spirit of Delusion, but now the true Spirit of God was come into him." It acquainted him, that the Doctrine of the Trinity was true, and that God had an Elect People, &c. the Truth of which the Minister of the Town would instruct him in. - A few Days after, the Spirit came upon him in the Field, and pressed him to believe, that he was acted upon by the good Spirit; of which, however, he much doubted. - One Night it told him, " if he would not believe without a Sign, he should have what Sign he would." Upon that Robert Churchman defired, that if it was a good Spirit, the Wire-Candleflick, which flood upon the Cupboard, might be turned into Brass; which the Spirit faid he would do. Prefently there was an unfavory Smell in the Room, but nothing was done towards fulfilling the Promise. On the

the Lord's-Day following, it came upon him in Church: When the Chapters were read, he turned to them in his Bible, but was not able to read. When the Pfalm was fung, he could not pronounce a Syllable. The next Day his Speech was wholly taken from him. " As we were praying, (fays Dr. Templar) he was thrown out of his Bed, and called to me, with great Vehemence, to hold my Tongue. When Prayer was done, his Tongue was bound as before, 'till at last he broke out into these Words, " Thine is the Kingdon," which he repeated above a hundred Times. Sometimes he was forced into an extreme Laughter; fometimes into Singing; his Hands beating his Breaft, with unusual Heavings in his Body. The Distemper continued 'till towards the Morning of the next Day; when the Voice, fignifying that it would leave him, bad him get upon his Knees, in order to that End. He did so, and presently he had a perfect Command of bimself, and gave a sober Account of all that passed, having a distinct Remembrance of what the Spirit forced him to do. - But soon after the Spirit raged again after its former Manner; but he was by Prayer intirely released. This prevailed upon him, his Family, and many others, to disclaim Quakerism, and attend the Parochial Church .-You may be confident of the Truth of what is here related by 7. T." - Immediately follows, in Turner, the Case of one John Gilpin. " He was much taken with the new Doctrine of Quakerism; and being directed to hearken to the Voice within him, one Day as he was walking in his Chamber, he began to quake extremely, could not fland, but fell upon his Bed, where he cried and bowled in a terrible and hideous Manner, (as others of them used to

do) which he looked upon as the Pains of the New Birth; by Degrees he ceased from howling, and rejoiced, that now he could witness against the Ministers of England, as False Prophets, and Priests of Baal. After this he has divers painful, unseen Strokes, - hears Voices, - discerns something enter into his Body, which Satan suggested to be the Spirit of God like a Dove. - He is in great Rapture, as apprehending his Spiritual Marriage and Union with Christ; and heard the Voice faying, " Christ in God, and God in Christ, and Christ in thee." Which Words he was compelled to fing in a strange Manner; as also divers Passages of Scripture; then the Devil raifed him up, and bid him be bumble; then brought him on his Knees again. - Then, carried about the Town, he proclaimed, " I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life." Once being cast upon his Back on the Ground, the Voice faid, "Thou shalt have two Angels to keep thee;" and immediately two Swallows came down the Chimney. After this he goes roaring about the Streets; his Hand is forced to take up a Knife, and put it to his Throat, the Voice faying, " Open a Hole there, and I will give thee Eternal Life." But, persuaded by his Wife to go to Bed, in the Morning he roared out, " Now the Devil is gone out of me:" At which Instant there was heard a great Thunder. - The Devil came again, and faid, " that it was Satan that had possessed him hitherto, but now Christ was come, and had cast out Satan; and that what he had done before in his Cloaths in Obedience to Satan, he must undo in his Shirt in Obedience to Christ." Whereupon he goes out into the Streets in his Shirt, and, in Obedience to the Devil's Command, is carried by four Women into his Bed. Then

Then he feels in his Belly the Living Water of the Spirit, flowing up and down, and two Angels wait upon him in the Shape of Butterflies. After this, fuspecting that he was acted by Satan, he cries out, " Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" The Devil answered, " It is now too late; Sentence is already passed against thee." Hereupon he lay down in Despair; but presently the Devil told him, " that it was a white Devil that had deluded him this fecond Time, but that now Christ was come indeed, and would cast him out." He then thought the Devil was ejected; but then all his Members fell on working, as if the Pangs of Death were upon him; the Voice telling him, " that they were the Pangs of the New Birth, and Christ was new-formed in him." And the Devil told him, " that now he should work Wonders, and cast out Devils in Christ's Name." The Man thinking it all a Satanical Delusion, he fell into a horrid Fear, and the Devil told him, " that all this while he had been ferving him, and that it was too late to repent." Hence he fell into Despair, and great Terrors. But at last God gave him Repentance, and Peace in his Confcience. Whereupon he published a Narrative of these Things, as a Caution to others; - attested under the Hand of the Mayor of Kendal, Minister, Schoolmaster, &c." - There follows more of this Satanical shocking Kind; " many falling into dreadful Tremblings in their whole Bodies and Joints, with Rifings and Swellings in their Bowels; Shriekings, Yellings, Howlings, and Roarings. And yet fome were induced by these Artifices to leave the Church for Quakerism; being perfuaded to expect the Power to come, &c."

Much more I could produce from the early Accounts of Quakerism, concerning their horrible Fits, knocking down People by a Look, or Word, and spreading the Contagion instantly among Numbers; - all Marks and Proofs of the New Birth. But what I have here transcribed may be thought tedious; though, I hope, not unseasonable, or impertinent. For here we have a strange Fanaticism caught from Popery by the Quakers, and from both by the Methodists; who have taken a Copy of the Picture very exactly, and in the most minute Lines and Features. Some Difference there is, as to the Methodifts taking up a Delusion, which (as far as I can judge) the Quakers have been laying down; - and as the Ministers of the Church took Occasion from fuch horrible Actions, Appearances, and Pretenfions, to recover the Sufferer from their Delufions; which Mr. Wesley is perverting to their Confirmation. Whether all be not mere Diabolical Operation, or Magical Imposture, or Juggling Artifice, or Natural Enthusiasm highly worked up by a cunning Operator, or the Effect of fome unaccountable Distemper; - and how far all, or any of these may be concerned, and where to fix their Boundaries; - I confess myfelf unable to determine. Though in general it is clear enough, that the Mystery of Iniquity is working.

But I must remember what I mentioned, concerning some other cruel Purgations and Lustrations like Purgatory, which the Methodists must undergo, as Preparatory to the New Birth. Hence, I suppose, the Devoushire Farmer (as before related) so readily submitted to the Discipline of forty Stripes save one, and his Wife to a Purging by Fire and Vol. II,

p. 97.

Water. — Hence Mr. Wesley mentions "one, whom God is purifying in the Fire, for beating his Wise, a Methodist, in Answer to the Prayers of his Wise." — Hence he speaks so often of a Fire burning in his Disciples. "One was crying continually, I burn, I burn, O! what shall I do? I have a Fire within me." — Another says, "I felt the very Fire of Hell; all my Body was in as much Pain, as if I had been in a burning fiery Furnace." — And hence his Construction of that Text, "concerning the fiery Trial, which is to try us, I Pet. iv. 12. (which ignorant Commentators expound by Persecu-

tions) as belonging to his inward Fire, &c."

5 Journ. p. 83.

3 Journ.

p. 95.

Thyræ. Dæmon. p. 112, 118, 123. De Loc. Infest. p. 87. Tom. iv. p. 112.

Tom. iii.

p.8,229.

After the same Manner the Papalins teach. "Several Possessed Persons, or the Devil in them, complain of burning at the Presence, or by the Prayers of the Saints; and hereby being in a double Fire." — The same Author says, "that the Devils, who possess others, bring a Fire like that of Hell with them, and cause a terrible Burning."—In the Malleus Malesicarum we find these inward Burnings to be a certain Sign of being bedeviled." He writeth again, "that by a good Exorcist one Fire must be driven out by another, and the Devil, who lurks in his Prey, be put to Flight by burning Methods, like the Flames of Hell; and then he will go out in the Shape of Fire, but leave a Burning behind him."

But, whatever Likeness these torturing Lustrations may carry of Purgatory; Mr. Wesley may perhaps distinguish (as he did with Regard to Confession) that Popish Purgatory lies on the other Side of the Grave; his belongs only to this Life. But this Pretence must be deemed mere Cavil. By antedating and forestalling the Time, he hath Popish Examples; and may take Advantage of Papal Dispensa-

tions, which fometimes commute the Penance, and release Persons from the Torments of Purgatory after Death, upon Condition of their undergoing equivalent Sufferings here. One such Instance we had before of Pope Clement: Another such Grant we see in Speculum Exemplorum: Another in Diarium Minimorum, September 12. - Another in the Franciscan Martyrology, May 14; where " Sister Cafildis requested, that she might enjoy in this Life the Punishment she was to receive in Purgatory. It was granted, and she was seized with a Holy Fire, (Igne Sacro, or St. Anthony's Fire) from Head to Foot, which totally confumed her." - There may indeed be fome Danger in making this Exchange; the Sufferings here being certain, the other imaginary.

Diff. 2. Cap. 57.

But, even upon this Supposition, " the Torments inflicted on the Methodists will be great Gain; by bringing them to a State of Perfection, and unfinning Obedience, which will be full Proof too of their Pardon and Salvation." And that this Perfection extendeth not barely to a Similitude with Christ, but an Equality; we may recall Mr. Wesley's certain " Experiences, of some of his Followers being as free from inward Corruption, and all Remainders of Corruption, as Christ himself was:" - " Pardon, with Power to fin no more, &c." We may observe how carefully, for Fear of a Mistake, he inserts Expressions to this Purpose: "Thoroughly renewed after the Image of Christ; an entire Change from the Image of the Devil to the Image of God." - Mr. Whitefield too; " All experience Pangs and Travels, e're Christ is formed in them, and brought forth in the Measure of bis Fulness, who filleth all in all." Such is their Per-

4 Journe p. 51. 3 Journe p. 32.

fection, equal to God's Fulness, and so to be brought forth in us. And yet the same Mr. Whitesield (as a Proof of his Consistency and Impartiality) complains elsewhere, "that some English Friends had thrown aside the Use of Means, and were disputing for singless Persection, and universal Redemption." This is one of his 'Home-Strokes' upon Mr. Wesley, and Adherents.

7 Journ. p. 26.

> Thus must the poor Methodists be plunged over Head and Ears into Variety of Tortures beyond Expression, or Conception; in Lakes of Fire, as bad as Purgatory, or Hell; and then they have the Favour of being told by their Teachers, that they are regenerate and incorruptible. And those who have the frongest Fancy, the beldest Imagination and Presumption, will foonest believe, - and be deceived. Let me see among them but a single Instance, that will exceed the Case of that mighty Hero of Antiquity, Achilles. "When he was young, the old Lady, his Mother, dipped him in the Stygian Lake, as a fure Method of rendering him invulnerable. But, unluckily, as fhe held him by the Heel, while the was washing him, that Part remained unsecure; and in the Day of Battle, there the Pythian God mortally wounded him." After all their Lustrations, the old Serpent will lite them by the Heel. The common Cant of Enthufiasm, that whatever the Saints do, after the New Birth, is no Sin, or that God feeth no Sin in the Elect, will fcarce infure them: - Nor yet Mr. Whitefield's modest Assurance of Christ's Prerogative being transferred to him; "God being pleafed to shew me, that I should bruise Sa-

tan's Head:" - Nor the same Power assumed by other Methodists, " of bruising his Head, and

trampling him under their Feet." Which, how-

Deal.p. 46.g Journ.p. 86.

