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## THE

# E N THUSIASM O F <br> METHODISTS <br> AND <br> P A P I S T S <br> C OMPARED. 

In THREEPARTS.
V O L. II.


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To the Reverend

## Mr. W E S L E r.

## S I R,



S you make fo confiderable a Figure in the ersfuing Difcourfe, you may claim a Sort of Right to this Addrefs; wobich at lengtb wwaits upon you (as the Former on Mr. Whitefield) unfained with the too common Daub of Flattery, and yet paying due Regard to your Merits.

My Third Part of this Comparifon was ready for the Prefs above a Twelve-Month ago: But the Publication was delayed, on Account of your. Fifth Journal, and your Letter to the Author of the Enthufiafm, $\varepsilon^{\circ} c$. botb of which faw the Light about the fame Time. This, with various other Interruptions, bath prevented my earlier Appearance, and likerwife occafoned no fmall Additions.

You bave acquainted us, "that your Journals are but Extracts from your larger Diary; it not being

1 Journo
Preface. your Defign to relate "all Particulars." The greater is the Pity, fay 1. What a Curiofity bath the World loft!

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

## $P \quad \mathrm{E} F \mathrm{~F}$ A E。

Which was publifhed in the Winter, 1749; and reLates Matters from September 3, 1741, to October 27, 1743. So that fewen or eight Years intervene. But for this, no Doubt, you bave good Reafons. For you appeal bere to Facts; and bring your Evidence, which might have been brought immediately, at the Difance of many Years. Which muft be allorved to be a cautious and prudent Step. For fome of the Parties concerned may probably bave died in the Interval: - Many Circumftances (as a found Judgment and good Memory don't often meet) may bave been forgotten by your Difciples. In whiob Cafes you are tberefore under no Danger of being contradicted; and may relate as little, or as much, as you pleofe.- Characters of Perfons, and Variety of Incidents may bave been fo altered, that, after a Courfe of Years, you may find it proper to change your Note; and thereby be guilty of fewer Inconfiftencies. Prophecies efpecially may bave been uttered, in Ecflatic or Raging Fits, of Tbings fhortly to be fulfilled. And then it is perfectly right to rwait the Event; left Want of Accomplifhment 乃ould oce cafion Shame. Prophecy (you well knowv) is one of the neceffary, Ingredients of Enthufiafm. And the Predictions, if put off to a remote Event, rwould not Serve an Impoftor's Purpofe. His Followers are too impatient and eager to fay: They muft be fruck rwith fomething near at Hand. And yet the precife Time, Day or Year of it, muft be too punctually mentioned, for Fear of Difappointment. Your Acquaintance, Madam Bourignon, was So imprudent, as to fix " the Millennium, or Day of Judgment, within ber own Days; and fo near, that within three Years wee Bould fee the Effect of it." She bath been dead about feventy Years, and thereby proved
berfelf

## PREFAC.

berfelf a falfe Prophetefs. You, Sir, bave been, for fome Years, a Dealer-out of the fame Prophetic Warnings: "Bebold! 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, mucb lefs appears any full Completion; baply you bave obtained an Inhibition; or bave Porver to adjourn the Day of the Lord, from Time io Time, at your Pleafure. By fuch Artifices you may bope to efcape the Snare, into which a Brother Methodit-Teacher fell; who pronounced peremptorily, fome ferw Years ago, " that the Day of Judgment fhould come that very Year; " but, unbuckily, a Failure of Prophecy bappening, he was put to Shame: -I mean, if be had any. You will bave the Story anom. -

In the mean Time take the following Story from Aventine. "At that Time [about nine Hundred Years ago] thexe weas a crazy Woman, called Theoda, wwbo, under the Direction of a Prieft, for the Sake of Lucre, and depending on the Credulity of the People, (ignorant Perfons being always more fuperfitious than religious) (et up for the Gift of Prophefying. She pretended Heavenly Vifions, Meetings, and Converfations with the Celeftial Beings; and foretold, that the Day of Judgment fould come that very Year. Men, Women, and Cbildren, frightened out of their Senfes, flocked about her; brought her Prefents, and begged ber Interceffion with Heaven; followed, adored, and efeemed ber infpired. But being brought before fome Bifhops, foe difcovered the whole Cheat, in wobich Joe was infirueced by the Prief. For which Bee only underwent the Dicieline of Whipping; and was let go, to be afterwarde a public Laughing-Stock."

Annal. Lib. 40 §. 23.

## $P \quad R \quad \mathrm{~F}$ A C E.

Your own Followers, in your laft Journal, bave a Page x. Shore in your Complaints: "Some beginning to ufe their Liberty as a Cloak for Licentioufnefs." I readily believe it; and not only beginning, but ran-
P. 69 . ning great Lengths. -" You difcovered among then: fuch Wiles of Satan, as never entered into your Heart to conceive." And bow could you expect better, after their being caught in your own Wiles? - A pretty Character too you give of fome of your Congregations,
P. 107. wubo bave not yet known thefe Depths. "Preach108. ing at Morva, I obferved an earneft, ftupid Attention in the Hearers:-Not one convinced of Sin:Otbers Berwing huge Approbation, and abfolute Un-concern.- I preached, in the Caftle 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
P. 76. Sheep a little mend: "At London I met the wild, ftaring, loving Society." - All unaccountably frange People! But not a Quarter fo unaccountable, as when they come to be varioully metamorphofed by your inchanted Wand.

What you throw out againf the Diffenters let themfelves anfower. But what you bave to fay agaings my Brethren of the Church אrould not be pafed over.
Po 32. "When a Minitter refufed you the Ufe of bis Church, becaufe the Bifhop bad forbidden bim; you exclaim borribly, By what Authority am I fuppended from preacbing? By bare-faced Arbitrary Power." But is there not a Caufe? Are there not many? Do you think them fo in Love with your Black Art, as to be fond of baving themfelves, and Doctrines, traduced in their own Pulpits? Of permitting their Flock to be ftolen, or catch the Murrain? - You can bardly objecf to Vifions. And we are informed, "That

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or That Mahomet bad a Vifion, wherein be faw bis Enemies mount his Pulpit, and jump about in it like Monkies." The Clergy bave often feen fuch a Sight, bare-faced, and with their corporeal Eyes.

Another Complaint lies againft the Curate of Epworth; who faid, "Pray tell Mr. Wenley, I Ball not gine him the Sacrament. For be is not fit." Indeed, Sir, I take your Part here. (For I am determined to act impartially.) The Curate rvas to blame. Podrbly be might not think you arrived to Perfection. But, on the otber Hand, be ought to bave remembered your Doctrine; that " no Fitnefs is required at the Time of Communicating, but a Senfe of our utter Sinfulnefs; every one, who knows be is fit for Hell, being fit to come to Chrilt in this Ordinance."

But your worft Enemies, the moft hateful of Men, are the wicked Moravians. There was a Time, wwhen "theirs was the only Country of the Chriftians; -woben yous could not fee any of them, but your Heart burned witbin you; they avere fome of the beft of Men; and (is it pofible?) better by far than yourfelf, E ${ }^{\circ}$.". But now, at length, nothing is fo wicked; notbing fo deteftable. Afier you bad found out " their Guile, Hypocrify, Profanation of God's Ordinances, Conformity to this World, Tenacioufnefs of their effentially-erroneous Doctrines, $E^{\circ} c$. - then your Diciopline and theirs are as owidely different, as the Heavens are from the Earth: Nor is there any so effectual Bar in the World againfs Moravianifm, as pure Methodifm." So that now, "there is no Connexion between you; the Names of Moravians and Methodifts are become fcandalous to eachotber." And yet, in Spite of the effectual Bar,

## Sale's

 Korap, p. 232 .
## P R E F A C E.

you are perpetually complaining of Methodifts apoftaz tizing to the ftill Brethren; going over in great Numbers to their effentially-erroneous Doctrines. Which may be called a Proof, that you are able to fet Enthufiafm a-going; but want the Axt of ftopping it at Pleafure.

Let me afk Serioufly; Are the Moravian Principles and Practices fo bad as you defcribe them? Why then do you make yourfelf so merry with your own, wwho are feduced by them? Why are they packed away to Hell with fuch farcaftical Sneers? "A Girl, whom I bad often obferved, as being in an eminent Degree of a meek and lowly Spirit, revolts to them. Ab, my poor fill Sifter! Thou art on apt Scholar indeed! I did not expect this quite fo foon. - I calbed on poor Jofeph Hodges, who, after withffanding. fo long the Wiles of the Enemy, bas been at laft inchuced, by bis fatal Regard for Mr. Hall, to renounce bots my Brother and me, in Form. But he bad perfectiy learned the Exercife of his Arms."

I fee, Sir, you are an arrant Joker, a perfect Droll. You love to bave the Laugh on your Side, -when you can get it. You bave a Jeft at their Service, erven when they are in Satan's Clutches:

Plangentis populi currit derifor Anubis.
But above all, your Gall-bladder chiefly overflows upon theiir Bifhop, Count Zinzendorf: For woble Sake you bave drawn a Parallel; for which Po. 67. I beartily thank you. "I read over that furprizing Book, The Life of Ignatius Loyola; furely one of the greateft Men that ever was engaged in the Support of fo bad a Caufe. I woonder any Man Bould judge binn to be an Enthufiaft. No, But be

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knew the People with whom be bad to do. Ard fetting out, like Count Z ——, with a full Perfuafion, that be might ufe Guile, to promote the Glory of God, or (wwhich be thougbt the fame Tbing) the Intereft of his Church, be acted in all Things confiftent with his Principles." That you bave read the Life of Ignatius, and even made it your Study, the World will eafly believe; unlefs you bave acted wholly by Sympathy; - will perbaps be dijpoled to acquit you of Enthufiafm, and for the fame Reafons:- And will certainly fee, that the Cap will fit another Head, befides that of the Count; and will call to mind the Story of the envious Man, whbo did not care if be loft both his own Eyes, fo that be 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 wwbom you bave to do, will be fufficient Recompence for a bad Caufe, ufing Guile, or being called a crack-brained Enthufiaft, by miflaken Perfons.

But what is the Quarrel with the Count? Onty wubo Ball be the greateft. You are Rivals, and Competitors. The Count will not allow you to gavern. He is the principal Sheep-ftealer; be kidnaps your Followers. The Di/pute is typified by the Story of the Battle between Apollo and the Dragon Python, who Bould bave the Direction of the Oracle; 一or that of three Anti-Popes at the fame Time, banning and curfing one anotber for the Sake of the infallible Chair. Hence thefe inveterate Animofities. Hence your reciprocal Anathemas " of Preaching another Gofpel, - leading to Damnation: The Devil, as Mr. Whitefield afures us, fanding close by, and blowing the Coals." Proceed in your Contention, exercife your Arms; try the Point, robich

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rubich of you batb moft "Subtlety, Evafion, and Difguife;" which foall be the mof "clofe, dark, and referved;" which foall draw moft Woodcocks into the Snare. The World will foon be convinced, that you are all a Pack of wild Fanatics, - aut illud. quod dicere nolo.

Go on, and build Chapels. One may be dedicated.

Lucian, Vol. 3.
Reitz, p. $325^{\circ}$

Macrob. Lib. I. Cap. 21 . to the God Proteus, (as was in the Days of Paganifm) fonous for being a juggling Wonder-monger, and turning bimfelf into all Shapes:- Another to the God called Catius, becaufe be made Men fly and cunning as Cats. You rwill find fome Worhippers: The People rwith whom you bave to do, you know, will adore you; for the fame Reafon that "the Agyptians did their Bull Apis ; becaufe renowned for Miracles, and every Hour changing its Colour."

It will not be much Trouble, to add a few more Particulars concerning this fame furprizing Beaft, Plin. (God, I would Say) Apis. "He was to bave cerNat. tain peculiar Marks; which, when complete, were: Hift.
Lib. 8. Nine and Twenty in Number: And thefe diffingui/bCap. 28. Elian。
Hiftor.
An. Lib.
II. Cap. 10.

Amm.
Marcel. 3
Lib. 15.
Cap. 14. able only by the Priefts and holy Prophets; not to be underftood, or even difcerned, by ignorant and profane Eyes. [The precije Number of Methodiftical Marks. you know beft: And you bave charged me both with Ignorance and Profanenefs, concerning them.] When his Holinefs was confecrated, be was provided with. two Apartments, wubich they called the Chambers; in one of which be portends horrible Things, in the other joyful. In this latter, upon Occafion, is admitted, for bis Diverfion, a beautiful Heifer, baving the fame Marks with bis own - He could do Miracles, and foretell future Events, by cbanging bis Spots and Colours. - When led out among the common Herds, be was, attended by fome gamefome Boys,

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who poured out Prophecies in Virtue of bis Infuencs, and even the Herds became Enthufiaftic and Prophetical. - He was honoured with Hymns and Sacrifices; Seemed to be an intelligent Creature; to love Adoration, and receive Homage with Pleafure. He received bis Meat from the Hands of bis Wormippers; but would turn his Tail to thofe be did not like. [It will be my Fate to be fo ferved.] One thing was remarkable in this deified Brute; be muft be born of a Heifer that bad been ftruck down with Lightning. [Tbis you, Sir, and Mr. Whitefield, tell us was the

Herodot.
Lib. 3. §. 28.

Auguft. Civ. Dei. Lib. 18 , Cap. 5. another with fimilar Marks; the Dæmons foon fupplying them with a Succeffor."

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

You are ready, no doubt, to exclaim once more, "What is all this to me? Doth this prove me to be an Enthufialt ?" - And I begin to fear that my Communication with Methodifm bath bad bad Effects; that my Head is thereby fometbing difordered, and my Brains upon the Ramble. But I mufl proceed as well as I can.

More out of this lait Journal (fraught with the ufual Lading of Vanity, great Pretenfions, Exorcifms, and other Oftentation of Miracles) will be brougbt to the Touch-ftone in the enfuing Tract. And, I bope, you will take in good Part a ferw gen-

## $P \quad R \quad F \quad A \quad E$.

die Strictures from the Hand of a Stranger ; which will be better than for Rival-Saints to be hacking and gafhing one another fo unmercifully. Be

Stillingfleet, Vol. V. p. 195. governed by the following Example: "One Henry, a Cluniac Abbot, made a Rule, that the Monks Kould be 乃aved by a fecular Barber; becoufe, whens they farved themfelves, it was not Shaving, but Flaying. Cbromic. Cluniac. p. 1670 ."

Your Letter to the Author of Enthufiafm remains. But I ann fometbing at a lofs wobat to fay to fuch a Medley of Chicanery, Sophiftry, Prevarication, Evafion, Pertnefs, Conceitednefs, Scurrility, Saucinefs, and Effrontery. Paper and Time foould not be rwafled on fucch Stuff: And yet I begin to feel a Spice of Vanity, and entertain no mean Opinion of my Pampblets; feeing (as Mrr. Whitefield Jpeaks in bis arwn Cafe) "they have ferved a good Purpofe," by drawing out the true Spirit of Mr. John Wenley. In this Performance your Temper appears naked and undifguifed; fo as almoft to perfuade the World, that you are no Enthufialt; at leaft that there is no Enthufiafm here. - I am not fo clear in that Point. For Enthufiafm, bowerver innocent at the firf fetting out, ufually and naturally runnetb into Trick, Bitternefs, and Ferocity; efpecially wobere it catcheth a fuitable Difpofition. The Choler, by Fermentation, will foon become Aduft; will turn black and bitter, overflow and burn, and boil, and rage, and fink, like Pitch. Such was the Enthufiafm of Madam Bourignon; (wobole Exprefions you Seem ford of Cotying) who once more fleps in to your Afffance. Sbe was a Woman of a Choleric, Peevifh and Morofe Conftitution ; wwich beightened by Enthufiafm cafily infipired ber with thofe moft excellent Chritian Sentiments, in

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her Light rifen in Darknefs. "Many Jay, that I Part 3o cannot bear Contradietion. - And they are not to Let. 10 contradict me by their Writings. For the Holy Spirit ought not to be controuled." -" 1 was furprijed to bear you was offended at my ufing fharp Language againgt fome Perfons. Believe me, I think this to be one of the greateft Graces, that God bas given me. - I blefs God who bas given me Anger to oppore Evil; and I will fight againft it even rwith Anger and Fury; not heeding rwbetber you, or any of you, approve of my Procedure, or no. - If I turn angry, and am fo rude in my Words; thefe very Things are Teftimonies of the Spirit of God. - A Soul fofeled with the Spirit of God ought to bave its Paffions more lively than any other Perfon who is poffefed with bis own Spirit; who is not allowed to fuffer his Paffions to reign." I I would almoft fay, whbat a Vixen bath fet you a Copy?

Crudelis Mater magis, an Puer improbus ille ?
What norw is become of "t the harmlefs Methodift? The Man wobo 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, artlefs, fimple! Meeknefs, Temperance, Patience, and Love, - be thefe my highelt Gifts!' - When are we to fee the real good Fruits of your New Birth? Of that ' fpotlefs Perfection, that is promifed to you all?' How long are we to wwait for your Noftrum, the grand Operation, of exalting (through the Furnace) the bafeft Metals into Gold? Hitberto you may join igue wwith the dijappointed Jews; "We have been with Child, we have been in Pain, we have

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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 Progrefs is that of a Crab, directly backwards. Nor can I dijcern any Perfection-but the Perfection of Jefuitifm." "Ob! what a Fall is bere?" How perverfly bas your primitive Saintfhip, your dove-like Simplicity, been hatching the Cockatrice's Eggs, and weaving the Spider's Web? What a Cbange from pure Nothingnefs into friving to be every Thing? What a Dwindling into a Great Man? There was a Time of fuch Mortification and Self-denial, that you bound your2 Journo felf by a "repeated Refolution, never more to p. 10. Ppeak a Tittle of worldly Things," But, "not-

Letter, 1. 13. withffanding this, [they are your own Words] yous bave often fince engaged therein." - There was a Time, zuben (like St. Francis, who made bimfelf Wives and Miftreffes of Snowballs) you was in
Laft Love with "Froft and Snow; when you laid you App. down on the Floor, and Jept foundly; when you believed, you fould 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 obferve, this is the Way of you all. All are of the Family of Love. And thus "Satan finds you are fhaking his Kingdom, and making Mothers in Ifrael." Nor are there wanting among you much worle and more pregnant Proofs of venereal Enthufiafm; the Arange Mixtures of Debauchery and Sanclity.

You bave bragged, with the proud Pharifee, "My Ways are not like otber Men's Ways; -Give p. 67 . me where to fand, and I will Bake the Earth: 3 Journ• I, and my Brother, are unexceptionable on all Ac-
p. 48 .

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sounts. - Of Experiences, that the Servant might be as his Mafter, without any Corruption, \&cc." But -All fhall fpeak, and fay unto thee, Art thou alfo become weak as we? Art thou become like unto

Ifaiah xiv. us? Thou haft faid, I will afcend into Heaven; I will be like the Moft High. They that fee thee fhall narrowly look upon thee, and confider thee; faying, Is this the Man that made the Earth to tremble, that did fhake Kingdoms?

But bold! "I 乃all run myfelf out of Breath again. I Ball once more be charged with Setting afide the New Teftament, or not adverting to it, in writing my Pamphlet." Did I never read thofe Scripture-Inftances, of compaffing Sea and Land to make Profelytes; - of ftraining 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 Houfes, and for a Shew making long Prayers ; - of Fafters with a fad Countenance; -_outwardly whited Sepulchres, but full of dead Men's Bones, and all Uncleannefs? Will I not admit theefe for Parallels? -Upon Recollection, I belierve there are fuch Inftances. And I will be fo free with my Friend, as to allow you to make the beft of them, and bring them to Account.

Nay, I doubt, " I ball even run into a SelfContradiction. For Juftice calls upon me to give a frefh Specimen of your Prowefs, of your Martial Enthufiafm, by producing the Challenge yous fent me ; which may be good Proof of that Heroic Sanctity, neceffary for a Papal Canonization." "It is Time, Sir, you Bould learve your SculkingPlace. Come out ; and let us look each other in

Letters P. 34.

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the Face." - You may perbaps brand me for a Coward. But really, Sir, I am no Hercules. You know the Story of bis figbting with an Antagonift, wubo bad the Gift of transforming bimfolf into all Shapes. When the Hero thought be had got bim fafe, be Jips through bis Fingers in the Shape of Water; or blazeth out in the Form of Fire: Then be roars, foams, and tears the Ground, in the Figure of $a$ wild Bull : Läfly, be fets a hiffing, darts bis forked Tongue, ppits all bis Venom, and then glides arway, in the Shape of a Serpent. So that I may fairly make this a Preliminary, "A $\pi \lambda \omega \sigma o \mathrm{~N}$ $\sigma \varepsilon a u \tau \partial े$, Simplify yourfelf, and be one Thing. - But there is fill more immediate Danger. For certainly you would not barve your Sincerity fufpected, when, mounting your triumphal Chariot, yous "boaft, and cry Viclory, in baving laid fuch Numbers flat on the Ground, by Dint of a ferw Words; by the Breath of your Mouth rendering them fpeechlefs, fenfelefs, or tortured with inexpreffible Agonies." He muft be a bold Man, that will venture to look you in the Face, though attended with bis Seconds.

It is true, you are fometimes fo good as to "fet your Friends at Liberty, and refore them to Pardon and Peace." But fuch a one as 1 can bardly hope to merit this Favour at your Hands: It will be in vain to beg Quarter.

But I am not nowv entering into a Detail of thefe horrible and fhocking Things. They will take up a confiderable Part of the following Pamphlet. And if your own Accounts be true, 一" of your Power to throw your Followers into Contorfons, Convulfions, Variety of unaccountable Diforders

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of Body and Mind, into the mof hellifh Tortures; and then to releafe them again:" - If this bo the Cafe, 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 againit Witchcraft. Though, if I miftake not, there is fill an Exception as to the White Witches, the Recoverers, who undo what Satan and the Black Witches kave doue. With Regard to thefe the Statute is unrepealed.

The bare Relation of fuch Miferies, which you are proud of inflicting, is fufficient to " make even me (as you dpeak) fall into Serioufnefs." And yet perbaps Room enough woill be found for you to act your Mummeries and Farces, and make a ridiculous Figure.

One deplorable Misfortune bangs upon me, wwbich I know not bow to Bake off. "You take your Leave of me, and will bave notbing to fay to me, unlefs I will fet my Name to my Third Part." Upon this Condition, there is a Propect of Admijfoon to your good Graces, and I may bope for your future Correfpondence; and (according to your Bebaviour towands anotber Adverfary) " you will do me Honour before the People." Which puts me in Mind of the Cafe of one " Mafcarenius, wwho bad frongly oppofed the Society of Jefuits. St. Xavier appeared to bim one Night, but ruith bis Back turned upon him. To whom Mafcarenius faid, - My good Saint, why doft thou not turn thy Face towards me?' Xavier replied, 'Be changed into another Man, and then I will turn my Face to thee."

I etter, p. 44.

Franc. Annal. p. 306.

## PREEACE.

If you will excufe me in making you the Image of a Jefuit, becaufe I cannot help it, 1 will be more open about my Helpers, (which gives yous fome Solieitude) fairly telling you who they are. And then, I perfuade myfelf, you will entertain no mean Opinion of them.

In the firf Place fland your good Self and Affociates; wobo bave fupplied me with fuch ample Materials. I have little more Honour than that of being an Echo, rebounding your own Words, In the fecond Rank fand my Parallels from Pagan, Heretical, and Popin Enthufiafts and Impoftors. Get the better of yourfelf and thefe, and 1 fubmit.

Sbould Satan tempt you to break your Rule of Silence; or Choler be fo predominant, as to force you upon another Anfwer; be fo wife as to follow my Advice. 1 think you will; becaufe it bath been your Manner; and that you wwill lifers to a Friond,

Qui monet ut facias quod jam facis,
As to the mof material Objections, or unanfwerable Points, take no manner of Notice of them: When the Shoe pinches, pretend you do not feel. Though fometimes you may be allowed to twift, wince, wriggle, fhift, and prevaricate; or wear a Mafk, and put on the Cloak of Sanctity.

But be efpecially watchful, and mark diligently, whether your Opponent advanceth any Thing that is not in his Title-Page; it being abfolutely neceffary that the Title-Page Bould contain every Word and Syllable of the fubjequent Book:-Or, if be Abould bappen to miftake the Page in bis Quotations,

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or not quote it at all: - Or you take it in your Head to fancy be bas offended againft Grammar, or writes not fo good Englifh as yourfelf: Here ftick clofe upon bim. Catch bim in one of thefe enormous Crimes; and then you fand clear of all Difficuities; your Adverfary is entirely confuted; and Methodifm is white as Snow.

Keep up the good Cuftom of bragging of your frequent Prayers, of your Miracles, the Number of your Adherents, and your Influence over them. Then it is likely fome Perronet or other will beflow on you the fame Compliment, with rwbich Fatber Doza decorated, in bis Sermon, the Founder of the Jefuits: "In thefe lant Days God hath fpoken unto us by his Son Ignatius." Or, if you shafe to govern by Fear, you may recite the Letter of Eneas Sylvius to Cardinal Firman: "Brother John (Capitran) is a Man of God: The People of Germany efteem bim as a Prophet. He could, rwbenezer be pieafeth, by lifing up a Finger, raife a great Commotion. The Chief Pontiff ought to reward, and comfort thofe, who merit suell of the Roman Church. And that fuch is this John, with bis Brethren, no Body that bath any Senfe will deny."

Were $I$ to examine all the Writings, and whole Bebaviour, of the Methodifts, the Difquifition would carry me into an immoderate Length: And I could eafily too bave doubled my Parallels. But both your Friends, and mine, will think enough batb been faid. Upon the Wbole, bowever, I reckon it, Sir, my bounden Duty folemnly to declare, - Tbat I belie. . Methodifm (borvever innocent in its Conception and Birth) to bave been gradually and

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diligently nurfed up into a Syftem of folemn Impofture: - Tbat I fee nothing in this Difpenfation thus managed, but what lies in common with the moft frantic and peftilent Fanaticifms, that have fo often poifoned the Chriftian World; nothing that is not drinking up the very Dregs of Popery in particular: - That (notwithfanding your fly Infinuations of kaving to do with a Middletonian and Antifcripturift) the undoubted Revelation, contained in the lively Oracles of Holy Scripture, is my fole Rule of Faith and Manners; and my Reverence for thofe facred Writings is bound about my Heart. For whbich very Reafon, I would (as much as in me lies) prevent their Honour and Authority from being expofed to Ecorn by the Mockery, Travertie, and Burlefque of Methodifm. Therefore, wherever 1 find a great Strefs laid upon Jome imaginary, infignificant, or unintelligible Peculiarities;-the Word of God turned into a Conjuring Book; - the Divine Ordinances either lightly effeemed, or imputed to the Devil; - good Works either undervalued, or trodden under Foot; - Wild fire dangeroufly tofled about, insfiead of that Light which came down from Heaven; - puffy Pretenfions to extraordinary Revelations, Infpirations, ufurping the Name of the Holy One; with perfonal Conferences with God, Face to Face; - enthafiaftic Ranters comparing themfeltes with Prophets and Aportles, if not with Chrift bimfolf; - the moft wild and extravagant Bebariour, the Phrenfies of a difurbed Brain, or deluded Inagination, the Effects of Fits, of a weok Head, or difeafod Body, all turned into fo many Tefts and Marks of Sainthip ; - the Spirit of Pride and Vanity pofefing the Leaders; a Spivit of

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Envy, Rancour, Broils, axd implacable Animoftitess dafbing each other in Pieces; a Spirit of Bitternefs and Uncharitablenefs towards the reft of Mankind'; - a Progrefs through Immorality, Ecepticifm, Infir delity, Atheifm, through fpiritual Defertions, Despair, and Madnefs, made the Gate of Perfection; -an imaginary New Birth to be brought to pafs by Means of real Tortures, of fome of the moft exquifite Pangs and Sufferings that can affect Human Nature: - 1 fay, where thefe are found, and many more equally borrible, one may eajlly difcern a wide Difference between fuch a Difpenfation and genuine Religion; - as well as the bungling Hand that is fubfituting the former in the Place of the other. One may eafily difcern what Strangers fuch inconfiftent Ramblers muft be to the true Devotion, as well as Comforts, of a fedate, compofed Piety; to a firm Belief of our Maker and Redeemer, and confiant Reliance upon Providence; to a feealy Courfe of fincere, habitual, and unaffected Religion; to the cherifloing of a warm Love of God in the Heart, and well-tempered Zieal for the Truths of bis infpired Word, and this proved by the Love of our Neighbour; - to a general Obfervance and Aitendance 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 Methodifm in the leaf diminifbed by being covered with the Cloak of Sanctity, and ornamented rwith the Trappings of plaufible Artifices, and fair Pretences. They may belp. to /pread the Delufion, but are a bigg Aggravation of the Crime.

The Cafe is the fame in the ofentatious Declarations of prophefying, cafting out Devils, the Gift of

Healing,

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Healing, or other miraculous Powers among jous They tend evidently to render the true Gifts of the Spirit fufpicious, to bring a Reproach and Scandal on the Prophecies and Miracles which eftablifh the Infpiration of the everlafting Gofpel. But thus it mult be. Thefe are ufual and neceffary Engines of hair-brained Enthufiafts, and crafty Impoftors, for working upon the Paffions of weak, credulous, or diftempered People. While there are any fuch People in the World, a deceitful Worker will farce fail of fome Degree of Succefs: And if great Mifchief be not the Confequence, it is owing to that Providential Being, who fruftrateth the Tokens of Lyars, and maketh Diviners mad.

When you bave confdered thefe Tbings thorougbly, in a fober and difpaffionate State of Mind, you rwill have Reaforn to account me,
S I R,

Your real and faithful Friend.


> POST.

## $P R E F A C E$

## POSTSCRIPT.

$\Upsilon$OU may obferve, Sir, that I bave taken es View of Methodifm on the brighteft Side, and in the bef Light: Becaufe I bave takens my Materials, almof twholly, from its mof $f$ celebrated Preachers. Were wes to defend to the Tenets and Actions of your Under-Teachers, and moft obedient Followers, "What a Scene rwould be bere dijclofed?" A few Infances of this Nature will appear in the following Difcourfe. One more, being an Affidavit, that very lately was put into my Hands, I Ball bere fubjoin. And I am credibly informed, that other fuch Doctrines and Tracts may be foon collected, either proved upon Oath, or otherwife well-attefted, Jufficio cient to make a reafonable Volume. - It may be right to have a Corps de Referve.
"The Information of Thomas Lovell, of Stoke-Damerel in the County of Dervon, Sail-maker, taken before me the 25 th of May, A. D. 1747.

- This Informant on bis Oath voluntarily Saith, That be formerly attended the Meetings of thofe Perfons who call themjelves Methodifts, being invited $f_{0}$ to do by one of their Preachers, called Crownley : And that they divide themfelves into different Claffes, where they meet at private Houfes: Tbat a Hufband and Wife cannot be of the fame Clafs, nor Father and Son, nor a Brother and Sifter. That they often pretend to receive the Spirit, and they that receive it


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(as they fay) jump about the Room, and afk otbers if they do not fee the Spirit. And that he is credibly informed, that one Jofeph Peters, of the faid Parifh, (who is, fince be followed thefe People, out of his Senfes, but before was a very reafonable Perfon) reported be was in a Trance, or deep Sleep, when an Angel appeared to bim, and told bim, be foould go to bis Mother, and bring ber into the Society of Methodifts; and, if Soe refufed, be poould kill her: And that be actually attempted to cut her Throat, as he is informed. And that the Reader of each Meeting, after they bave prayed after their Manner, and fung Pfalms, collecied Money from all prefent, for wobicb they account to the Preachers, who come at Times from diftant Places. That at fome Meetings be bath known and been prefent, when Women bave been taken from the Rooms wwhere they met, and carried into Bed-Chambers, and tbrown upon Beds; where they bave lain in Fits, or Swoons, and the Preacher bas cried out at the fame Time, Let them alone, for the Spirit was entering into them. And that be bath known fereral of them leave their Work and Labour, by which they and their Families rvere to be fupported, to attend the Runagate Preachers: And that in the

* The Dock near Plimouth. Yard * many of them bave drawn Workmen from their Labour to preach to them, to the great Hindrance of the King's Works. That be bath frequently bimjelf contributed to their Collection, but knows not bow the Money is difpofed of. That there are now at Dock eleven Leaders of fo many different Clafles. That be bath frequently beard Crownley, and William Drake, who is alfo one among them, and feveral otbers, afert, that after they have received the Spirit they cannot fin; and if they com-


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mit any Sin, it is only an Error in fuch; and let them do whatever they pleafe after their Adoption, however finful the Act is, they are fure to be faved notwithftanding.

Thomas Lovell."
Taken before me, the Day and Year above-mentioned, J. Snow."
" Mem. Jofeph Peters, upon talking with a Clergyman of the Church of England, was convinced that bis Vifion was a Diabolical Delufion, if any Thing. He reccived the Sacrament, and Seemed well in his Senfes for fome time; but fill followed the Methodifts: And, upon a fecond Vifion, be again attempted killing his Mother, and actually fet the Houfe on Fire; and was fent away to a Madhoufe."

This may, in a great meafura, ferve for an Anfwer to thofe who inquire, What is the Religion of Methodifm ?

## THE

## THE

## ENTHUSIASM

 O F
## METHODISTS, $\mathscr{O}^{2} c$.

## P A R T III.

## S E C T. I.

COMPARISONS, 'tis faid, are odious. Thofe I have drawn have probably been fo to the Metbodifs; and, I am fure, troublefome to myfelf. But, having already traced thefe Pretended Reformers through feveral of their Entbufiafic and Fanatic Ways, and marked how exactly (I know not by what Chance, Fatality, or Defign) they have trodden in the Steps of their Popilh Predecefors; I am now, however weary, to follow them into more of their Deluffons, which are the natural Properties, Tendencies, and Effects of their frange Dijpenfation.

The Reader may recollect what was faid before, in their own Words, " of their bitter and uncharitable "Spirit towards all not of their Seet; - their own " mutual Rancours and Quarrels; their biting and "devouring one another; having difputed away VOL. II. B
"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 efpoufing a New Gopel, teach" ing the moft wicked, efentially-erroneous, blapphe"mous, and damnable Doctrines; - prodigious "Numbers ceafing from all Means of Grace, from " attending Cburch, Sacraments, Prayer, and reading "Scriptare, and making a Yef of it all; - a gene" ral Temptation to leave off good Works; a Cry " of, 'No Works, no Larw, no Commandments;' " fhocking Moravian Tenets, that reading the "Bible, receiving the Communion, running to "Church, $E^{\circ} c$. are the Devil; - Every-where " more and more Proofs of their grievous Con"fufions and Diftracions driving them to their "Wit's End ; - their Doubts and Reafonings what "Faitb is? Whether there be any Degrees of it? "Whether they have any Faitb at all? Whether "Faith be not fufficient without good Works, " and doth not even require the Exclufion of " good Works? Eoc."
Thefe are fome, but thefe not the worft, of the blefled Tendencies and Effects of our new Reformation; rifing in great Variety, and to a high Degree, within a fhort time after Metbodifm was broached. And it is eafy to judge how grievounly the Minds and Confciences of the Followers mult of courfe be harraffed and perplexed. What fhall they do, or think? Whom, or what follow, among Teachers, each called and directed by Heaven, each accufing the other of infufing damnable Errors? Some of their wild Tenets, and horrid Doctrines, have fo harrowed the Souls of the poor People, and caufed fuch a vehement Diftraction, as to drive them into Defpair, Madnefs, and Bed-
lam. Let us try, in fome Inftances, whether this be not the natural Tendency, and actual Conse. quence.
§. 2. What could be expected from their training up their Difciples to the Expectation of Impulfes, Imprefrons, Feelings, Experiences, \&c. but that fome fhould be elated with groundlefs Confidences and Prefumption, and others funk into the difmal and dreadful Gulph of Defpair? Perfons of weak Spirits, or a melancholy Difpofition (and therefore the more likely to fall into Methodifm) will naturally be carried into Defondency, look upon themfelves as reprobated, and forfaken of God; becaufe they do not feel there Effeets in themfelves, nor come up to the Experiences of others. Accordingly Mr. Wefley tells us of "fome, who utterly refufed to be comforted, till they fhould feel their Souls at Reft." - Even the high-flown Mr. Serward "wants to make all defpair, who bave not the Feel- Journ. ing of the Holy Gbof ;" and yet is "himfelf caft P.43,57。 down for want of Experiences enjoyed by others, is toffed almoft to Defpair." On the other hand, thofe of a confident and bold 'Temper, ftirred up by Imagination and a heated Brain, have daringly fet up their own groundlefs and wicked Imprefions for the Will of God. Hence Mr. Wbitefield, in his penitential and recanting State, fadly bewails " his making Impreffions without the written Word, his Rule of acting." And Mr. Wefley, in his Zeal againft the Moravians, complains of this Prefumption, as "Entbuffafic, and tending to produce whatever is wicked and abfurd, and that without Remedy." See Comparifon, 2d Part, p. 104-8.

The Cafe is much the fame from their Doctrine of Adurance of Pardon and Salvation. Mr. Seward is fo charitable as " to wifh all Perfons mad, who were not affured of Forgivenefs." Mr. Whitefield fays, " it is a dreadful Miftake to deny the Doctrine of AJurances; and that AJurance of Eternal Salvation is one of the Privileges of Cbrift's Followers." And Mr. Wefley has taken care to pufh the Doctrine bome. For, befides his Writings, you may depend upon the following Story; and no Doubt but his Practice has been the fame in other Places. "A fenfible, honeft Woman told the Eißbop of Exeter, in Prefence of feveral Witneffes, that Mr. Y. Wcfley came to her Houfe, and queAtioned her, "Whether ffe had an Afurance of ber Salvation?' Her Anfwer was, that the boped the fhould be faved, but had no abfolute AOurance of it. 'Why then, replied he, You are in Hell; you are damned already.' This fo terrified the poor Woman, who was then with Cbild, that fhe was grievoully afraid of mifcarrying, and could not in a long time recover her right Mind. For this, and the Metbodifs afking her to live upon Free-Cof, fhe determined to admit no more of them into her Houfe." So much is ber own Account to his LordBip, on whofe Authority it is here publifhed. And, had the been a Perfon of fomething weaker Spirits, who knows what might have been the Confequence? Perhaps, Lofs of her Senfes, or of her own and Child's Life.

And how fhall tender Minds ftand the Shock of thefe violent Affaults? When fuch a confident $A f$ furance is made a certain Mark of Grace, and the Want of it as certain a Mark of Damnation; what can the Weak, the Modeft and Humble, the Melancholy

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lancholy (who cannot wind themfelves up to the higheft Pitch of Self-conceit and Prefumption) do? They will of courfe fall into Fears and Doubts, and Defperation, as Perfons in a reprobate Condition; becaufe they have not the fame Experiences with others, not only of knowing and feeling, but actu: ally Seeing Cbrift taking awway their Sins.

Others indeed, by the Help of a conceited Tem per, and prefumptuous Imagination, will take care to work up their Brain into an Afurance. But are they fure they are fafe, and fland upon firm Ground? Mr. Whitefield [See his Anfwer to Entbufiafin, \&c. pag. 31.] " readily grants, that fome of the Methodiffs, who really had not this Afurance, have prefumptuoufly imagined that they bad it." And doth he pretend to the Gift of dijcerning the Spirits, fo as to be clear which, or whether any of them, had it? Thefe are fome of " the Extremes, into which the Methodifs are apt to run:" Such the Danger, either of rifing into Prefamption, or finking into Defpair.
§. 3. To fpeak more generally. As far as I can obferve, thefe dreadful Apprehenfions, pufhing them upon Defpair, are the common Lot, and almoft effential Part, of Methodijm. Their Auditors and Profelytes are fo drenched with the Teacher's bitter Potions, and horrid Doctrines, and carrying fome Points of Religion to an extravagant Height, (I do not mean good Works, of that they have fufficiently cleared themfelves; but fome trifing, abfurd, or groundlefs Peculiarities;) or fuch is the Fatality fticking clofe to Entbuffafm, - that they frequently fink into this terrible State. Some $I_{n-}$ fances I have known myfelf; and have heard fo
much of it from others, both Clergy and Laity, that I make no doubt of the Fact: And themfelves 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 Tranfports of Joy and Prefumption, and the Dejections of Defolations and Defertions; Perfons over-run with Scepticifm, Doubts and Denials both of Natural and Revealed Religion; frequent Relapfes into thefe, as well as into the Mire of Sin, [See Compar. Part 2 d , \$. 14 , \&c.]-fhould frequently find themfelves overwhelmed with Defferation. Hence one com-

Welley, 3 Journ. p. 16, 19, 42, 43, 44, 92 . 4 Journ. pag. 24.

5 Journ. p. 10,28 . plains, "The Enemy of Souls laid fo many Things to my Charge, that fometimes I defpaired of Heaven." Others " have nothing but $D_{\ell}$ vils ready to drag them to Hell; - are in Deppair feveral Years; - in Defpair of finding Mercy; - fall into the Depth of Deffair, roar out, they ave damned. - One rempted to Selfmurder, to hang, or drown himfelf, E ${ }^{\circ} c_{0}$ " In the Account of the two Hitchens's, (which the Me. thodifs have publifhed) one of them "thought God had left him a Caft-away;" the other, " by enter:aining fome Thoughts of Marriage, the De vil's Snare, found his Heart quite drawn from God, whereby he was quickly plunged into Darkne/s of Soul, - would often tell his Brotber he was in Hell." - Nor could Mr. Seward, or Whitefield, or
Wedey, 2 Journ. 1. 12. Wefey himfelf, efcape this fore Evil. "Doubtful of my uwn State; - clearly convinced of Unbe- lief; - immediately it fruck into my Mind, leave off Preaching. - At length had an Affarance of Forgivenefs, - Had more Comfort, Peace, and Joy, -began to prefune. - Again thrown into Per-
plexity; - much in Doubt whether God would not lay me afide." - Mr. Whitefield was once fo good as to take the Honour upon himfelf of caufing Defpair. "A Woman defiring me to baptize ber Child, I, being otherwife engaged, refufed. Upon this the Dervil affaulted her in a moit violent Manner, and endeavoured to perfuade her, that all I told her were Lyes. She rwas caft into Darknefs; went to Bed, where the Devil would fain have perfuaded her to cut the Child's Tbroat with a Pair of Scifars. But Cbrift delivered her, and Satan immediately left her." He may have the Glory, if he pleafeth. But the Difeafe, called Methodifm, is fufficient. [See Compar. Part zd, p. 82.-]

The fame horrible and black Effects of ditempered Entbufiafm are commonly found among the mof extravagant Fanatics of the Papacy. A long Lift of Female Sufferers might be produced: Such as M. of Pazzi, " whom five furious Devils attacked, tempting her to Blafphemy and Infidelity, to Pride and Prefumption, to Gluttony and Lafcivioufnefs; and then to Defpair, fo far, that once she took up a Knife to kill herfelf; but the Virgis Mary ftepped in, and prevented it." - I might mention too a fatal Inftance, not indeed of Defpair, but prefumptuous Afurance of Salvation: "A young Woman, who obferved the Rule of St. Francis, being afured of Salvation; the Devil appears to her

Life, §. $3^{7,}$ 3.3.

## Manni

Sel.Hift. pag. $4^{\circ}$ in the Shape of St. Francis, perfuading her to make fure of Heaven, by inftantly banging herfelf; and fhe did fo."

Nor is Defperation a more uncommon Cafe among the Male Saints, and fuch as were the faireft Models of Metbodijm. Francis of Sales, " after his Tramports of Spiritual Joy, was reduced to Dark-
nefs and Sadnefs, and even a Difruft of all Truth; Satan perfuading him that God had decreed his Damnation; - is caft into a deep Melancholy; Defpair 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 Cbrift, chofe $\tau_{\text {wwelve Apofles, one of which defpaired and banged }}$ himfelf:" Which gave the Saint a fref. Advantage, by making him ftill more like to bis Saviour. - The Grand Mafter of Popiß Methodijm, "St. Ignatius, was oppreffed fo with Defpair, that he attempted to deftroy himfelf, and throw himfelf out of Window. But afterwards, more narrowly examining his Confcience, he rofe into a ftrong Tentation of Vain glory. For it rufhed into his Mind, that he was perfectly $j u f$, and need not doubt in the leaft of his Salvation." And the Autbor obferves, "that both his frrupulous Defpondencies, and confaient Vanity of Agurance, were fraudulent Suggeftions of the Devil. By thefe means, however, he obtained of God a wonderful Science in curing the Confciences of

Martyr. Francif. Feb. 7. otbers." - "Friar Rizerus was tempted by Satan to the Brink of Defpair, and Apprehenfion of being forfaken by God; 'till St. Francis took him under his Management, crofled him, and kiffed him, carried him into Perfection, and working of Miracles."

We fhall fee hereafter fuch Favours granted to Anfw. to our Metbodifts. In the mean time, Mr. Wefley will Church, 8.29,30. hardly allow any Inftances of real Defpair among the Metbodifts; becaufe they do not make awvay with themfelves. And he will tell us , that "what the World calls Defpair, is a Convidition of Sin, of God's Wrath, and Man's Inability, - in which properly

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properly confifts that Poverty of Spirit and Mourn. ing, which are the Gate of Chriftian Perfection."

Not fo, I hope, when under thefe Defpairings they are uttering Curfes and Blafphemies : - Not fo, when the Defpair is injected by Satan, or the Effect of diabolical Pofeffon: - Not fo, in Cafes of a Relapfe; as in that blajpheming De/pairer, "whofe horrible Dread was immediately taken away by Prayer, and fhe had fome Dawnings of Hope;" but who, as Mr. Wefley elfewhere confeffeth, "was foon after, if not at that very time, a common Profitute." - Nor, in general, can I allow, that what Divines and the World ufually call Defpair (often a a Sin, and always an Unbappine/s) fhould be taught as a Duty, and the Gate of Perfection. "I have been opprefled (fays A. Bourignon) Night and Day with Fears of being forfaken, and with Defpondency of Heart." The Vicififtudes of Horrors and Comforts, Light and Darknefs, are the plain Effects of the Metbodifts Entbufiafnin; either caufed or augmented by their Teachers chimerical and frightful Doctrines; who, having fubdued the Reafon and Underftanding of their People, put them in Poffeffion of the Maxim,

## Una falus viezis nullam fperare falutem.

The only Security of Salvation is to defpair of it. An Hypochondriac or Melancholy Confitution (perhaps generally) leads to the Difeafe; naturally creating Fears, Sufpicions, and Defpair; the Pbyjecian fupplies $D_{0}$ eis naturally encouraging and increafing the Difeafe : The People love to have it fo, and the magnified Cure is, as one fays, either fhortlived, or ill-founded.

3 Journ. p. 82-3.

4 Journ, p. $24,3^{8 .}$ 3 Journ. p. 92.

5 Journ. p. $28, \& \mathrm{c}$.

Anfw. to Church, p. 29.

Light in Dark.
Part 3,
Letter 20.
8. 4. 'Ti but too notorious, that the fame Enthuffafm, under the fane Management, hath driven Numbers of the fe unhappy Creatures into direct Madness and Diffraction, either of the mopping, or the raving Kind; or boil of them, by fucceffive Fits; or into the manifold Symptoms of a Delirium, and Phrensy.

AnS, to Church,
p. 44.

3 Journo. page. 83 .

Mr. Wefley indeed " cannot find fo" much as one of the Methodiffs, either Man, Woman, or Child, who have been thus driven to Diffraction: - and their Madnefs is Conviction of Sin." And all of them, doubtlefs, fay the fame. But Men fo charged will not be allowed as competent Judges in their own Cafe; efpecially where they are fuppofed to be touched with the fame Difiemper.

Thus much however they muff, and do, own ; - that they have been looked upon as mad (on account of their wild and frantic Actions) by Friends and Relations, by indifferent Perfons, by regular Pbyfcians (the mot proper Fudges), by the World in general ; and have been fent to Bedlam, and adjudged there to be Perfons diffracted. Nor do I fee how the judicious and intelligent Part of the World can form any other Notion; while the genuine Signs of Madness are upon the Metbodifs, and the moft absurd, irregular, and frantic Behaviour and Imaginations are obtruded as the Marks and and Proofs of true Piety. Any Perron in his Senfes will certainly form fuch a Conclufion even from their own Narratives, related, no doubt, in the molt favourable Manner to themfelves.

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

## (II)

lieve himfelf, when he fays, " he might very well be taken to be really mad; and that his Relations counted his Life Madnefs." - "Another was accounted mad by her Friends for thefe three Years; who accordingly bled, bliftered her, and what not." - Mr. Wbitefield relates the Cafe of " young Periam, whofe Father had fent him to Bedlam for fuch Symptoms of Madnefs, as fatting for near a Fortnight ; praying fo as to be heard four Story high; felling his Clothes, and giving them to the Poor. Mr. Serward and other Metbodifts waited on the Committee of the Governors of Bediam; they plead for him, and own that young People, under their firft Awakenings, were ufually tempted by the Devil to run into fome Extrenes. The Committee judge Wbitefeld, Seward, and all their Followers, to be as mad as the young Man, and really befite themfelves. And to prove Mr. Periam to be certainly mad, they alledge, that when he firft came to Bedlam, he fripped bimfelf to bis Shirt, and prayed. But, it feems, he did this to inure himfelf 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 beft to feafon himfelf at firt." Are not here fufficient Symptoms of Madne/s? And doth not the Reafon brought for diffroving the Madnefs seally prove it? For, who but a Madman would have done fo? There is a parallel Initance of one of St. Francis's Difciples, " who would needs go out in a cold Winter Nigby, and pray in bis Sbirt, though then in a Fever; for the fame Reafon of enduring Hard/fip."

Liber Confor. Fol.139. And, if the Francifcan, or the Methodif, efcaped with their Lives, it is ftill a ftronger Indication of Madwefs. For what Dr, Mead fays, is a known

Medic. 'Truth; "'Tis common to all Madmen, from Sacr. p. 6 g.

3 Journ. p. 83 .

4 Journ. fefion, are fometimes at Variance, whether fome p. 28,56. of their Methodif.Patients are really mad, or not.

3 Journ. And other Infances he mentions of Perfons reputed
p. go.
4 Journ. mad by their Relations, treated as if really fo, and
p. 53. fent to Bedlam; only becaufe they were infected

5 Journ.
P. 53.

3 Journ. p. 84. with Methodifm.

One Cafe he allows of " a Woman really diftracted, and as fuch tied down to her Bed." Which, though contradictory to his negative Affertion above, ferves however to difplay his miraculous
5 Journ. Cure. He likewife relates " another Inftance of

[^0] genuine Entbufiafin. [He might have faid direct Madnefs.] J - B- of Tanfield-Leigh, who had received a Senfe of the Love of God a few Days before, came riding through the Town, hollowing and fhouting, and driving all the People before him, telling them, "God had told him he fhould be a King, and fhould tread his Enemies under his Feet." - Nor need we be furprized, fhould fome of them run mad with Pride; no ftrange Thing among them; and whereof Mr. Wefley hath given feveral flagrant Specimens, [See Compar. Part 2d, pag. 25.-]

Was one of their prime Saints, Sam. Hitchens, mad? "Who, falling under ftrong Convictions of Sin, - wandered about in the Fields by Night, feeking Reft, but finding none; and often threw himfelf on the Earth, and beat his Head againft the Ground, - and cut himfelf in feveral Places." Account of S. H. Pag. 4. And, to leave their own Narratives, The Methodift Woman that flung a naked Knife at the Minijter, while reading the Communion Service, in a Church in Londen, - was fhe mad, or malicious? or perhaps groaning in ber Pangs, till fhe was delivered of her Knife? This was told me by the Miniffer himfelf, who knew her to be a Mcthodijt.

Was the Man mad, of whom I have the following Account, attefted by the Minifer, a Difienting Teacher? "On, or near Septeinber 27, 1746, as I was about to adminifter the Lord's Supper, I obferved among the Communicants one Mr. Thomas Adams, a vagrant Metbodif-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 thofe Particulars: But he refufed to comply, and faid, he would continue where he was. Whereupon I proceeded to adminifer, but, in the Diftribution of the Elements, carefully paffed him by. He fat ftill during the Adminiftration, but as foon as the laft Word was out of my Mouth, he ftood up, and faid, 'Dear Man, what is the Reafon you refufed to give me the ©igns of my Lord's Body and Blood? My God will fcourge you for this, or he is no true God.' The next Morning he came to my Houfe with an Ocfaro Manufcript, which he faid contained the Revela-

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tions
tiens he had had from Heaven; and that he was come with a particular Meflage from the Lord to $m e$; and then read the following Paffage: ' Go and tell Mr. L——, that I will fourge bim for not letting the defpijed Methodifs into his Pulpit, and for not giving you the Signs of my Body and Blood;' with much more of a like Import. - This I atteft to be Fact.

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, Norv. 3, 1749. "I have lately feen the Gentleman from whom I firft heard the Story of $D$ —ry Hack-r, of M-m-Cburch. He confirms every every Word that I mentioned, and fays, the Story was told at a General Court held in that Pari/h, $D$-ry Hack-r himfelf being prefent, and acRnowledging the Trutb of the following Relation, (viz.) 'That an Itinerant Preacher, of the Sect of the Methodifts, came into that Country, and in bis Sermon affured the Hearers, that the World would be at an End on fuch 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 enfuing Year; as being wholly taken up in fitting himfelf for the Day of Judgment: The Expectation of which giving the Man and bis Wife no fmall Anxiety, one Morning an Apprentice, who lived in the Family, informed the Man that he had had a Vifion in the Night, which told him, that, if he would fubmit to it, his Sins fhould be expiated by Scourging; and that be bimfelf was deputed by the Vifion to inflict the Difcipline 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 fpare him, but applied the Scourge of God beartily. The Man's Sins being thus expiated, the next Night the Aptrentice had a fecond Vifion, directing the Woman's Sins to be expiated by Fire and Water. Then the great Kettle was fet on, and the Water heated to as great Degree as the Old Woman could bear. But whether the Luffration 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 ftill alive, as well as his Mafer; and (what is furprifing) is ftill as rigid a Metbodift as before; though he has fuffered fo much by liftening to the Delufions of thefe Wretches, and has now out-lived the Day of Fudgment by at leaft three Years." Thus it appears what Force the Methodifical Impofures of Falfe Prophets have in turning the Brain; and of how little Avail is manifert Failure of Prediction (or any other Argument) to recover an Entbufiaft to bis Senfes.

Mr. Wefley indeed will reckon the Metbodifts to be " no otherwife mad, than as being convinced of Sin." Can this be faid in all thefe Cafes? And is it not a ftrange Sort of Conviztion, that deprives People of their Senfes, inftead of bringing them to their Senfes? He will agree too with his Friend, " in making no Queftion but Satan may exert Ibid. himfelf on fuch Occafions, - to difparage the p. 63. the Work of God, as if it tended to lead People to Difraction." So Madam Bourignon fays concerning one difordered by reading ber Writings: "The Devil endeavours to difcredit them as you do,

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making fome fufpect that they might have occafioned Trouble in your Hußband's Mind."
'Tis eafily faid, that Satan raifeth the falfe Reports of Defpair and Diffaction among the Methodiffs; and equally eafy to fay, that he really induceth thofe miferable Affections. But one Thing is clear; namely, that thofe Dijeafes which caufe Enthaufafin, as Melancholy, Hyferics, Hypochondriacs, have in themfelves a certain Degree of Madnefs, and that Entbuysafin and Madnefs are but the fame thing in different Words: That violent and diforderly Paffions of the Mind, or intenfe Thought upon fome particular Thing, $E^{\circ}$ c. naturally lead into Entbufraftic Madnefs; and, when in Excefs, really become fo. For which, were I difpofed to fhew my Learning, I could produce ample Autborities. That evil Spirits, if they are not allowed to caufe thefe Diffempers of Mind and Body, yet make their Advantage of them, and take occafion to infufe into the Sufferers the mot gloomy and dreadful Apprebenfoons and Terrors; - this alfo hath the Sanction of numerous and great Autbors. And I leave others to confider how powerful muft be the Effect, when fuch a diffempered Enthufiafm is perpetually worked into the Brain by a warm, affiduous, and beloved Teacber. The Greeks talk of an Entbufiafic Diffemper, called xarкótutos uavía,
Jamblic. a Madaefs arifing from the Sound of Brafs: Pythap. 24. goras in particular teacheth, that the Noile of Era/s is the Voice of a Damon. The Metbodifts fhould beware of fuch Brazen Inffruments. - After all, Mr. Wefley fomewhere defires, that ' at leaft they fhould be allowed to be Innocent Madmen:' But he fhould remember, that Madmen have ftrange Ten-
dency to be cunning; and are apt, when Opportunity ferves, to be mijcbicrous.

For Fear of being caught again without my Parallel, out of an hundred Inftances of mad Papalins, we need only mention the Serapbic St. Francis, and the Glorious Ignatius. The former was cbained down in a dark Room by his Parents, and deemed out of his Senjes by the Learned and the Vulgar; loved to ftrip himfelf naked in proof of his Innocence; or appear in a fantafical and nafy Drefs, on purpofe to be derided, and peited with Dirt by the Rabble. - The latier (as all the Writers of his Life teflify) was intirely in the fame Cafe; and was fo fond of the Cbaracter and Treatment of a Madman, that he defired to march out into the Streets, naked, and with Horns upon his Head, and counterfeit Madne/s, in hopes of being befpattered with Dung and Filth, He was often called to Account by Authority for Herefy, Fanaticijin, Impofure, and Sedition. And both of them were reckoned, by all fober Papifs, as a Couple of crack-brained Entbuffafts; till, fome cunning Managers finding what $U / e$ might be made of their Entbufafms, they inftantaneoully commence Saints: The Pope, upon their Oatb of Fidelity to him, confirms their Infitutions and Societies, canonizetb them, and confers vaft Privileges on their Orders. No Protefiant, I hope, will let thefe pafs 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 Metbodifs have been) the Difference turns out in Favour of the Papif.
§. 5. One would gladly get clear of fuch an unhappy and difagreeable Subject. But there is no at-

Confor. Fol. 39, 40.

Maffed
Vit. Ign. lib. 3.
cap. 3.
tending the Progre/s of Methodifm, without taking in other Bocking and borrible Things belonging to the Hiftory of this Arange Sect. Such are their " Cryings out, Screamings, Shriekings, Roarings, Groanings, Tremblings, Gnafhings, Yellings, Foamings, Convulfions, Swoonings, Droppings, Blafphemies, Curfes, dying and defpairing Agonies, Variety of Tortures in Body and Mind."

Give me leave to recite them in Mr. Wefley's 3 Journ. orwn Words, as they occur in his fournals: "A p. 23. Woman fuddenly cried out as in the Agonies of Death, continued fo for fome Time, with all the

44 Signs of the fharpeft Anguifh. - One felt as it were the Piercing of a Sword, and could not avoid crying out even in the Street. - One cried out aloud, with the utmoft Vehemence, even as in the Agonies of Death. Two others conftrained to roar, feized with great Pain; another, as out of 4r. the Belly of Hell. - A young Man, fuddenly feized with violent Trembling all over, funk down to the Ground. - One, and another, and another furk to the Earth. They dropt on every Side as Thunder-ftruck. One fo wounded with the Sword of the Spirit, that you would have imagined fhe could not live a Moment. -
43. A Woman broke out into ftrong Cries, great Drops of Sweat ran down her Face, and all her Bones fhook. A Quaker dropt down as Thunder-ftruck, in an Agony terrible to behold. Another Perfon reeled four or five Steps, and then dropt down. - One fallen raving mad, - changed Colour, fell of his Chair, fcreams terribly, beats himfelf againft the Ground, his Breaft heaving as in the Pangs of Death, roaring out, ' O ! thou Devil, Legion of Devils, Eoc.' - Three Perfons almoft at once funk
funk down as dead. - One, and another, and another was fruck 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 himfelf as one dead, roared, beat himfelf againft the Ground; fix Men could fcarce hold him. Others began to cry out, infomuch that all the Houfe (and indeed all the Street for fome 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 ref. Twentyfix of thofe thus affected came, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ c. -While I was fpeaking, One dropt down as dead, prefently a Second, and a Third: Five others funk down, moft of them in violent Agonies, in the Pains of Hell, and Snares of Death: One an Hour in ftrong Pain; one or two more for three Days. Sighs and Groans which could not be uttered, grievous Terrors of Mind, with ftrong Trembling. -Three Perfons terribly felt the Wrath of God: Seven or eight conftrained to roar aloud.-A young Woman funk down in a violent Agony of Body and Mind, and five or fix other Perfons; again, eight or nine more ; a Girl thus touched, and next her Mother, dropt down, and loft her Eenfes in a Moment. - Mr. Wbiteffeld preaching, four Perfons funk down almoft in the fame Moment; One lay without Senfe or Motion; a Second trembled exceedingly ; the Third had ftrong Convulfions all over his Body; the Fourth equally convulfed. Two more in Atrong Pain, Souls and Bodies well-

3 Journ. p. 46. 50.
nigh torn afunder. Another flruck through as with a Sword, fell trembling to the Ground, in Crying and Pain for twelve or fourteen Hours. -

3 Journ. Two feized with ftrong Pains, four the next Even-
p. 73.
79.
83.

87, 88. - one or two Perfons tormented in an unaccountable Manner, lunatic, and fore wexed; another
92, 93 . ftrangely iorn by the Devil. - A young Woman on the Bed, two or three Perfons holding her; Anguifh, Horror, and Defpair, above all Defcription, in her pale Face. A thoufand Difortions fhewed how the Dogs of Hell were gnawing her Heart; here Shrieks not to be endured, fhe fcreamed out, ' I am damned, damned, loft for ever, $8 g^{\circ} c^{\prime}$ ' Another young Woman began to roar out as loud as
94. Soe had done. - A Woman lay on the Ground furioufly gnafhing her Teeth, roaring aloud, - not eafy for three or four Perfons to hold her ; fcreaming, then breaking out into a horrid Laughter, mixed
95. with Blafphemy and Curfing. - Another Wo- man burt out into a horrid Laughter; - her Pangs increafed, fo that one would have imagined, by the Violence of the Throes, her Body muft have been fhattered to Pieces. - Two more fell into a ftrange Agony, and violent Convulfions, which Words cannot defcribe, with Cries and Groans too horrid to be borne; we prayed, till

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$L-y C-r^{\prime} s$ Agonies fo increafed, that the feemed in the Pangs of Death.

A Woman, who had been much tempted of the Dervil, funk down as one dead, motionlefs, breathlefs, Pulfe hardly difcernible. - The Spirit of

Weffey,
4 Journ.
p. 23.
38. Laughter was fo among us, that poor $L-S$ fometimes laughed till almoft ftrangled; then broke out into Curfing and Blafpheming ; then ftamped and ftruggled with incredible Strength, fo that four or five could fcarce hold her; then cried out,-O that I had no Soul!-Two more feized in the fame Manner, laughing almoft without ceafing, thus continuing for two Days a Spectacle to all. - Between two and three in the Morning I was waked, - and immediately heard fuch a confufed Noife, as if a Number of Men were all putting to the Sword, - roaring aloud, loud and bitter Cries. - Others dropt down in violent Agonies.