Wesley, 5 Journ. p. 31.

ever,

ever, may deferve as much Credit, as the Story of "St. Dunstan's holding the Devil by the Nose with a Pair of red-hot Tongs;"—or, "St. Gertrude's hanging the Devil upon a Gibbet, which, her Historian fays, she did, truly, literally, and corporally;"—or, "either St. Juliana's, or St. Margaret's fierce Combat with the Devil, and their taking him up in their Arms, and throwing him out upon the Dunghill."

Vita Gertrud. p. 786.

Brev. Sarum. Feb. 22. Jun. 20.

§. 50. It were no difficult Matter to profecute this Subject, of such Phantastic Privileges attained by such horrible Methods, — through Turks, Infidels, and Heretics, and other wickedly Enthusiastic Sectaries, especially Papists; — and hereby trace out so many genuine Marks of false Religion, — but true Imposture.

But I promised a proper and complete Parallel of our Methodistical New Birth. Which I am now to perform, — by two Comparisons; the First of which shall be the famous Initiation into the Mysteries; that consummate Delusion of the Heathen World, and which hath been called "the most execrably-sacred Invention of diabolical Pravity and Fallacy."

The later Platonists, (who were the most acute and bitter Enemies to the Christian Religion) in Opposition to Baptismal Regeneration, boasted greatly of their own Mystical Institutions. Hierocles writeth, "It is necessary for the Purgation of the Soul, and its Restitution, to be initiated into our Mysteries, — which bring on the Persection of the whole Man. Without these Cathartics of the Lucid Body, we offend both in Body and Mind. But by Initiation Men are upon the Wing for a Participation of

Hieroc. Needh. p. 223.

X 3

Divi

Divinity; are restored to their Primitive State, become Gods, and are no longer Mortals.

"Εωεαι άθάνατος Θεός, άμβροτος, εκ έτι θνητός."

See Brocklefby, p. 80.

"The initiated are carried through terrible Visions, Concustions of the Place, Fire, and Smoke, and Darkness, and various frightful Objects; - through Purgatory and Hell conveyed into Elyfium and Heaven."-" This Theurgy, or Sacred Work, is the Art of Divine Operations, to cure Diseases, drive away Dæmons, perfest and regenerate the Soul by magical Ceremonies; and is introductory to celestial Illuminations, Inspirations, Apparitions, and God-Societies; to all sublime and venerable Spectacles."-" As in Souls there is a Principle of Reduction; they have certain Tokens and Impressions from God, whereby they are moved to return. And they have provided a magical Fountain of Virtue for Souls in the Cavities of Hecate's left Side; and certain Deities, called 'Ausiniktoi, Inexorable, and not to be fweetened, &c." - Jamblichus speaks of " Damons that terrify and threaten horribly, and agitate and draw Souls by aftonishing and shaking the Imagination. But this is resolved into the Authority of the Priest, who, in Virtue of the secret Mysteries, acts not as a Man, but as a God; and therefore his Commands are stronger than would otherwise become him. Not that he intends to execute what he threateneth; but to flew what Authority he hath, by Means of his Union with the Gods: Which Union he hath procured by his Knowledge of the fecret Symbols." - " The Damons have the Guardianship of the Ineffable Mysteries, which comprehend the Disposition of the World."

Myster. Sect. 6. Cap. 5, 6, 7. St. Austin relateth the Sentiment of Porphyry, a Platonist, (not the famous One; he will come in afterwards) "that the Soul by certain Theurgical Confectations, which they call Initiations, is rendered fit and apt for the Reception of Spirits, and Angels, and to see the Gods."

De Civ.
Dei,
Lib. X.
Cap. 9.
See also,
Cap. 8,

For a particular Example we may call in Julian, the Apostate, once a Lecturer in the Christian Church, who, like the Methodists, set up the New Birth of the Mysteries Platonic, against that of Baptism; and, as Gregory Nazianzen hath it in his First Steliteutic, " opposed an execrable Initiation to the Christian Initiation by Baptism; - for this he descendeth into subterranean Dens of Darkness to consult Damons, and bring out Prophecy; where he is struck with Terrors, strange unusual Sounds, fiery Spectacles, many idle and formidable Objects; and this again and again. What Imposures and Delusions were his Fate before he returned, they can tell, who are initiated themselves, or initiate others. - But he returns with a ghaffly, mad Look, as possessed by a Damon. This they call Enthusiasm. And he was highly delighted with his Tortures and Burnings. -This was not the least of his Impieties." - St. Cyril also upbraideth him on the same Account, " as a Patron of those nocturnal and immodest Mysteries."

C. Julian. Lib. VI.

So far concerning the Platonists. But I have a Mind to enlarge a little, and be more particular about the Mysteries, for the Sake of better Comparison. And, for the same Reason, I would once more just run over the principal Occurrences in the Progress of Methodism. "They set out with triflingly superstitious Rules, prepared for great Things, and undergoing a Purgation, by unreasonable Fast-

ings, Watchings, Mortifications; neither laughing, nor smiling, unless compelled to it by the Devil; private Confessions, without any Manner of Reserve; pass the fiery Trial of Blasphemies, Infidelities, and Atheism; are smitten by the Devil, or their Teachers, with Falls to the Ground, Heavings, Sweatings, Roarings, Shrieks, Yellings; with Pains, Convulsions, Trepidations, Terrors, Madness, Despair, Combats with Satan; Deprivation of the Senses, Astonishment, Amazement, and Stunning. - They have Intervals and Vicifitudes of Light and Darkness; alternate Risings and Fallings; Spiritual Dejections and Defertions, and again Confolations and Prefumptions; ride triumphantly with Christ in his Chariot, and then move heavily when he taketh off his Chariot-wheels; are carried up to Heaven, and down again to Hell. As the Foundation of the New Birth, they feel all possible Agonies, Pangs and Tortures of Mind and Body; are in Hell, or feel all Hell within them. But Things begin to mend; they fall into Ecstasies, Revelations, and Visions; they see and hear different Sounds and Voices, Apparitions and Spectacles of Devils and Hell; and these changed for God, Angels, and Heaven. But going down to Hell they conquer Satan, and trample him under Foot; they are flushed with Perfection, Assurances of Pardon and Salvation; become canonized, are plunged into God, are all God. Hence they juftly contemn and anathematize all the Unmethodized, as of a mean and reprobate Way; with their Morality they fink into Hell."

Such is the Composition of this New Dispensation. And if every Particular be not, strictly speaking, a necessary Part of their New Birth; it is all a preliminary Introduction, or a Part of the Methodist's Progress, — under the Direction of illuminated and inspired Teachers.

Would not this amaze any Person, who has any Reverence or Regard to certain inspired Writings, called the Bible? With what Face, or by what Authority, do these bold Miscreants make these Hellish Horrors and Tortures a fundamental Part of the Christian Religion? Whence the Presumption, or where taught in the Bible, that, in order to be born again, " all must pass through these Pangs, and God is compelled to defert them, and so leave them in Despair, Blasphemy, &c. and that they are to be knocked down, and unaccountably tormented by the Devil, or Man? Where is it required, (as furely, if necessary, it would plainly and peremptorily be) that such Infernal Seizures are the appointed Preparations for a Christian's Regeneration? Yes, they have the Face even to teach this, and (as if every one had been fuch a violent Persecutor, and every one was to be converted in his extraordinary Manner) both Mr. Wesley and Whitefield have produced St. Paul's being struck to the Ground, and continuing three Days blind, as being in this Manner, and during this Time, in the Pangs of the New Birth. Whereas, it had been much more to their Purpose to have thought upon, "the facrificing of your Sons and your Daughters unto Devils, - The Tabernacle of your God Moloch, to whom Children were confecrated by passing through the Fire, in the Valley of Gebenna;" and which Dewilish Sacrifice was done, in order to extort Prophecy out of the miserable Sufferers. Whence making Children pass through the Fire, and using Divination, are so often joined in Scripture.

§. 51. But I return to the Heathen Mysteries,

wherein the profound Secrets of Paganism were couched. These Religious Ceremonies were instituted in Honour of some of their Gods and Goddesses, as Bacchus, Venus, Cybele, Hecate, Isis, &c. The Deities were not so much distinct Persons, as passing under different Names; and the Ceremonies were very much alike. But the most remarkable, and which in a Manner comprized, and swallowed up all the rest, were the Eleusinian Mysteries, sacred to Ceres and Proserpina. Mr. Warburton, in his Divine Book II. Legation, hath given us a large and good Account of them; and could I have procured Meursius de Eleusiniis, no Particular would have been wanting.

Tully, 4 Verf. Cap. 8.

Sect. 4.

But I must pick up the best Helps I can. What gave Birth to the Mysteries, which give the New Birth to the Initiated, was this: " Pluto having ravished Proserpina, (such Actions being common with Heathen Deities) carried her down to Hell, through a dismal and dark l'assage, near Syracuse, which grew afterwards famous for many Prodigies and Miracles. Her inconsolable Mother, Ceres, strolled about all the World in Quest of her, and having Information that Pluto had got Possession of her, and whirled her to the Infernal Regions, she lighteth a Torch at Mount Ætna, (which hath burned ever fince) and plungeth down to fetch back her Daughter to Light and Life; and fo far obtains, that her Time should be divided between Hell and Heaven." - This Story, with the Incidents and Event of the Ramblings of the Goddess, was mimicked in the Mysteries; and by Scenical Machineries represented

presented to the Initiated. "The weeping Goddess in the Course of her Rambles sat down upon a Stone, called hence Πέτξα Αγέλαςος, the Unlaughing Stone. Theseus, one of the Initiated, sat down upon the same, before his Descent into Hell." And upon this Stone we may suppose Mr. Wesley was sitting, in a melancholy Mood, when he made that "Solemn Vow never to laugh, or even to smile more."

Gale
Hift.
Poetic.
p. 14.
Aristop.
Equit.
V. 782.
Schol.

The Mysteries are generally allowed to have been a cunning Device, invented with politick Views by Men supposed to be inspired, or some Prophetic Women; — such as Orpheus, one of the Fathers of the Mysteries, and Composer of Hymns for the Use of the Initiated; — or the Prophetes's Sibylla, inspired by Apollo, and who swelled, roared, grew mad,

And heav'd, impatient of th' incumbent God.

Æn. VI.