Several dropt to the Ground, as if ftruck by Lightning; fome cried out in Bitternefs of Soul. While I was fpeaking, feveral dropt down as dead. - Several conftrained to roar aloud. - A Woman roaring in a ftrange Manner, her Tongue hanging ing out of her Mouth, and her Face diftorted into the moft terrible Form."

This, Reader, is a faithful Collection of Cafes from Mr. Wefley's Fournals. But (as He fays on another Occafion) "What a Scene is here dif- 4 Journ. clofed? And again (in his Account of a Mob) p. 92. Can you join Heart or Hands with thefe any longer? With fuch a - Rabble-rout, roaring and raging, as if they were juf broke loofe, with their Captain Apollyon, from the bottomle's Pit ?"

## (22)

Nor muft Mr. Whiteffeld pafs without his Contri-

3 Journ. p. 65. bution: "Who (as Mr. Wefley relates) had fome Objections againft thefe outward Signs, $\sigma^{\circ}$ c. but had now an Opportunity of informing himfelf better. For in his Sermon four Perfons funk down clofe to him, almoft in the fame Moment. One lay without Senfe or Motion: A Second trembled exceedingly: A Third has Convulfions all over his Body:

Whitef. 6 Journ. p. 24, 28, 38, 42, 44.

7 Journ. p.12,57, 60.

Journ. P. 39-4I. The Fourth equally convulfed." - Whether proper Perfons were not prepared to convince him, I know not. But he is afterwards full of the fame dreadful Cries, Convulfions, and other bodily Tortures, attending his Sermons.

Mr. Brainerd (a Sort of Scotch Metbodift, employed to the Indians) gives the the following Account: "Nor has there been any plaufible Objection againt this Work, in regard to the Manver.-The Convictions of their Sin and Mifery have indeed produced many Tears, Cries, and Groans: But there has been no Appearance of thofe Convulfons, bodily Agonies, frigbtful Screamings, Swoonings, $\mathcal{E}_{c}$ c. which have been fo much complained of in other Places. - None frigbtened with a fearful Noife of Hell and Damnation; - no convulfive, ecfatic, or figbty Appearances; - no boifo terous Commotions."

This, no doubt, is a Fling at Mr. Wefey's Ac. counts; which are in Truth too flocking and terrible, to be written, or read, without Horror and Pain of Mind: And one would really imagine, that Bedlam was let loofe, and all the Hypochondriac and Hyferical, Epileptic, Convulfed, Fevered, Delirious, Berwitched, and Pofefed Perfons were fummoned from all Quarters of the Nation.

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But to what Caufes fhall we afcribe thefe furprizing and firange Appearances and Effects? I am perfuaded (and can with Certainty fpeak for my/elf) that we know not enough of Nature, and the Ways and Works of Providence; - of the Powers, Extent, and Boundaries of Natural Entbuffafm; of Diforders in Body or Mind; of fuperior Spirits, good and evil; of Ecfafies, Raptures, and Vifions; of (fuppofed or real) Witchcrafts, and diabolical PofSeffions; of Magic and Sorcery; or even of Counterfeits, and juggling Impofures; and the like: We are not, I fay, fufficiently acquainted with thefe Things, fo as to determine precifely to what Caufe we fhould afcribe, and how account for, every Particular of thefe ftrange and amazing Narratives of Mr. Wefley; which have fo large a Share in the Progre/s of Methodijm. But this I know, and, will prove, that his rwhole Account is all of a Piece with the extravagant Schemes and Conduct of the moft Fanatical Enthuffafts, and wicked Impofiors, among the Papifs.

The Facts and Circumfances are fo many and extraordinary; arifing from fuch different Caufes, and producing fuch Variety of Effects; pretendedly ferving to the good End of Regeneration, Miracles, \&c. - that it will be neceffary to confider more diftinctly feveral of the Cajes; which I fhall mark numerically, for the Sake of fome Remarks, and Parallels, as I go along.
§. 6. And, becaufe a miraculous Interpofition is frequently to be called in, as a Remedy of thefe fore Evils; I fhall previoufly take fome Notice (in Addition to what I obferved before, Compar. Part 2d, Pag. 43.-) of the Methodifts Pretenfions
to Miraculous Gifts, and Supernatural Cures, obtained by their Merits and Interceffrons. Mr. Whitefeld indeed hath often and openly difclaimed all Power and Pretenfions of working Miracles among them. But Mr. Wefley, as ufually in fimilar Ca/es, is more myferious and equivocal. Let us fee how he mumbles this Thijfle. Being called upon to fhew Miracles in Confirmation of his fuppofed divine Miffron, In/pi-
Laft App. pag. 107.
p.122-4. ing outward Miracles. - It is utterly unreafonable and abfurd to require or expect the Proof of Miracles. - Miracles are quite needlefs in fuch a Cafe:
 Miracles wrought in Support of Falfhood." Being told, there is no Need of fuppofing the Recoweries (of the Methodifts in a Moment from their Fits) to be Miracles, he fhortly replies, ' Who Church, P. 44,45 . affirms there is?' - "And cannot I be acquitted from Entbufiafm, till I prove by Miracles that I am in a State of Salvation?"

This, one would imagine, were giving up the Claim of Miracles: - In Conformity with his Ac. quaintance, Madam Bourignon, on whom her Followers would have fixed the Gift of Miracles; twhich fhe renounceth in the fame Manner, as needlefs, \&c. " I blefs God for her Recovery. We muft never attribute fuch Things to Miracles: For the greatelt Part of thofe that are done are wrought by the Devil. They who feek for Miracles, will undoubtedly find them with bim (the Dervil.) But the Cbrifian $\tau_{\text {ruth }}$, and Ervangelical Doctrine, want no Miracles. - As to all norw called Miracles, and even approved as fuch, I have no Opinion of them, being for the moft Part performed by the Devil, or
at leaft Cbeat and Delufion." [Ligbt in Darknefss: Part 3d, Letter 15 , and 23.]

I have, however, always thought and faid, that Mr. Wefley never would fincerely renounce the Claim of Miracles; but only prevaricate and equivocate. Accordingly, we fhall now fee him begin to turre about, and double. Being charged with relating miraculous Cures himfelf, he replieth, "I relate juft LaffAppe what I faw; - and this is true, that fome of thofe p. 123. Circumftances feem to go beyond the ordinary Courfe of Nature. But I do not peremptorily determine, whether they were fupernatural, or no."
"I have fet down the Facts juft as they were, paffing no $\mathfrak{F u d g m e n t}$ upon them myfelf, and leaving every Man elfe to judge as he pleafes."

What Judgment will follow from the Partiality: and Credulity of his Admirers, he cannot be ignorant : For, like Ignatius, " he knows the People. with whom he has to do." But is it true, that he paffeth no Fudgment? Hear himfelf; "I look upon fome of thefe Cafes (the Diforders and Removals of People's falling into Fits) as wholly nasural; on the reft as mixed; both the Diforder and the Removal being partly ratural, and partly not." Is this his no Judgment? And is he not got too balf Way into the miraculous? We fhall fee him getting over the otber balf by large Strides, and laying full Claim to miraculous Operations; ploinly and fully pafling his own Fudgment, even where he lays, " he paffeth none." And, though he may not ufe 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 "inflantoneaus, and the Patient relieved in Body and Mind
Vow. II.
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in a Moment;" which is ore Mark of a Miracle. After mentioning fome Metbodifs who were deliver- ed " from Arong Pain, - as the Agonies of Death, - out of the Eelly of Hell;" he immediately fubjoins, " fo many living Witnefles hath God given, that bis Hand is ftill fretched out to beal, and that Signs and Wonders are even now wrought by bis Holy Cbild 'fefus." - "When both her Soul and Body were bealed in a Moment, he (a Pbyfician) acknow-
Myfter. Jefuit. p. 23 .

4 Journ. p. 83 . ledged the Finger of God." Thus faid the Pope of St Ignatius, after attentively looking on his Hands, "This is the Finger of God; I fee nothing in thofe Hands but the Fingers of God."

What fhall we fay to Mr. Wefley's own Cure? "Befides the Pain in my Back and Head, -I was feized with fuch a Cough, that I could hardly fpeak. At the fame time came ftrongly into my Mind, thefe Signs fhall follow them that believe. I called on $\mathcal{F}$ efus aloud, - and, while I was fpeaking, my Pain vanifhed away ; my Fever left me."

Vita, 8 vo , p. 305 . -Thus fays St. Terefa, "On a certain Day giving myfelf to Prayer, I felt fo great Pain in my Head, that I could not pray: Then the Lord faid to me, - Though you could not fpeak to me, I was fpeaking to you ;' and the Head-ach entirely went off."

Thefe Inftances are fufficient; though more might be brought ; he having reprefented almoft all their Cures as Jupernatural, and with the Air of a Miracle. Unon the whole, with regard to Miracles, Mr. Wefley has got a Wolf by the Ears, which he cannot fafely either bold, or let go.

Popibs Pretenfions of this Nature are fo numerous, that we need not be particular: There is no dipping into a Legend, without opening upon a

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thumping Miracle; they are fome of their chief Marks of the true Cbuirch: Nor is there any Way to Sainthip and Canonization without them. And yet modeft and fenfble Papifts have long been afhamed of them, as done out of Oftentation, Avarice, and Cheat: While the Metbodifts are taking up with their Leavings, and the very Refufe of their Impofures.

The foufting Conduct of Mr . Wefley, in giving up, or maintaining the Power of Miracles; his al. ternate Sinking and Rifing (like a Duck diving under Water, when in Danger of being caugbt, and popping up its Head again at a proper Diftance) puts me in Mind of his Pattern, the Founder of the Fefuits.

Ribadeneira, in his firf Life of Ignatius, is very fparing of his Miracles, as being not (though he knew the Soint very well) thoroughly fatisfied of the $\tau$ rutb of them; and arguing that they were unneceffary. But fome 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 batched, in his fecond Life, to the Number of a Hundred, and thofe teftified upon Oath.

I remember alfo (in Analogy to the occafional Swellings and Sinkings both of Mefreurs Whitefield and Wefley, to ferve a prefent Turn) a woonderfing Story recorded of St. Francis Xavier, the Fefuited Apofle of the Indies. " In baptizing the converted Indians, he did manifefly, but gradially, fwell to a gigantic Size, to the Afonifoment of the Spectators: But, as foon as he had finibeed bis Office, he dwindled again into his notural Proportion, finking into him-

Bartol. Vit.Ign, 1. $5, c, x$, Myfter. Jefuit. pag. 37. Ribaden. pag. 544.

Bouhours's Life of Xavier, pag. 623. Xavier Thaum。 pag. 79. (ele,"

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§. 7. Were we to furvey Mr. Wefley in his mag. miffed Stature, and arrayed with the Corufcation of

Anfw, to Church, P. 4.3 . Miracles, we fhould take in the full Number of his Fits, and their Removals; which, he fays, were about two hundred: - The very fame Number, which Boubours fays were rwell-attefed, (though not all upon Oath) of Miracles performed by Ignatius. And if, fince Mr. Wefley gave the above Account, fuch Cafes have continued in Proportion; they may have rifen by this Time to a Thoufand. 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 Mofes, but Chrift, and all bis Apofles. But it may fuffice to produce fome ppecial Cafes, which will afford ample Matter of Objervation.
[No. 1.] "A zealous Oppofer defired to fpeak with me immediately. He had all the Signs of Settled Defpair. He faid he had been enflaved to Sin many Years: Had long ufed all the Means of Grace, conftantly gone to Cburch and Sacrament, read the Scripture, ufed much private Prayer, and yet was notbing frofted. I defired we might join in Prayer. After a fhort Space his Countenance was no longer fad. He faid, ' Now I know God hath forgiven my Sins : - Chrift hath fet me free.' And according to bis Faith it was unto bim." He hath fuch another Inftance of the " Converfion of one above meafure enraged at tbis new Way: He defires her to join with bim in Prayer; - fhe falls into extreme Agonies, - foon after knows that Cbrift bad forgiven her; - from that Hour a Believer."

Here you fee a notable Fling at all the Means of Grace, Church, Secramsut, Scripture, Proyer: They profted
profited nothing. Nothing will do, but the good Mr. Wefley's Intercefion: All the Honour is referved for this Particular Saint: He alone cureth, and that by a Miracle, ufing the fame Exprefion with Cbrift, when he worked by a divine Power.

Thus "the Devils that infefted Ignatius's College could not be expelied by Prayer, Mafs, Holy

Ribader. p. $545^{\circ}$ Water, Exorcifms, Relicks; - but were abfolutely and finally drove away by bis Merits.- Again, one Fobn Paul was fo oppreffed, that he could fcarce 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 Difquiet." - In Turrelin's Lauretana Hiftoria we read of "a Woman pofefied, who, having tried in vain divers Saints, and the moft folemn Rites of the Cburch, applies to the Virgin of Loretto; where the Devils depart with la* mentable Howlings and Groans, ' Mary, Mary! fhe has ejected us." Indeed 'tis very common to find fome. Difempers and Devils fo obftinate, that they will never yield, but to aggrandize the Character of fome particular Saint, or Order.
[No. 2.] Here follows another Engine to raife up Mr. Wefley's Name. "A Quaker, difpleafed at the Difimulation of thepe Creatures, [the Screamers, Droppers, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$.] was biting his Lips, and knitting his Brows, when he dropt down as Tbunder-Aruck. His Agony was terrible to behold. We befought God not to lay Folly to his Charge. And he foon lifted up his Head, and cried aloud, 'Now I know, Thou art a Prophet of the Lord."
'Tis very poffible this may be all Compact. But, however that be, Mr. Wefley readily catcheth at his

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3 Journ.
p. 43.

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juft Title of a Prophet; and more plainly elfe5 Journ. where: For, "a Woman that was a Sinner having
p. 112. lent him a convenient Place for Preaching, he declares, 'Thou poor Sinner, Thou haft received a Prophet in the Name of a Prophet, and art found of bim that fent bim."

This Peft of Vanity flicks fo clofe, that he cannot help fhewing what a great Man he is ftill far-

Jbid. P. 73-4. ther; "I obferve, the Popibs Prieft knew well how much it would be for the Intereft of bis Church to have me accounted a Member of it."Without Doubt, the Pope and Cardinals would be in high Raptures.

Hoc Itbacus velit, $\sigma^{\circ}$ magno mercentur Atrida.
5 Journ. "After preaching, the People were ready to tread p. 107.

4 journ. 8. 58. me under Foot, out of pure Love and Kindnefs: - In going to Cburch welcomed with a loud

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had with him, fhewed. But he faid, he muft never do this more; for he was now refolved to bave the Lord for bis God."

In this Cafe 'tis evident, either that there was Colluffon and Combination, which Mr. Wefley furely will not admit; or elfe that he knew the Secrets of the Man's Heart, that he would become a Convert; as well as the Mind of Cbrift, who would make him fuch. And why fhould he fall fhort of his Forefathers? For we read, "that a Yerw, in the Fefuits College at Rome, feemed once to be converted; but afterwards became furious, and refolved to be gone, faying, 'he would not be a Chriftian.' The Holy Father lgnatius only called for him, and faid, 'Stay with us, 1 faac,' and in a Moment he was quieted and gentle as a Lamb." - Our next Parallel will be clofer. "St. Dominic having convicted fome Perfons of Herefy, and delivered them to the fecular Arm; as they were going to be burned, he fpieth one among them, in whom difserning a Ray of Predefination, 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 inftantly illuminated, and became of the Order of Fryars Preachers." - Nor muft St. Francis be omitted, " who foretold the Converfion of feveral Perfons, with infallible Truth, to Cbrijt, who were as yet perverfe."-"Becaufe Saint Francis followed Cbrift to Perfection; God, by uniting himfelf to

Ribaden. Jul. 3x.

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

Bonaven. Legend. cap. 11. Confor. fol. 278. him, and making him one Spirit with him by Tranfformation, revealed his own Senfe to him; not only making bim a Propbet, in feeing and knowing Things future, and difiant; but more than a Propbet, in refpect of knowing the Secrets of Men's.

Confor.
p. 239 .

Ribaden. Apr. 30.

Hearts. Of which there are divers Infiances." ${ }^{-}$ "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 fhould be cured by the Parings of St. Francis's Nails: St. Francis, knowing this at a Diftance, takes a Pair of 'cifars, cuts fome Parings, and fends them; and the Man was inflantly cured of the Temptation." And, as it would be the utmoft Partiality to deny the Female Saints the Knowledge of fuch curious Secrets; - we find the infired Bourignon laying in her Claim; "If I perceive the moft hidden Thoughts of your Hearts, whence can this come but from God alone?" [Light in Darknefs, Part 1, Letter r.]-M. of Pazzi " penetrated into the moft hidden Folds of other People's Confciences." - "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 underfand all that was in them. She knew rwicked Perfons by their finking Smell."

That this miraculous Gift was communicated to the humble Followers, both Metbodifts and Papifs, will be obferved anon. In the mean time, perhaps Mr. Wefley hath received the fame Light with

Martyr. Erancife.
Jan. 30.

Confer. Sol. 92. "Fryar Roger, to whom a Francijcan appeared after his Death, and gave him a Rule how to know whether any Perfon were in the Number of the Predefitnated, 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 fhould be faved, by a Sign not known to carnal Men." -
§. 9. But more of this, and other extraordi= nary Gifts, will come to Light, by looking into Mr. Wefley's Practice of exorcijing Devils, and relieving the Pofefed; with various Proofs and In. fances of the miraculous Power of Healing.
[No. 4.] "One $\mathcal{F}-n H-n$, a Man of a regular Life, conftantly attending the public Prayers and Sacrament, zealous for the Church, Eic. laboured above Meafure to convince his Acquaintance, that the Methodifs fulling into frange Fits at the Societies - was a Delufion of the Devil. We were going home, when one met us, and informed us, 'that $\mathcal{Y} — n H-n$ was fallen raving mad.' It feems, he had been reading a Sermon on Salvation by Faith; and, in reading the laft Page, he changed Colour, fell from his Chair, began fcreaming terribly, and beating himfelf againft the Ground. - I came in, and found him on the Floor; the Room fall of People, whom his Wife would have kept out; but he cried out, ' No ; let them all come, let all the World fee the juft 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 Delufion.' He then cried out, ' O thou Devil! thou curfed Devil! yea, thou Legion of Devils ! thou can'f not ftay. Cbrift will caft thee out. - Tear me in Pieces, if thou wilt, but thou can'ft not hurt me.' He then beat himfelf againft the Ground again; - Breaft heaving as in the Pangs of Death. - We betook ourfolves to Prayer, his Pangs ceafed, and both Body and Soul were fet at Liberty." But " going away, and afterward returning to $7-n \mathrm{H}-n$, we found his

Voice was loit, and his Body weak as that of an Infant." The laft Words, I obferve, Thew a 乃ortlived and imperfecz Cure. What became of him afterwards, we know not. - I obferve, that no Regularity of Life, or Attendance on the moft facred Ordinances, will fatisfy Mr. Wefley, if we think Metbodifon is a Delufion. So ready is he to decry all the Means of Grace, and Good Works. [Comp. 5 Journ. Page 45-6.]

I obferve, 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 fruck with Madne's, of which the proper Symptoms are expreffed: This he declares to be a Fudicial Sentence for oppofing Mr. Wefley; "This is he, who I faid was a Deceiver; but God hath overtaken me." Which Words, if fpoken by the Man bimfelf as his own Sentiments, are confelfedly fpoken by him under a Fit of Difraction, and Diabolical Pofeffoon: If fpoken by Satan, making ufe of the Man's Organs; then Satan is the Metbodifs Friend, and bears Tefimony to Mr. Wefey's Miffion. - I obferve, that, in order to be true Methodifis, we are to run mad and be polefed, in hope of a Bort and imperfect Cure.
Bartol. By way of Comparifon, we read of " a mijeraVit. Ign. ble Woman, to whom the Virgin Mary, Aretching d. 5. c. I. out ber Hand, pointed out Ignatius, and commanded her to addrefs herfelf to bim. But תee, ftruck with frefb Pangs, cried aloud,' Pardon me, O Blefed Ignatius! For now I remember I have often been incredulous, oppofing thofe who extolled your Sanclity; and upbraiding my Brotber for being of your Order.' Acknowledge then, fays the Virgit, that he is truly a Saint, that be is your only Heep,

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and that you are to be faved by bis Grace." Madam Bourignon writeth to a Woman in thefe Words; " You fay, Miftrefs, that your Hußand's Illnefs is occafioned by my Writings. - Is there not Ground to doubt, that thofe, who fpeak evil of them, are poffeffed with the fame Spirit, that was in the Pbarifees, who faid of Fefus Cbrift, that he was one wbo jeduced the People? - I efteem your Hufband happy for his Child-birth Pains; - I wifh many more were fmitten with this Difeafe, even though they fhould die for it."

It may eccafion a Doubt, whether the Madman, or Satan, was properly the Speaker; becaufe $P_{0-}$ pifb Writers of D cmonology tell us, " that, although the Pofefed will fpeak Things from themfelves, in which Spirits have no Share; yet moft oftenly the whole Difcourfe is the Devil's." And in that Cafe, " the Devil will fometimes fpeak Truth, or feem to depart, in order to puff up the Exarcift with Vainglory." For which Reafon they add, "that the Exorcift fhould by no means be a Man given to Vanity."
§. ro. [No. 5.] "A young Woman of Nineteen, that could not write or read, held in Bed by two or three Perfons; - Anguifh, Horrer, Defpair, above Defcription, in her pale Face. - A thoufand Diftortions fhewed how the Dogs of Hell were gnawing ber Heart. She fhrieks, fcreams out, - I am damn'd, damn'd. Six Days ago you might have helped me : But it is now paft. I am the $D e$ vil's now: I have given myfelf to him. His I am. Him I muft ferve. With bim I muft go to Hell. I will be his. I will ferve him. I will go with him

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to Hell. I cannot, I will not, be faved. I mufts 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 muft.' - She then fixed her Eyes on the Corner of the Cieling, and faid, 'There he is, Ay, There he is. Come, good Devil, come: Take me away. You faid you will dafh my Brains out. Come, do it quickly. I am yours. I will be yours. Come juft now. Take me away.' We interrupted her by calling again upon God. - We continued in Prayer till paft Eleven: When God in a Moment fpake Peace to her Soul."

Here is one of the mot difmal Inftances of Madnefs, Poffeffon, and Defpair, that can well be conceived; one among many that have happened among the Methodifts: Horribly hooking, but neceffary to be tranfcribed; on account of fimilar Cafes among Papifts, of Parallels in Perfons faid to be poffeped, or berwitched, and cured by Exorcijms, \&c.

But, before I proceed, it may be proper juft to Mall. mention "the Difinction between Perfons Poffeged, Malef. fom. 4 , ग. 12。 and fuch as are Berwitched: The former fuffer purely (as Damonologifs write) from the Operation of Satan bimelf, or his Imps: The latter indeed from Satan, but not without the Intervention of Wizards, or Witches." - And I would have it obferved, that I do not make myfelf a Party in the Controverfy about Dacmoniacs, whether their Cafe be mere Difemper, or Diftemper caufed by evil

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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 thofe Heroes, who take upon them to chafe Spiritual Beings, good or bad, out of the World; or to deny either their Exifence, or Infuence. And yet I am well aware how many poor Creatures have unjufly fuffered under fuch an Imputation; how frequently Diffempers have been conftrued into PofSeffion and Witchcraft; and efpecially what wicked Tricks and Impofures Popijb Priefts, Fefuits, \&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 myfelf to him. Come, good Devil, take me away,' $\varepsilon^{\circ}$. - is equalled by " that blaf. pheming Wretch, pouring out Curfings and Execrations, and roaring out, ' Come, Devil, come.' The Devil inftantly feizeth him, and dafheth him againit the Ground, $\varepsilon^{\circ}$ c. All the Holy Amulets of the Catholick Cburch are prefcribed. But nothing would do, till, by Prayer to the Virgin Mary, the Evil Spirit in a Moment departed."

Again ; Mr. Wefley ufeth bard Names, calling the Devils ' Dogs of Hell;' and both be and Whitefield had before called Satan ' a Fool, one that did not undertand his own Bufinefs.' Which fhews how carefully they obferve ' the Rule prefcribed to Exarcifts by approved Papifs, 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 Acberontic Dogs, worfe than Common Strumpets, \&c." And they give for a Reafon, 'that the

Vol. II.
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Baling. Calend. B. Virg. p. 182.

Mali. Malef. tom. 3 s p. 29.

Mengi
Fuga Dæmon. p. 103.
proud Devils cannot bear Conteript, but will fneak away afoamed.'

We may obferve, that this deppairing Woman, diftracted 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, Egc." - And (pag. 88.). ${ }^{6}$ Another Woman ftrangely torn by the Dervil, upon Deliverance by Prayer, cried out vehemently, - He is gone: He is gone."

This imaginary Sight, of what none befides can fee, is pretty common among the Legendary Saints; who in their defperate and diffracied Fits lee him coming and going, and enter into Difcourfe withs him. - 'Tis likewife a very ufual Thing with Perfons thought to be bervitched, to have a Sigbt of their Tormentors, either Damons, or Witches. Thofe, who are unacquainted with thefe Things, may fee many Inftances in Matber's Hifory of New-England; particularly, Book VI. Ch. 7. Where "Perfons tormented by Sorcery, or Witchcnaft, are in the utmof Agonies and Convulfons, uttering the moft horrid Imprecations and Bloppbemies; " fuch as thefe in Mr. Wefley's Fournals. One fees a Spirit ftand by her, and afterwards cries out, 'He is gone.' Others cry out upon the Diemons, ' They are gone; they are gone;' and with an altered Voice, fay, 'Now I am well.' - So (Hiftory of Witchcraft, Vol. I. p. 50.) Mrs. Tbrogntorton's Children cry out, ' See the Witch there; take her away; look where fhe ftands.' Page 123 . The fuppofed Wizard is feen; ! Oh! He is come; he is come.'

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The contrary, joyous Vifions of Chrift, Angels, \&c. will fall in our Way as we go on; as alfo other Circumftances of Witchcraft.
§. in. [No. 6.] Of equally terrible Nature is the next Cafe. "A Woman lay on the Ground, Weney, furioufly gnabbing ber Teeth, - and roaring. Not eafy for three or four Perfons to hold her; efpecially when the Name of $\mathcal{F}$ efus was named. We prayed; the Violence of her Symptoms ceafed, but not a complete Deliverance.

In the Evening, being fent for again, I was $\mathrm{un}_{\mathrm{n}}$ ruilling, indeed afraid, to go ; thinking it would not avail, unlefs fome, who were fromg in Faith, were to rurefle with God for her. I opened my Teftament on thefe Words; I was afraid, and went and hid thy Talent in the Eartb. I ftood reproved, and went immediately. She began freaming before I came into the Room ; then broke out into a borrid Laugbter, mixt with Blaphbemy, grievous to hear. One, who from many Circumftances apprehended a preternatural Agent, afking, 'How didat thou dare to enter into a Cbrifitian?' was anfwered, 'She is not a Chriffian: She is mine.' 2. 'Dof thou not tremble at the Name of Tefus?' No Words followed, but fhe forunk back, and trembled exceedingly. 2.' Art thou not increafing thine own Damnation?' It was faintly' anfwered, ' Ay, Ay :' Which was followed by frefh Curfing and Blafpbemy.

My Brother coming in, fhe cried out, ' Preacher ! Field-Preacher! I don't love Field-Preaching.' This was repeated two Hours together, with fitting, and all the Expreffions of ftrong Averfion.

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Two Days after we called upon her again. Now it was, that God fhewed he heareth the Prayer. All her Pangs ceafed in a Moment; - and fhe knew that the Son of Wickednefs was departed from her."

Here we fee a confeffed diabolical Poffefion: Mr. Wefley owns his Talent of ejeering Satan; and actually doeth it, by the Prayers of bimfelf and Brother. Let us confider a few of the Circumftances. - In the firft Place we fhould admire Mr. Wefery's excellent Trap to catch Fame, i. e. an Appearance of profound Humility. He was unwilling and afraid to venture upon expelling Satan bimplelf, cafting about for others firong in the Faith. In this Perplexity he dips in the Bible, by Way of Lottery; (which Mr. Wbitefield calls tempting God, and much greater and better Men have looked upon as little fholt of Conjuring) immediately Heaven openly attefts his Talent of ejecting Devils. He goes and fucceeds. - Again, (even after the Sanction of Heaven to be an Exorcijt, and the Rebuke for

Wefley, 5 Journ. p. 85 . drawing back) " being informed of a Woman deemed mad, or poliefed, and defired to come to her ; he afketh, ' What Good do you think I can do?' But, being preffed, he went; performed his Office ; and left her rejoicing and praifing God."Plain Once more: "Mr. Wefley having cured an Old Account, p. 28 . Man of an inveterate Cough, afketh, (how modefly, and yet how artfully?) Does Humility require me to deny a notorious Fact? If not, which is Vanity? To fay, I, by my orwn Skill, reftored this Man to Health ? Or to fay, God did it by his own Almigbty Porver?"

In all thefe Inftances Mr. Wefley well knows 'the Perfons with whom he has to do,' where the Ho-
nour will center, what Veneration bis own will conceive for the wonderful Man, who is fuch a powerful Operator, and, at the fame time, of fuch Yelf-denying Humility. 'Tis our Bufinefs to remark, how carefully he hath copied bis Originals: - As
that of the great " Ignatius, unto whom a Woman pofefed with a Devil being brought, from an Ppinon of his eminent Sanctity, he anfwered very bumby, 'that he deferred not fo much Favour at the Lord's Hands: Yet he would pray for the poor Woman.' He did fo; and prefently fie was freed from her Trouble." - "From the fame Principle of Humility, and Fear of afuming too much, many i̛Tuffrious Saints have with Difficulty been induced to lend their Operation in cafting out Devils. St. Laurentius Füfinian, being defired to expel a Devil out of a Woman, faid,' Ak not of me what I cant do.' Gregory of Lingo gave the fame AnEwer; St. Remigius the fame, when a Woman poffelled applied to him; and fo did Nicetius of Lyons." This they found the molt effectual Way. For the Pride of the Devils could never refit the Humility of the Exorcijt. "The Devil, in full Poffelon of a Man, feeing Fryar Rubin coming, ran away as fat as he could, and gave for a Reafon, ' that he could not fund the Poverty, Humility, and Prayers of Such a Saint." - "St. Antony, once find-

Conform. fol. 64. Thy.
Demons.
part 3,
cap. $3^{8,}$ Thy,
Demon,
part 3,
cap. $3^{8,}$ Thy,
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part 3,
cap. $3^{8 .}$
Ribaden. Jul. 31. P. 544. ing himself not powerful enough to expel a $D_{\text {ce- }}$ zion, fendeth the Pofefed to Pout 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 fummilous Language, and contemptuous Treatment of the Wefleys. "Preachers! Field-Freachers! I don't Jove Field-Preachers, for two Hours together, with

Fpitting, and all Expreffions of frong Averfion." And who but the Devil, or his Agents, would do fo ? And yet this evidently turns out to the Wefeys' Advontage; to the Increafe of the malicious Spirit's own Damnation, and their Triumph. For what better Proof of their divine MiJron, than Satan's Averfion to them; of their Superiority, than his fying the Field?

This hath been of old one of the Deril's Tricks,

Bartol. Vit. Ign. p. 398.