She was Guide to Æneas, prescribed his Prayers, and Night-Sacrifices of Lambs, &c. to Hecate, the Furies, Proserpina, and Pluto; she conducted him through Horrors and Darkness to the Infernal Manfions, and brought him back in Triumph.

Their Mysteries were divided into the greater and the lesser: In the lesser (after some magnificent Promises and Expectations) the Votaries, by Way of Preparatory Ceremonies, were injoined Fastings, Night-watching, Confession to the President of the Mysteries, with Variety of cruciating Lustrations. Thus qualified, they were initiated into the greater. For these, they underwent more tremendous Rites; Representations were made to their Eyes and Ears,—of strange Visions and Spectacles; of Voices, Howlings of Men, Women, and Children;—Things which caused the most dismal Agonies of

Body

Body and Mind; Coldness, Sweats, Terrors, Consternation, Loss of Senses, or else the utmost Tortures, Despair and Madness. They were surrounded with all the Infernal Apparatus of Serpents, Furies, Devils, and Hell. - Recreated sometimes with a little Light and Hope; Mixtures, or Viciffitudes of Light and Darkness, of Horrors and Comforts : - At length the Scenes are changed; Elyfum and Heaven dance before their Eyes; they fee, and hear, Gods and Goddeffes: - Then they come out purified and perfect; regenerated, and born again; exulting in a Security of Happiness in Life, and after Death of ascending to Jupiter. While the Non-initiated are to be miserable all their Days, and finally wallow in Mud and Mire, in Horror and Darkness, and Tortures, in Hell.

Such is the Nature and Process of the Mysteries.

The ingenious Mr. Warburton has hence taken Occasion to make Aneas's Descent into Hell (as described by Virgil) to fignify nothing else but that Hero's Initiation into the Mysteries; and he hath worked up the Comparison into a surprizing Likeness. Antient Writers, indeed, say, That Hercules, when he was going down to Hell, to drag Cerberus thence, was previously admitted to the Mysteries of Ceres; and that several others were initiated, by way of Expiation of their Crimes, before their Descent to those gloomy Regions. But as they expressly say, That they were initiated into the Smaller Mysteries only, the Matter may easily be reconciled, and the Descent into Hell afterwards may fignify their becoming Epopta, or Initiation into the grand Mysteries; especially as the Ceremomies of this latter were concealed as much as possible,

Histor.
Poetic.
Galei.
p. 121.
Diodor.
Rhod.
p.252-.

and the Epopte were under an Oath not to reveal the Secret.

I can hardly, I confess, allow the Mysteries to have been originally of fuch an innocent Nature, and with fuch good Design, as Mr. Warburton pleads for. But as he acknowledgeth, that "they became in time, and by Report very early too, horridly corrupt, the Season of Luft and Revenge;" there needs no great Dispute. - As to the " double Doctrine, (the Consequence of Initiation) saying one Thing when they thought another; the external, and internal; a vulgar, and a secret one; the first openly taught, the second confined to a select Number;" - the Confideration of this Point I leave to Mr. Wesley, whom we allow to be an Adept in the double Doctrine.

§. 52. It is not to be expected that my bare Word should be taken by Mr. Wesley, whose own may fometimes be suspected. And therefore I shall produce my Vouchers; as a Justification of my Comparison of the Mysteries with Methodism, and as no bad Entertainment for the Reader.

" So much Honour was paid to those who were See Gor. to be initiated into the sacred Mysteries, that it was usual to carry them thither, and accompany them, in a Chariot." This was to answer the Original of the Mysteries, Pluto's whirling away Proserpina in his Chariot to Hell; where she was to lye-in, and bring forth future Gods. Thus in the Poet :

Etrufc. P. 2450

- Volucri fertur Proferpina Curru.

And Pluto thus comforts her:

Rapt. Proferp. Lib. II. Amissum ne crede Diem. Sunt altera nobis Sidera; sunt Orbes alii: Lumenque videvis Purius; Elysiumque magis mirabere Solem, Cultoresque pios. -Fam felix oritur Proles; jam læta futuros Expectat Natura Deos.

And thus in the early Days of Methodism, we find " the Preacher, and his fweet Lambs, riding in their Lord's Chariot, in his dear Arms; fucking the Breafts of his Confolation, &c."

But it may be fit to treat the Mysteries in a more ferious Manner. Accordingly let us fee the very

Those among the Antients, who were either ini-

Words of Antiquity.

tiated into the Mysteries, or approved of them upon political Accounts, speak of them in very bigh Terms. Isocrates faith, that "Ceres, after her Panegyr. Ed.Step. Wanderings in quest of Proserpina, came to Attica; and for the Kindnesses she received (which none but the Initiated must hear) gave our Ancestors two excellent Gifts; Corn; - and the facred Mysteries, whereby the Initiated gain better Hopes as to their

Phæd. Serr. Ed. p. 69.

P. 46.

- Plato fays, " that whoever is not initiated and lustrated, shall in the separate State wallow in Mire; but the Initiated shall dwell with the Gods." - A Fragment of Pindar (preserved by Clem.

Departure out of Life, and Eternity of Duration."

Ed. Pott. P. 528.

Alexandrinus) speaketh of the Eleusinian Mysteries; " Happy is the Man who hath feen the common fubterranean Mysteries: He knoweth the End (or Perfection) of Life; he knoweth the Sovereignty given of God." - Some of their Poets talk in the fame Strain. " Thrice happy the Mortals, who, admitted to these Initiations, descend to Hades.

2 Plutar. p. 21.

For they only can live there; all Evils belong to others." This from Sophocles. — The comical Aristophanes (though, I suppose, according to Custom, it is mere Banter) brings in Hercules telling Bacchus, that "he must swim in Dirt and Ordure, where the Profane lie; but afterwards should enjoy divine Lights, and Myrtle-Groves, and Women, and Music. These belong to the Initiated." And soon after he introduceth a Chorus of the Initiated exulting, "On us only doth the Orb of Day shine benignant; we only receive Pleasure from its Beams."

Ran. v. 145--

And Cicero (who well knew how to accommodate himself to Times and Things) followeth the Greeks in the same grand Account; with some Exception to nocturnal Celebrations.

De Leg. Lib. II. Cap. 14.

This high Opinion of the Mysteries was very far from being general, or received by great and good Persons. Those great Men, Agesilaus and Epaminondas, would not submit to an Initiation. Plutarch, immediately after the Verses of Sophocles before cited, gives this Account. (And the same we have more largely in the Life of Diogenes by D. Laertius.) " The Athenians asking Diogenes to be initiated, because such had the Precedency in a future State; he replied, ' Ridiculous Thing! that Agesilaus and Epaminondas must rowl in Dirt; and every Scoundrel initiated, fuch as Patecion the Thief, be happy in the Elysian Fields." Nor shall we entertain the better Notion of the Mysteries, when we find fo wife and good a Man as Socrates refufing Initiation. For which (though perhaps he had stronger) he gives this Reason: " If the Mysteries were bad, he should not be able to conceal the Secret, but must discourage every one from Initiation;

Plutare. Vol. II. p. 21.

Laert. in Diogen. Lib. VI. Seg. 39.

Lucian. Dæmon. Cap. 2. Vol. II. p. 417.

and if good, Humanity would oblige him to difcover it for the public Benefit." - Plutarch, in the Defect of Oracles, fays, " Concerning the Myfleries, in which we have all that can be proved, either negatively or affirmatively, concerning the Truth of Damons, (to speak with Herodotus) let me hold my Feace, or speak nothing but what is favourable. The Solemnities however, wherein there are fuch Dilacerations, Fastings, and Howlings, and likewise filthy Talk, Madness and Noise, and Jastations; I do not apprehend these to be any Worship of the Gods, but instituted as so many Sweetners to appeale and avert wicked Spirits." Upon which Dr. Gale hath this Remark, in his Notes upon Jamblichus: " Plutarch, when he was about to describe the Frauds and Pravity of Da-

mons, passeth by the Mysteries themselves (from

P. 195.

Edit. Gronov. p. 154.

which he could best and most plainly have performed it) hindered by a Superstitious Reverence usual with the Greeks." What Plutarch mentions of Herodotus may be feen in his second Book, where fpeaking of those " Images and Representations, which the Ægyptians call Mysteries, of these (fays he) ' though I know them all very well, I shall fay nothing; ' or, ' favour my Words.' And concerning the Initiations of Ceres, which are called Thesmophoria, I shall have an equal Guard upon my Tongue, except as to what may be bolily faid of them." Some Parts of them, it feems, were not fo very hely. - Nor can we suppose that Demo-Abenes, or the Generality of the People, thought bighly of the Mysteries, when pleading his Cause against Eschines, in a Concourse of almost all Greece, he thus ridiculeth his Adverfary: " When you was grown up, you waited upon your Mother,

De Cor.

and read Books to her, when she was initiating; at Night putting Fazun-skins on the Initiated, becoming their Cuphearer, lustrating their Bodies, rubbing them with Dirt and Bran; and after this Purification, ordering them to exclaim, 'I have fled from the Evil, I have found the Good;' proud that none could howl so well as yourself. — After this, who would not bless Eschines, and esteem him happy?"

But, whether the Mysteries were good, or bad, Authors are pretty well agreed as to the preparatory Ceremonies, and Manner of Initiation; whereby they were to Represent, and Act over again, the Actions and Passions of the Deities, for whose Honour the Mysteries were instituted. As to any real Good, it might, for what I know, be as great, as what hath been effected by Free Masons, or Free Methodists. Something bad will appear presently. — But let us consider the preparatory Rites.

That Initiation might feem a venerable and solemn Thing, the Devotees were taught to qualify themselves by Prayer to the Dæmons, Fastings, Watchings, Confession to the Priest, and other Lustrations. We read in Plutarch, "that Fasting is to precede the Mysteries of Ceres." And that Confession was required; — "Antalcidas being examined by the Priest, in order to his Initiation, what grievous Crimes he had committed, made Answer, 'If I have been guilty of any such Crime, the Gods know it already."

The Confession was a Trick of the Masters of the Ceremonies to get the People under their Girdle. But the Fasting and Watching were to correspond to the Sufferings of Ceres; "who neither eat, nor drank, nor slept, nor washed; but sat upon the Y 2 Ground

Themis floc.

Vol. II,
p. 217.

Callim. Hymn. Cer. v. 12Ground squalid and dry, and crying, till she heard of her Daughter." See her Story, and how she came hence to be called the Fasting Goddess, in the Scholia upon Nicander. We find too in Diodorus Sic. a Quotation from Carcinus, an old Poet, "that while her Mysteries were celebrating, the City kept a Fast." So says Aristophanes, "In this Celebration we are used to Fast." The same in Plutarch, Pag. 378; where it is added, "This is called the sorrowful Festival, because of the great Grief of Ceres

for her Daughter's going to Hell."

Orpheus, a Sort of Magical Practitioner, and Father of the Mysteries, introduced Expiations, Lustrations, &c. for wicked Actions, as well as extraordinary Cures of Distempers, and Appealements of Divine Wrath, for the Use of the Initiated. Whence we read of so many Persons, guilty of Murder, &c. desiring to be initiated; either as a Pretence of their Innocency, or Expiation, or Cover of their Crimes.