Thyr.
Loc. Infeft. p.121, et Dæmon. p. 183. and with the fame Succefs. For "they infulted even the Holy Ignatius with fuch opprobrious Nicknames, calling him One-eyed, Halter, Baldpate, $\mathcal{V}^{\circ} c$. They don't value Ignatius of a Hair, and will not fir a Foot for him. But with their whole Troop were foon forced to fly." - "They throw out Cartloads of Blappemies and Railings againtt the Saints; calling the molt fanctified Virgin Euphrafia, Whore; and Tbeodorus, San of a Whore: They call St. Benedict, Maledict: St. Syrus and St. Bernard, they diminifh into little Syrulus and Bernardulus; and call the latter Pork-eater and Cabbage-crammer; all with the utmoft Contumely."
§. I2. We go on in the fame Strain. [No. 7.]
Wefley, 3 Jourp. p. 94.
"I was fent for to Kingfoood, to one of thofe who were fo ill before. A violent Rain began juft as I fet out, fo that I was throughly wet in a few Minutes. The Woman, then three Miles off, cried out, 'Yonder comes Welley, galloping as faft as be can.' When I was come, I was quite cold and dead, fitter for Sleep, than Prayer. She burft out into a borrid Laugbier, and faid, ' 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 increafe our Faith. Mean while her Pang's increafed
more and more : So that one would have imagined, by the Violence of the Throes, her Body muft have been fattered to Pieces. One, who was clearly convinced this was no natural Diforder, faid, - I think Satan is let loofe. I fear he will not fop bere.' And added, ' I command thee, in the Name of $\mathcal{F} f /$ us, tell if thou haft Commifion to torment any otber Soul.' It was immediately anfwered, 'I have, $L-y C-r$, and $S-b \mathcal{F}-s$; two who lived at fome Difance, and were then in perfect Health." This was on Saturday. But he goes on, "On Sunday, in the Evening, I called at Mrs. $\mathcal{F}$-'s in King frood. $S-b \mathcal{F}$-s and $L-y$ $C-r$ were there. It was fcarce a Quarter of an Hour before $L-y C-r$ fell into a ftrange Agony; and prefently after $S-b \mathcal{F}$-s. The violent Conrulfions all over their Bodies were fuch as Words cannot defcribe. Their Cries and Groans were too horrid to be borne. Till one of them, in a Tone not to be exprefled, faid, 'Where is your Faith now? Come, go to Prayers. I will pray with you; Our Father, \&c.' We took the Advice, from whomfoever it came, and poured out our Souls befo:e God, till $L-y C-r$ 's Agonies fo increafed, that fhe feemed in the Pangs of Death. But in a Moment God fpoke; fhe knerw bis Voice, and both Body and Soul were healed. We continued in Prayer till near One, when $S$-b 7 -s's Voice was alfo changed, and fhe began frongly to call upon God. In the Morning we renewed our Prayers, while fhe was crying continually, 'I burn, I burn: -I have a Fire within me. I cannot bear it. Lord Jefus! Help!".
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I have tranfribed this Cafe at large, on account of Variety of Obfervations and Parallels that will refult from it.

The firt extraordinary Circumflance is, that, when Mr. Wefley was on the Road, and upon the Gallop on account of the Rain, the Woman poffefed fhould know and fee this fo exactly at three Miles Diffance. And I affure him, that I do not deny the Fact; though I cannot comprehend the Manner, or the Caufe. Nor do I doubt of the Truth of fome fimilar Cafes, however unaccountable, as to bare Matter of Fact. Whether this will turn to Mr. Wefley's Honour, I cannot fay.

Book vi. Chap. 7.

Mr. C. Matber, (Hiflory of Nerw-England) giving an Account of dreadful Sorceries and Witcbcrafts, has many Infances, "attefled by Perfons of the utmoft Veracity, and unqueltionably well fupperted, of People thus preternaturally indifpofed, who knew Things done at a Diftance, and what Perfons were bervitched at diffant Places." - So, in
Relat. the 2 d . Glanvill's Sadducifmus Triumphatus, we hãe Evidence upon Oait, " of a Boy bervitched, who would defcribe exactly the Clotbes and Habit of the Witch at that Time, though her Houfe was at a good Diffance; and this the Conffable and others, upon repairing to the Witck's Houfe, found to be true.
Relat. - A Girl taken with frange Fits ufually told the 3d. what Clothes Elizabetb Style (the fuppofed Witch) had on at the Time, which the Informant and others have feen, and found true." - There is another Cafe, coming nearer to that of Mr. Wefley feen Vol. I. upon the Gallop, \&cc. to be found in the Hiftory of p. 77 . Witchcraft. 'Tis in the Account of the Witches of Warbcis, executed for bewitching the Children of Mr , Tbrogmorton, and tormenting them with grie-
vous Agonies, Fits, $\varepsilon^{\circ} \%$ - "The eldef Daughter was in her Fit, fitting at Home in a Parlour ; who fuddenly faid, 'Now Uncle, and two others, whom fhe named, are going to Mother Samuel, (the Witch.) See, fays fhe, where Mother Samuel goes trotting in the Streets before them, with her wooden Tankard, and her Apron tucked up before ;' naming the Houfe where fhe went, and all the Difcourfe that paffed between them. And it proved true, that fhe repeated exactly every Word and Paffage between them ; though fhe could not poffibly either hear or fee any Thing in that Situation, and at that Diftance."

Popiß Authors are unanimous in afcribing this Knowledge of Things remote from the natural Sight to a diabolical Pofeffion. Nor need we be particular, when we have the Authority of the Roman Ritual, "that the Difcorvery of Things at a Difance is one Sign of an inmate Devil." Unlefs the Glorious Ignatius be thought of better Authority; one of whofe Privileges was, "to difcover Things very far remote from human Sight:" Or that Inftance "of Fryar Fobn, a Francican, who had a clear Perception of the Coming of Brother Giles, at twenty-eight Miles Diftance, by the Odour of bis

De Exorcif. Poflef.

Maffei
Vit.Ign.
p. $55^{1}$,

Martyr. Francif. Jul. 3. Sanctity."

The fecond Particular remarkable is another Inftance of the Dervil's Inpudence, in ridiculing Mr . Wefley for his draggled Condition; and taking Advantage, from his being quite cold and dead, to burft out into a horrid Laugh; thereby infalting him both for Want of Power, and of Faith. Mr. Wefley feems femible of this Defect, and begs of God to increafe their Faith. The rwicked one again taunteth and upbraidetb him, "Where is your Faitb

Faith now? Come, go to Prayers. I will pray with you; Our Fatber, \&c." This likewife is intimated to be a Sneer of the Devil; for Mr. Wefley adds, "We took the Advice, from whomfoever it came."

Whoever will look into the Elogia Fefuitaram, (Pag. 489.) will find how thefe curfed spirits took all Opportunities of treating the boly Men with Derifion, Scoffs, Taunts, Horfe-Laughs; and how all turned to a good Account, in raifing the Character Ribaden. of the Tefuiuts. - Even Ignatius himfelf, St. Domiin Ignat. \& Dominic.
Franci Annal. Jefuit. p. 162 .

Specul. Exempl. Dift. 6. cap. 23 . nic, and all the Mafs-Priefls found the fame impudent and fornful T :eatment. And we are affured, " that, when the Holy Fatbers the Jefuits came to relieve any Damoniacs, the Devils at firf would behave impudently, and infuli them; but were forced to take to their Heels, as foon as the Poffefed had purged themfelves by Confeffon, and tied fome confecrated Wax round their Necks."

The Circumftance of the Devil's calling for Prayers puts me in mind of what fome Papifts fay; namely, "that this infernal Fiend will fometimes relent, and will bring himfelf down fo as to fay Pater Noficr, but never to fay Ave Mary."
"The Devil too, feeing how Penitents were whitened by Confeffion, defired a Prieft to confefs bim."

As a third Particular we may take Notice of Satan's not ftopping at one Metbodift, but declaring his Commiffion to torment two more, whom he names. This Secret is drawn from Satan by "One, who was clearly convinced this was no natural Dijorder :" Which One, I prefume, is Mr. Wefley's Good Self, by his fpeaking fo autboritatively, "I command thee to tell." - The Account feems to betray fome

Suypicion of a Compast. For I do not find this 2uefion was ever afked before in any of the Methodifs that were pofeffed: And it mult be a foolijp Devil, who would fo freely declare into what particular Perjons he was to enter ; - unlefs he were compelled irrefifitbly by Mr. Wefley's fuperion Power. 'Tis a lucky Incident too, that thefe "Two very Perfons, who lived at a Diftance," fhould happen at that Nick of Time to be in Company with Mr. $W_{e}$ fley, and there on a fudden fall into their diabolical Fits. And it may be thought he was fomething defective in Power, or Charity, for not praying to God, or commanding Satan to torment no Body befides; inftead of permitting him to inflic his Tortures on others. But perhaps it might more effectually advance the Exorciff's. Honour, in multiplying Cures by his Interceffion.

But, without confidering the Cafe in this View, I fhall barely relate fome Parallels of Satan's fipping out of one Perfon into anotber, from Hiftories of People berwitched, and Popi/b Exorcijms. "A Wo. man pofiefed by an unclean Spirit was brought to the Prieff to be exorcijed; and the Devil fpoke out of her Moith, ' If I am ejected from ber, I will inftantly enter into another Perfon;' naming one Othmar. But he could not, becaufe the Prieft fent to Otbmair to arm himfelf by Penitence and Confefion. [Should not Mr. Wefley have given this Caution ?] Mabill. Act. Benedicz. ab Ann. 800. Part 2d, pag. $4 \cdot$ Again; "Another Woman was brought to St. Probius to be exorcifed, and the Devil faid,' I am ejected hence by the Word of the Lord, and the Merits of bis Saint: But, before you get to Erfelffort, I will plague you again, and again?' Accordingly he entered into another Sifer; and
into a Third, and tormented them in a terrible Manner. But they were reftored to perfect Sound$n e / s . "$ Ibid. p. 62.

We read of fuch a Jkipping Dervil exorcifed by St.

Vita Malach. sap. 8. Malacbias; " for, being driven out of one Woman, immediately he jumps into another; driven out of ber, he flies back again into the firt Woman ; and fo fhifts often backward and forward, till at length he is commanded to poffefs neither of them, nor any other Perfon ; the Saint not bearing any longer to be thus illuded."
§. 13. The Damoniacs among the Metbodifs are ftill carrying us on into farther Speculation,

Wefley, 4 Journ. pag. 66. arifing from the following Initance. [No. 8.] "I met, fays Mr. Wefley, with a furprizing Inftance of the Power of the Devil. Mrs. F-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 ufed 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, Eg'.' - She fpoke many Things to the fame Effect; plainly fhewing, that the Spirit of Pride, and of Lyes, had full Dominion over her.-And yet fhe was in the moft violent Agony, both of Mind and Body. Upon our beginning to pray, fhe raged beyond Meafure, but foon funk down as dead. In a few Minutes fhe revived, and joined in Prayer. We left her for the prefent in Peace."

Such are the Tendency and Effects of Methodifical Spiritual Pride from the Doctrine of Perfection. But he goes on, "All the next Day fhe was in a violent Agory; till, farting up in the Evening, fhe faid, • Now they have done. They have juft

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done. C-prayed, and Humpbreys preached. (And indeed fo they did.) And they are coming bither as faft 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 Moutbs; fo that after a fhort time they were confrained to leave her as fhe was.

Many came to fee her on Tuefday; to every one of whom fhe fpoke concerning either their actual, or their Heart Sins; and that fo clofely, that feveral of them went arway in more Hafte than they came." [This, 'tis to be remembered, happened in Mr. Wefley's Abjence.] "In the Afternoon fhe fent to Kingfrood for me ; but faid, ' Mr. Wefley will not come To-night. He will come in the Morning. But God has begun, and he will end the Work by bimjelf. Before Six in the Morning I fhall 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 neceflary to tranfcribe at large) the three following Points are obfervable; - The feeing Things done at a Dijance, - the Knowledge of the Secrets of the Heart, - and Utterance of Prophecies, - all by a Woman pofeded by the Devil.

But previoufly I would take Notice of an odd Sort of Circumftance, wherein this Knowledge of the Heart confifted. When fome Metbodifs came to vifit Mrs. $\mathcal{F}$-s, you obferve, fhe immediately cries out, "What do you come for? You can't pray: You know you can't." This Mr. Wefley fays was true, for " they could not open their Mouths; and were confrained to leave her as fhe was." But here is the Difference between the

Vol. II.
F
Principal,

Principal, and his Inferiors. Mr. Wefley at this time was abfent. But when the Dervil taunted Mr, Wefley bimfelf, as wanting Faith, and unable to pray; he prefently fhewed that he could, as in the preceding Number.

For a Comparijon, I do not remember at prefent more than two of this odd Kind. One happened

Martyr. Francifc. Jun. II. among the Francicans : "At the Funeral of St. Achas, the De Profundis being fet, none of the Company, with their many and utmoft Attempts, could polfibly utter the Words." - The other is the Confeffion of a Perfon fuppofed to be berwitched,
Vol. II. (in the Hifory of Witchcraft): "Agnes Nafnith P. 122. frequently told the Minifter, that their Hearts and Tongues were bound up in fuch a Manner, that they could not expre/s what they would:-Upon attempting to fpeak, their Moutbs feemed to be contracted; fhe could not exprefs one Word, even when on her Knees for the Girl's Recovery."
See The frrt Point, that of feeing and knowing PerNo. 3. Jons and Things at a Difance, may be paffed over; as we have fpoke of it before, and it will fall in our Way again.

The fecond is the Knowledge of the Secrets of the Heart. And of this I have fpoken too already; at leaft as far as it concerned the Principals, whether Methodifts, or Papifs: And fhall now confider. this Jupernatural Gift, as communicated to thofe of lower Rank. There can't be a plainer and ftronger Infance than this before us; "The Woman in her Fits, or rather coming out of them, fpoke fo clofely to her Vifitors, 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 Thougbts; that thereby fhe puts many of
them to Sbame, and makes them run haftily away."

Were I difpofed to make a Trife of this, I might fay, that one natural Way of knowing the Hearts of each other might proceed from their conftant Cuftom of mutual Confelfions in the moft minute Circumfances and Temptations, and Anfwers to the moft fearching Quefions: Whereby they come acquainted not only with the Sins of the Party confefing; but of thofe who have made no Confeffoon; but who have been guilty of Sins in Company with thofe who bave confefed, \&cc. And fo by one out of bis Senfes, in a rwild Fit, all is betrayed; and the confcious Parties are foamed and difgraced. This happened in Mr. Wefey's Abfence; who, had he been there, might have prevented the Scandal; and have given the Matter a better Turn, by fhewing it to be an Artifice of Satan, in order to calumniate the Society of innocent Lambs. For Popijb Damonologifs teach, " that 'tis one Trick of the Devil, to make the Porfeded tell impure and criminal Stories of the By-fanders, on purpofe to raife Scandal; and to terrify them fo that they may run off, and take no more Care of the Patient." And fo it happened here.

The Caufe of thus knowing the Heart, and revealing Secrets, (which fome have afcribed to Diftemper, or other Secrets of Nature) the fame Damonologifts impute directly to the Operation of Satan; as what diftinguifheth Damons Agency from Human, and Pofiefion from Difeafe. Thus " A Girl in a Monaftery, being deeply in Love, but difappointed by the Unfaithfulness of her Lover, run mad: The Devil entered into her, and difcovered

Mall. Malef. tom. 4, pag. 18.

Thyræus Loc. Inf. pag. 123. Dæmon. p. 44, Wier. Preftig.
Dæmon.
1.3 c. 13. to her all the Secrets of the Man, his private Dif-

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courfes with his new Miftrefs; which made her ready to bang berfelf. But, however, this was imputed to Melancboly for her Difappointment."

Potibs Parallels are exceeding numerous. To
Confor. fol. 39 , 208.

Ribacen. Ribaden.
May 26.

De Nat. Dæmon. 1.3.c. 27. mention a few: "By virtue of a wonderful Light from St. Francis, his Difciples faw one another's Minds as clearly as their Bodies; each one's Confcience being naked to another." - "Pb. Nerius could diftin. guifh Sinners by the Smell; could tell his Penitents their particular Maladies, and of his own Accord detect their ferveral Vices." - Laurent. Ananias fays, " I faw with my own Eyes a certain pofefed Woman, who was fo petulant, that fhe could fee nobody whom fhe would not upbraid with their moft bidden ignominious Workings; from whence no fmalk Sufpicions and Defamations arofe."

The third Point obfervable was, the Utterance of Propbecies by our Metbodifs, or their foretelling Things to come. The Pretenfions of Mr. Whitefreld and Mr. Wefley to the Prophetic Faculty (when, I take for granted, they would not be thought Demoniacs) have been related before. Here we have an Infance of a Woman prophefying under a

Enthur. Part 2d, p. 36 .

Thefaur. Exorcif. p. 640 .

Thyr. Dxmon. p. 114 . Pofefion. "Mr. Wefley will not come to Night: He will come in the Morning. - God will end the Work by bimfelf. Before Six in the Morning I fhall be well." Whether the Woman berfelf fpeaks, or the Damon through her Organs, is not certain. But we are affured, " the Devil is fo crafty, that fometimes he permits the Poffeded to fhew Signs of Dervotion; and the Wicked One himfelf will utter pious Things, to perfuade the Exorcift that he is departed: - And, on Occafion, he will go out of his crwn Accord, before the Saint comes, to avoid the Difgrace of being expelled."

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We have fuch another Prediction; "A Woman, Wenley, who dropt down, ftruck, as was fuppofed, with 4 Journ. Death, - declares and knows, fhe fhould not die, but live." - And, "Anne Cole, when dying, declares, 'I know my Saviour will refore me foon.' 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 fhe furvived, what a Miracle! She dieth, and 'tis the fame.

In fuch a Care," One Stepben Bartolus being defperately ill, St. Ignatius after going to Mafs declareth, 'Stepben fhall not die at this Time." - On the contrary, "when a Cartefian in a dying and defpairing Condition fent to that good Soul Mrs. Bourignon to pray for him, promifing to turn wholly to God, if he recovered; fhe pronounceth (with a double Prophecy) 'He fhall not recover, but he 乃all die; for, if he did recover, he would fall deeper into that pernicious Error."

If we look into Popi/b Authors, particularly concerning their Exorcifms, we generally find thefe three Faculties, (feeing diftant Things, knowing. the Heart, and foretelling future Events) in one and the fame Perfon, either under a Pofefion, or an Ecfaly; and afcribed likewife to Satan, as the efficient Caufe. "When you hear ignorant and illiterate People interpret difficult Points, difcover the Secrets and Sins of others, or fing with a mufical

Thefauts Exorcif. p. 634.

Thyr. Loc. Info. p. $123^{\circ}$

De
Exorcizo

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or other Difiemper, by bis difcovering diffant and or= cult Things."

And yet, when they have a mind to make a Saint, the Proof is brought from thefe very extraordinary Gifts. Thus Ribadeneira, in his Biblioth.
P. 210 . Soc. Jefu, extols " Facob Rbem, becaufe he was often endowed with a Prophetic Light, declared openly Things future, Things at a Diftance, and otherwife fecret, with infallible Veracity. - Fof. Ancbieta knew Things abfent, diftant, and future ; and foretold them as diftinctly, as if his Mind was the Re-
P. 2gr. flecting-Glafs of the Divine Will. - Mancinellus proved Spirits, caft out Devils, cured the Difeafed, foretold various Things in Futurity, and told of Things at a Diftance." And, I believe, there are an bundred Initances of this Nature in that Book. And there are perhaps as many in Honour of the Francifcans in the Francifan Martyrology, and the famous Book of Conformities between Cbrijt and St. Francis.

But the moft irrefragable Tefimonies are in the Roman Breviary; where, on the Fefirvals of divers Saints, all thefe rvonderful Gifts are related: Moft of them too were canonized. As of St. Xavier, St. Frances of Rome, Pb. Nerius, Alcaniara, Ignatius, Francis, Antbony, Romualdus, Catbarine 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 fame Account, for which others are pronounced to be under a diabolical Poffeffion.

But, after all, 'tis poffible thefe Wonders may, in a good Meafure, be accounted for from Difermper, a Difturbance of Brain, Alienation of the Reafors.

Reafon and the Senfes, fome Diforder of Mind or or Body. For, that Perfons afflicted with natural Difempers have frequently, in an Entbufaffic Manner, uttered Prophecies, and revealed Secrets; and when they were cured by natural Means, the Gift of Divination quite left them, together with the Illne/s; - I could prove from Authorities of Pbyjficians, antient and modern. Nor is it an incredible Thing to me, as being attefted by Hifory, and known in Fact to be true, that thofe, who have little or no Ufe of their Reafon and Senfes, fhould utter Predicions, and reveal Secrets: As, for Inftance, Madmen, Idiots, Epileptics, Ecfatics, \&c.

Nor, again, is there any Room to doubt, but that wicked Men and Seducers have fometimes uttered Things propbetically, which came to pafs. And we know, that in the latter Days Dæmons fhould be the Authors of many furprizing Things, feemingly at leaft miraculous; God permitting Satan to work upon the Affections of falfe Propbets, and evil Men.
§. 14. We have not yet done with the Dama-
niacs. For [No. 8.] Mr. Wefley mentions " a Spirit of Laugbter coming upon bimfelf, Brother, and

4 Journ. p. 37,38 . feveral others; which they could not poffibly help, and which he imputeth to their being buffeted by Satan." To what I faid of this before, [Entbuf. Part 2, Page 73,] I now add, that, if it really proceeds from Satan, he worked in the fame Manner long before the Time of the Go/pel: This being the fame as what the Ancients called the "Sardonian Laugbter; convulive and involuntary, and a Sort of Madnefs: Which Diforder hath paffed into a

Proverb, (Sardonius Rifus fignifying a forced Laug b) and to be cured in the fame Manner as Convulfions." "One of them, fays Mr. Wefley, was fo torn of the Evil One, that fometimes fhe laugbed, 'till almoft ftrangled; then broke out into Curfing and Blafpheming; then famped, and ftruggled with in-
Vol. I. credible Strength." - The Hiftory of Witchcraft pag. 50. mentions fuch another Cafe, where "Mr. Throgmorton's Children are raging and convulfed, as if ready to be torn to Pieces; - then of a fudden An.1672. they can't belp laugbing." - In the Acta Germanica Obr.304. we have a Chapter on involuntary Laughter; with mention of divers Women obnoxious to it from Hyfferics. And Sennertus imputeth it to Hyferics, Convulfions, and fometimes to Pbrenfy and Alienation of Mind. - Give me leave to add a Paffage from Mr . Turner's Hifory of remarkable Providences, (Part 2, Ch. 36,) "Platerus fpeaks of fome, particularly an $A b b o t$, who was forced involuntarily to laugh, and tofs himfelf 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 fhe was fleeping, fell into fo great a Fit of Laughter, that he continued three Days and three Nights without giving over."

It is obfervable in Homer, (Odyff. $\Upsilon$. verf. 345 -) that Penelope's Suitors grow mad, and are forced by a Damion into a Laugh, like that of the two Wefleys, and their Followers. Euripides in his Hercules Furens (verf. 935-) defcribes that Hero, in his mad Fit, as forced into the fame Lougbter, and talking wildly of his Murtbers, and purifying Fires, \&c. And Horace terms fuch a Perfon (Satir.

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Iib. II. Sat. 3, verf. 72,) malis ridentem alienis, laugbing with Fows not bis own, but made ufe of by fome Demon. Thefe three Poets are all fpeaking of Perfons diffracied, and out of their Senfes. The Context of Horace feems to propbefy of Mr. W-ley, under the Name of Proteus, and of Methodifical Madnefs, for the Cure of which he prefcribes Hellebore. Homer is clear, that the Suitors were deprived of their Senfes, and could not fop their Laugbing; being actuated by a fuperior Powver: That prefently afterwards they fall a crying, and prefage dreadful Tbings. One of them was feized with this Sardonian Laugh a little before. Both Clarke and Pope have taken Notice of this wild Symptom; and the latter hath thefe Words in his Notes: "Homer defcribes the Suitors under an Alienation of Mind, and a fudden Difraction, occafioned by Minerva. And hence we may gather the Reafon why they are tofed by fo fudden a Tranfition into contrary Pafions, from Laughter to Tears: This Moment they laugh extravagantly, and the next they weep with equal Excefs: Perfons in fuch a Condition being fubject to fuch Vicifftudes."

Mr. Wefley contends, that the Laughing-Fits among the Metbodifts proceed from an Evil Spirit. I will allow it. But then, I doubt, he muft allow that they are mad.
§. 15. [No. 9.] To the former Sign of diabolical Pofiefion we may fubjoin an umufual and unnatural Voice; - Singing, and that in a very metodious Manner; and delivering out boly Things.
"One fpeaks in a Tone not to be exprefed; -we continued in Prayer, when another's Voice was al-

Wefley, 3 Journ. p. 95.

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fo changed. - She cried out, ' Give me the Book, and I will fing.' She began giving out Line by Line, but with fucb an Accent as Art could never reach,

## Why do the efe Cares my Soul divide?

Heavily moves my damned Soul. -
Here we were obliged to interrupt her."

Præfig. p. $425^{\circ}$

In Conformity hereto, Wierus having defcribed the Agonies and Convulfions, $E^{\circ}$ c. of one thought to be in an epileptic Fit, addeth, " that at length the Dervil was found out to be the Autbor, betraying himfelf by the Poffeffed fpeaking with an uno ufual Voice and Words."
Dæmon. pag. 65.

Tbyrceus gives the following Inftance: "While St. Norbert was preaching the Word of God, and exorcijing 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; fpeaking it Word for Word, firt in the Latin, and ther interpreting it in the German Language." -

Mr. Maiber (in his Hiflory before cited) takes Notice of the Alteration of Voice in fome Children bewitched; - the Devil throwing one on the Floor, where fhe would rwiffle and fing; - fometimes laid for dead, wholly breathlefs and fenfelefs; - fometimes yelling, kicking, and ftriking; again faying, the was dying, and then parapbrafing on the thirtyfrrf $P$ falm in Strains that were quite amazing; and
Mall. uttering many Propbecies." - "Some, when pofMalef.
Tom. I, p. 227. Tom. 4, pag. 13 . feffed, fing mufically, and reveal what they could not naturally know; fometimes they are quite fupid and infenfate. - Singing mufcally, Prophefyings
and doing other fupernatural Things, are Signs of a Demoniac. - Thefe fweet, tuneful, and melodious Warblings manifefly prove a Perfon pofefed." Thefaur. Exorcif. p. 634, 1060.

Pbyficions often obferve thefe Symptoms to be the Effect of Madnefs: Particularly Sennertus relates DeMania divers Cafes, where Perfons under this Calamity @ueft. so have talked Latin, fung Hymns, difcourfed well, $\mathfrak{O}^{\circ}$ c. none of which they could do in their Senfes.

The earlieft Account, which I can recollect, of this Cbange of Voice, proves it to be a diabolical Delufion; the Delpbic Oracle being firf found out by this Accident. "The very Goats, feeding at the Place, by Chance, were fuddenly infpired, and quite changed their Voice, and the Shepherds coming up were actuated in the fame Manner: And all who came near were feized with the like Divine Fury, and began to utter Propbecies. - But many Perfons were loft there." Diodor. Sic. Part II. pag. 427.

We read too of Orpheus, (an initiated Magician, whofe Head, like fome of the Methodif-Preachers, prophefied after it wwas cut off) " that the Nigbtingales which build near his Tomb fing both fweeter and fronger than any otbers:- And that the Shepherds falling afleep near it would fing Or pheus's Hymns loudly and melodioufly." Paufan. Brootic. Cap. 31.
§. 16. [No. Io.] One more Cafe of a Damoniac I fhall tranfcribe, pretty largely, as attended with feveral remarkable Circumftances. "At Stratford upon Avon, - Mrs, $K —$ had been for many Weeks in a Way that nobody could underftand; fhe had fent for a Minifier; but, almoft as foon as he came, fhe began roaring in fuch a Manner (her Tongue at the fame time hanging out of her Mouth,
and her Face diforted into the moft terrible Form) that fhe cried out, ' It is the Dervil, doubtlefs! It is the Dervil.' And immediately went away. - I afked, 'What Good do you think I can do?' One anfwered, 'We cannot tell.' But Mrs. Kearnefly defired you might come, - faying, that fhe had feen you in a Dream, and 乃ould know jou 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 fhalt be as if nothing ailed thee, 'till he is gone away.' [Mr. Wefley fays, 'I juft relate what was fpoken to me, without paffing any Judgment upon it.' Though he fneeringly reflects upon the 'Unpbilofopbical Minifer;' and adds afterwards, ' a ftrange Sort of Madnefs this!' He then proceeds,] 'I walked over about Noon: But when we came to the Houfe, I defired all thofe that were with me to flay below. One thewing me the Way, I went up ftraight into the Room. As foon as I came to the Bedfide, the fixed her Eyes, and faid, ' You are Mr. Wefley. 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 Verfe or two, we kneeled down to Prayer. I had but juft begun, (my Eyes being fhut) 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 fpoke as loud as I ufually do, when I fpeak to three or four thoufand People. However I prayed on. She was then reared in the Bed, her whole Body moving at once, juft as if it were a Piece of Sione. Immediately after it was writhed into all kind of Poftures; the fame horrid Yell continuing fill. But we left her

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not 'till all the Symptoms ceafed, and the was (for the prefent at leaft) rejoicing and praifing God."

That I may not too often omit fuch Circumflances as tend to the Glory of Mr. Wafley, emulating that of his Familiar, St. Ignatius; I fhould take fome Notice how carefully he relates the Woman's " Dream, in which the faw Mr. Wefley, and fhould know him immediately." To prevent all Fallacy, and fhew that all was fair, " he went up into the Room by himfelf, and fhe immediately cries out, "You are Mr. Wefley."

Not to fay, how eafy it was to guefs it was Mr . Wefley, by the Expectation of his coming, or fome previous Defcription of him; it was proper fome divine Notice fhould be given of fuch a powerful Man ; that he fhould go alone into her Chamber, to prove it true ; even though contrary to his authoritative Directions, "that above all Things the Exorcije mult beware of vifiting any Perion poffeffed alone, and without fome Company; efpecially a Woman."

The fame Honour had that other great Man,
Compla Artis Exorcif. Doatr.s.

Bartole St. Ignatius: For " a Woman in a delirious Fever, and at the Point of Death, faw in a Dream a venorable Perfon, of the Jefuits Society, as the conjectured by a Relick of his Garment: The Relick of St. Ignatius's Garment was brought ; and fhe inftantly crieth out, ' I am found; I am well.' A Picture of Ignatius being then fhewn to her, fhe knew it was the 〔ame whom fhe had feen in her Sleep. And fhe had him in Veneration all her Life."
"That famous Miracle-mongor, Fobn de BridLngton, and fingular Serretary of Celeftial Myfteries, was equally honoured by 6 five Mariners,

Nov. Legend. Fol.194.

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who
who in a Tempert at Sea faw a Vifion of a venerable Perfon delivering them from their Diftrefs: And afterwards going into a Monafiery, they faw Fobn, and knew him to be the Man that appeared to them in Vifion."

The Devil, in a terrible Fright at Mr. Wefey'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 fhalt be as if nothing ailed thee, 'till he is gone."

A common Clergyman he had put to Flight ; but, defpairing of ferving our Hero fo, he recurs to his Artifices; and, perhaps to avoid the Difgrace of being ejected, walks off, and owns Mr. We fley's Power. - Such an Account we have in the Story of the Devil of Majcon; who would fometimes tell the Exorcift, "While you pray, I will go and take a Turn in the Street."