How borrible the Process was in these Methodistlike Initiations, will appear from the following Accounts of their Tortures, Terrors, Vicissitudes, Regeneration, and something tending to Generation.

Stobaus citeth, from Themistius, two strong Passages. "The Person to be initiated, in his sirst Entrance, was seized with Horror, assomishing Dizziness, Anxiety, and Distress of all Kinds, unable to stand, or find any Way to extricate himself. But when the Prophet openeth the Porch of the Temple, wipeth and adorneth the Image, and sheweth it to the Candidate for Initiation, shining with a Divine Brightness; all Cloud and Obscurity were intirely dispersed. And Mind (5 Ness) broke out from the Depth, full of Light and Blaze, instead of the

Alexiph. Gorræi. p. 136.

Avef. v. 1518.

Paufan. Lib. 9. the former Darkness." The other Passage is brought by Mr. Warburton, whose Translation I am glad to borrow. Towards Initiation, " The first Stage is nothing but Errors and Uncertainties, laborious Wanderings; a rude and fearful March through Night and Darkness. And now arrived on the Verge of Death, and Initiation, every Thing wears a dreadful Aspect. It is all Horror, Trembling, Sweating, and Affrightment. But, this Scene once past, a miraculous and divine Light discloses itself; and shining Plains, and slowery Meadows open on all Hands before them. Here they are entertained with Hymns and Chorus's, with the fublime Doctrines of facred Knowledge, and with reverend and boly Visions. And now become perfect, initiated, and free, they are no longer under Restraints; but crowned and triumphant they walk up and down the Regions of the Blessed, &c." Mr. Warburton brings another Passage from Proclus: "In the Celebration of the Mysteries it is said, that the Initiated meet with many Things of multiform Shapes and Species, prefiguring the first Generation of the Gods. ' Medea, in the utmost Distress, drives to the Temple of Hecate; and having purified herself, calls upon Brimo, the Night-wandering, Subterranean Goddess, Queen of Hell.' Upon which the Scholiast fays, that Proserpina is called fo, as being the terrifying and aftonishing Dæmon, and fending those Apparitions termed Hecatea; which, as they often change their Form, occasion her being called Empusa, i. e. the Spectre, or Hobgoblin." Accordingly Mr. Warburton rightly observes, that 'when the Shews were represented, Proserpine alone prefided.' - This eminent Writer will, I doubt not, excuse me, if I transcribe more from his Book, on this

Apollon.
Argonau.
Lib. III.
v. 859-.

this Article; - though we should happen to differ in our Sentiments, as to one Point.

Ift Edit. P.197 -- .

" So Proclus: In the boly Mysteries, before the 66 Scene of the Myflic Visions, there is a Terror infused " over the Minds of the Initiated.' And we pre-" fently fee what occasioned it. For Aneas is now " engaged among all the real and imaginary Evils " of Life; all the Diseases of Mind and Body, all " the Terribiles vifu formæ; the Centaurs, Scyllæ, " Chimæra, Gorgons, and Harpies. And thefe are " they which Pletho calls αλλόκοτα τας μορφάς " odsuara, as feen in the Entrance of the Myste-" ries. - Aneas then, with his Guide, walks in " the Night through the shadowy Kingdoms of " Pluto. - When he comes to Purgatory, prefent-" ly Cries and Lamentations were heard; which " Proclus tells us were heard in the Mysteries. -" He comes now to the Confines of Tartarus; -" where Rhadamanthus [the Father Confessor] ex-" torts a Confession of all Crimes. - One Species " of Offenders are the Invaders and Violators of the " boly Mysteries. - Aristides expressly tells us, that P.219 -- . " no-where were more astonishing Words sung than " in these Mysteries. His Reason is, that the Sounds " and Sights might mutually affift each other in

P. 220.

P. 207.

P. 215.

P. 217.

" ated. - At length he arrives at the Borders of " Elyfium; - here he undergoes the Luftration; " and then enters into the Abodes of the Bleffed. -

" making an Impression on the Minds of the Initi-

" And this Succession, from Tartarus to Elysium,

" makes Aristides call those Rites most borrible, and

" yet most ravishingly pleasant."

This last Expression recalls to mind that of Mr. Wesley's Initiated: " A Flame kindled in my 3 Journ. Heart, with Pains so violent, and yet so very rap. 19. wishing,

I

Vishing, that my Body was almost torn afunder.—
I sweated. I trembled. I fainted. I sung." And in Truth, the Man must be blind, who cannot see the whole of this shifting Machinery in the Mysteries, employed in the Initiation of the Methodists.

The Terrors of Initiation were so eminent, that they became proverbial; and every Thing dark, difmal, and tremendous, was compared to the Mysteries. Nor would the Punishments and Torments have been supportable, had they not been relieved by such Alternations, as Dion Chrysostome relates; "When one leads a Greek, or Barbarian, to be initiated in a certain mystic Dome, he sees many mystic Sights, and hears in the same Manner a Multitude of Voices; Darkness and Light alternately affect his Senses; and a Thousand other

Warbur. p. 196.3

uncommon Things present themselves before him." The same must have been the Sufferings of Mr. Wesley's Patients; horrible, as he describes them, and intolerable, beyond Expression, or Conception, were it not for the like Vicissitudes; especially as the Scene was at length totally changed; "the Confines of Death succeeded by the New Birth, Devils by Angels and God, and Hell by Heaven."

Lamentable, however, were the Effects of the Mysteries upon People's Minds; "filling, as Plutarch writes, many Thousands with Despondency and Despair." — How the Methodists have been pushed into this Gulph, we have already seen.

p. 21.

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That Madness too, which hath appeared to have been caused by Methodism, was either real, or well acted by the Initiated of old; and this in Imitation of Ceres, who was drove to these Extremities upon

Vol. II. p. 666. the infernal Seizure of Proferpina. We have a Figure in Spanheim's Observations on Callimachus, (taken from a Statue in Italy) very expressively representing the Goddess in the Height of Sorrow, Despair, and Madness. Which answers well to some of Mr. Wesley's own Sufferers, as himself describes them; and may serve for a Frontispiece to his next Journal.

his next fournal.

All, however, is not so dreary and dreadful.

obscene Talk."

Histor. Poetic. p. 14.

Gorræi Edit. p.137-8.

Lib. V. p. 289.

Ceres herfelf, though feemingly inconfolable, was capable of Comfort and Exhilaration: Of which we have an Account in two Particulars; which provoked her to Drink, and to Laugh. Apollodorus (Lib. 1. Cap. 5.) acquaints us, that, in her Peregrination, " she was provoked to Laughter by fome loofe and scurrilous Talk of an old Woman; whence arose the Practice of such scurrilous Jokes among the Women in the Mysteries." And Nicander, in his Alexipharmacs, mentions " the mingled Cup (Kunsava) which the Goddess drank, after being forced into a Laugh by the idle Prate of one Jambe." See the Scholia. - We have too the Authority of Diodorus Siculus: - " In the Celebration of the Mysteries of Ceres, it is a Custom to entertain one another with filthy Conversation; because

The other Circumstance, still more abominably filthy and obscene, I shall mention presently. In the mean Time it may be remembered, that these Mysteries were (for the most Part) celebrated in the Night, as causing the greater Horror and Veneration: — And that some Part of the Mysteries, the Grand Secret, was kept under the Seal of the most religious Silence, and that by a solemn Oath. But

the forrowful Goddess was provoked to Laughter by

(as in such Cases there is generally a Reason given, and a true Reason) we may believe the true Reason was—to cover Shame.

But, for Illustration and Confirmation of what concerns the Mysteries, I must intreat Room for a Special Example; that of Apuleius, the famous magical Debauchee, who gives an Account of his own Initiation. "In hopes of ending my Miseries, I determined to apply to the Presence of the Goddess; and having purified myself seven Times, I prayed, O divine Ceres, who inhabitest Eleusis; - and thou Proserpina, dreadful in nocturnal Howlings, potent to restrain the Assaults of Spectres, &c." [Then he relates his frightfully-pleasant Dream, imaging out the Mysteries; and desires to be set at Liberty from the Shape of an Ass, into which he had, by Sorcery, been transformed.] "The Goddess appeared, and faid, 'Go, kiss the Hand of the Priest, and put off that deteftable Skin. Nor fear any of my Operations to be difficult. Among my chearful Ceremonies and pleasant Sights, none shall abhor that Deformity which you now wear; or maliciously interpret the new Form you are to assume. And remember, you are engaged to me for Life. For live you shall, bappy and glorious; and when you die, and descend to the Regions below, you shall inhabit Elysium; and shall adore me, whom you now see, shining through Acherontic Darkness." -" Awaked out of this Dream, I arise full of Fear, and Joy, and profuse Sweat; and purify myself again. - And (after a Sight of feveral ridiculous Figures) the peculiar Pomp of the Saving Goddess began; and the whole Society of Initiated, Persons of both Sexes and all Ages, came together. Soon after the Gods pass in Review, condescending to walk

Metam. Lib. II.

walk with human Feet: Gods celestial and infernal; or changing their Forms from one to the other. -Among the Initiated, one carries in his happy Bofom an Effigies of a Deity, of a strange Form, but venerable for its subtle Invention and Novelty, and to be kept with a profound and religious Silence. -And lo! the Benefits promised by the Goddess attend me; and the Priest brings my Safety, with a Crown in his right Hand. I was overflowed with Joy, but would not be too noify, for fear of difturbing the Affembly; but greedily devoured the Crown. Immediately my deformed assnine Face slips off; every Part of the Beast goes away; and, what chiefly troubled me before, my Tail no more appeared. The People wonder; the Religious revere such an evident Miracle, and easy Renovation; and with one Voice attest such an illustrious Favour of the Goddess. But I stood silent and assonished; unable to comprehend my Joy, or in what Words my new Voice, my Tongue born again, should thank the Goddess. But the Priest, being divinely inspired, ordered a Shirt to be brought to cover me, and other Garments. Then he faid, ' Here is an End of thy Calamities. Thy former Birth, Dignity, or Learning have profited thee nothing. Come, attend the faving Goddess with Triumphant Steps. Let the Profane see; let them see, and acknowledge their Error. But you, Lucius, though now fet free, continue steady to our Society, and Worship of the Goddess: Then you shall better feel the Fruits of your Liberty.' - Thus spoke the prophetic Priest, fatigued and out of Breath, and then held Peace. - I became famous: All pronounced me thrice happy, whom the Power of the Deity had reformed into a Man; and who, for his Probity and

and Goodness, had deserved to be born again, and immediately espoused to the sacred Rites. - And my Relations hasten to enjoy my Sight, and divine Return from Hell. - After this I defired to be initiated in Form into the Secrets of the holy Night. But the Priest directed me to wait the Call of the Goddels, who elected whom she thought sit, brought them to a New Birth, and restored them to the Course of a new Life. - At length the Time came. I was carried to the Confines of Death, trod the Threshold of Proferpina, and returned back. I faw the Sun shining in the Middle of the Night; and was among Gods celestial, and Gods infernal. Lo! I have related what you have heard, but cannot understand. Nor will I relate any Thing, but what is allowed, to profane Minds. I was adorned in what is called the Olympiac Stole; had a Crown fet on my Head; enjoyed a most facetious Entertainment, &c. till the Mystery-Birth was completely ended. Soon after, by the Instinct of the Goddess, I took Shipping, and went away to Rome, that holy City." So much is an Extract from Apuleius.

The Mysteries were early brought into antient Etruria (now Tuscany) from Ægypt or Greece; and were celebrated in great Conformity to Methodism. Of which we might give Proof from that learned Work of Gorius, Musæum Etruscum. I shall just touch upon a few Particulars. " A certain great Secret belonged to them, which the Mysta were fworn never to reveal. The Secret was carried (by Virgins generally) in a little Cheft, which contained the filent and mysterious Fearfulness .-Orpheus, Hercules, Ulysses, and others were initiated, as believing they should become thereby juster and more holy; have the Presence of the Gods, VOL. II. Z and

Muf. Etrufc, p.330---

and be finally happy. But first they must go through diverse Lustrations; they were to make full Confession of whatever they had done, faid, or thought; and were tied to a Wheel, either as an Emblem of extorted Confession, or of the Tortures they were to undergo in Initiation : - In which Ceremony the Furies appeared with their biffing Serpents, and other Monsters, threatening terrible Things. This was transacted in a dismal, dark Cavern. After Variety of Punishments, they had gayer Prospects; and were told, they were regenerated, and should live for ever. They were carried to the Mysteries in Chariots, and after Initiation placed upon a Throne." With much more to this Purpofe. One may add fome antient Inscriptions on the Menuments of initiated Heathens: " In aternum renatus, &c." In order to effect this New Birth, " it is remarkable (faith Mr. Warburton, from Eusebius) that the Myflagogue (Chief-Priest of the Mysteries) was habited like the Creator." What Sort of Habit this might be, I cannot fay. But furely Mr. Wesley must prodigiously plume himself, and appear divinely magnificent in fuch an Accoutrement. - The Myflagogue had a farther Office, that of stewing and explaining the Mysteries, and all the Representations that passed in the Initiating Ceremony, and was thence called Hierophanta; which Office we find Mr. Wesley performing, when, upon a particular Examination of what his Initiated had suffered, &c. he so nicely explaineth what Appearances were from God, and what from Satan.

5 Journ. p.82,91.

P. 153.

Of one Thing more it may be proper to remind the Methodists. Virgil tells us, that "after Æneas had been so well conducted and instructed, had received so many glorious Predictions and Promises, and

and feen fuch rare Shews in Elyfum; - both be, and his Guide, came out at last through the Ivery Gate; through which the Gods below fend up vain and delusive Dreams." - Let Mr. Wesley, and his Initiated, beware of Fallacy in the End. —

Milton makes Satan, in his Wanderings, find out a Place called The Limbo of Vanity, or Paradise of Fools; to which straggle Idiots, Eremites, and Friars, with all their Trumpery. They think they are at Heaven's Gates, and that St. Peter stands ready with his Keys.

Book iii. 474-00

- When lo! A violent Cross-Wind, from either Coast, Blows them transverse ten thousand Leagues avery, Into the devious Air. Then might you fee Cowls, Hoods, and Habits, with their Wearers, toff, And flutter'd into Rags; then Relics, Beads, Indulgences, Dispenses, Pardons, Bulls, The Sport of Winds.

And it is well, if Dealings, Appeals, Journals, modern Prophecies and Inspirations, with those of the old Sibyl, incur not the same Fate:

Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis.

§. 53. But I mentioned some Circumstances in the Mysteries, abominably obscene and profane. For whatever the Deities, to whom the Mysteries were confecrated, did or suffered, - all was to be figured out, and acted over again, in the Mysteries themselves: - Things indeed not to be named; and yet the Wickedness of which ought not to be concealed: - Things so scandalous and infamous, that, even in the old Times of Heathenism, the Play-Wrights Z 2

often

often lay their Scenes of Debauchery in the Mysteries: And Historians supply us with many Accounts of Lewdness committed there. Juvenal says,

Sat. C. 313, 488.

Achorn. Act. 2. Sc. 1. Act. 3. Sc. 3.

Hence Aristophanes in such a free Manner exagitates the mysterious Solemnities, the horrible Secrets attending them, and impudent Figures. And, if his Words are not clear enough, the Scholia will sufficiently explain them. His young, tender Pigs, facrificed in the Mysteries, are in Truth the Male and Female Parts; and his Honey-cakes offered to Ceres and Proferpina, which were carried in the little Chests, were made up in those Shapes.

Thesm. v.291-..

The Impurities of this Society will be more evident, by turning to the Fathers, and other Ecclefiafical Writers. My Vouchers here are many and plain; but I confine myself to a few: And, not producing such as speak of them in general, as immodest, diabolical, &c. shall stick to a particular Case.

Adverf. Valent. Cap. 1. Tertullian fays, "As to the Superstition of the Eleusinian Mysteries, what they conceal is the Shame of them. Therefore they make the Admission torturous, take Time in the Initiation, set a Seal on the Tongue, and instruct the Epoptæ for sive Years, to raise a high Opinion of them by Delay and Expectation. But all the Divinity in the sacred Domes, the Whole of what they aspire to, what sealeth the Tongue, is this; — Simulacrum Membri Virilis revelatur. But, for a Cover of their Sacrilege, they pretend these Figures are only a mystical Representation of venerable Nature."

The

The original Reason of such Figures being exposed to View, and had in Veneration, in the Mysteries, we learn from others. Clemens Alexandrinus giveth a full Account of this Religion of the Mysteries, too prolix to be transcribed; - " Of their wicked Institution, Cruelty, Stutidity, Madness, making Goddesses of Harlots, corrupting Mankind: - The Mysteries of Ceres are nothing but Representations of incessuous Deities: - Their ridiculous Exclamations upon Admission were, ' I have eat out of the Timbrel, I have drank out of the Cymbal, I have carried the Cheft, I have crept into the fecret Chamber.' In the Chest Pudendum Bacchi inclusum erat. - Cistam et Veretrum novâ Religione colenda tradunt. - It is a Shame to mention the filthy Circumstances in the Story of Ceres. In her Wanderings, she was entertained by one Baubo; who finding she could not make the Goddess drink, reductis Vestibus occultas Corporis Partes Divæ Oculis objicit: With which Spectacle the Goddess was so delighted, that she drank immediately, and burst out a laughing. These are the secret Mysteries; which Orpheus also injoined, whose Verses on that Occasion I will recite." [The obscene Verses may there be seen.] "The common Sign and Symbol of the Initiated is; 'I have fasted, I have drank of the mingled Cup; I have taken fomething from the Chest; making Use of it, I have put it into the Basket, and from the Basket replaced it in the Cheft.' Egregious Spectacles! and especially becoming a Goddess: Worthy of Darkness and Fire; worthy of the Grecians, who hereby are to be happy after Death, beyond all Hope and Expectation. Heraclitus, the Ephefian, calls fuch Perfons, ' Night-rovers, Magicians, Bacchanals, Mystics.' - What People call the Myste-Z 3 ries.

Protrept. Cap. 2.

ries, have these unholy Rites of Initiation. — Impudent Worship of what ought not to be named, Lib. V. &c." Arnobius hath the same Account: with some

Lib. V. &c." Arnobius hath the same Account; with some other Circumstances, too indecent to be mentioned, which were the Foundation of the Mysteries, and

Stelit. 1. put in Practice in their Celebration. — Gregory
Nazianzene tells, " how Ceres herself followed the
Example of Baubo:

"Ως ειπέσα Θεά, δοιές ανεσύρετο μήρες.

Hæc ubi fata Dea est, coxam detexit utramq;

This was to inflame her Admirers: And thefe Things are even now observed in the Initiations." - And, in the fame Oration, he takes Notice, " of eighty Degrees and Kinds of preparatory Punishments, and Trials, which the Candidates were to go through, before they could become perfect, and of the Number of the Epoptæ, who were to see all." Whether Mr. Wesley may allude to any such indecent Sights in the Variety of Tumblings and Agitations in his Assemblies, I cannot fay. His Words are these; and the emphatical ones in Italics, as here subjoined. " One had run out of the Society in all Haste, that she might not expose herself. -The fame Offence was given in the Evening. The first that was deeply touched was L-W-, whose Mother had been not a little displeased a Day or two before, when she was told, that her Daughter had exposed berself before all the Congregation." He, and the other Spectators, know best, - Such are their

3 Journ. p. 51.

P. 64.

Festa infesta Deo, Divumque Sacerrima Sacra.

Infested Feasts, and most execrably sacred Rites.

Nor do I conceive that the Fathers have done any Injury to the venerable Mysteries; as they appeal for Proof to the mysical Writers themselves. And the Matter may receive more Light from what has already been cited, from Authors long before the Times of Christianity. I will add a few more Pagans. Plutarch, though generally pretty sby as Plutarch. to the Mysteries, speaks thus in his Dialogue called Eroticus. " Love was the only Thing that could mollify the inexorable Pluto, and make him give back Eurydice to Orpheus. Wherefore, my Friend, it is a good Thing to be Partaker of the Eleusinian Mysteries. For I see that the mad mystical Lovers have the best Place in the lower Regions." Athenæus writes thus; " Heraclides, the Syracufian, in his Book of Laws and Customs, fays, that in the Mysteries of Ceres, certain Honey-cakes, made in the Shape of Pudenda Muliebria, were carried about for a Shew, and offered to the Goddesses. These were called Mylli." For this Reason, I suppose, Suidas explains Munnas, a Harlot. Hence we may conjecture why the initiated Ladies were called Melissa, Bees. [See Hesych. & Theocrit. Idyll. 15. Verf. 94. Schol.] The last named Author makes a Lover fay to his Mistress, " I envy, O dear Woman, Jasion; who enjoyed such Things, as the Profane and Uninitiated are not to know." "He meaneth, faith the Scholiast, the mystical Love of Jasion and Ceres." The Nature of their Love may be found in Homer, Odyss. 5. Vers. 125.

Vol. II. p.761-2.

Athen. Lib. 14. Edit. 1611. p. 6470

Somn. Scipion. Lib. I. Cap. 2.

We have here a good Hint what the real Secret was, in the Mysteries, so carefully to be concealed from the Profane. And it is no small Confirmation of this which we read in Macrobius. " Numenius, the Philosopher, too inquisitive into Secrets, had divulged fomething of the Eleusinian Mysteries: For which the Goddesses were enraged; and he saw them, in a Vision, standing before a public Stew, in meretricial Habits, and with loofe Gestures: When he asked them the Reason of this unbecoming Appearance, they answered, that they were dragged forcibly from the Dome of their Chaftity, and profituted to every Comer."