Thyr. Loc. Infeft. p. 183, II2。

Thus the Papifs tell us "Satan boafted, I will not be ejected by thofe little Fellows, Syrulus and Bernardulus." - Again; "A Woman's Daughter being poffeffed, the had a Vifion of the Perfon who was to cure her: What fhould fhe do? Away fhe flies to the Monaftery, to find out the Man. The Prefect of the Monaftery comes out; he was not the Man: 'Till at length Sabinus coming out, fhe inftantly knew his Face, and the Devil left her Daughter." - "The Dervils have often confeffed, that they would not be ejected but by fome excellent Perfon. When feveral had tried in vain to drive a Damon out of one Etbeler, he declared, ' I will be expelled by nobody except St. Srivibert, the Apofle of the Saxons.' - Another Damon faid, 'I
will not go out, unlefs the Archdeacon of Lyons will come himelf, and eject me out this Veffel, of which I have Poffeffion."

The Devil's Promife, however, of " letting the Wioman be quiet, 'till Mr. Wefley was gone, as if nothing ailed her;" and her faying, when he came, "that fhe was very well, and nothing ailed her," are but fome of the Devil's תy Tricks, if we may believe the Pope: For, " among others of the wwicked Spirits Arts and Deceptions, they fometimes hide themfelves, and leave the Body as it were free from all Moleftation, that the Pofefled may think himfelf quite delivered. But the Exorcift muft not ceafe, 'till he fees the Signs of Delivery.".

Mr. Wefley accordingly obeys the Rule, " not leaving the Woman 'till all the Symptoms ceafed; and fhe was, for the prefent at leaft, rejoicing ;" not finally relieved, that Satan's Prediction might be verified, of " nothing ailing her 'till Mr. Wefley was gone."

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

This feems to be that Sort of Diftemper, which is called a Catalepfis, of the convulfive kind; which Wierus defcribeth much after the fame Manner, and imputeth to a diabolical Porver; and of which he brings feveral Inftances, efpecially among fome Nuns. Dr. Fames (in the Words Catalepfis and

DePref.

## 1. 3 , c. 9 .

1.2,c. 35 1.1,c.11. Spafmus) fays of fuch, "that in the convulfive Paroxy/m the Limbs are furprizingly agitated, and drawn into various Directions; - at other Times the

Ritual.
Rom.
Exarc.
whole Body is fliff, and immoveable as a Stone; the Limbs fixed, but eafily fexible: - Sometimes the Diforder hath its Original from Melancholy, and is of the Hypochondriac or Hyfteric Kind; - fometimes arifeth from a thick, vifcid, and impure Blood; fometimes from the Commotions and Paffions of the Mind; profound Meditation, and Workings of the the Imagination. And he gives Inftances of Perfons thus feized at the Recital of certain Words, or finging of $P$ falms, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. and fometimes the Diftemper is complicated with a Trance."

The Reaker may there fee more of this; with feveral other diftempered Conculfions, Difortions, $\mathrm{E}^{\circ} c$. into which the Methodifts are fo often falling.

In this Cafe I obferve, that the Operator himfelf catcheth the Contagion, feized with Part of the Patient's Malady. For Mr. Wefley fays, "that, after finging, he had but juft begun praying, when he felt as if he had been plunged into cold Water."
rear. Thus Wierus tells us of " a Witch, Alice Demon. Gamitz, who herfelf was afflicted with Part of the P. 406 . Torments, which fhe was inflicting upon others; but was thought parpofely to have undergone this Evil, that fhe might not be thought to have bewitched the reft."

The fame Autbor fays of one fuppofed to be porP. 114. fefied, " that the Devil caufed a Senfation in her of a cold Humour diftilling from the Head to the Back." - And Sennertus (de Morbis à Fafoino, cap. 6.) mentions " one thought berwitched, who felt fuch a Chill all over the Back, as if he had been plunged in cold Water."

Dr. Fames (under 'Stafmus) fays, " one of the moft confiderable Sigus of the Diforder is, a Senfe of Formication, [i. e. a Senfation like that
of the Creeping of Ants, Formica, on any Part] which alfo feizeth the Os Coccygis, and like a cold Vapour afcends through the Spine of the Back; and the left Hypochondrium is affected, $\sigma^{\circ} c$."

But the Popib Exorcifss reckon this as a certain Sign of a Perfon's being both pofefed and berwitched.

For "fometimes, when the Damons enter into human Bodies, it feems as if a Vefiel of the coldeft Water ran about their Backs, which fpreadeth itfelf over the rwhole Body, from Head to Foot. - Some

Mall. Malef. tom. 3 , p. 226, 228. feel a very cold Wind defcend through the Shoulders and Reins: And if the Exorcift would put his Hand upon the Head of the Pofeffed, he feels a cold Tbing like Ice under his Hand." Wierus too tells of "a Girl, whom the Devil fetting upon began with inducing a Senfation as of a Catarrh, or a cold Defluxion, diftilling from Head to Foot."

Mr. Matber gives much the fame Account of fome Cbildren berwitched in Nerw-England, " who would complain of being in a red-bot Oven; and foon after would complain of having cold Water thrown upon them." "6 And it is a certain Sign of a Damoniac, (according to Complement. Artis Exorcift.) when a fiery, or an icy Vapour runs about the Body."
§. 17. Here we may bring in an Inftance or two of Atrong Imagination, or Deception of the Senfes; which Mr. Wefley afcribes to the Evil Spirit; and are probably the Effects of Dijeafe. [No. 9.] " I was defired to meet one who was ill of a very uncommon Diforder. She faid, 'For feveral Years I have beard, wherever I am, a Voice Weficy, 5 Journ. pag. $5^{6 .}$

Hifor. Book vi. Chap. 7.

Doctr, 5. continually fpeaking to me, curfing, fwearing, and blafpheming, in the moft horrid Manner, and
inciting me to all Manner of Wickednefs. I have applied to Pbyjecians, and taken all Sorts of Medicines, but am never the better.' No, nor ever will, 'till a better Pbyfician than thefe bruifes Satan under her Feet."

Medic. Sacr. pag. 72. turbations of Mind which affect melancholy Perfons in wonderful Manners, fays, " I have known two, who, even when alone, imagined they heard Voices of Perfons fpeaking into their Ears." And
Under Auris.

Epift. 2, lib, z, Dr. Fames obferves, that " in fome Deprarvation of the Organs of the Ear, or of the Brain, People perceive Sounds, which have no Exitence but in the Imagination; - it being a Matter of Indiffe. rence, whether the Fibres of the Nerve (the $A u$ difory) be agitated in the Brain, or in the Ear; That this happens in a Delirium, Vertigo; and is a Forerunner of bad Diftempers, an Epilepy, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$."

That this is no new kind of Diforder, and the Effect too of diffempered Bile, we learn from the bapty Madman of Horace, (who had the Story from much oncientor 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 Dofes of Hellebore. - And, if it would be kindly taken, I would venture to recommend this fame Hellebore to my Patients of the Order of Methodiju.

Galen hath another Inftance of fuch " depraved" Imagination; one who fancied a Company of I rumpeters were in his Room, and would be calling put to the Servants to furn them out of Doors for making fuch a Noife, and breaking his Reft." Differ. Sympt: cap. 3 .

But the Exarciftical Writers reckon " among Compl. he certain Signs of a Podefron, or Witchcraft, he bearing or feeing preternaturally fuch ffrange Artis Exore. Doct. $5^{\circ}$ Things. And one of them cured a Madman, who only thought he had the Evil Spirit in his right Ear, by pouring a Veffel of Holy Water into his Ear, and upon his Head."

Wierus fays," The Damons enter into the Pbantafy, and infinuate Words either of Perturbation, or Pleafure; not indeed emitting any Voice by

Præftig. Dæтов. p. 74. Pulfation and Sound, but injecting their Words without any Noife, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$." But the fame Autbor, in the Cbapter " of the depraved Imagination of melancholy People, mentions a Fryar guilty of unnatural Vices, who affirmed he faw another Perfon, who lived at many Miles Diftance, and complained, that every one be met always made a greai Noife in bis Ears, and fent to Wierus for Advice. Some thought the Fault lay in the Organs of Hearing; but indeed his Mind was difordered."

He has another Inftance in " a poor Countryman, who had vomited Glafs and Nails, \&c. for Serveral Years, as if bervitched; of which being cured, he yet afterward always felt and heard in his Belly the Sound of a Bag of broken Glafs; and likewife the Clock friking, and diftinct Strokes of the Hammer on his Heart. What People thus bear and fee is owing, fays he, to the black Bile; which happens partly from the Diet, Air, Sorrarw, and Fear ; partly from the Conftitutions of Heaven; and partly in Agreement with other delimious 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 Illufions) the Operation, Tickings, and Vexations of a Demon?".

Thyræ. Loc. Infeft. v. 79.

Ribaden. pag. 213.

It is a common Complaint among Popib Entbu. frafts, that the Devil enters into all the Senfes, Seeing, Hearing, Tafting, Smelling, Feeling; and they fhew bow.

Accordingly " he was fo angry with St. Frances of Rome, for the many Booties fhe had fnatched from Hell, - that he was always plaguing her, - appearing in the Shape of Men and Women in filthy Poftures, moft unbefeeming Geftures, and wanton Actions. And he once played her a molt malicious Trick, by trailing about her Room a rotten Carcafs of a dead Man, which made fuch an intolerable and lafling Stench, that the had for ever an Averfion to Man." Ribadeneira fays the fame of Catharine of Sienna; "whom the Devils molefted with foul and abominable Imaginations, reprefenting to her Eyes and Ears moft unfeemly Things. And fhe was a long Time thus afflicted."

By comparing thefe Stories together, we may jufly afcribe the feveral Voices, internal and external, which fo many Papifs and Methodifs hear, as well as their fuppofed Vijoons, to the Force of diffempered Fancy; the Voices being as it were the Echo, and the Vifons the Refection, of their own Imagination.

In Analogy to this, [No. 10.] we find the Effect of Mr. Wefley's Difcourfe on Feeling: For, fays he,

Wefley, 5 Journ. p. 69,70. "It pleafed God to make this Difcourfe an Occafion of difcovering fuch $W$ iles 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 feverally concerning their Experiences, and otber Circumftances. And thus far I approved of their Experiences, as to their feeling the Working of the Spirit of God,
ac. But, as to what fome of them faid farther, concerning "feeling the Blood of Cbrift running upon their Arms, or going down their Throat, or poured like warm Water on their Breaft, or Heart;" I plainly told them, " the utmof I could allow was, that fome of thefe Circumftances might be from God, (though I could not affirm they were) working in an unufual Manner; - but that all the reft I muft believe to be the mere empty Dreams of an heated Imagination."

However good Mr. Wefley may be at his Difinctions; I believe he would find it difficult to diftinguifh rwbich of thefe odd Circumftances might be from God, and wobich were all the reft, that were the mere empty Dreams of an beated Imagination, and which difcovered fuch inconceivable Wiles of Satan. Here we fee the manifeft Danger of running into Metbodim, in which fuch Fanatical Superfitions and Diabolical Delufons frand confeffed. And do thefe Evils fop here? Hath not Mr. Wefley himfelf related feveral of a worfe Kind, as Sceptici/ms, Infidelity, and Atbeijn? And will he perfuade us, that he hath difcovered balf of what himfelf knows? And is it not evident what Deiufrons run through the whole of their Arange Difpenfation?
§. 18. Let us try the Point in fome other Cafes. [No. II.] " I was both furprized and grieved at Wefley, a genuine Inftance of Entbufiafm. $7-B$-, of Tanfeld Leigh, who had received a Senfe of the Love of God a few Days before, came riding through the Town, hallowing and fhouting, and driving all the People before him, telling them, 'God had told

Things feem plain ：That the Metbodifts are trained up and bolftered with Expectations of Revelations， and of feeing God prefent with them；which furely is a very prefumptuous and dangerous Doctrine： And that her Difcourfes are like the Ramblings of a delirious Fever；which Mr．Wefley acknowledgeth fhe had．－As to her Vifion of her Relations，it

Vita， $8^{\circ}$ ． p． $284^{\circ}$ is much like what St．Terefa fays：＂Being much indijpofed，I took up my Rofary，and infenfibly fell into a Rapt；feemed to be in Heaven，and there I faw both my Father and Mother．I doubted whether this might not be fome Illufion；though it did not fo feem to me．＂
Wefley，［No．12．］We have an Account of＂a Boy， 5 Joura． p． 27. turned out of School for Mifbehaviour，running away from his Parents，fuffering Hunger and Cold， three Days without Suftenance，hearing Mr．Wefley， and reforming：－Tempted by the Devil to hang or drown himfelf：－But，wreftling with God in Prayer，he faw himfelf furrounded on a fudden with an inexpreffble Light：－Seized with a painful Illnefs，declares，＇Though I am not in Heaven yet，I am as fure of it as if I was；－as fure of Cbrift，as if I had him already．＇－One Day his Mother faid，＇Facky，you have not been with your Saviour To night．＇He replied，＇Yes，I have．＇She afked，＇What did he fay？＇He an－ fwered，＇He bid me not be afraid of the Devil； for he had no Power to hurt me at all，but I fhould tread him under my Feet．＇In this Illnef⿸丆口⿰⿸尸口⿱⺈ he died，fome Months above thirteen Years old．＂

In this Cafe，as in the former，I have no Quar－ rel with the Boy＇s Piety，but the Entbufiafm attend－ ing it ；in which he appears to have been well in－ fructed．For he has Affurance of his Salvation，

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and that Eternal: - Cbrift comes to attend him, and fpeaks to him formally, in fo many Words and his Motber draws him, as a Thing expected, or agreed upon, into a Declaration of this Divine Prefence and Converfation. To which add, his faying that " he faw himfelf furrounded with an inexpreffible Light, while he wreftled with God." All which may be reckoned as more "Dreams of a heated Imagination, or Wiles of Satan;" (to countenance the Delufion of Methodi/m:) Unlefs it can be proved, that all the Pretenfions of the fame Nature, among the moft frantic and wild Saints of the Anticbriftian Communion, were truly from God, and Confirmations of the Truth of Popi/b Religion.

I do not know, whether the inexpreflible Light furrounding the Boy, be to be undertood of a Glory irradiating his orwn Perfon, or emitted from it; or whether it was a Sign of the Divine Prefence, while he was wreffling rwith God. But I could produce hundreds of Inftances, were it needful, of fuch fabulous Papifical Tales; where not only the Great Saints, St. Francis, St. Ignatius, \&c. but Novices and Nuns have been emblazoned in the fame Manner, and encompaffed with fuch extraordinary Splendors, by the Vijits of Cbrift, the Virgin, Angels, Apofles, and Saints. Some of which I fhall fet down, after mentioning the Cafe of Samuel and Thomas Hitchens, two Brothers; who in a little Compafs of Time went through moit of the Myfieries of Methodifm, and arrived to this Brightne/s of Glory. In the Account, printed, and induftrioufly publifhed, we read that "Samuel, a Smitb by Trade, had almoft forgot every Thing that was good, 'till the Methodift Teachers came into Cornviall.-During their Prayer, he fell to the Vol. II.

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Ground,

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Ground, and roared; but is foon converted to the Faith. But the Dervil then frove to reafon him out of it; - then raifed a Mob againft the Methodifs; got a Warrant to prefs 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 Darknefs, often faying, 'be was in Hell.' He wandered about the Fields by Night, threw himfelf on the Earth, beat his Head againft the Ground; roaring, beating, and cutting himfelf in feveral Places. - Is quite delivered in a Moment. But fill has frequent and fore Conflicts with Satan, - doubts of the Being of a God; but is delivered. Is Head of a Clafs, or Band; where he difcovered any Thing ami/s by a Weight which he felt. Takes upon him to be a Preacher, but doubting of his Mifron, 'till convinced it was the Will of God.- He runs into another Miftake, and is to an Extreme negligent of his Apparel; but afterwards convinced, that a Cbrifian ought by his outward Neatne/s to fhew the Purity of his Mind. His laft Temptation was to farrve himfelf, by denying his Body neceffary 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 ftand open, and Yefus ftands with open Arms to receive me, Let me go! I muft be gone!' The next Day he cries out aloud, ' Open the Heaven, O my God, and come down into

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my Soul! Come Father, Son, and Holy Ghoft, 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 Metbodift Preacher. In much Trouble and Heavinefs, receives great Comfort of the Lord; but foon after ftripped of all, and thinks God hath left him a final Caft-arway. But goes into his Clofet, and has an Anfwer from the Lord, 'I am thy Rigbteoufnefs.' - When in great $70 y$, is in the greateft Danger of Pride and Ligbtnefs; - and found great Temptation to Pride, when fpeaking to the People. -Falls ill of a bigb Fever; in which he prays, with a Voice quite aliered. - ' God is come to carry me Home. Oh! I fee Thoufands, and ten Thoufands of Angels! Do you not fee them? O Brother Trembath, do you not fee what a glorious Place I am going to ? - Mary Bifoine, cannot you fee Jefus Cbrift coming, with an innumerable Company of Angels, and the Golden Banner difplayed ? They are coming to carry me to the Bofom of my God. Open their Eyes, O God! that they may fee them. - I am wwiter than Snow. I am wafhed in the Blood of my Redeemer. Why, I am all God."

That I may not repeat what I have before remarked, concerning the ftrange Vicifitudes, and Perturbations, Scepticifms, Defpairings, Madneffes, $E^{\circ} c$. attending the Progrefs of Metbodi/n; I fhall only take Notice of thofe delectable Pbrenfees, and fweet Deliria, which fo often accompany a Fever; of which both the Brothers (neither of them much above twenty Years of Age) died. Both are abfolutely fure of Heaven; both have the Company

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and Sight of Tefus and Angels; one is plunged into God; the other is all God.
De Sym- Fracoforius tells us, that " in Ecfatic Pbrenfees it path.
cap. 20. is common for pious Perfons, or fuch as from the Strength of Difemper and Imagination think themfelves fuch, to fancy they fee Gods and Cboirs of

Wier. de PræAig. p. 239 .

Paufan, laconic. cap. 19 .

Ribaden. Biblioth. Soc. Jefu, p. $255^{\circ}$ Angels." "If Heathens be thus delirious, and feduced by the Illufions of Satan, they are in Company with Diana, Herodias, or Minerva: Or elfe, Venus, Minerva, and Diana, fhall come and carry Hyacintbus and his Sifter to Heaven, for dying in a State of Virginity." - If they are Popibs Fanatics, we are told of " Fobannes Magirus, who in a delirious Fever, and near dying, was refrefhed with, the Sight of Cbrijf, St. Jgnatius, and otber Saints; fo that he declared a Fever was pleafanter than. Health."
Ribaden. "Pb. Nerius, weakened by a continual Fever, as May 26. if he had embraced fomebody they could not fee, cries out, ' O moft' dear Virgin! are you come to free me? O moit Holy Mother of God! the moft beautiful of all Creatures ; - I will prefume to embrace you. - At length, returning to himfelf, he fays to thofe about him, ' Did you not fee the moft blefed Mother of God, who by her Prefence hath driven away my Sicknefs?" -Would you have
Br.Rom, the Sanction of Infallibility? "St. Nicholas, juft Dec. 6. before his Death, faw Angels come out to meet oct. 26. him. - St. Alcantara frequently enjoyed the Prefence of Cbrift: The Virgin, St. Francis, and other Celeftial Spirits, entertained their Fellow-
OF. 15. Citizen with familiar Difcourfes. - St. Terefa, who for twenty-two Years had Fevers, and other Diftempers, fees Angels, and Jefus Cbrift taking her by the Hand, and efpoufing her; and they like-
wife attend her Death; when fhe goes up to Heaven in the Shape of a white Dove."-
"Brother Emanuel, being delirious by the Force of his Difemper, fung excellently well Pfalms and Hymns; and juft before his Death began moft de-

Frane. Annal. Soc. Jef. p. 4.02 . voutly to fpeak to the Corners of his Chamber. Being afked, 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 religions, was almoft driven to Defpair towards the Beginning of his Converfion; but the Abbot pawned his Life for the Security of bis Salvation, if he would but continue obediently in the Order. Afterwards the Fryar was feized with a Fever, fell into an Ecfacfy, had a Sigbt of Heaven; and brought back from Cbrift, to whom he was prefented, Promife of Pardon and Eternal Life in his Bofom; and heard from his Holy Mouth, that all who continued obediently in that Order fhould certainly be faved."

Though I have been pretty long on this Article, I cannot help producing the Fefuit's Mark in one Infance more. -" Brother Emanuel, who ufually was grievoufly troubled at the very Sbadow of the lear Fault, faid, when he was dying, that notbing troubled his Confcience, he had no Spot to be wiped away by Confefion. After his Mind had been thrown out of its Seat by a Pbrenfy; all wondered that he talked with God, in Words fo well adapted, and fo warm with Divine Love, that he could not have compofed any Thing better, when in bis Senfes. He requefted the Virgin Mary that he might fee ber; and fhe granted his Petition." - One might alledge Hundreds of Inftances of Popits Saints H 3
beatified

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

Happy Madmen! Faitbful Teachers! who can thus convert Diftempers into Deities, and the groundlefs Rants of a difordered Brain into ADurances of Salvation; and by fuch Devices give a Sanction to their wicked Peculiarities.
§. 19. Of Affinity to thefe Divine and Angelical Vifits is the extraordinary Light which furrounds fome of the Favoured Methodifts. Such was

Wefley,
I Journ. p. 15 . that of " a Perfon in bright Clothes appearing in the Night to Peter Wright, whence the Room was as bright as Day." - Such that of the Boy juft mentioned, "who faw himfelf furrounded with an inexprefible Ligbt, while he was wrefling with God." Whether this was the Effect of a Celefial Prefence, or a Radiation of Glory from the Boy; it is either Way confonant to the old Heathers Notions. When Serpents were fent to deftroy: young Hercules in his Bed, Jupiter watched over him, -

Theocr.
Idyl. 24.

A Light was in the Houfe.
Fupiter cannot come to his Miftrefs Alcmena, but
Ades totce confulgebant, quafi effent aurece:
The whole Houfe fhined, as if all over Gold. A.

PJaut. Amph. Act. 5 . Sc. 1 . Voice too is heard, "Alcmena, fear nothing: The Governor of Heaven comes to affift thee, and thine." - Nor can even Pluto, the God of Hell, make his Appearance, to carry off a Girl, but -

Claud. Rapt. Proferp. 1.s. v. 7. A bright Light attefts his Coming.

In the other Way ; - we find Splendors, and lambent Flames glorifying the fame Heathens: - As the Light furrounding Afcanius in Virgil: - That of Tullus Hofilius in Dionyfus Halicarn. who being

Lib. $4{ }^{\circ}$
Cap, 1. fuppofed to be the Son of Vulcan, or fome Domefiic Genius, was illuftrated with fuch a Glory round his Head:- That of Apollo's Bafard Boy, who being expofed, and found by a wandering Shepherd, the Shepherd faw a Celeffial Light emitted from him; and he afterwards was famed for curing all Difeafes.

Which being a juft Emblem of Pretenders to Inpiration, and purious Propbets;

Let us pafs to our ufual Parallel from Paganizing Papifts. Befides their eminent Saints, as Foun* ders of Orders, \&c. among whom fuch Favours were common, I fhall produce two or three (out of about fifty which I have obferved) of the lower Clafs. Francus tells us, that, " while the Fefuit Suarius was praying before a Crucifix, in a Sort of Rapt, fuch Rays of Light iffued from the Sides of the Crucifix, as made the whole Cbamber and the Man's Face ßine." - Tbuillier fays, "that, as feveral Nuns teftified, while Fatber $\mathcal{F o b n}$ was at Mafs, they faw him warmed to fuch a Degree, by a $D_{i-}$ vine 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 furrounded him at the Altar ; and more than once Concerts of Angels were heard, comforting and ferenading this Candidate of Heaven?"

Sometimes indeed Cbeat, Magic, or diabolical Illuffons were fufpected, and even confeffed, in thefe Cafes. Wierus fpeaks of " a young Girl poffeffed,

Diar.
Minim.
May 13.

Feb. 28.

Paufan. Corinth. Cap. 26.

Annal. Jefuit. p. 219。
$\qquad$

$\qquad$

and miferably harraffed by the Devil; but he promifed her a fure Token of Deliverance, wher fhe went next to Mafs. Accordingly, at Mafs, the Prieft faw, and the Girl perceived, a white Sbade furrounding her. See the Illufion of the Devil!"-

Ribaden. Jul. 3I. p. 542 , 544.

Spinell. Mar.
Deip. p. 672 .

Specul. Exempl. Dift. 4 . Ex. 21.
"Satan often appeared to Ignatius himfelf in a Bining and glittering Form, as if it had been fome Divine Light: - But he difcovered the Fraud." And why might it not be a like Satanical Delufion, 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 Cbrift ; 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 2ueen of Heaven ftanding by him, and the whole Room Soining from her extraordinary Brightnefs?" - One of their famous Miracle-Authors declares, "that one Brother was fo elevated with Pride, on account of his Religious Stricinefes, that he boafted of having Vifions of Angels attending him; and that one Day the Devil transformed into the Figure of Cbrift came to him, in Company with a Thoufand Angels with their blazing Lamps. One of them faid, 'Thy Converfation hath pleafed Cbrift, and lo! he is come to thee.' He then wor/fipped the Devil; and the next Day told his Bretbren, \& I have now no need of the Communion, for I have Seen Cbrift Today." There are many fuch Stories in the fame Author: Particularly, Dift. 3. Ex. 33, 38. Dift. 9. Ex. ${ }_{3} 6$.

The laft of thefe Expreffions, fuggefted by the Dsvil, agrees well with that of the Mctbodift Wo-
man, who affured Mr. Wefley, "that God had told her not to partake of the Lord's Supper any

4 Journ, p. 80 . more, fince fhe fed upon Cbrift continually." Upon which Mr. Wefley exclaims, " O! Who is fecure from Satan's transforming himfelf into an Angel of Light?" - And " the idle Boy (juft before mentioned) who ran away from his Parents, to whom Cbrijt appeared and bad him not be afraid of the Devil, whom he fhould tread under his Feet," has the fame Honour with St. Ignatius, who ran away likewife 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 Boubours relates, "t the Saint being Ecfatic in a Fever, heard a Voice, that he fhould not be afraid to die, becaufe he died a Saint, and need not fear the Dervil."
§. 20. Of a fimilar Nature with this State of Delirioufnefs, Madne's, and Pbrenff, wherein our Entbuffafts have fuch Vifions, Revelations, ADurances, \&c. is that Alienation of Mind called Ecfafy, Rapture, and $T_{\text {rance. Something of this }}$ in the Methodifts I took Notice of in Part I. as well as their enjoying the Prefence of God, and entering into Difcourfes with him. As, for Inflance, when (fays Mr. Whitefield) " my Loving Saviour permitted me to talk with him, as a Man pag. 620 talketh with his Friend." I could eafily add many other Inftances; together with a thoufand Parallels from Popijb Fanatics. But I forbear ; not willing to naufeate the Reader with fuch Tales, any farther than they fall under fome Remarks.

For one may obferve, what many good and learned Perfons have obferved before, that thefe

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Ecfatic Fits, with Vifons, Appearances of God, Ans gels, and Saints, \&c. are mere Imagination from Diffemper and Pbrenfy; - or a diabolical Illuyion; 一 or Counterfeit and Ckeat. And this Truth hath been allowed by many fober and moderate Papifts, by even the moft Entbufiafical of them, and, in a great meafure, by our Methodifical Teachers themfelves.

Accordingly, I obferve firt, that it is generally agreed among the Learned, that Ecfafy, or Rapture, (the Mother of Vifion) is of itfelf a Species of Madness, and termed both by Hippocrates and Galen a vebement Madnefs. Irregular and turbulent Commotions of the Blood caufing violent Diftractions in the Brain, fo as to drive out the Reafon and Senfes; the Perfons thus difordered are filled with a thoufand Chimæra's; fancy they bear and fee and feel Things, which have no Exiftence in Nature; efpecially fuch Things as they have moft intenfely thougbt on, or which have been beat into their Heads. See Fracofor. de Intellect. Lib. II.

Vit. Ign. p. 273.
"The glorious St. Ignatius had many fuch Vifoons in his Ecftafies; which Maffeius confeffeth to have proceeded from the Force of his Difem-
Life. pers." - "St. Terefa fays herfelf, that fhe had very great and long Difempers, - was ready to grow mad with Pain, - her Head was difordered for feveral Years; - has many Sickneffes, Fevers, and Pains; for, God be thanked, (fays fhe) generally I have little Health; - fometimes is like a ftupid Fool ; fometimes a furious Fool ; fometimes a childifh Fool, employed in Toys and Trifles, dreffes up Images with Pofies and Flowers, Eoc. Then the is rapt into Ecfarfies and Vifoons, which fhe calls

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glorious Pbrenfes, and beavenly Follies; is frequently in Company with Saints, Angels, the Queen of Heaven, and Cbrift ber Spoufe. In one of her Ecfafees fhe continues two Years and a half; and in one of her Fits fees only the Hands of Chrift; in another his Divine Countenance: She had a ftrong Defire to fee the Colour and Bignefs of bis Eyes, but could never obtain that Favour. - However, fhe is united to him ; her Soul (fhe fays) is ingulphed, or, to fay better, our Lord is ingulpbed in ber:- He infpires her with the Gift of Prophecy, affures her of her own Salvation, and the flourifhing State of her Order. When fhe comes out of her Reveries, and a little recovers her Senfes, fhe falls into Sufpicions, that all is mere Imagination, or Satanical Delufion; her Friends and Confeffors are quite of the fame Mind ; but fome Holy Jefuits affure her, that all is from the Spirit of God. She owns too, that fuch Deceivings in the Monaferies are not fo much from the Devil, as our own perverfe Inclinations and Humours, efpecially if there be Melancholy. For, adds fhe, the Nature of Women is weak, their Self-Love very fubtle; fo that many Perfons, befides the Nuns, have been deceived by themfelves."

One fees nothing here, but what might well proceed from Diftemper, without Satan's Devices. And therefore the famous Gerfon, a learned and moderate Papift, advifeth " always to confider in De Prob。 $V_{i j}$ ons, whether the Perfon be in his Senfes, and his Brain untouched; for that we need not doubt from what Spirit Melancholy and illufory Vifions come; as is clear from Perfons in a Pbrenfy and warious Diffempers, who fancy they bear, fee, and
tafte Things, like Men in a Dream." And he gives divers Inftances of fuch Delufions.-

Secondly, we may obferve, that (befides the above-mentioned Cafes) many fober, and even fanatical Papifs, have acknowledged a Satanical Impofition in Ecffafies, Vifions, Voices, A.furances, \&c.

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

Ars Exorcif. Doctro 7.

De Exor.

Vit. 8 ro. p. 22 g .

Maffei.
Lib. 3.

Bartbolomaus de Spina allows," that the Devil will fometimes appear as an Angel of Light to deceive $V_{i}$ fionary Perfons; and that $V_{i}$ fons proceed from bim, as fometimes from Pbrenfy and Difem-per."- And again, " it is one of his Stratagens to fhew fome Holy Vifion to the Diftempered, that he may be thought to be gone, while he lies lurking within." Even the Higbeft Autbority in the Papacy hath given a Sanction in the Roman Ritual: For it fays," The Devils, while the Prieft is in the middle of his Exorcijms, will make the Patient fleep, and fhew him fome Vifon, that he may feem to be delivered." Accordingly Terefa confeffeth, that " fhe had three or four Times a Vifion of Satan in the Form of Chrift. - Even the Bleffed Ignaw tius, who had fo many Celeffial Vifions, and fome Infernal, yet fays, " of that Sort of Religious Vifjonaries, who profefs fo much Familiarity with God, that moft of them are under Illufons of Devils; and partly perverfe Self-pleafers, and wonderfully obfinate in their Fancies." - The Dervil, however,

Rubaden.
Jul. 3 x. May 26. was fo fair, as to aflure Ignatius's Salvation; "to declare that he was in Heaven; and he was the firft Perfon that predicted his Canonization." And the Pope, who afterwards canonized him, fulfilled the Dervil's Propbecy. Who now will queftion the Teftimony of two Perfons of fuch Veracity? "Pb. Nerius, a Follower of Ignatius, and an eminent Field-Preacber, as famous for Ecfafies and

Vijons as any Mortal, - had alfo the Gift of diftinguifhing falfe Vifoons from the true, and actually did fo on feveral Occafions. One way of Trial was this: "Once the Devil appearing in the Likenefs of the ever-blefled Virgin to his Difciple Vincent, he commanded Vincent the next time to fit in the Face of the Perfon that appeared. The next Night the Dervil appeared again in the fame refplendent Shape; and he inftantly fpit in the Devil's Face; who, confounded, and bafely foiled, immediately vanifhed. No fooner was he fled, but the Sacred Virgin berfelf clearly fhewed herfelf to him, and bad him fpit in ber Face too, if he could. Then fhe fingularly comforted him, and went up into Heaven." But upon the whole, Nerius was fo well convinced of Satan's Illufions, " that he became a fharp Reprehender of thofe who were delighted with $V_{i f}$ fons ; affirming, that nothing was more pernicious than thofe mad Mockeries of the Dervils, who eafily transformed themfelves into Angels of Light. - If it be not too much a Digrefion, I will add one more, and ftronger 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 likewife carefully preferved in the Spe- Dift. $\%_{0}$ culum Exemplorum. "Fryar Rufin, a Difciple of Ex, 24* of St. Francis, was brought almoft to Defpair, becaufe the Son of God appeared to him, and told him, that he was predefinated 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 Chrif. And Vol. II. I when

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when, fays he, he fhall come again, and tell you, youz are damned, anfwer him thus, "Open your Mouth, "and I will - in it." [Aperi os tuum, छั ego fercorizabo in id.] And it fhall be a Sign to you that it is the Devil, that upon your faying thofe Words he will inftantly fly. Ruffin then adored the Saint, was conFefed, and returned to his Cell. Where, behold! the Old Enemy comes again in the Form of Cbrift, faying much the fame as before. Immediately Rufin replies, "Open thy Mouth, E ${ }^{\circ} c$." The Devil took this Indignity fo heinounly, that he packed off; but raifed a dreadful Storm of Stones and Fire againt poor Ruffin. Soon afterwards Cbrift 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 exorcijed, the Devil feeing Fryar Rufin with him, began to roar horribly, and run away ; declaring, that " he could not ftand againft that obedient, bumble, and boly Brother Ruffin."-But to proceed.

Camon. Miffæ.
Lect. 49 .
Lect.51. and particularly, "that the Apparition of Cbrift in the Eucharaift may be by the Illufion of the Devil
In. 4. Sent. Q. 53 .

Gabr. Biel, the famous Popils Canonif, owns, "6 that their Miracles are fometimes effected by the Operation of Dervils to deceive diforderly Worfhipers;" to deceive and delude the Unwary." - Alexander Hales gives the fame Solution: " It appears Flefh, fometimes by buman Contrivance, fometimes by a diabolical Operation." - And why may we not fufpect the fame in our Vifonary Methodifts, who have fo often at the Sacrament evidently feen Fefus Cbrift crucified before them? (See Entbufiafm, Part II. p. 164.) "St. Terefa, who had fo many

Rapts, Vifons, and Allocutions with our Lord, was Atrongly perfuaded of their being great Delufions and Difguifes of Satan; and fhe owns, that feveral

Life, Vol. I.
pag. 33. \& Pref. Religionifs had been thas deceived, either from. Imagination, or the Delufion of Satan." The Writer of the Preface too confefleth, that " va-rious Impofors, and Women efpecially, were frequent in Spain about that Time, who, ambitious of procuring the Fame of Sanctity, or deceived by the Dervil, pretended to thefe Elevations, Ev'.."

Happy furely would both Papift and Metbodift be thought, could they have the fame Favour with the Saint mentioned by Balingbem; " who obtainPag. ? ed by Prayer to the Virgin Mary, never to be deceived in Revelations and Vifrons." This was accounted a bigh Favour, but probably might be the worft Delufion of all.

And yet, whatever Share the Devil may claim, thefe Ecfatic Vijfonaries are the principal Saints canomized in that Communion. And not without Reafon. For thefe Vifoons and Ecfiafies have always been the grand Engines for introducing their corrupt, falfe, and idolatrous Tenets. Nor is there one of their Doctrines of Damons that has not been confirmed by fome Heavenly Vifions. "And this is ftill (as Introd. to Dr. Geddes, who well knew, obferves) one of the Veronica. moft fubtle and prevailing Sorceries of Popery. Not only Papifs, but Protefants, (efpecially thofe inclined to 2 uicti $/ m$ ) being all naturally difpofed to believe any Reports of Raptures and Vifions, let them come from what Quarter they will, do with an eafy Credulity fwallow down the Popißs Doctrines, which they were invented to give Credit to."

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Thirdly, I obferve, that even our Metbodifts have owned both a vain Imagination, and Devilijs Agency among themfelves in fuch Cafes. Mr. Wefley

3 Journ. 8. 60,61

5 Journ. p. 09,70 .
y Deal. P. 40.

Letter, P. 3 x .
solid. Virt.
f. 108.
$x$ Letter, Part I. pag. 2. owns, that their "Vifions might come from God, and might not." And, with refpect to feeling, " he difcovered among his Hearers fuch Wiles of Satan, as never entered into his Heart to conceive."

Mr. Whitefield confefieth, "that Satan transformed himfelf into an Angel of Light; whereby he followed the Suggeftions of the Evil Spirit in whatever he did." Divine Prefences, - his talking with God Face to Face, - inviting Chrift, who came and fat down at the Head of the Table, and spoke to bim, \&c. Thefe are fome of the Reveries, which he has reconted. "He readily grants, that fome of the Metbodifts, who had not AOurance of Salvation, prefumptuounly imagined they had it."

Their dear Madam Rourignon fpeaks in the fame Strain of this "Artifice of Satan. They fancy themfelves to be in AOurance; and are in the midft of Dangers of lofing their Souls by Prefumption, and Delufion of the Dervil." The fame Lady (in her Ligbt rifen in Darknefs) fays, "The Saints themfelves have committed Spiritual Fooleries, by Vifions, In-Jpeakings, Ecfacies, \&c. affifted by the imagina3 Letter, tive Faculty." Again, "we are not to judge of Part III, Spiritual Perfection by Vifons, Revelations, Ecflafess, pag. 19. or Raptures: For the Devil himfelf could do all thefe Things."
Brain. Journ. p. 5 .

But Mr. Brainerd, a Brother-Metbodif, (either not arrived to the Summit of Metbodi/m, or got above it) frankly declares, " that Trances and imaginary Views of Things are of dangerous Tendency in Religion; and fears a Defign of Satan, by
introducing Vifionary Scenes, to bring a Blemifh on the Work of God." Again, "It muft be owned, Satan feemed to transform himfelf into an Angel of Light, and made fome vigoròus Attempts to introduce turbulent Commotions and Pafions, inftead of genuine Convi©tions; and imaginary and fanciful Notions of Cbrift, as appearing to the mental Eye in buman Form, and particular Poffures, - and divers other Deluffons. And I have Reafon to think, had thefe Things met with Encouragement, there would have been a confiderable Harveft of this Kind of: Converts."

Therefore I obferve, Fourthly, That Ecfafies, and of confequence Vifons, are frequently coluntary; they may be, and have been, counterfeited. And M. Cafaubon hath faid, and proved, " that it is poffible, without the Concurrence of any $S_{u}$ pernatural Caufe, for any one Man or Woman to put themfelves into a Trance, or Ecfaff, when they will." Treatife of Entbufafin, Chap. 3. The whole of which deferves our Perufal. - St. Aufin
tells us of " one Reftitutus, who could, whenever he was defired, quite alienate himfelf from his Senfes, lie like a dead Man, fo that no Breath was.
Civ.Dei, 1. 14.
C. 24 . perceptible in him; and no Pinching, Pricking, or Burning could make him feel." - "Bodin preduceth Variety of fuch, not only Moderns, or $1.2 . c .5$ Saint-like Perfons ; but Heathens, and Atbeiffic Vi/ionaries, long before Cbriffianity was in Being." For Ecfafies are by no Means peculiar to Religion, much lefs the Cbrifian.

What the Religion of Cardan was, "who could throw himfelf into an Ecflafy whenever he pleafed," I am not certain. Eut that genuine Papift, Pb. Nerius, had the fame Faculty; and, by frequently

Brain. Journ. p. 108.
ufing himfelf to Ecfafies and Raptures, could more eafily fall into one, than another think of any common Affair." - And that Cheat and Impofiure (out of Wantonnefs or Pride, $\varepsilon_{c_{0}}$ ) may come in for a Share; we read in the Life of St. Aldegonde, who was almoft all Rapture, her own Confefion, Chap. 4. "that Vifrons and Rapts many Times are but pure Inagination and Fancy, efpecially in Maids and Women; but moft commonly a kind of working in the Brain; with a fecret, but pernicious, Prefumption, defirous to appear, and to have fomething,
Geddes, above the common." - "Mary of Agreda's Raptures, Vol. 111. as agreed by the Lady Abbefs and the Nuns, (who well knew the Tricks of young Girls) were fuch Hyferic Fits as young Girls ufed to counterfeit. But her Confefor, one of the Francifcan Fryars, (who never fail to fham them upon the World for Divine Ecfafies) makes a better Ufe of them, declaring them to be fupernatural; and he treats the Abbe's very feverely for Infidelity; nor would reft 'till he got her difcharged." And we have feen before how frequent fuch Impoffures were in Spain.How many fuch Tricks have been played in England by Potifs Priefts, for the Reforation of Popery, may be feen in Gee's Foot out of the Snare. particularly he mentions the Cafe of one "Thomas Nerwton, who pretended he had a Vifion of the Virgin Mory appearing to him, and faying, 'Nerwicn, fee that thou take not the Oath of Allegiance.' Being afked, 'How he knew it to be the Virgin Mary? he replied, becaufe the appeared to him in the Form of her AQumption, \&c." This was in the Year 1621; and for the Truth of it, the Autber refers to the High Commifion Records.

Whoever would fee a very good Account how the feveral Sorts of Difempers, fuch as we find among the Methodifs, may be counterfeited, what Tricks have been practifed, and how they may be detected; he may confult Zacbic 2urefiones Medicolegales, Lib. III. Tit. II. Quæf. I. De Morborum Simulatione.

Nor in general need we doubt, but that a cunning Man, having under his Management Perfons of tender Nerves and weak Brains, of a tractable, Di/pofition, or rather Indifpofition of Mind or Body; - may infufe fuch Dofes of wild Docirines, as eafily to work them up into a Pbrenfy, and teach them whatever Arange Sights the Arch-Entbufiaft pleafeth. And the fame may be faid of thofe dreadful Fits fo common among Mr. Wefley's Followers, "Yellings, Groanings, Gnafhings, Foamings, Convulfions, and Contortions, Curfes, and Blafphemies, dying and defpairing Agonies, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$." which call for a farther Confideration; though indeed /bocking it is to confider them.
§. 21. A fufficient Detail hath already been given of thefe lamentable Cafes; and I fhail now take into Confideration, - The Nature of the Diforders, - The Caufes, - The Cure, - and other rare Effects; as we find them fet forth in the woonderful Fournals; and in which, I think, confifts the Grand Myfery of Methodijm.

As to the Nature of the Diforders, miferable and terrible as they are, Mr. Wefley affirms often, that they are "Confirmations of God's Word, - Wounds by the Sword of the Spirit, - the Power of God upon them, - the Finger of God, \&c." Thefe were,

3 Jours. p. 40,42 , 43. $\because$ loud Cries as in the Agonies of Death, - finking to
the Earth, and dropping on every Side as Thunder--Aruck, great Drops of Sweat, all their Bones Baking, \&c."'
Pag. 65. Particularly he fays, "I had an Opportunity of talking with Mr. Whitefield of thofe Outward Signs, which had fo often accompanied the Inrward Work of Goll." He was, it feems, as to this, an Unbeliever before: "But had the next Day an Opportunity of informing himfelf better. For no fooner had he begun to preach, but four Perfons funk down clofe to him, almoft in the fame Moment. One lay without Senfe or Motion. A fecond trembled exceedingly. The two others had frong Convulfions. From this Time, I truft, we fhall fuffer God to carry on bis:own Work, in the Way that pleafeth bim."

And from this Time Mr. Whitefield talks much'

6 Journ.
p. 24,36.

7 . Journ.
p. 12. in the fame Style, of " People ffruck down, under great Agonies, with Cries and Groans, dropping down, as though 乃ot with a Gun, by the great Power of God. For, when an extraordinary Work is carrying on, God generally manifefts himfelf to fome Souls in this extraordinary Manner."

If thefe Gertlemen mean only, that God is the efficient Caufe of all Difempers, permits furch Difaflers, or ordains the Courfe of Nature, whereby they happen; they have no Adverfary among $\mathrm{Be}_{\mathrm{e}}$ lievers. But, if they mean, what they often fay, that they are not Natural Difempers, but extraordinary Workings of God in the Soul; it may eafily be proved, that thefe feveral outward Signs are real Difeafe, mere Diftemper; if any Credit may be given to Pbilofopbers and Pbyfcians, both before Cbrift and fince, Heatbens and Cbriftians; and whereit cannot be pretended the Work of Methodifm was soncerned, I have looked into fome of the moft
eminent Original Authors, as well as Compievs of Pbyjical Dictionaries, and find there all thofe Diforders of Body and Mind, (which the MetbodiftTeachers make ufe of to ferve a Turn, magnify their Mifron, and create Admiration, \&c.) with their refpective Symptoms, Indications, and Circumftances, to be mere Difemper; and efpecially in thofe particular Circumftances, which our Metbodifs reprefent as extraordinary Workings of God, Preternatural, or Supernatural. Thefe I fhall put together, without any manner of Addition or Alteration.
" In that convulfive, nervous Diforder, called Hyfferics, the Patients are affected with divers ftrange, inconfiftent, and contrary Symptoms; Pains of Body, and Terrors of Mind; with Va. riety of inordinate Sallies: Breathe unequally, feel a Sort of Choaking in the Throat like Strangling; a violent Palpitation, that the By-ftanders think they can hear the Heart beating againft the Ribs ; now fpeechlefs, fenfelefs, and motionlefs, feeming as if they were dead, the Pulfe being fcarce perceptible: Then again uttering a wild Noife, and rambling in their Talk: Have alternate Fits of Joy and Sorrow, Laughing and Crying : Are calm, weak, fad, fearful, and fufpicious; grow ftiff and immoveable, and again flexible : Then ${ }^{\circ}$ falling into a Fit of Rage, Quarrelling, and Debacchation; fo ftrong as fcarce to be held by three or four Perfons: Sometimes in the utmoft Dejection, Terror, and Defpair, prefaging difmal Things; fo much tormented, that they feem in a Sort of Purgatory."
"In Hyporbondriacs (analogous to Hy terics in Women) as well as Melancboly, from a Malignity of Blood from the black Bile, we find moit of the
fame Symptoms; Pain in the Stomach, Windine $\sqrt{3}$, Swelling or Diftortion of the Hypochondrium, a large Pulfe under their Ribs; a dry Cough, Headach, Difficulty of Breathing, Palpitations, Faintings, Swoonings, Delirioufnefs, hideous Cryingsout, various Convulfions and Diftortions, and Fits like the Epilepfy: The Sufferer affected as muchin Mind, as in Body; differently full of Sadnefs, Fear, Sufpicions ; and of Prefumption, Joy, and Exultation; dejected, calm, and quiet; confiderate, rafh, raging, and quarrelling: The Animal Spirits taking unufual, oblique, or tranfverfe Vagaries in the Brain, thence fpring new, incoherent, and abfurd Fancies; from black and heavy Blood, moving fluggifhly, proceed difmal Horrors and Defpairings, feeling Hell, and being damned. When the Humours are well ftirred up, the Blood begins to boil, and the Heat rarefies and difperfes the lumping Mafs; then, deceived by Fantaftic Illufions, they are apt to conceive, and really believe, great Things of themfelves; affect Divinity, and difcourfe with Gods and Angels. In general, their Imagination is feldom quiet; they are almoft always thinking, and always thinking erroneounly : Day and Night chiefly intent on little Things, without any Thought of material Points; vafly folicitous about Trifles, as if Salvation depended on them: Reprefenting Things to themfelves more and larger than they are, as in a multiplying, or magnifying Glafs ; raifing few and fmall Offences into many and great, and confeffing heinous Sins, of which they were never guilty."
" From the preceding Diftempers they are apt to fall into Epilepfres: Wherein a cruel Convulfionfoizeth the Patients at once, cafting them forcibly to
the
the Ground, as Thunder-ftruck; they loofe their jenfes, and becoming delirious, ramble in their「alk; laugh, or weep; pray, and fpeak religisufly; curfe, blafpheme, talk obfcenely or proanely; fometimes howl horridly, fhriek, roar, yrind their Teeth, foam at the Mouth, loll out he Tongue ; tremble, and are varioufly convulfed ind diftorted: Sometimes they hear and fee many trange Things; fpeak unknown Languages, difoover Secrets, prophefy; ftruck fometimes with in intenfe Cold, or feel a cold Vapour running along the Back, $\varepsilon^{\circ} c^{\circ}$." The Poet has well defcribed his dreadful Diftemper;

## Lusret.

 Lib. 3.——Subitâ vi morbi fape coactus
Ante oculos aliquis noftros, ut fulminis ictu, Concidit, et fpumas agit, ingemit, et tremit artus, Defifit, extentat nervos, torquetur, anbelat Inconftanter, et in jactando membra fatigat, \&c.

And if to all this we add the Amazements, and Staggerings in Vertigoes and frooning Fits, with all the furprizing Gefticulations in Convulfions, nothing will be wanting to complete the Metbodiftical Symptoms. And, $f$ the Reader keeps in Mind what was faid before, (or efpecially turns back to $\$$. 5.) he will be apt to think, that the feveral extraordinary Motions in this wnbappy Sect are eafily accounted for from Natural Difemper. Efpecially as the above Authors have their Accounts from Arifotle, Hippocrates, Galen, yc. as well as from their own Practice, and have corroborated all by Variety of Examples, antient and modern, Pagan and Cbriffian. And they genexally agree there is fome Diforder of the Brain in the Cafe; that all is a Degree, or Species of Pbrenfy and Madnefs, and apt to bring on the worlt Effects
of them. - A Misfortune too well known, and too horrid likewife, to be enlarged upon.

Popi/b Parallels of this Nature may be had in

Brev. Rom. Oct. 15.

Ibid. Apr. 30. Life, cap. 65 .

Life, p. 6, 12. Life。 Abundance. "St. Terefa blefled God, that the had revery little Health; and fhe was afflicted with the moft grievous Diftempers for twenty-two Years to-gether.-St. Catharine of Sienna fruggled with Devils, and was grievoufly tortured with Fervers, and various cruciating Difeafes. - Mary $M$. of Pazzi was grievoufly diftempered for five Years together; and all looked upon her as another $\mathcal{F} 06$ upon a Dunghill. - Mary of Agreda was vifited with fo many painful Difeafes, that the had fcarce an Hour's Reft. - Francis of Sales had fuch a deep Melancholy, that nothing in Nature could raife him, - a Faundice from Head to Foot; his Blood fo heated that he fell into a Ferver. St. Francis was diftempered much, efpecially in the Liver and Spleen, and Stomach, all proceeding from his corporal Severities." - Ay, there is the Cafe; they had all Variety of Difempers, to which we may well afcribe their various Tumults of Mind, and Jactations of Body; their Ecfafies, Vifions, Revelations; their Sancity and Canonization; efpecially as the Difempers happened where there was a naturally Fanatical Head.

And feeing how artful the Metbodifts are in making Dijeafes to be the Workings of God's Spirit, and Signs of Grace and Sanctity; we may conclude, that all their Holinefies, Mr. Wefley, Mr. Whitefield, and the Pope, have embraced the Religion of their Pagan Predeceffors, who (as we read in divers Authors) confecrated moft kinds of Diftempers of the Body, and Affections of the Mind; erected Temples and Altars to Fevers, Palenefs, Madnefs, and


#### Abstract

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Death; to Laugbter, Luff, Contumely, Impudence, and Calumny. Every ftrange Diforder, as well as Epilepfy, is the Sacred Dijeafe, and,


- Sua cuique Deus fit dira Cupido.

Each bold Fancy grows into a God.
But it muft be remembered this Diftemper was called alfo Morbus Comitialis; becaufe, if any one fell into it during the Afembly, it was a fatal Omen, and they immediately broke up. Whereas the Afemblies of Metbodifts confff of fuch; the more Tumblers, the more Sacred is the Meeting; and they triumph in the Fall of their miferable Brethren.
§. 22. Notwithftanding this Pbyjfcal Account, and although it be a general Maxim, that, where there is a plain natural Solution, we need not inquire for fupernatural Means; neither Papift, nor Methodif, will own this to be their Cafe; but will be ftarting Objections and Exceptions. Sometimes, however, they are fo good as to allow real Difemper, or elfe a mixed Cale ; fometimes it is no natural Diftemper, but proceeding either from a good, or evil Spirit. As to real Difemper, it is the firf Direction in the Roman Ritual, de Exorcizandis, " that the Exorcift muft not eafily believe a Pofeftion; but mult know the Marks whereby a polifed Perfon is diftinguifhed from thofe who are troubled with the black Bile, or any other Dijeafe." St. Ignatius was aware of this Truth; when a Maid thought to be polfefled, and raging violently, with Contortions all over her Body, being brought, Ignatius faid, fhe was not pofiefled; and that there extraordinary Motions proceeded from a natural Caufe; and that, if the Devil had any Share in it, it was only in trou-

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Bouhours Life of Ignatius, p. 127.
bling the Imagination of the fick Perfon. "He then made the Sign of the Crofs upon her, and her Fury prefently ceafed." You fee the Saint loft nothing by this Conceffion, when he had the Ho nour of a miraculous Cure.

Mr. Wefley too will own a Natural Difemper, when he has a good Reafon for it. As, fot Inftance, in the Cafe of one of the French Prophets. "She came in, - and foon after leaned back in her Chair, and feemed to have ftrong Workings in her Breaft, with deep Sighings. Her Head and Hands, and, by Turns, every Part of her Body, feemed alfo to be in a kind of convulfive Motion. - She fpoke much (all in the Perfon of God, and moflly in Scripture Words) of the fulfilling of the Prophecies, the coming of Cbrift now at Hand, and the fpreading of the Goppel over all the Earth. - Two or three of our Company were much affected, and believed fhe fpoke by the Spirit of God. But this was in no wife clear to me. The Motion might be either Hyferical or Artificial; and the fame Words any Perfon of a good Undertanding, and well verfed in Scripture, might have fpoken."

Hath not Mr. Wefley cut up his own Inftitution by the Roots? Here is a Perfon of a fimilar Difpenfation with Metbodi jm, with the fame bodily Motions and Contortions, and talking more religioufly than the Metbodifts in their Fits; teaching too Mr. Wefley's farvourite Doctrine; and yet fhe may be Hyferical, or a Cbeat. Some of his Followers thought fhe fpoke from God. And why not, if they thought their orwn Diffenfation was from God? But mark Mr. Welley's good Reafon for his Opinion. He was afraid the French Propbets were drawing away his Difciples. And this Reafon he hath luckily difcovered.

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difcovered. For he faith afterwards, "I called on one, who did run well, 'till he was bindered by fome of thofe called Frincb Prophets. Woe unto the Prophets, faith the Lord, who prophely in my Name, and I bave not fent them." He hits himfelf a Slap in the Face, rather than bear a Competitor in SaintBrip; and his Quarrels with the Moravian Leaders,
and poor Mr. Whitefield, fhew, that fealing the Hearts of bis People is a capital Offence, and that a Rival in Entbufaffic Ambition is not to be endured. - This Cafe puts me in Mind of a Story I have heard of a Madman in Bedlam, who being in a lucid Interval, went about the Houfe, and gave fome Strangers an Account of the Place; he very calmly and rationally told the Reafons of each Perfon's Diftration; 'till at length coming to one, he faid, "this Man run mad with Pride, and pretended to be the Holy Gbof. But I am be; I am the Holy Gboft." And then run on raving in a wonderful Manner.

Mr. Wefley confeffeth another Cafe of real Diftemper in Mifs Gr. who had been in one of their Bands. "She had lately been raving mad, in Confequence of a Fever, and as fuch was tied down to her Bed. When fhe was fuffered to go abroad, fhe went to Mr. Whitefield; - but he quickly perceived fhe was only a Lunatic, the Nature of ber Diforder foon betraying itfelf." As the Nature of the Diforder had as much betrayed itfelf in many Metbodifts, how happens it that in this Cafe Fever and Madne/s are allowed? Why, it feems, Mifs Gr. had faid, " that Mr. Wefley and other Metbodifs were Papifs." And fhould not fuch an abyfroe Tongue be diftinguifhed from true

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Wenley, 4 Journ. p. 75.

3 Journ. p. 60.

5 Journ. p. 73-4.

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Methodiff Lunacy? - even though it hath been neceffary to fend fome of the latter Sort to Bedlam.
§. 23. Keep but clofe to your Order, hold faft your Cant, and Mr. Wefley will contend Tooth and Nail, nay will prove, that the bodily Signs of horrid Fits and Convulfions cannot be Natural Dif. temper in his foithful Sectaries. Take an Inftance, or two.
"Mr. Wefley intending to fpeak on Romr. iii. 19. could not open his Mouth," 'till the Ligature is difiolved by his Counter-Cbarm, 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 earnefly, fome funk down; others exceedingly trembled and quaked; fome were corn with a convulfave 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 Hyferical, 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 leaf Doubt. But is he fure he knows all the Symptoms in fuch Cafes? Sure am I, that in cevery Reppect Pbyficians have proved this to be the Cafe in common Hy/erics and Epileptics.

5 Journ. F. 91 .

Again; "He enquires into the Cafe of thofe who cried out aloud, during his Preaching. - All of them (I think, not one excepted) were Perfons in perfecz Health, not fubject 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 faid, they felt as if a Srword was running through them ; others, that they thought a great Weight lay upon them. Some faid, they were
quite choaked, and could not breathe; others, that their Hearts fwelled ready to burft and others, as if their Heart, and all their Infide and wobole Body, were tearing to Pieces. Thefe Symptoms I cannot impute to any Natural Coufe." - And yet thefe feveral Symptoms have appeared before, from full Authority, to be real Natural Difempers; 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 pafs for Truth. It is a common Thing: And why fo many fall all together, and juft after one another, among bis Hearers, will afterwards appear.
§. 24. Let us next proceed to the Caufes of thefe lamentable Diforders, horrid Conviulfions, Screamings, \&c. where fomething will again fall in of the Nature of them. And as far as they are natural Difem. pers, no doubt but they are owing to the fame Caufe in Methodifts, as in other People. Here we find the Faculty pretty well agreed; and imputing the aforefaid Diftempers - " to ftifling Air in clofe Rooms; bad Diet, Indigeftions, Crudities, and Flatulencies ; to being expofed to Wet, Cold, or violent Heats; to long Watchings and Faftings; to Suppreffions; to fudden Frights, Wounds, and Blows, giving a Concuffion to the Brain:- To divers Affections, Paffions, and Perturbations of the Mind; Love, Jealoufy, Fear, Shame, Sorrow, Anger, Envy, Malice, great Difappointments, or great Expectations; to Ambition and Pride, fwelling 'till they are ready to burlt; to deep Cogitation, efpecially intent upon one $O b j e c t, \& c$. Thefe operating in various Kinds and Degrees, according to Men's different Humours and Conftitutions;
working ftrongly in Entbufiafic Heads, where the Animal Spirits and Brains are moft difturbed."

Such Talk, however, will not go far with Mr. Wefley and bis Afociates. Their extraordinary Cafes can arife from no Principle in Nature, but muft proceed from a bigber Cau e, Jupernatural, or preternatural; either from a good, or evil Spirit.

Mr. Wefley accordingly, I hope, acts by his Infruction, as found in the Roman Ritual, de Exorcizandis. "In the firt Place, the Exorcift muft not eafily believe any one to be polfefed by the Devil; but muft well know the Signs, whereby one pofefed is diftinguifhed from thofe who labour under the Elack Bile, or any Difemper." Know the Signs? Yes, furely. And he produceth fome Cafes, which cannot be the Effect of Natural Difemper; as being uncommon and unaccountable, what Phyficions cannot account for from Nature, but own a fuperior Caufe. - One might perhaps beg his Pardon here, and by no means allow the Confequence. For there are many occult Qualities, Secret Powers in Nature, whereof we fee the Operation and Effects; though we are not able to affign the Mamer and Reafon. And the Popibs Writers upon Exor-

Compl. Artis Exorc. Doctr. 5 Wefley, 3 Journ. pag. 50. cijms allow, "that it is very difficult to determine, whether a Perfon be pofefed, or not; many of the fame Signs concurring in Nelancboly and Hyferical Diftempers." But let us fee his Cafes. "Although they faw Signs and Wonders, they would not believe. Some faid, * Thefe were pure Natural Effects; the People fainted away, only becaufe of the Heat and Clofene's of the Rooms.' To-day, our Lord anfwered for himfelf. For, while I was preaching, - he began to make bare bis Arm, not in a elofe Room, neither in private, but in the open

Air, before Thoufands. One and another was fruck to the Earth, E'c." He triumphs much againft the Argument from a clofe, fiifing Place. But are there not numerous Natural Caufes befides that? - "While I was preaching in Nerugate, a Woman broke out into ftrong Cries, and all her Bones fbook. A Pbyjcian, who had known her many Years, obferving every Symptom, was clearly convinced it was not Fraud, nor any Natural Diforder; but acknowledged the Finger of God." What, Sir! You have often declared your Contempt of Pbyficians, and thofe eminent in their Profeffion, as ignorant of the Caufes, Nature, and Cure of your Methodifical Maladies; and do you appeal to a Nerwgate-Phyfician, to bear Teftimony in your Favour? Why did you not name the Man? I well remember, that, in that famous Impofure of Martha Brofler, (of which there is a particular Account by Tbuanus) fhe was grievoufly diforted and convulfed, and had all the Symptoms of a Pofegion, for which fhe was brought to Paris to be exorcifed. The moft celebrated Pbyfcians being confulted, declared, it was much of Impofure, and fometbing of Difemper; but nothing preternatural. But after. wards other Pbyficians were introduced by Father Serapbin the Exorcift, in the Abfence of the former; and thefe attefted that it was no Difemper, but diabolical Poffefion; or fomething preternatural. The Girl repeats her Agitations, and Serapbin his Exorcijms; 'till at length the Fraud was detected, as intended to raife a Sedition in the State, to the everlafting Confufion of fuch defigning Impofors.

Mr. Wefley brings the Cafe of Mr. Meyrick. "His Pulfe was gone. He had been ppeechlefs

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Prayer. Before we had done, his Senfe and Speech. returned. Now, he that will account for this by Natural Caues, has my free Leave. But I chufe to fay, this is the Power of God, \&c." A Miraclemonger will, no Doubt, cbufe to fay this. But it is no very uncommon, or extraordinary Thing for a Perfon from Natural Caufes to loo/e all thefe Senfes,

DeVitiis Vocis. and recover them. Sennertus particularly mentions Epilepfies, Syncopes, Supprefions, as the Natural Caufes. And Frommand de Fafinatione (Pag. 559.) will fupply us with Cafes parallel to this of Mr. Meyrick.

Pbyfcians can account alfo for that mad Nigbt-
Wefley, Scene, when " fo many Metbodifts between two and 3 Journ.
p. ${ }^{5}$.