Such myflical Turpitude was, I am perfuaded, the grand Secret to be under the Seal of Silence; and that when the Initiated themselves discover what they are allowed to discover, reserving what (as they speak) is not lawful or fit to be published, it is no more than biding their Shame. And for this Reason I agree with the learned Authors, who contend, that " the Ignorance of the Mysteries preserves

their Veneration."

I know indeed what fublime Dostrines are sometimes pretended to lie hid under these external Representations: - Such Physical, Philosophical, and Religious Knowledge, as the Generation of the Gods, the Seminal Principles of all Things, the Fecundity of Nature, and (by some few) the true Theology of the Unity of the Deity, &c. But were not the natural Figures shewn? Are not the Pudenda utriusque Sexus, Conspectus Deorum et Dearum in Nuditate, pretty Means of conveying such Doctrines? And supposing the best Design of the original Institution, was it not accompanied with a strange Mixture of in V as the O mands at launch of use impure

impure Incentives, fit only for a Methodist arrived at Persection to grapple with?

Nor do I question but these impudent Representations, and Behaviour of the Initiated, were a Part of the original Institution; because the Mysteries were to imitate and act (as I said before) the Passions and Actions of their Patron-Goddesses.

What I have faid stands confirmed by unquestionable Authority; I mean that of the eminent Platonist, Jamblichus; to whom Mankind in general gave the Precedency in the Knowledge of the Mysteries. The famous Porphyry, who was more a Philosopher than a Mystagogue, had written a Letter to Jamblichus; whom he concealeth under the Name of Anebo: Because, I suppose, it might not be proper to correspond with an Initiated, concerning the Secrets of the Mysteries, too plainly and openly. In the Letter he asketh him such Questions as these: "Why, in their Theurgic Rites, they invocate Gods, both Celestial and Subterranean? - What is it that distinguishes Gods from Dæmons? Which are Visible, and which Invisible? By what Mark are we to discern the Presence or Apparition of a God, from that of an Angel, Archangel, Dæmon, or Deified Hero? For all of them love to speak boastingly of themselves, and make a Shew by Phantasms and Apparitions. - How comes Prophecy to pass? As, in Dreams, Enthusiasms, divine Raptures, and Ecstasies: Some Prophesying by the Help of Water; others by Vapours; others from their own Fancies, affisted by Darkness, or certain Potions, or Verses, &c. - Simple and young People are best sitted for this Business. And such Prophecy may proceed from Loss of Senses, distempered Madnefs, or Alienation of Mind, Dizzinefs, Distraction of Thought;

Thought; - or Fancy artificially raised by Sorcery; or else the Deception of wicked Men and Spirits. -What is the Meaning of Gods subject to Human Pasfions and Infirmities; to whom therefore the wife Worshippers consecrate the Phalli, and obscene Discourses? - How is it, that these Gods, supposed to be our Superiors, must be compelled, and submit to us, as if they were Inferiors? That their Worshippers must come prepared and purged from all Defilement; and yet themselves shall instigate all that come to illicit Venery? - Whether there be no other Way to Happiness, but this? Whether it be proper that, in Prophetic Theurgy, the Glory of Man should be the Point aimed at? Or whether the Mind doth not invent and forge great Things out of common Incidents? - If those who thus mechanically converse with the Deities, have no Method of Happiness that is more secure or more credible; nothing but these horrible, useles Inventions; - certainly this is not the Work of the Gods, or good Spirits; but of a deluding Dæmon; or else all is buman Invention, and Fiction of corruptible Nature." These are Porphyry's Queries concerning a strange

System of Pagan Methodism. To which fambli-

the obscene Conversation; I esteem it as a Symbol of Want of Good in Matter, and of that Turpitude in Nature, which is afterwards to be adorned. Of

chus, in his Book De Mysteriis, endeavours to give a Solution. I shall transcribe as much as concerns our present Purpose. "Let us run over Particulars. We affirm Erectionem Phallorum to be a Symbol of Generative Virtue, inciting to the Generation of the World. For which Reason there are great Numbers of those consecrated Figures; the whole World receiving its Fecundity from the Gods. And as to

Myster. Sect. 1. Cap. 11.

Tambl.

which

which Adornment Nature has the stronger Appetite, the more it knoweth of the Indecencies of these Things. And again, it pursueth the Forms of good Things, by having learned from filthy Discourse what Filthiness is. By such Discourses People shew they have a Sense of Turpitude; but the Turpitude itself they throw off, and turn their whole Defire to the Contrary. Another Reason likewise may be given for these Things. The strong Inclinations of Nature, by being totally restrained, become stronger. But, being indulged in some Measure, and for a short Time, they rejoice in Moderation, and are satisfied: And, being thereby purified, they desist afterwards, not so much from Compulsion, as Persuasion. Therefore, as in Plays, by feeing the Passions of others we are sensible of our own, moderate them, and purge them away; so in the sacred Mysteries, by seeing and bearing Obscenities, we are freed from any Injury such Representations might cause in Fast. Such Things then you see are introduced as a Medicine to the Soul, as moderating the Evils incident to Nature, and freeing and delivering us from our Chains."

Thus that Master of the Mysteries plainly owneth the Truth of the Facts: He gives not the least Intimation of their being any Innovation, or Corruption of the original Design. And his Pleas and Excuses for such infamous Sights, Discourses, and Actions, may fairly be lest to the Judgment of the most ordinary Capacity. — But still happy Consequences are the final Issue. For he tells us in the next Chapter; "It is manifest that the whole is salutary to the Soul. For in seeng the blessed Spectacles (meaning of Gods and Goddesses) the Soul is changed

Jambl. Myster. Cap. 12. into another Life, worketh other Operations; thinketh itself no Human Creature, and thinketh rightly: For, putting off its own proper Life, it is changed into the most blessed Energy of the Gods." So much for famblichus. —

Warbur. p. 148.

Hercul. Furens.

V. 1315.

Mr. Warburton observes, " one insuperable Obflacle in Paganism, to a Life of Purity and Holiness, was the vicious Examples of their Gods; and that this Evil was remedied by the Mysteries." But I conceive this Evil was rather promoted than remedied thereby. As an Instance of Persons justifying one another from fuch Celefial Examples, he fays, from Euripides, that "Thefeus confoles his Friend Hercules by the Examples of the Crimes of the Gods." But it must be remembered, that both these Heroes were of the Order of the Initiated; some of the first too, as living not less than twelve Hundred Years before Christ: - And that such an accurate Writer as Euripides would scarce have put that Excufe into their Mouths, had it not been conformable to the original Plan, but directly contrary.

The Poet, speaking of Assignations in the Tem-

ples of Iss, Ceres, &c. adds,

Sat. 6. Credit enim ipsius Dominæ se voce moneri.

v. 527. En animam & mentem, cum quâ Dii nocte loquantur.

"The Party believes himself directed by the Voice of the Goddess herself. See the Mind and Soul, that is fitted for a Conversation with the Gods by Night."

Something, in the preceding Account of the Mysteries, might have been observed concerning the not uncommon Practice of initiating Rogues and Harlots. But I shall say no more of the Mysterious Trade:

-ade; only dedicating what hath been faid upon the ibject - to Mr. Westley Hall, whose Doctrine and ractice have been so conformable; - to Mr. Wesley's itiated Lady, " who, after being in Despair and Hell, &c. had her horrible Dread taken away, id began to fee some Dawnings of Hope; but was on after, if not at that very Time, a common Prostite;" together with her Admirers; - and to all hers whom it may concern.

§. 54. Having thus drawn a Parallel between te Mysteries of Methodism and those of downright aganism, I shall conclude my Comparison with a arallel from Paganizing Popery; namely, St. Pa-

ic's Purgatory, in Ireland.

Giraldus Cambrenfis, Matthew Paris, and others, eve faid much of this memorable Place: But as Tessingham hath brought all together, in his Lives the Hibernian Saints, I shall make my Extract om him. "That there was, and is, such a hing as St. Patric's Purgatory, is agreed by an- P. 92--ent and modern Writers; and the Certainty must afferted, to refute the Impudence of Heretics. he Occasion of it was this. While St. Patric was ambling himself in Fastings, Watchings, and ayer, Christ appeared to him, and shewed him a ork Den; saying, 'Whoever in true Faith and enitence shall enter into this Den, and continue tere for twenty-four Hours, he shall be purged om all the Sins of his whole Life.' The Truth this is confirmed by the antient Breviaries, &c. o question it, would be to give the Lie to all Anquity and Piety. [Mr. Wesley's fole Testimony, as his own Purgatory, will, by all unprejudiced Perns, be deemed of equal Veracity.]

Meffing.

The

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The Den is in an Island of the Province of Ulaster; one Part whereof is the horrible Station of

Devils; the other Part is incomparably illustrated with the visible Presence of Angels and Saints. If any rash Person, as hath been the Case, should prefumptuously enter into the former, he is seized upon by Cacodemons, or Evil Spirits, and afflicted with various Torments, 'till he has almost lost the Shape of a Man. But if any one endureth these Torments, after Confession and Penitence, he shall not undergo any more infernal Punishments. For St. Patric, finding it difficult to convince that incredulous Nation of the Truth of future infernal Punishments and heavenly Joys, merited of Heaven to bring this ocular Demonstration and Proof of it, here on Earth. Jacobus de Vitriaco attests this; ' that if any one truly penitent and confessed descendeth hither, he is luftrated and purified by the Devils, by ten Thousand Sorts of Tortures. And whoever returns thence thus luftrated, he can never laugh or joke afterwards, or intermeddle with worldly Affairs." [Mr. Wesley hath been a little teccant here: who, after his repeated Resolution not to laugh, no not for a Moment, nor to speak a Tittle of worldly Things, confesseth, that " he hath fince engaged often in worldly Business, the Order of Providence requiring it." - Who also hath been united to Venus Philomeides, the Laughter-Loving Dame.

2 Journ. p. 10.

Anfw. to Enthus. p. 13.

We now discourse only concerning a present Purgatory, of meritorious Punishments in this Life, for the Use of such as are making a Pilgrimage in the Lord. Which is to be distinguished from that future Purgatory, which lies on the other Side of the Grave. And it was designed by St. Patric for a Proof, that there was such as Place of Torment to

come; and which might be escaped, by a present Expiation, through this lustral Fire. This appears by the Hymn composed in Memory of St. Patric.