DeVigil. Sword." For "the Blood and Bile (as Sennertus again fays) grow bot by too much Watching ; and thence Fevers, and Delirioufnefs, and Convulfons; efpecially in bilious and melancholy Confitutions, where the Brains are moft liable to be difturbed." - They can account too for the wild Entbufafims of "Sam. Hitchens, who wandered about the Fields by Night, and often threw himfelf on the Earth;" - and of

Wefley, 5 Journ. p. 27. " the Boy, who ran away from his Parents, lurking about for feveral Days and Nights together, fuffering Cold and Hunger, once three whole Days without Suftenance." For a long Continuance in any one of thefe Hardfhips, much more all in Conjunction, will be fufficient for producing the difmal Effect.
8. 25. But as our Metbodif-Teachers are difpofed to exclude Nature, and call in a Juperior Coufe; let them take their own Way, I am not much

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

- Neque te teneo, neque dicta refello. I, Sequere Italian.

But they will give me Leave to obferve, to what different, and even directly oppofite and contrary Caufes they afcribe their outward Signs, grievous bodily Convulsions and Diftortions; Screaming, Roarings, Tumbling, $\sigma^{\circ} c$. as well as various Diftractions of Mind. There Caufes are no less contray, than God and the Devil; the fupremely good Spirit, and the fupremely evil one; and this in the very fame Particulars. Wherein it behoveth me to be pretty cautious and exact; otherwife I fall be heavily accused.

And, Firft, I foal introduce them as making God the Cause. And thus Mr. Wefley; "We called upon God to confirm his Word. Immediately

3 Journo. p. 40 . one cried out aloud with the utmof Vehemence, even as in the Agonies of Death. - Soon after two other Perfons were feized with firong Pain, and conflrained to roar." So again, "I prayed that God Ibid. would bear Witness to his Word. Immediately one, and another, and another funk to the Earth: They dropped on every Side, as Thunder-Aruck. One of them cried aloud. - One fo wounded by the Sword of the Spirit, that you would have imagined the could not live a Moment." - "God made P. 50. bare his Holy Arm. One, and another, and another was frock to the Earth, exceedingly trembling at the Préence of God." - "Seven or eight Perfons P. 6z. were constrained to roar aloud, while the Sword of the Spirit was dividing afunder their Souls and Spirits, and Joints and Marrow." - "A deeper Work

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5 Jours in many Souls; - many trembled exceedingly; fix, p.77,78. or feven (both Men and Women) dropped down as dead. Some cried out, - others would, but their Voice wwas loft. - In the Evening God was pleafed to wound many more." But particularly obfervable Ibid. is what follows; "I preached at Weavers-Hall. It p. 27. was a glorious Time. Several dropped to the Ground, as if fruck by Ligbtning. Some cried out in Bitternefs of Soul. In this acceptable Time, \&c."

And what fays Brother Wbitefield on the fame Side? He was firl let into this Secret by Mr. Weney, Wefley; when, " upon his (Mr. Wbitefield's) 3 Journ. Preaching, four Perfons funk down clofe to him;
p. $65-6$. - without Senfe or Motion, - in frong Convulfions, with frong Cries and Tears. From this Time, I truft, we fhall fuffer God to carry on his own Work, in the Way that pleafetb bim." After this, Mr. Whitefield, finding in himfelf fuch Power, goes on
Whitef. triumphantly. "A young Woman ffruck down by 6 Journ. the Porver 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 manifefts himfelf to fome Souls in this extraordinary Manner."
P. 42. "At my Preaching, Thoufands cried out, fome fainted, others cried out, as if they were in the Barpef Agonies of Death. Never did I fee a 7 Journ. more glorious Sigbt." - "Some ftruck pale as p. 12,32. Death, others lying on the Ground, others finking by the Word of God. - Mr. B- ll dropped down, as though Soot with a Gun; - by the Power of God's Word. - The Lord manifefted bis Glory. One was Aruck down by the Power of the Word." -
P. 57. "The Spirit of the Lord came down like a rufhing mighty Wind ; immediately there was Brieking in every Corner of the Congregation; Men's Hearts failing them for Fear, many falling. -

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One fruck down, his Body exceeding weak, could fcarce move all the Night after. God was working powerfully in his Soul. - Twelve Perfons dropped down here and there." - "The Holy Gboft enabled me to fpeak fo, that one Woman was thrown

7 Journ.
p. 75 . into frong Convulfions; others were in great Agonies."

Thus far then God is afferted to be Caxfe of thefe feemingly borrible Fits:; the moft vehement Outcries, Roarings, and ftrong Pains; Sinkings, Droppings to the Ground, - as fruck with Ligbtning and Tbunder; -exceeding Tremblings, Fallings-down as dead, Voice loft, ftrong Convulfons, without Senfe or Motion, Faintings, finking as if Bot with a Gun; Sbriekings, Terrors, and Fallings.
§. 26. But, as thefe inconfifent Ramblers cannot be long in one Mind, we are next to obferve them wheeling about, unravelling their $W e b$, and afcribing the fame Particulars to God's grand Adverfary, the Devil. Well then! (to borrow Mr. Wefley's Motto,

- Agedum, pauca accipe contra.

Mr. Whitefield having told us of " five Perfons in Agonies fo ftrong, as if affected with Fits," adds, p. $3^{8 .}$ "Some fuch Agonies, I believe, are from the Deril. And he will no doubt endeavour by theje to bring an evil Report on the Work of God."

Mr. We fley once acquainted his Followers, that 3 Journ, " thefe involuntary Effects wrought upon their Bo- p. 61, dies migbt be from God, and might not. While I was fpeaking, one before me dropped down as dead; and prefently a fecond, and a third." But in other Places he fays, "A young Man funk P. 50,

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down as dead; but foon began to roar out, and beat himfelf againft the Ground, fo that fix Men could fcarce hold him. I never faw one fo torn of the ervil One." - Mr. Welley's affectionate Brother

3 Journ. p. 63 . writes thus to him ; "What Influence fudden and fharp Awwakenings may have upon the Body, I do not pretend to explain ; [the Inftance you gave of fome ftruggling as in the Agonies of Death] but I make no Queftion, Satan, as far as he gets Power, may exert himfelf on fuch Occafions; partly to binder the good Work in fuch as are touched with the Arrows of Conviction; and partly to diparage the Work of God, as if it tended to lead People to Ibid. Diffaction." - "The Enemy began to tear her, fo that fhe fcreamed as in the Pangs of Death." Another; " the thoufand Difortions of her whole Body fhewed, how the Dogs of Hell were gnawing ber Heart." - But now we are to have Mr. Wefley's final Fudgment, and Pettled Determination, after a careful and particular Examination; as related in
5 Journ.
p. 91-. of Vijtiting ; in which I enquired particularly into the Cafe of thofe, who almoft every Night the laft Week cried out aloud, during the Preaching. - I found that all of them (I think, not one excepted) were Perfons in perfect Health, and had not been fubject to Fits of any Kind, 'till tbus affected.-That this had come upon every one of them in a $M_{o-}$ ment, without any previous Notice.-That, in that Moment they dropped down, they loft all their Strength, and were feized with violent Pain. This they expreffed in different Manners. Some faid, they felt, juft as if a Srword was running through them; others, that they thought a great Weight lay upon them, as if it would fqueeze them into the Earth.

Earth. Some faid, they were quite choaked, fo that they could not breathe; others, that their Hearts fwelled ready to bur $\rho$; and others, that it was as if their Heart, all their Infde, all their evbole Body, was tearing in Pieces.

Thefe Symptoms I can no more impute to any Natural Caufe, than to the Spirit of God. I make no doubt, but it was Satan tearing them, as they were coming to Cbrijt. And bence proceeded thofe grievous Cries, whereby he might defign both to difcredit the Work of God, and to affright People from hearing that Word.

I found, that their Minds had been as varioully affected as their Bodies. Of this fome could fcarce give any Account at all; which alfo I impute to that wije Spirit, purpofely funning and confounding as many as he could, that they might not be able to berwray bis 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 Godabiding ons them, and were afraid of his Judgments. And here the Accufer came with great Power, telling them, ' there was no Hope, they were loft for ever.' Their Pains of Body then feized them in a Moment, and extorted thofe loud and bitter: Cries."

Thefe are the Words of Meffieurs Whiteficld and Wefley; wherein the Reader will fee how the Tabies are turned. Here he finds, no doult but thefe Agonies, dropping down as dead, loud, grievous, and bitter Cries and Roarings, Difortions, wiolent Pains, Screamings as in the Pangs of Death, with various Difrasions of the Mind, - proceeded from Satan;
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be caufed them. And yet, juft before, the very fame Particulars and Symptoms were exprefsly imputed to God; be caufed them. The Sword of the Spirit dividing them afunder, is, in a Moment, conwerted to Satan's Sword running through them. The Workings of God in the Soul in this extraordinary Manner, and doing bis own Work in bis own Way, is inftantly changed into Satan's Endearvours to bring an evil Report on God's Work, to dijparage, difcredit, and binder God's Work, and fright People from it. At fuch a Lofs are they, fo uncertain whole Work they are doing!
§. 27. We may here make a few Remarks. And firft, one may, I prefume, take the Liberty of afking a Quefion, or two. Pray, Sir, what Dervices, what grand Serrets of Satan, did thofe Perfons berwray, who were not funned and confounded? Or, if Grand Secrets rvere bewrayed, what a Fool was this Wife Spirit, and what did he gain, in furning only fome; when fo many otbers had full Power of difcovering his Plots? - But in this Controverfy with themfelves, we may obferve, that Mr. Whitefield feems the fouter Cbampion for Satan's Operation; and Mr. Wefley for God's Operation. For it is not ufual for thefe two Competitors in Sancity to agree. I would not here have the latter recur to his old Method of quibbling, and think of reconciling his laft Determination in Favour of the Devil, by faying he acts by God's Permilfon, or that thefe Effects are from God, who is the Original Caufe of all Things. (This all know, as well as himfelf.) For he hath exprefsly excluded both Nature and God. Perhaps, before his next Fournal comes out, he may alter his Mind. - There are, however,

## (III)

however, good Reafons why much fhould be faid oneach Side. It is neceffary fometimes, that God fhould be the Caufe " of thefe Tumblings, Convulfions, $\mathrm{F}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. that thofe 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 Difiraction." Accordingly Mr. Whitefeld affures us, that "s a Woman being in fuch a Cafe as to be thought mad, and full of nerw Wine, in that Hour the Lord Fefus took Poffefition of her Soul."

And it is equally neceflary fometimes, that the Deril fhould be the Caufe, to fhew what an Enemy he is to Methodifm, in thus " dijparaging God's Work, and defigning to afrigbt People from it;" and efpecially it muft be the Deril's doing, that Mr. Wefley 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. Whitefeld; after " mufing in his old Room at Oxford, and reflecting how many that came after bim rwere preferred before bim," he now is become fuperior to a Principal Antagonift. 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

6 Journ.
P. 41 .
into violent Fits; fo that I was obliged to leave them." Fie for Shame, Mr. Whitefeld! You not ftand out againft the Dervil? Indeed he has, in this Cafe, outwitted you. You were not aware of what the Roman Ritual fays, "How many Arts and Fallacies the Dervil ufeth to deceive the Exorcif; and that the Exorcift muft not leave off, 'till he has feen all the Signs of Liberation." You probably have never looked into fuch Popib Ceremonials. But

L 2
Mr .
De Exor.

Welley,
5 Journ
p. $\mathrm{gt}^{1}$

Mr. Wofley muft have as mean an Opinion of yon,
W. fley, 5 Anern. p. 86. as he had of the Clorgyman, "who being fent for by a Woman pofeffed, the no fooner began to roar and bang out ber Tongue, but he cried out, "It is the Devil doubtless! It is the Devil! And immediately went arvay. - But Mr. Wefley came to her, and left ber not 'till all ber Symptoms ceafed." He was better acquainted with his Rule, and better obferved it, and had much more Work of this Nature upon his Hands.

This leads us to our Parallel. For fome Pbylzcians, Pbilofopbers, and Divines, have been of Opinion, that fuch uncommon and extraordinary Cafes proceeded from a diabolical Operation. But, my Bufnefs being only with Papifts, I need not inquire farther.
De Exor. The Roman Ritual, after " the Caution againft miftaking the black Bile, or otber Diftempers, for a Poffefron," foon leaves the Way open again, by asquainting us, that " one of the Devil's Arts is to induce a Perfuafion, that the Patient only lies under a natural Diforder, when he himfelf is at the Bottom.". And we have there "Three Signs of a diabolical Poffeffion, fpeaking in an unknown Tongue, dicovering Things fecret and diftant, 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 thefe numerous and great Signs; intirely agreeing with Mr. Welley.

In the Malleus Maleficarum, Tom. III. and

De Exor. P.225-., B. 12 -. Tom. IV. called Complementum Artis Exorciftia, we have the following Account. "There are not wanting Men, who deny all diabolical Pofefions

## ( 113 )

and Witcbcrafts, afferting them to be only Natural Diffempers. But that thefe are undoubted Signs of a Pofefion, or Witchcraft, or both in Conjunction; namely, Lolling out the Tongue ; Clamours, Roarings, Gnafhings, Foamings ; a Weight in the Stomach, or Choaking in the Throat; Swoonings, efpecially of many at one and the fame Time; Bowels torn by Dogs; fudden Terrors, and inftantly removed; the Feeling of a hot, or cold Vapour ; throwing themfelves on the Ground, and tearing themfelves; a piercing like a Sword; revealing occult and remote Things; fpeaking Myiteries, and explaining Scripture ; prophefying, and finging mufically; an Averfion to the Minifter, Prayers, Relicks, Holy Water, and all Spiritual Books and Things. - But the frongeft Sign is, when Pbyficians cannot help, and Medicines are of no Service." Thus we find both Popery and Mr. Wefley agreeing in their Verdict, that Satan is guilty; and neither Nature, nor the God of Nature, have any Concern in the Cafe.

We fhould obferve too thefe Words of Mr. Wefiey: " I carefully examined thofe, who had cried out lately in the Congregation. - I enquired particularly into the Cafe. - And I found their Minds had been as varioufly affected as their Bodies." Wonderful Thing, that Mind and Body fhould, in a Diforder, have a mutual Infuence 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 Exorci;m, or two, let thie Exorciff interrogate the Patient, what he was fenfible of, or felt, in Mind or in Body." And what An-

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fwers

Weney, fwers did he draw out?" Some could give no Ac1 bid. count at all, how, or wherefore; only, that of a fudden they dropped down, they knew not how. Others could juft 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 ferw give a more intelligible Account, of a piercing Senje of their Sins, and of the Wrath of God, and the Punifhment into which they were juft falling. One told me, ' I was juft as if I was falling from the bigheft Place I had ever feen. I thought the Dervil was pufhing 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 Weigbt lay upon them, E®c." -" Some could fcarce give any Account at all; which alfo I impute to that Wi/e Spirit, purpofely funning and confounding as many as he could, that they might not berwray 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 fo near, and the Tranfitions from one to the other fo quick, that fuch an acute Metapbyfician alone as Mr. Wefley could have desided fo exactly. As to the Particular of fome being able to give little or no Account; others a very clear and particular one; - were any thing of Nature or Diflemper to be admitted, there would be no need of quoting Autborities for a perfect or imperfect Remembrance, or none at all, of what was felt in the Fit : The Diverfity being fo well known in Proportion to the Kind and Degree of the Fit; as
in Vertigoes, Contulfons, Epilepfres, \&c. as likewife an Amazement, like what Mr. Wefley calls funning.

But he will cbufe to act in Concert with his better Friends of the Papacy, who afcribe all (for fubfantial Reafons) to Satan, and have inferted a Prayer in the Office of Exorcization, " for one affaulted by the Frauds of an unclean Spirit, whom the old Adverfary hovers about with the Horror of Dread; and ftriketh the human Mind with a Stupor, confounds it with Terror, and exagitateth with trembling Fear."
§. 28. Infallibility (in Rom. Rit.) affures, that " the Arts and Frauds of the Devil to deceive and over-reach the Exorcift are innumerable;" and hath been fo good as to acquaint us with fome of them. And Mr. Wefley (to apply his own Expreffions) is fuch " an apt Scholar, and has fo perfectly learned the Exercije of bis Arms," that he is for the moft part too cunning for the old Sopbifer. "Sometimes Satan will bide himfelf, and ceafe tormenting the Patient, to induce a Perfuafion that he is gone." Mr. Wefley was well guarded againft this Trick. - " Sometimes he throweth his Prey on the Ground, and caufeth Convulfions; that the Exorcijt may ceafe from bis Conjuration." Here Mr. Whitefeld was caught, but Mr. Wefley ftood it out. "Sometimes he will let the Patient be quiet, and and fay, that be feels no Pain, and give no Sign of any Terror." This was the Cafe of the pofefed Woman, who, when Mr. Wefley came to her, faid, " I am very well now:- Nothing ails me." But Mr. Wefley went on with his Work; and her Exorcifm.

Ritual. Romano De Exor,

Exorcifms, the Devils will promife and fwear, that they will go out To-morrow at fuch an Hour, in or-

Wefley, 3 Journ. p. 66,67. der to gain Time." This was the Cafe, in "that furprizing Inftance of the Power of the Devil, when, being afraid of Mr. Wefley, who was to come To-morrorw, he made the Woman fay, 'before Six in the Morning 1 Ball be well."-" Sometimes they lull the Patient afleep, and fhew him Vifoons." But Mr. Wefley feems not well aware of this Deceit. Vifons are of better Service, than to own them from the Devil. - "Sometimes Satan permits the vexed Perfon to fay Prayers, receive the Sacrament, fign himfelf with the Crofs, with other Acts of Humility and Dervotion. Yea, what is more, he himfelf will fay fome boly Things. In which Sheep's Cloatbing he is not detected. But he cannot long perfevere." Mr. Wefley has feveral Inftances of alternate Strains of Rage and Blafphemy, and of Derotion and Submiffion, in Cafes of a Pofefion, particularly when the Dervil fays, (fpeaking through 3 Journ, the Organs of the Damoniac) "Come, go to Prayers, P. 93. 1 will pray with you.' We took the Advice, from whompoever it came." Thus, " fome De-

Myfter. Jefuit. p. 4I. vils, who had grievoully mauled St. Xarvier, at length became calm and mild, were heard to fay their Matins, and got through the Cboir-Service, by way of foke." -" Sometimes the Devil is fubborn, or anfwereth fallacioully; and then he muft be peremptorily commanded, in the Name of Jefus, to fpeak the $\tau_{\text {ruth }}$, and be put to his Oatb." This Care was taken by Mr. Welley; "I command thee, in the Name of the Lord Jefus, to tell if thou hant Commiffion to torment any other Soul. It was immediately anfwered, ' I have." - "Sometimes the Dervil will tell Truth, or feem to yield in fome

Points to the Goodnefs of the Exorcift, in order to puff bim up rvith Vain-glory." How often this hath been the Cafe with Mr. Wefley, let his Conduct teftify. - " Sometimes the Devil, (who never wants new $T$ ricks) to hinder People from fubmitting to Exorciens, and that he may not be difcovered, will pretend Difempers, and counterfeit all the Symptoms of a Difeafe in the Sufferer; fo as to deceive even the Pbyficians, and he makes the Pbyficians themJelves incredulous; a Sort of Men, who, if they can but think of fome natural Caufe, will always reject any thing fupernatural; alledging fome frivolous Reafons. Thefe Men ought to read fuch Books as the Malleus Maleficarum, \&c. And the Exorcij/ muft take Care to have a Phyfician, in fuch Diftempers, who is of the fame Opinion with bimfelf." "Mr. Wefley accordingly has over and over cautioned the World againft being ruled by Dr. Monroe, and others of the Faculty; fhewing their Ignorance and Inability. But yet he has been wife enough to introduce his Nerwgate-Pbyfecian, who was of the fame Opinion with bimjelf, to teftify in his Favour." - N.B. Dr. Monroe, and all other Pbyfcians, are hereby admonifhed, that, inftead of Hippocrates, Galen, \&c. they immediately befpeak the Malleus Maleficarum, in two Volumes, Quarto; as likewife Mr. Wefley's Fournals.

The fame Admonition is to extend to the College of Pbyficians, who are ordered to examine their Licentiates out of the faid incomparable Writings. Laftly, (though one might carry the Comparifons much farther,) "Sometimes the Devils, as another Impediment, when the Exorcije knows the Cafe to be a Poffefron, will induce a Belief into the Pa rents Relations, and Friends of the Patient, that
it is only Humours and natural Difemper, and no dia bolical Poffefion, that fo no Regard may be had to the Exarcif, nor his Difcipline be fubmitted to." This Artifice Mr. Wefley hath found in fome of bis 3 Journ. Followers. "One (for Fear of fuch a Fit) run out pag. 51. of the Society in all Hafte, that be might not expose P. 64 berfelf. A young Woman funk down at Rofe-Green in a violent Agony both of Body and Mind, and five or fix Perfons more; at whofe Cries many were greatly offended. - The firt that was deeply touched was $L-W$-, whofe Mother had been not a little difpleafed a Day or two before, when fhe was told, how her Daughter had expofed herfelf before all the Congregation. The Mother was the next who dropped down, and loft ber Senfes in a Moment." The poor Mother paid for her Folly with a Vengeance. But due Care mult be taken to prevent fuch evil Surinifings, and to countermine Satan's Dervices.

I would advertife the Reader, that the Paffages, (imputing thefe grievous Diforders to the Dervil, and cautioning againt his Frauds) which are not to be found in the Roman Ritual, de Exorcizandis, are every one of them in the Malleus Maleficarum, Tom. 3. P. 225. - and efpecially, Tom. 3. P. 8. - But I cannot be pofitive, whether Mr. Wefley copied out thefe Paffages in order to make Parallels, or whether be and the Papifs act by mere Sympátby.
§. 29. But Methodimm itfelf may jufly be reckoned a principal Caule of thefe borrid Sufferings, or rather, the efficacious Power of their Teachers. They have related " their Shriekings, Roarings, Groanings, Gnafhings, Yellings; Curfings, and Blafphe-

Blafphemies, and Defpairings; 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 defcribe, E ${ }^{\circ}$ c." Thefe are their very Words. Let not the Preachers be ftartled. They are the Cau'e; (the beft they can fay is, the infrumental Caufe) they confefs it, and make it Matter of bigh Boafing, Exultation, and Triumph.-

Mr. Whitefield fays, "I had not prayed long, - 6 Joum, but two of the Women fell down into violent Fits. P. 41 . - At my Preaching, Thoufands cried out, fome P.42,44. fainted, others cried out, as in the Agonies of Death. Never did I fee a more glorious Sigbt! - Some fruck down pale as Death, others finking. - Mr. Whiteffeld preaching, one dropped down as fhot with a Gun. - The Holy Ghoft en-

7 Journ. p. 12,75. abled me to fpeak fo, that one Woman was thrown into frong Convulfions."

Nor will Mr. Wefley lag behind, but be as potent a Preacher as Mr. Whitefield. "I expounded: A Woman cried out in the Barpeft Agonies of Spi-rit.-I expounded,-immediately one cried out with the utmoof Vebemence, as in the Agonies of Death: Two other Perfons feized with Pain, and conftrained 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 Tbunder-fruck. - While 1 was en- P. 5o. forcing thefe Words, feveral fruck to the Eartb; a little Boy the fame; a young Man funk dorun, as one dead; but foon began to roar and beat bimfelf againft the Ground, that $f_{2 x}$ Men could fcarcely hold him, - Wbile I was earnefly inviting, \&c. P. 58.

4 Journ. p. 58 .
forme funk down, others exceedingly trembled and quaked; forme torn with a kind of convulfive Mosion, in every Part of their Bodies, and that fo volently, that five Perfons could not hold one of them. - Trwenty-fix of thofe, who had been thus affected, \&c .-While I was peaking three dropped down as dead; five others funk, - in violent Agonies, - in the Pains of Hell, \&c. - While $I$ was preaching, a Woman dropped down, ftruck as was fuppofed with Death, the Ufe 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 truck with Lightning. Some cried out in Bitterness of Soul. In this acceptable Time, \&c."

Thee, among many others, are their own Boafings and Exultations, in their own Words.

## Nobs non lice eff e tam dijertis.

And forry I am, their Breath is fo flong, that they cannot open their Mouths, but out fly the moft noiforme 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 fatter a pefilential Infection upon all that come near. Such is " the famous Grotto del Cai in Italy, called the poifonous Mouth; the Steams whereof are of a Mephitical, or noxious Quality. When a Dog, or other Creature, is put into it, it prefently lofes all Motion, falls down as dead, or in a Swoon, the Limbs convulsed and trembling, 'till farce any Signs of Life appear. - If the Animal be foo snatched out, and exposed to open Att, it
foon recovereth." See Cbambers in Grotta del Cani, or Mead on Poifons.

To know the Power of Witches in fuch Cafes, we may look into the Hifory of Witchcraft; "A Man, from a Look only of Sufanna Edrwards, fell a thaking, quivering, and foaming, and for half an Hour was like a dying, or dead Man; and at laft coming to bis Senfes again, he declared, that Sufanna Edrwards had bewitched him." Again, "Ricbard Dugdale declared, that his Fits were through Ob-

Vol. I 。 p. 244.

Vol. IT. p. $\times 66$. felfion, and in a Combination which fhould never be difcovered : - Sometimes he would exactly tell what Things were done at a Diffance, and even repeat the whole Difcourfe of Perfons abfent:Sometimes he would fing P falms exacrly tuneable:Sometimes bowl, and be in Convulfions:- Sometimes he would lie on the Floor like a dead Man; when both the Doctor and Apotbecary felt his Pulfes, 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 alfo declared, that his firange Fits began at Wefly-Hall, where an Appearance of a llack Mar grinned at him, and preffed very hard upon him, -that he had an Apparition all along the Way, as he went to Wefly-Hall, and the Week after, E $\sigma^{\circ}$."

Were our Methodiff once to recover their Senfes, they likewife would probably give an Account, by whom they were berwitched, and where.

The Pope's Emifaries, who have written fo many Volumes of Satan's Power of inflicting fuch anaccountable Maladies, allow alfo, that the Saints have the like Power of caufing Difeafes; and even of putting in the Devil, efpecially when in due Time they intend to bring bim out again. Thyrcus, de Locis Vol, II.

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infefis,
infefis, proveth this; and, among other Infances, mentioneth "St. Eligius, who gave the Deril Power over fifty of bis own Flock: [The fame Number that were fo turmoiled in Mr. Wefley's Nigbt-Scene.] The Saint intended their Good; and therefore, being requefted, he would not immediately relax their Punifhment, but faid, 'Let them learn firt whom they have chofen for their Mafer, before they are abfolved from the Tyranny of the Devil." Mr. Welley feems not willing to forego this Privilege of Spreading fucb Miferies among bis orwn. Nor do I envy him the Glory.

> Non equidem invideo, miror magis undique totis Ufque adeo turbatur agris. -

In the mean time, at leaft 'till his Exorcijms and Cures plainly appear, (to which I fhall pay due Refpect in their Order) I cannot but deem it the utmof Cruelty to throw fo many miferable Creatures into the moft dreadful Fits, and Agonies borrid beyond Defcription; and at the fame time be himfelf in fuch a Flow of Exultation,

- Rifus abeft ; niji quem vifi 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 thefe Scraps of Poetry. But, that he may difentangle himfelf from a Sort of Inconffency, may one ferioully afk him the Queftion, why in fome of his moft terrible Operations, producing the moft /bocking Effects, it muft be " a glorious Time, an acceptable Times" and in other Inftances, equally terrible

## ( 123 )

and fhocking, "the Cafe is altered?" For give me Leave to appeal to that Nocturnal Roaring, which he reprefents as the Similitude of a general Mafacre." Forty or fifty of thofe who were Seeking Salvation, defired Leave to fpend 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 Ref, being uneafy in my Sleep; as I found others were too, that were afleep in other Parts of the Houfe. Between two and three in the Morning I was waked, and defired to come down Stairs. I immediately heard fuch a confufed Noije, as if a Number of Men were all putting to the sword. It increafed 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 pre. faging Dreams; and a fure Proof that the Devil was in them. He obferveth elfewhere, that another of bis Pofefed " grew worfe by Prayer, and her Pangs increafed more and more." And his Old Friends fay,

3 Journ $\gamma$
p. 95. it is " a manifef Difcovery, when the Party afflicted rageth the more at Prayers, Mafs, Holy Water, \&c." - But ftill the Queftion remains unrefolved, Why fuch an Alteration in the Cafe? "O, Sir! I take Knowledge of you!" You was abjent, in your Sleep, and was not the immediate Caufe; it was not your own doing; - any farther than giving them Leave thus to Jeek their Salvation; (and this, it feems, they mult not do without your Permiffion) or as your Infitution might of Courfe infpire them with a Fanatical Rage.
§. 30. This gives occafion to take a little Notice of fuch Nocturnal Pranks, Myferies at dead M 2

## ( 124 )

of Nigft, when regular and fober Perfons would chufe to be in their Beds. But,

Nectes atque Dies patet atri Ganua Ditis.
It is well known, what fevere Larws have beens made againft Night-Afemblies, under. Pretence of Religion, by civilized Nations; as Things fcandalous in Practice, and dangerous to the State. And as well known, how early a Stop was put to the Chriftian Luve-Feafts, and Midnight-Meetings; by Reafon of the Ambition, Quarrels, and Broils, with otber Evils, which attended them. Mr. Wefley had better have prefcribed a Sleeping-Draugbt, or good Featber-Bed, than have encouraged fuch irregular. Cabals; when Darknefs, Watcrings, and Entbufrafms concurring, would naturally draw on thofe ominous Dreams, and mad Conéequences: When (as DeVigil. Sennertus obferves) " the Humours, and efpecially sap. I. the Blood and Bile, are moft intemperately infiamed, and caufe Vertigoss, Delirioufne/s, and numerous Dijorders."

But the Metbodifs, being better than the Primitive Cbrifians, have a peculiar Blefing at the moft
5 Journ. unfeafonable Hours. "Our Lord, fays Mr. Wefley, p. 33. was gloriouly prefent with us at the Watch-Night; my Voice was loft at the Cries of the People. -
P. 35. The Service ends a little after Midnigbt. We have often found a peculiar Blefing at thefe Seafons." I hope he will not bring for Proof the above-related Infance of his Difciples meeting between two and three in the Morning; which caufed in him fuch frightful Dreums; when there was fuch a confufed Noife, as if a Number of Men were putting to the Sword. Thefe horrid Cirumftances he hath determined to
come from the Devil. Whether the Candles were put out, doth not appear: He only fays, " he beard a great Noife, and that upon his coming into the Room, and beginning to pray, the Noife increafed." 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 bellifß Uproar, God knows. But, from his own Account, we have the Idea of " a Cabal of Witches meeting in the Nigbt-time, adoring their Lord, who puts his Mark upon them with intolerable Pain;" as reprefented in the Hifory of Witchcraft. And his Nigbt-work refembles p. 144. much more the Nocturnal Revels, and infamous dark Myfteries of the Pagan World, than any orderly Afembly of Cbriftians. It carries a ftronger Reprefentation of the Myfteries of Cotytto, the Goddefs of Cyril. Turpitude; of the Sacred Rites of Old Mother Cybele, contr. celebrated by the raving Corybantes, which were immodef Myferies of Nocturnal Afemblies, in the called Orgia, celebrated in the Nigbt, and notorious for Noife and Impurities; wherein the mad Baccbanalian Women jumped about, bowling and /wrieking, 'till their Heads were giddy, and they tumbled down diffracted." But Leave is granted: Impulfe is ftinging; and away they muft march,

- 2ualis commotis excita facris

Thyas, uti audito fimulant Trieterica Baccho
Orgia, nocturnufq; rocat clamore Citbacron.
-Comitatur euntem
Et Pavor, ef Terror, trepidoque Injania vultu.
Whoever would fee more concerning fuch Nocturnal Myjperies may confult Liov; where he will Lib. 39 , $\mathrm{M}_{3}$ fee Cap. or

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fee " into what Convulfions and Dangers the Comtmonwealth was thrown, and what execrable Vices were committed in the Nociurnal ADemblies of the Bacchanalians, in their promifcuous Meetings of Men and Women, Whores and Boys. Into this Relisious Order were they initiated by an ignoble Prieß and Propbet, and entered into Vows of Confancy and Secrecy; efpecially as this Mafter of occult $M_{y}$ feries had promifed to recover them from all Diflem-
Lib. 2. pers." Dionyfius Halicarnafienfis therefore muft Cap. 19. fpeak of earlier Times, and the firf Infitution of their Religious Rites, when he boafts of the Romans, "None can fee among them (though their Morals are now corrupted) any. Entbufiaftic Raptures, any Corybantic Furies, any private Meetings of Strollers, any Bacchanalian, occult Myferies, any Nigbt-AJemblies of Men and Women, or any other Monfers of this Kind."