The Order and Manner of passing into this Purgatory followeth. "You must undergo a Course of Fasting, using a meagre Diet; and that only to be tafted once in twenty-four Hours, however your Guts may grumble. But you may refresh and moisten your Mouth, with certain Waters; which are as light and wholesome as the Waters of the Spaw. You are regularly to keep the holy Stations: And when you are weary at Night, you are not lie down on a Bed, Couch, or Pillow; but may lie on your Cloak, or wrap your Breeches about your Head. - Whoever undertake this Progress must be admitted by the Spiritual Father, who presides over Purgatory; must betake themselves to what are called the Penal Mansions, or Penitential Cells of the Saints; where they must whirl themselves feven Times round the Cross. A rough and stony Path thence leadeth them to a Lake; at the Bottom of which is a Stone, whereon they must fix their Feet, which will be cruelly tired and torn; but in less than half a Quarter of an Hour, by the Help of Praer, they will feel a singular Refreshment and Strength from the Stone: St. Patric having prayed formerly upon it, and left the Impression of bis Feet.

These Austerities having been repeated for seven Days, on the eighth the troublesome Ceremonies are all to be doubled. Then the Candidates are convened before the Spiritual Father, who speaks to them a Word of Exhortion; and, in a pre-meditated Form, gives them an Account, or Journal, of

fuch Examples as must move the most Stufil, soften the most Hardened, and terrify the most Audacious: And preparing them by Confession and Absolution, and Warnings against the Powers of Darkness, he brings them to the Mouth of the Den. Where you may see them in an Agony, as if passing into ano-

ther World; fighing, groaning, praying, &c.

The Den itself, into which they now descend, is a dark, low, narrow Hole, [As when Satan shut Mr. Whitesteld into a Closet, and locked him up in Iron-Armour.] where they must stoop or creep, unable to go, stand, or sit. There is a small Window on one Side, which lets in a little Light: And at the Extremity is situated that horrible Gulph, which God shewed to St. Patric, for the Terror of the Obstinate. (But the Den is now made smoother and plainer by Papal Dispensations.) They then plunge themselves naked in the Lake; and being lustrated by this Expiation, they come out renewed and born again, able to conquer the old Serpent.

The Benefit attending the Vifitation, Satisfaction, and Purgation of this Den is undeniable. And the Pains and Punishments may easily be collected from the Darkness, Narrowness, and long Continuance in the Hole; the suffocating Breath of Numbers crowded together; Exulcerations of the Feet, Penal Cells, Fastings, Watchings, lying on the Ground, crying and wailing, and Abdication of Earthly Comforts: — As well as horrible Visions and Spectres.

This is to be observed, "that the Sexes are not allowed promiscuously to go together; but the Men Separately, and Women Separately." [In this Particular Mr. Wesley differs; warmly afferting that "the unmarried Men and Women ought to go together."]

4 Journ. P. 95.

Messingham then proceeds to illustrate and confirm what he had faid, by a special Instance. " When St. Patric was favoured with this Proof of Purgatory, for the Conversion of the Irish to the Catholic Faith, many Penitents descended into it: Of whom fome perished there; others returning declared what Torments they had suffered, and what joyful Spectacles they had feen: Which Accounts St. Patric order to be preferved. Afterwards one Oaven, who had been many Years a Soldier in King Stephen's Army, being under Compunction for his wicked Life, and many enormous Vices, would needs undergo the most grievous of Penances, by entering into St. Patric's Purgatory. The Prior of the Place, preparing him as usually, tells him he should meet with certain Messengers from God, who would inform him of what he was to do, or fuffer: But when they were gone, the Tempters should attack him. The Soldier, resolved to make trial of this new and uncommon Warfare, goes intrepidly into the Den; where he foon found himself in total Darkness. But e're long a little Light appeared; and he came to a Room, not unlike a Monkish Cloister; where some shaven Religious approached, and bleffed God for inspiring him with the good Purpose of expiating his Sins; informing him, that unless he proceeded couragiously, he should perish, Body and Soul. For as foon (fay they) as we are gone, a Multitude of foul Spirits will come, bringing grievous Tortures, and threatening worfe, persuading you also to return, and promising to carry you to the Gate, where you came in. But have Courage: In your Torments call upon Christ, and you shall immediately be fet free. And so they left him.

The Soldier, thus instructed, stood waiting for a Combat with the Devils: And prefently he heard a tumultuous Noise, as if the whole World was in Commotion; whereby he was almost driven out of his Senses. After this horrible Noise follows the more horrible visible Aspect of the Devils; who derided, and infulted him, faying, ' other Mortals come not to us, till after Death: You honour our Society so much, as to surrender Body and Soul to us while alive. And we will reward you accordingly. You came hither to endure Torments for your Sins; and shall have what you wanted. But however, as a Favour for your former Services, if you please, we will conduct you out unburt, to the Gate where you came in.' But the undaunted Soldier is neither shaken by their Menaces, nor inveigled by their Allurements.

The Devils, feeing themselves contemned, bind him Hand and Foot, throw him into a Fire, and drag him about with Iron Hooks: Whereby having endured great Torment, he calls upon Christ, and is entirely delivered; not so much as a single Spark remaining.

Hence some of them carry him into a dismal and dark Region, where nothing but Devils was to be seen; and where his Body was pierced with a Stiffness and Rigor, by a pestilent Wind. They carry him farther into the Hearing of Howlings, Wailings, and Clameurs; — into a Sight of Wretches termented in a miserable Manner: And throwing him on the Ground, they endeavour to terment him, like the rest. But the Name of Jesus forced them to give over. — Thence they convey him to another Field full of greater Misery; among siery Serpents clinging to poor Mortals, and eating into their

their Hearts. 'These Tortures, say they, are prepared for you, unless you consent to go back.' But the Name of Christ again prevented them.

They drag him to a Field fill more dreadful; where are People pierced with Iron Nails from Head to Foot, without Interval; and roaring, as if they were killing; and tortured with both a cold and burning Wind. But nothing could affright the Soldier.

Thence he is hurried to a fourth Field, full of Fires, and every invented Torment of every Kind; above all Expression or Conception. They shew him a burning Wheel, and throw him upon it to torture him; but by the Name of Jesus he comes down unburt. Through more Tortures these infernal Dogs carry him to the very Entrance of Hell; and all flounce in together with the Soldier: Where he felt fuch intolerable Misery, that for a long Time he forgot the Name of Jesus, and stood perfectly astonished. Here they shew a Bridge over Hell, extremely flippery, narrow, and high; and compel him to walk upon it; which he did, by the Name of Jesus, without any Slip, or making a false Step. Which provoked the Devils to fuch borrid Clamours and profane Outcries, as were more insufferable than all his other Punishments.

Our brave Soldier being thus fet free from the Vexation of the Devils, is presented with a View of the Gates of Paradise; whence the Saints came out to meet him, with Crosses, Wax-Candles, and Colours stying, to carry him into Paradise; where he was entertained with the most delectable Sights and harmonious Sounds. The Man affirmed, that this proceeded not from Ecstass; but that he saw all with

with his corporeal Eyes, and had corporeal Feeling and Experience of the Sufferings. He afterwards entered among the Monks; and had upon Continuance, an Affurance of Salvation." Thus endeth this Methodiftico-Monkish Story. And it is submitted to the Judgment of every Man in his Senses, whether the principal Myslery of Methodism bears any Resemblance of true Christianity;— and whether it be not a perfect Copy of the most horrible Devices in Paganism and Popery.

Let us now recapitulate fome of the Ingredients for making a true Methodist. He must set out on Foot, with a fanctified Countenance, and high Pretences to Piety; which is to confift of unscriptural Peculiarities, whimsical Strictnesses, and bitter Zeal against innocent and indifferent Things. In order to catch Fame still more effectually, he must be a deep Dealer in the black Arts of Calumny and Uncharitableness; must seemingly despise Money, and be often calling out for Sufferings and Persecution. However wicked he hath been, let him inflantaneously be called, converted, perfected, affured of Salvation; and talk much of Impulses, Feelings, Raptures, and Ecstasies. But above all, let him boast of Inspirations, divine Missions, familiar and amorous Conversations with God, talking with him Face to Face, and fitting down with him at Table. By Degrees he becomes equal to Prophets, Aposiles, or Christ himself: Is intitled to Visions, Revelations, Prophecies, and Miracles. Thus armed with a conceited Imagination and spiritual Pride, he is to combat Saran, and all the Dogs of Hell; and (as he is ordained) to run the Gantlope through Terrors, Doubts, Scepticism, Insidelity, Atheism, Spiritual Desertions, and Lois

Loss of God's Grace, (Things highly beneficial, and absolutely necessary) Despondency and Despair, Distraction and Madness: — through violent Agonies, Distortions, and Convulsions; the Pains of Hell, Damnation, and Hell itself; through all the Miseries and Tortures, beyond Expression or Description, which either God or Nature, Satan or the Preacher, can bring upon him: — But having undergone these fiery Lustrations, he hath Apparitions of God and Angels coming to carry him to Heaven: He is united to God; he is plunged into God; he is All God. — This Progress indeed may happen to want a trissing Circumstance, the Direction of Scripture; but that Desect is sufficiently supplied from Heathenism and Popery.

And who can help admiring the deep Artifice and Management! What hath hitherto been imputed to Fits and Distemper — to Cheat and Imposture — to Witchcraft, Sorcery, Magic, and some diabolical Illusion — all is engrafted into the pure Religion of Methodists; all is God's Work, and a Manifestation of what he hath done for their Souls. And when Mr. Wesley, and his Associates, have clearly vindicated the Parallels I have brought (from Popery particularly) from Enthusiasm and Imposture, their own Distems fruction.

It may behove me in the Close, to leave my Judgment, in as plain a Manner as I can, concerning this mysterious Part of Methodism; in which the principal Difficulty seems to lie. Thus then I Judge. "If there be any Thing in it exceeding the Powers of Nature, known or secret;

any Thing beyond the Force of Distemper, or of Imagination and Enthusiasm artfully worked up; any Thing above the Reach of Juggle and Imposture; (which I take not upon me to affirm, or deny)—In that Case, I see no Reason against concluding, that it is the Work of some evil Spirit; a Sort of magical Operation, or other diabelical Illusion."



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TOTHE

MYSTERIES.

HE Pagan Mysteries being of such an immoral Nature, and Tendency, it might justly be thought strange, were no Notice taken of them in the Holy Scriptures. And therefore, though fuch an Enquiry might carry us into too great a Length, yet I shall not intirely pass it over. There can be then little Doubt, but they are pointed out by St. Paul: " It is a Shame even to Speak of those Things that are done of them in Secret." And where Chriftianity is termed the Myslery of Godliness, it is set, I am perfuaded, in Opposition, not only to the Mysery of Iniquity that was to work in the Christian World, but likewise to the preceding Mysteries among the Gentiles. Nor is it improbable, that the Apostle writeth in direct Opposition to the Appearances, Ptetences, and Impostures of those false Divinities: "Without Controversy great is the Myslery of Godliness: God was manifest in the Flesh, justified by the Spirit, seen of Angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the World, received up into Glory." [If a Criticism I have heard of may be admitted.

1 Tim.

which instead of 'Aγγέλοις Angels, would put 'Aνθρώποις, Men, it seems, very agreeable to the Apostle's Climax, and Scope of his Reasoning.]

In the Old Testament, Deut. xxiii. 17. (not indeed in the Hebrew, but in the Septuagint) after the Words, "There shall be no Whore, — nor Sodomites of the Sons of Israel," we find added Words of this Import, "There shall not be an Initiator, nor an Initiated, of the Sons or Daughters of Israel." It is possible this additional Clause may have been inserted by the Seventy, by Way of Interpretation of the preceding Words. They knew the Nature of the Mysteries full well; and we are led to this Meaning by the Impurities forbidden, and by the Price of the Dog in the next Verse; the Egyptian God Anubis being usually sigured with a Dog's Head. Edit. Daniel. Schol.

Editio Mangey, p. 260-.

We may observe also, that Philo the Jew (de Sacrific.) expressly ranketh the Probibition of the Mysteries among the Laws of Moses. " The Law, faith he, expressly excludeth the whole of the Mysteries, their Inchantments and execrable Scurrilities, from the Holy Ordinances: Not permitting those educated in her Society to celebrate such Heathen Rites; nor, depending on fuch mystical Ceremonies, to difregard the Truth; and to follow the Works of Night and Darkness, omitting what deferveth the Light and the Day. Let none therefore among the Disciples of Moses either initiate, or be initiated: It being equally wicked either to teach, or to learn the Mysteries. - It is generally the Case with them, that no good Person is initiated; but Thieves, and Pirates, and mad Gangs of abominable and immodest Women; after parting with their Money to the initiating Priefts." Several of the Fathers have taken Notice

Notice of the same Passage in the Septuagint, and explained it in the same Manner.

For farther Proof of the Turpitude in the Mystevies of Isis and Osiris, and that it was so from the Beginning, we need only confult Diodorus Siculus, Lib. 1. "Ifis, being overwhelmed with Grief for the Loss of her Husband Osiris, took particular Care in deifying him to consecrate his Pudenda; which she ordered to be peculiarly honoured and adored in the Mysteries. And the same boly Institution was observed with the same Ceremonies, when carried into Greece by Orpheus: Where the common People, partly from Ignorance, and partly from a Love of the new God, (Phallus) were very fond of being initiated."

Rhod. P. 19.

Editio

Much more might be collected (even from initiated Authors, however generally shy) concerning the infamous Origin of the Mysteries; which I pass over. But shall add a Word or two from Fosephus (contra Apion.) of the Sight of the Deities, which the Initiated enjoyed. The Account, which he has from Manetho, is thus : " Amenophis, who wanted Lib. r. a Pretence for driving the Israelites out of Egypt, Cap. 26, had a strong Defire of seeing the Gods. This Defire he communicates to a Person deemed to be a Partaker of the Divine Nature, on Account of his prophetical Knowledge; who told him, that he might have a Sight of the Gods, if he would purge the Country of Leprous and Unclean People. And one Charamon also pretends he hath a Dream from Ists to the same Purpose. Thus Calumny and Mystery were employed for expelling the true Wor-Shippers of the Deity. These pretended " Dreams froms Isis were the common Cant of the Initiated; and the would appear to the Disordered in Mind or

Diod. Sic. p. 21, 220

Body, Bb Vor. II.

Body, and cure their incurable Distempers." Orus, to whose Happiness by Initiation Amenophis aspired, was the Son of Osiris and Isis, (who sirst instituted the Mysteries) and consequently the first initiated King; and thereby a Devotee to the Impurities before-mentioned from Diodorus.

This might lead us to confider the Antiquity of the Mysteries. For the best Chronologers, particularly Archbishop Usher, place the Reign of Orus in Egypt between one and two Hundred Years before the Time of Moses. And, if Numenius the Pythagorean may be depended upon, (and why should he not?) as cited by Eusebius, the Initiating Priess were the Persons that instigated Pharoah to oppress and persecute the Hebrews. For, having mentioned the Initiations and other Institutions of the Magi and Egyptians, he fays, that " Jannes and fambrees, who opposed Moses The calls him Musaus] when the Jews were expelled Egypt, were Egyptian Mystery-Priests, and in high Reputation for Magic." Here we have the same Miracle Mongers, whom Moses calls the Wisemen, the Sorcerers, and Magicians of Egypt: - A Passage, which does no great Credit to the Origin of the Myseries; nor to our modern Initiators, who are mangling the Gofpel.

Lib. 9. Cap. 8.

Præpar.

Exod. iv.

The Eleusinian Mysteries were indeed of a later Date; and yet were celebrated in Greece at no great Distance of Time from the former. For the Writers on the Arundelian Marbles collect thence, that they commenced about fourteen Hundred Years before Christ; which is not above ninety Years after the Deliverance from Egypt by Moses.

But whenever, or however, they were brought into Greece, and transferred to the Honour of Ceres

and Proferpina, they were of the same Nature, and observed with equally chaste Ceremonies, with those of 1/is. For (besides what has been mentioned already of Jasion) Diodorus Siculus, in his Account of the Mysteries, writeth, " that Ceres for Love to Jasion, to whom she was used to grant the last Favour, came and shewed herself, with other Deities, at the Nuptials of his Sister: - That indeed each Particular of the Mysteries was known only to the Initiated, who boasted much of the Presence of the Deities, and the wonderful and sudden Relief which they brought."

Lib. 5. p. 323 -- a

One Contrivance for "giving the Initiated a Sight of the Divinities, was by means of a Lookingglass, wherein none could see their own Faces, but had a clear View of the Gods and Goddesses." This we have from Paufanias: And Eufebius relates the fame Thing. - So easily might weak People, and under the utmost Astonishment, be deluded by Figures behind a Glass, in a proper Habit and Poflure; and especially by living Persons, personating the Deities in any Manner they thought fit.

Lib. 8, p. 676. Præpar. Lib. 2. Cap. I.

As a Proof of the Indecencies, Sozomen writeth, " that Theophilus, Bi Shop of Alexandria, egregiously ridiculed and exposed to public View the shameful Figures belonging to the Mysteries, the Phallus, &c. which he brought out of the Pagan Temple. For which the enraged Heathens raised a Tumult, and massacred a great Number of the Christians." - Even the initiated Pausanias, notwithstanding his usual Reservedness, sometimes blirts out a little too much, and intimates fomething shameful: - " As frequent Assignations; - the Proneness of the religious Females to Venery; -- Mixture of the Obscene and Miraculous; - the Continuance of the Eleufinian

B b 2

Eccles. Hift. Lib. I. Cap. 15.

Editio Kuhnii. p. 195, 196,200, 320,519; 576,578, 596,630, 649,650.

finian Festival for a Week; on the third Day whereof all Males, even the Dogs, are excluded; but the next Day the Men are admitted among them, when they pass the Time in Sporting, and light Discourse; - the Amours of Ceres, of a verystrange Kind; with the Secrecy enjoined; - the Obscenities in the Mysteries of Cupid, and fuitable Hymns." -- A Man initiated, and under an Oath of Silence, could not well have discovered more of the true Nature of the Myfleries, and the Reason why they ought not to be divulged. We are affured too, that one Day of the Eleusinian Festival was set apart for the Rites of Venus and Cupid, and another for those of Bacchus: Both which were confessedly beyond measure abominable. Nor will our Opinion be more favourable, when we remember what Athenaus writes: " Apelles, being extremely defirous of drawing a Venus from the famous Phryne, could find no Opportunity of seeing her naked, without going to the Eleusinian and Neptunian Games; where she fripped herself in the Sight of all the Men, and went into the Sea to wash herself. From which Sight of the Myflical Goddess he copied his admirable Venus Anadyomene, rifing out of the Sea." - I apprehend therefore that no great Strefs is to be laid upon those initiated Authors, who have thought themselves obliged to say nothing but what was good of the Mysteries; or have talked of the Unity of the Deity, as the great Secret of them; perhaps to avoid the Shame of being thought Dupes to a Foolery, or inquisitive into something worse.

But, as I agree with Mr. Warburton, that nothing is meant by Virgil in the Descent of Æneas to Hell, but his Initiation into the Mysleries; it may afford some Light to observe, that not only Æneas, but

Lib. 13.

many other antient Heroes, recorded to have went down to Hell, and afterwards to have been deified and translated into Heaven, were all Knights of the divine Order of the Mysieries. For Instance, Bacchus, Hercules, Thefeus, Orpheus, &c.

Pausanias, in his accurate Description of " a Lib. 10. Painting by Polygnotus, of Ulyffes descending to Hell Cap. 28. to consult the Prophet Tiresias, among other Figures takes particular Notice of a Virgin with a Cheft on her Knee, like that used in the Mysteries of Ceres; and of Theseus and Perithous sitting on a Throne," as was usual for the Initiated.

In the Comedy of Aristophanes called the Frogs, is acted the Descent of Bacchus to Hell, attended with Xanthias as his Esquire, to fetch up a Poet fit to write a Panegyric on the Mysteries. But thus says the Scholiast, (Verse 375.) "It is to be underflood, that, though he feems to fpeak of the Initiated as in Hell, in reality he meaneth the Mysteries at Eleusis; that being properly the Scene of the Drama." So that, taking this Key with us, we are let into the chief Transactions and Incidents of the Mysteries, under the Cover of Bacchus's Voyage to the lower Regions. " After due Pretaration, and Ver. 140 Instruction from one of the Adepts, and paying Charon the Ferryman his Fare, (for no Pay, no Paffage) they are ferenaded by a Chorus of croaking Frogs. [The Emblems of Papal Impostors, Rev. xvi. 13.] After passing the black River, they are terrified out of their Senses by the Sight of Monsters, Serpents, Hobgoblins, Spectres continually varying their Forms, and other Apparitions of Dæmons. They are shewn the Dirt, Mud, and Excrements, in which the Profane and Uninitiated wallow: Then are inveloped in Darkness, and are brought to the

142-000 290-

very Gate of Pluto. Happiness however comes in Ver. 162 its Turn, and Serenity after a Storm: A sudden radiant Splendor of Light furrounds them, and the dreadful Spectres vanish. They are bleffed with the 306. Sight of beautiful Ladies, and have the free Use of 154. them; Harlots, and Instruments of Pleasure, of 295both Sexes; are delighted with Songs, Music, and 410-19. Dancing; the Myflic Torch, and Night-Revels; en-550. ter into all Sorts of ridiculous, loose, and obscene Dif-335- . 375-course; all Manner of Clamour, Tumult, and Ribald-390ry; with other facred Sportings. They have a 770. Conversation with Æacus, one of the infernal Confessors; and are handsomely entertained by Queers Proserpine. And Æacus fairly acknowledgeth, that 7950 there are few good Persons in that Place. There are too Prayers and Hymns to Ceres, and to other frange 912-Deities, of a new and peculiar Stamp."

940-

The Character given to one of the Votaries I leave to such as are fond of it. "It is the Business of the Man of Prudence, who wath his Senses about him, and hath made several Voyages, always to be turning himself about, and not stand, like a Statue, in one Attitude. — I will reprehend him sirst, that ye may know what a Boaster and Impostor he is, and how he hath deceived the Spectators."

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