And yet, after all, there is no Impofibility of one peculiar Blefing to Perfons aiming at Angelical Berfection; if we fhould fuppofe them like thofe Angels called Fgregora, or Watchers, in the pretended Book of Enoch: For (to borrow the Words

Diction:
Watcbers of Calnet) " It was thefe Watchers, who efpoufed the Daughters of Men, and became Fatbers."
§. 3x. Other Caufes befides have indeed been Jufpected of the extraordinary bodily Effects, and mental Diforders, among our Metbodifs: And I have been put in Mind of what is called Natural Magic; confifting of a deep Knowledge and. Ufe of certain Natural Things, (Roots, Herbs, and Plants, \&c.) which have rwonderful Efects, and have often paffed with the Vulgar for fupernatural Caufes. Plutarch mentions
mentions " a Shrub, called Leucopbyllus, found. at the Celebration of the Myferies of Hecate, which drives People into Madne/s, and makes them confe/s. all the Wickednefs they have done, or intended." This fame Hecate, they fay, was the Daugbter of Nigbt and Hell, delighted in fpreading Torments among Human Kind, and making People mad. Pliny mentions " the Herb Halicacabon, which makes People delirious, and is drunk by the fkilful in Prophecy, becaufe they would appear as mad, to confirm their Superfitions." This "Halicacabi is, it feems, a Species of Night-Sbade, which infufed in Water will (without giving any Tafte or Smell) caufe fome Diverfon, by making People ridiculoufy mad for a Time. Nor is the Datum, another Species of Night-Sbade, much different; of which (according to Garcias of Horto) Thieves and Cheats mingle the Flower or Seed among the Food of thofe whom they want to defraud; and whoever hath tafted it loofeth his Senfes, is forced into a Fit of Laugbter, and, freely permits the Thief to carry off what he pleafeth." See Theophraf. Bodai, pag. 1077. - My Friend told me alfo of the Pbiltra, or Love-Potions, which were defigned to make People in Lave, but had often been the Caufe of Madnefs. He fufpected fomething of this Nature in Mr. Wefley's " Love-Feaf, which raifed that tumultuous Cry thro' all the Congregation, not of Grief, but of overflowing Foy and Love." And that "Watch-Night Meeting, when his Voice was loft in the Cries of the People; befides the mad Mafacre-Scene." I anfwered, this could not be the Cafe, becaufe, if my Information was true, they ate and drank nothing: but bare Bread and Water on thofe Occafions. He replied, that Mr. Wefley had profefied, "I prepare,

Nat. Hift.
Lib. 2s3 S.305.

5 Journ.
P. 10-kİ
P. $33^{\circ}$
and give them Pbyjc, myfelf, having for fix or feven and twenty Years made Pbyjic the Diverfions of my leifure Hours." And what mingled Cups. might not a cumizing Man, fo well acquainted with Nature, prepare? What potent, inckanting Drugs might not he infufe for his Diverfion? Seeing there are various Drugs, which will bring on Dijtraction for any Number of Days, or Hours; according to the Quantity. B. Porta. Mag. Natur. Lib. 8. That, befides, the Pcpifo Priefts often blefled a certain Portion of Bread and Water, (not the Sacramental) for feveral good Purpofes, and doing Wonders. But I replied, thefe were Myferies, into which I never intended to be initiated, and fhould readily comply with any Requeft like that in Petronius; " I fretch out my Hands, and intreat, that you would not make a Jeft of Noczurnal Religions; nor traduce the Secrets, which all the initiated themfelves did not know." Or rather, I ought to become a Supplicant myfelf, and beg. Pardon, that I may efcape the Tbreat of Canidisagainft Horace :

> Epodir. Inultus ut tu riferis Coryttia? Et Efquilini Pontifex Venefiri, Impune ut Urbem nomine impleris meo? Ob! tu (potes nam) folve me Dementia.

§. 32. Others again, and not a few among Mr. Wefley's own Followers, have conceived thofer Arange Agitations to be voluntary, mere Difimulation, and counterfeit Tricks; fome tumbling down and borwling to pleafe their Mafler, or to be thought apt Scholars, and anfwer Expectation in the Procefs of Meitoodijm, efpecially as they have been taught
by both my Correfpondents, how glorious a Thing it is to be fruck down, and fet a rearing. Which is a Sort of Compofition of Entbuffafm and Impofure. But as far as thofe Effects proceeded merely from Diftemper, or a fupernatural Agency, we muft grant it could not be Fiction. Mr. Wefley indeed hath confeffed, that "the Convulfons and Agitations of the French Propbetefs (a fimilar Cafe) might be Hyferical, or Artificial; that the Spirit of Fride P. 23. and Lyes was prevalent among his own Flock, and an imaginary Injpiration,-mere empty Dreams of a heated Inagination." Mr. Whitefield too owns, " there is counterfeit Coin among them." P. $7^{7}$. But yet due Care hath been taken for the Removal, and Prevention of fuch umjuft Sufficions in the prefent Cafe. For " a Day of Humiliation is appointed, fays Mr. Wefey, to humble ourfelves,

3 Journ. p. 59. and own, that God had juftly withdrawn his Spirit from us, for our manifold Unfaitbfulue/s; - and above all, for blafpheming his Work among us, imputing it either to Nature, to the Force of Imagination, and Animal Spirits, or even to the Delufion of the Devil. In that Hour fome fell proffrate to the Ground." - But this did not work a full Conviction. For foon after we find " many offended at thefe Ibid. Tumblings, Roarings, \&c. and faying, they were p. 59, fure they might belp it if they would; - it was all a Cbeat; - or only Nature, Imagination, Animal Spirits; - they were fure none cried out but Hypocrites, who pretended to be in Fits." But, however, P. 5 . " many were convinced;" and the Refractory had perfonal and woful Experience, feeling it to their Sorrow; as will appear, when we come to their Fudicial Miracles. One Inftance I hall now fubjoin.

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Welley, "J-n $H-n$, a Weaver, - a Man of a regular 3 Journ. Life and Converfation, that conftantly attendect
p. 44 . Prayers, \&c. being informed that People fell into frange Fits at the Societies, he came to fee and judge for himfelf. But he was lefs fatisfied thart before, and laฌoured above Meafure to convince his Acquaintance, ' it was a Delufion of the Devill.' But he was convinced; for the next Day, he fell off his Chair, and began fcreaming terribly, and beating himfelf againft 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 juft J̌udgment 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 Delufion.' He then roared out, E'c. We all betook ourfelves to Prayer. His Pangs ceafed, and both his Soul and Body were fet at Liberty."
Bartol. St. Ignatius, whofe Life Mr. Wefley fays he hath p. 444. read, will afford a Parallel. "At Condom, a certain Citizen, in other Refpects an boneft Man, was above meafure incenfed againft the Society, and the Father of it; fo far from paying Ignatius the Honours due to bis Sainthip, that he charged him with Difimulation and Hiffrionic Piety; and would read the Accounts of the Saint, only to wreft them into Hypocrify, or Pieces of falle Hiftory, and thence proceed to his Railleries and Scoffs. The Saint looked down upon this his Enemy, as the Pbyfician doth upon a Perfon in a Pbrenfy, and begged Mercy of God for him; and coming to him in Venerable Majefy, caft a moft lovely Look upon him. The Man's Eye and Mind were fo flruck with this, that

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

The better to guard againft this Surmife of $D_{i / j} z_{-}$ mulation, Mr. Wefley produceth this Cafe. "A 4 Journ. Woman, who had been before much tempted of P. 22-3. the Dervil, funk down as one dead. One could not perceive, by any Motion of her Breaft, that the breatbed, and her Pulfe was very bardly difcernible. A ftrange Sort of Difimulation this! I wifh thofe, who think fo, would only fop their own Breath and Pulfe one Hour, and I will then fubfrribe to their Opinion." - But, I doubt, this Argument will very bardly be allowed. For though he challengeth any one to try; and his Friends, the Exorcifts, fay, "it is a fure Sign of a Pofefion, when a Perfon exerts fuch Motions and $G e f i$ iculations, as cannot be imitated by one that is well, and in his Senfes;" yet Pbyfcians will contend, that in fome Natural Difempers People will be thrown into fuch unaccountably Arenge and convulfive Motions, and other extraordinary Symptoms, which no Man in Health can come up to. And why muft the Trial be for a whole Hour; when he doth not fay, that this Woman's Breath and Pulfe were ftopped folong? Therefore, although this may not be natural Diftemper, yet it may. To produce a fimilar Infance. Sennertus (de Morbis à Veneficiis, Cap. 3.) citeth a long Account from Cornel. Gemma, which will fuit this, and other Cafes, in Mr. Wefey's Journals. "An ingenious Girl of Fifteen, but fomething inclined to Melancholy, - fell into Fits of Concoulfions and Swoonings, and other Symptoms more roio-

Gent than Hyferics, - was ready to be chocked, three or four Perfons, the molt ftrong, could farce bold her: -Sometimes fie felt a Weight, and fometimes a Biting; - after many Sufferings a Tumour arofe in her Throat, and continued for a Quarter of an Hour, during which Time the remained intively defitute of all Pulfe and Breath; fo that even a Feather applied to her Mouth would not move, and her Body was fief as a Statue." And what the Iffue? "The Girl was cured, not by the Spiritual, but Bodily Pbyfician, by Natural Remedies."

But, as nothing will convince Pbilofopbical Men, they urge the Probability of Difimulation and Cheat farther; and, in Supply of Parallels, affert, that among the feveral Popi/s Orders there are always forme trained up to act a Part, and prepare Accomplices, who are to counterfeit Diabolical Fits, in order to bring on Exorcifms, 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 Impofure of Martha, (cited before from $\tau$ buanus) or the execrable Story of Jetzer; the Boy of Bilfon, or the Nuns of Louden, (for which, fee Bayle in the Article Grandier) and the like; - they may refer to feveral fuch Diffemblers, Cheats, and Counterfeits, in Wierus de Praftigiz.
Lib. 3 .
One Story is of " a Beggar, named Cuffs, Cap. 24, who, to get a comfortable Maintenance, would lie 25, 26. at the Cburch-Doors, pretending to be polfefed. Wierus faw him act his Part at Niemegen ; making his Belly wonderfully farewell, and then fink again; and throwing his Limbs and Face into unaccountable Difortions: His Wife and Harlot flanding by him
with an Iron Chain to bind him in his raging Fits. At length the Fraud was detected, the Man really feized, and put in Cbains, where he confelfed the Cheat, and fhewed the Manner how he played his Pranks."

Another Story is of one "Hans Vatter, i. e. Fobn the Father, who pretended that on St. Fobn's Day he was enchanted by Nicholas Gottel, by drinking a poijoned Draught ; and that Nicholas confeffed this at his $\mathcal{T}_{\text {rial, }}$, 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 fhewed him for a Spectacle to all. He added alfo wonderful Pbantoms, Apparitions, and Spectres. Every Thing he could not relate, but faid, every Thing was wuritten biforically in a regular fournal; that the World might fee bow cruelly the Devil bad tortured and tore bim. Nor did he pafs over his Cuftom of Praying, bearing Sermons, and communicating, and affirmed, that he had an Impulfe to preach Repentance. Coming, in his Courre of Vijiting, to Noringberg, the Magifrates ordered him to be narrowly watched and guarded; when he would fometimes prefs to be gone, pretend Defpair, with other Artifices. But, being detained, he at length confefed that he never was bound by the Devil, but made bis own Cbains. In fhort, he difcovered his whole Art, that his Miracles were mere Lyes, and all a Trick, to get a Livelibood. For which ample Confeflon his Punifhment was mitigated, and he was only expofed on a Pillory for a public Spectacle and Derifion."

A third Account concerneth a " Girl of about twenty, well habited, but with a fierce Look, who

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was

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was going to St. Hubert, to be freed from the Yoke of Satan. She was furnifhed with Letters Teffimonial, to obtain Provifions on the Road; and was attended by a Monk about thirty, becaufe the Devil's A faults were lefs terrible in bis Prefence; and for this Reafon the confefled, that he was her Companion in Bed. She was thought to be Epileptic. And the Monk loafled, that by tbree Word's be could make a borrible Spectacle of ber." [If that be the proper Englifh of the Words, Se tribus verbis pofe borribile in eâ fpectaculum excitare.]

After a fourth Account of the fame Nature, but greater Wickednefs, we have an Account of one "Bartbolomea, a Servant Maid, who, when Ma/s was faid in the German Tongue, contrary to Cuftom, and the Hymn, 'Glory be to God on bigh,' began, became immediately Ecfatic, as if feized by the Dervil, and raifed a grievous Difturbance. But when the fame was fung in Latin, fhe was not affected. Her Miftrefs, a prudent Matron, promifed the Maid to cure her, if fhe would come into ber Chamber. The Maid came; the Mifrefs repeated the Hymn in the German Tongue. Initantly the Fits return; and the Maid, obferving a proper Place to fall in, was thrown violently on the Ground. The Miftrefs prefently takes up her Coats, and (affifted by her Daugbter, who held the Maid down) makes an Imprefion upon ber Pofteriors with feveral fmart Strokes of a Rod; which threw the Maid into unfeigned, borrible Contortions. For, as Hippocrates fays, ' Extreme Diftempers require extreme Remedies.' After this fhe could hear the Hymn without any Commotion, except what arofe in her Mind by being twitted, whenever fhe went abroad, by fome unlus'y Rogues, who would gather about her, and

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fing the faid Hymn in her Ears. The Maid, fays Wierus, confefled to me, that fhe was perfectly cured by her Mifrefs in this Manner." So mach from Wierus. My Pbilofopbical Friends highly commended this Method of drawing a little Blood in the lower Parts, by Way of Revulfion from the Head; adding, that it might be no bad Remedy, if fome more Cbeats of this Sort (for Inftance, the Metho-dift-T cacher, who fixed the Day for the Day of Fudgment) in order to carry the Revulfion ftill farther from the Head, were laid by the Heels. But I told them, Perfecution was a wicked Tbing. And yet I might obferve, what the Exorciffs affirm, "that the Devil may fometimes be drove out by Scourging, a Cudgel, or Box on the Ear; efpecially when: he will not yield to facred Remedies."

But, if I may fpeak my Mind freely concerning the borrid Yellings, Convulfions, \&c. among the Methodifs, my real and fincere Opinion is this:" That, though there is Reafon to fufpect Diffimulation and Counterfeit in feveral Infances; yet, that the greatef Part of their Sufferings is involuntary; they cannot belp it." Some Light will be given to this Matter in the next Section. And I readily fubfrribe to what Mr. Wefley hath owned; "I look upon fome of thefe Cafes as wholly natural; on the reft, as mixt; both the Diforder, and the Removal, being

Anfw. to Church, p. 43 . partly natural, and partly not." What he precijely meaneth by thefe Mixtures, or in whbat Refpects the Diforders were not natural, I leave him to declare. But, if the poor Creatures muf be put to the Torture, and have Pains and Agonies inflicted on them, above all Defription, too horrid to be borne; I mult confefs, I fee little Difference, whether they are Bederviled, Berwitched, Bejefuited, or Bewefleyed.
8. 33. It were now Time to bring on the Cure, the Remorval of thefe dreadful Calamities. But there is no paffing over a Circumftance, the moft furprijing (I think) and unaccountable in the wobole Difpenfation of Methodijm. I mean the violent Screamings, Contortions, and Agonies, and Tumblings, of fuch a Number of Perfons, all at one Time, by Sympathy; or quickly after one another, by Contagion.

4 Journ.
P. 37 .

Mr. Wefley giveth this Account of the State of his Society: "If one Member fuffered, all the Members fuffered with it. So ftrange a Sympathy did I never obferve before. Whatever confiderable Tempration fell on any one, unaccountably fpreaded itfelf to the reft; fo that exceeding few were able to efcape 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 Infeciion catching others
Wefiey, with furpriing Quicknefs and Rapidity. "One,

3 Journ.
P. 42.
P. 44, Perfons almoft at once funk down as dead. 46, 50. Many fall to the Earth exceedingly trembling. Several drop down, roar, beat themfelves againft the Ground, $E_{c} c$. infomuch that all the Houfe (and all the Street for fome Space), was in an Up.
P. ${ }^{8}$, 59. and another, and another funk to the Earth. They dropped on every Side, as Thunder-firuck. - Three roar. - Some funk down, fome trembled, fome torn with Convulfions; another dropp'd down in a violent Agony: - Twenty-fix of thofe, 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
at once. - No fooner had Mr. Wbitefeld begun, 3 Journ. than four Perfons funk down clofe to him. - Seven p.6x-65. or eight conftrained 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 loft her Senfes in a Moment. - Four Perfons almoft in the fame Moment - Roaring of a Number at once, as if all were putting to the Sword."-

Thefe, and many more fuch fudden Blafts, and wide-fpreading Contagions, we have in one of Mr. Wefley's fournals; who muft have the Heart of a Stone, not to feel the Mifery; and the Heart of a Tyrant, or Inquiftor, to rejoice and triumph at it. And what fhall we fay to thefe Things ? or how account for them?

I take it for granted, that we are not fufficiently acquainted with the Confitution of Nature, and the Laws of the Creator; particularly, not with the buman Frame; how Soul and Body act upon each otber; how other Beings and Parts of the Creation may act upon either; - and efpecially in a difempered State ; a Diforder of Mind, or Body. More Knowledge is neceffary 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, Efluvia and Vapours confirting of fubtile Particles, and of a very penetrating Nature. In Difempers, (befides thofe univerfally allowed to be contagious) Epilepfres, Convulfons, the Cbin-cough, \&c. are by many brought under this Clafs; and perhaps many more Diforders, both of Mind and Body, are of the catching Kind, than is commonly admitted. It hath been obferved
of Superfition, and Entbufiafm in particular, that they are very catching and infectious, running like Wild-Fire from Breaft to Breaft: That the Affetions and Pafions of the Mind cannot only change a Perfon's own Body, but make Impreflions upon another, fo as to give, or take arway, divers Difeafes, mental and corporal; and that a corrupted and polluted Imagination is capable of corrupting and polluting the ambient Air ; fo that thofe who fuck it in fhall be thrown into the fame Malady. Thus it is affirmed in Plutarch, " I pronounce it confidently, that all the Pafions of the Soul, being well rooted, will induce evil Habits, and being moved on any Occafion, will carry Perfons, even againft their Wills, into thefe natural and familiar Affections."

Nor will it be thought ftrange, that the Contagion fhould have a quicker and fronger Effect, when it catcheth Perfons of rweak Heads and Underflandings; or of weak, fickly, tender and delicate Nerves and Spirits, which are fo eafily affected. Nor is it frange, if this fhould be much more the Cafe; when the Company are of the fame Caft and Camplexion of Body, and Turn of Mind; the fame Temper and Diftemper. The leaft Spark falling upon Perfons already hea ed will foon rife into a Flame. To make ufe of Dr. Hartley's Seniments ; "Entbufiafm may be defined, a miftaken Perfuafion of being peculiar Favourites with God. - This works generally in Perfons of ftrong Fancies, and little Judgment, efpecially where there is a natural Difpofition and that fermented by Difeafe. - The convulfave Motions are apt to return of themfelves; - and feeing a Perfon in Convulfions is apt to occafion them in Perfons of nervous and irritable Frames.

- And there is Reafon to believe, that fome Enrthuffafts and limpofors have been able to throw themfelves into Convulfions by a voluntary Porwer; and particularly, as it feems, by introducing frong Ideas, and internal Feelings."

This contagious Communication may be illuftrated by the Cafe of Perfons bit by the Tarantula, " a venomous Italian Spider, whofe Sting caufes the fame Appearances with the Hyferical Affections. The Diforder is fometimes counterfeited by wanton Wosnen, but is often a real Malady; the Perfon bit being feized with a Difficulty of Breathing, univerfal Fainting and Trembling; - and growing by Degrees melancholy, ftupid, and ftrangely timorous. The only Cure is Mufic, which fets all the Patients a Dancing. At the firt Sound they begin to move their Hands and Feet, and foon dance with wonderful Vigour. In the mean time they lofe in a manner the Ufe of all their Senfes, do many ridiculous and foolifh Tricks, talk and act obfcenely and rudely ;-and, at the fame time, cannot bear the Sight of any Thing black; in general are Pbrenetic and delirious. But by a Continuance of the Mufjc they are fweated and agitated into Health. - We may allow fomewhat to the determinate Force, and particular Modulation of the trembling Percuffions of the Air, made by the mufical Chords upon the Elafic Fibres of the Brain. - This we fee in the common Experiment of two muffical Inftruments, tuned both to the fame Pitch: The Strings of the one being Aruck, the correfpondent Strings of the other will found." This from Dr. Mead's Account of the Tarantula. See alfo Chambers, in Tarantula and Tarantijmus.

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Accordingly, as one and the fame Maggot bites the Metbodifs, who are much of the fame Complexion of Body, and Turn of Mind; the fame Effects are equally produced in all. They are a Sort of Unifons, fcrewed up to the fame Key; one being fruck, the reft anfwer to the given Note ; and by that Propagation, (or fome fecret Symatby) are fruck in the fame Manner; and all are feized, as foon as they are worked up to the fame Degree of Entbufia'm.

Of the fame contagious Nature is what is called St. Vitus's Dance; imputed by fome to Hyferics, Convulfons, \&c. This Diftemper raged much in Germany; feizing moft Sort of People, efpecially the Vulgar, who in great Numbers became horridly furious, running about roaring, foaming, 'till their Breath failed. This happened particularly when they vifited St. Vitus's Cbapel; and might be thought a juft Punifhment for their loving a false and wicked Religion, had not their Cure followed by Prayer to St. Vitus.

In the Dialogue of Plato, called Ion, Socrates egre-

Edit. Serran. Tom. I. P. 530 . giounly derideth that vain Creature; " who pretended an Ability, above all Mankind, to explain Homer, and infpire others with his Knowledge; for which he deferved a Golden Crown. Socrates obferves, that the Entbufsaficic Fury of a Poet was not an Art, but Divine Imitation; which, like the Load-Stone, not only draweth Iron, but communicateth the fame Quality through a whole Cbain. And thus a Divine Seizure fhall run through a whole Series of Entbufiafts, as it were by Sympathy; one catching it from another. All fpeak moft divinely, when they are out of their Senfes, and, like the Corybantes and Bacchanals, are inftigated by

Madne/s,

Madnefs, by an Obfeffon of their peculiar Deity. His Words and Geftures, his Tone and Modulation alone ftrike them one after another; to all other Rites they are immoveable."

Mr. Wefley's infpired Difciples feem like thofe brazen Vefels in Dodona, fo placed that, if one was fruck or moved, the Sound and Motion were immediately communicated to all the reft. Or perhaps he may have the Art of Eleciricity, and communicating to all Followers his Fire and Burnings, which he feems fo fond of inflicting on his Difciples.

In Lucian, de Syriâ Deâ, we have an Account of her Myjeries; wherein "thofe, who carry the Image of their Deity, are whirled about as with a Vertigo, the Deity leaping from one into another. In thefe Myferies attend a great Number of Holy Men, and furious Fanatical Women, for the Sake of Prayer. The Priefis begin the Ceremony, and while they are celebrating the Orgia, making horrid Noifes, cutting themfelves, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ c. the Fury prefently feizeth the reft, and many, who came only as Spectators, are acted in the fame Manner."

Befides thefe Myferies, (which may be reckoned as Types and Shadows of Metbodifm) fome common Incidents in Life may farther illuftrate the Cafe of a contagious Propagation. Upon feeing a Perfon yawn, others, not difpofed to it before, are fet a Kawning. The hearing a grating Sound, or feeing another eat crabbed Fruit, is apt to fet our own Teeith on Edge. - How often are People frigbted (even by Perfons in a Joke) into Difortions, Convulfions, and other grievous Diforders? Or, perhaps, thrown into Madne/s by fome affecting Object of the fame Nature? - In Diftempers, SmallPox, Plague, \&c. how often, and eafily, will

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Fear alone draw the Infection; or feeing another, though at a Diftance, with the fre/b Marks upon him? Deep Cogitation upon the Diftemper bringing the Diftemper, and Imagination hatching the very Malady, on which it fat brooding. - How ftrong is Imagination in Women with Child? And how common, when difappointed of what they have longed for, or upon feeing fome monfirous Ob ject, to catch the lmpreffion, and communicate to their Children the fame Marks, which were the Object of their Defire, or Averfion? Even frong and bealtby Perfons, by fome miferable Stectacle, will fometimes grow ill, and their Conflitution fuddenly be altered by an Emotion and Alteration of the Spirits, Humours, and Blood. Much more then will a dijeafed Body or Mind be thrown into a bad Condition, even by a fmall Incident; and difmal and tragical Objects muft have a powerful Effect, and ftick clofe to weak Spirits and melancholy Tempers. Why therefore fhould not Vapours and Effluvia from a Methodift (fuppofed to be infired, or diftempered, or pofefed) work themfelves into the Breafts of the Byftanders, and communicate fimilar Effects? Why fhould not Hope, or Fear, or Expectation of what they are taught to expect, added to Sigbt and Feeling, naturally caufe the fame Marks and Deformities, upon which their Mind hath been fo intent? In general, why fhould not the Contagion fweep away all before it?

Meta. 4. 430.
-Cur non fimuletur, catque Per cognata fuis exempla furoribus Ino?
§. 34. As to particular Inflances of this comtagious Nature, I fhall felect a few from Hifory.

Lucian

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Lucian relates. "a Difeafe feizing almoft all the Citizens of Abdera; a Sort of Fever, which had a very ridiculous Effect. They were all inftigated to $\mathbf{1 7 4 3}$.
a loud Rearing, finging Scraps of Tragedy, and efpecially out of the Andromeda of Euripides,

Cupid, Prince of Gods and Men, \&c.
The Entbufafm continued during the Heat of the Summer, but left them at Winter."

Laurent. Ananias fays," Thofe Infernal Harpies, Mall. the Dervils, fo defile and infect the Places they haunt, that all, who come near them, fhall run $f a$ Tom. 2 . Part 2. natical and mad. As it lately happened in the Or- p. 63. pban's Hoffital at Rome; where in one Night more than fifty Girls were polefled." - Something like this was the Effect of the charming Bourignon's Infitution. For " in an Hofpital of poor Girls, Solid. whom fhe charitably governed, fhe difcovered them Virt. all to be Witches in expre,s Compact with the Introd. Devil."

Thefe Accounts may not perhaps in all Refpects agree with the Cafe of Mr. Wefley's Patients. That Popifs Fanatici/m muft run Parallel to it, I was perfuaded in my own Mind, but could not be fully fatisfied, 'till I met with fome Cafes in Wierus de Praftigiis, which come up to a complete Comparifon. "Wonderful and horrible was the Vexation of Lib, III, fome Religious Nuns at Wert, feized by the Devil, Cap. 9, who, by Means of fome Salt brought to them by 10 , an old Woman, were grievoully tormented; fome with Laugbing Fits, fome horridly convulfed and con-: torted, or lying down as dead. Thefe Tortures continued among them in the Nunnery for three Years." - " A Cafe not unlike was that of fome Virgins confecrated to the frict Rules of St. Bridget ;
who were tormented in divers ftrange Manners, leaping about, and fcreaming out horribly, their Jaws contracted, $\mathcal{F}^{\circ}$ c. The Caufe of this $\mathcal{T}_{\text {ragedy }}$ was imputed to a Virgin in Love with a young Man ; but her Parents thought it an unfuitable Match. While fhe was in this Anguifh, the Devil appeared to her in the Shape of that young Man, perfuading her to be a Profefled Nun. She complied; and no fooner was cloiftered, but, fruck with a Fury, fhe became a borrid Spectacle to all, in various Refpects. And the Evil, as by Contagion, paffed into many others of the Nuns." - Of the fame Nature were the monfrous Convulfions of all Kinds inflicted by the Devil upon the Virgins in the Nunnery of Kentorp, which feized them once a Day, or oftener, continuing fometimes for feveral Hours. Some of them in the Accelfion of the Malady, on Account of the Convulfions of the Spiritual Parts, and the Tongue, could not Speak. They were not equally torn; but fome more, and fome lefs. But this was almof univerfal, that, when any one of them was feized, the reft, though in feparate Apartments, bearing only the tumultuous Noife of the former, were tormented in the fame miferable Way. In order to difcover the Origin, Increafe, and tragical Iffue of this Calamity, and to prevent other fuch Attempts and horrible Vexations of Satan; I fhall truly relate, in few Words, what upon diligent Enquiry I received from Anne Lemgou's own Mouth, a Senfible Virgin, and one in this Nunnery. 'She was firft taken with a Pain in her left Hypocbondrium, and being deemed Epileptic, was fent to the Monafiery of Nonbert, to drink out of St. Cornelius's Scull; whereby the Nuss told about, but falfely, that fhe was better. After-

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Afterwards growing worfe, together with otber Nuns, they went to the Conjurer, who told them, they were berwitched by Alice Kamentz. The Dervil, taking a Handle from this, began tormenting them with manifold Convulfions, Tumblings on the Ground, depriving them of their Senjes, making them bite and beat one another; fo that they feemed not to be in their own Power. Anna, in her Fits, fpoke as if another fpoke through ber: She underfood what fhe faid, but, after fpeaking, intirely forgot it. When fhe would pray ferioufly, fhe was fo hindered by the evil One, that fhe could not move her Tongue. But, whenever the run over ber Beads without Thought and Attention, fhe did it with Eafe and Pleafure ; Satan not hindering her. If a good Perfon fpoke to her, fhe feemed as punifhed by the Devil. But, if other Women talked to her of ludicrous Matters, fhe was wonderfully pleafed. When the was exorcijed, fhe feemed to vomit an incredible Quantity of Blood, but felt no Hurt. But this was common to all the Virgins thus poffefied by the Devil, that, together with irregular Pains, they had a creeping Senfation under the Soles of their Feet, as if burned with bot Water. The Devoil was ufed to fpeak frequently, and much out of the the Mouths of the younger Girls, when deprived of their Senfes, and terrify them with $V i$ joons, and appearing to them in divers Shapes. As to Anna herfelf, when her Parents had taken her out of the Nunnery, and fhe had taken a firm Refolution never to return to it, but to ferve God out of it in a founder Mind; the Calamity was at an End." This certainly was an excellent Renedy. And yet Enthuyfiafin had fuch hold of her, that, " whenever the Mother Abbefs fent her but a Letter, all her Body was in a Horror, as if the was relatring. At

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length fhe married, and felt no more of ber Dijorder. She added, that Alice Kamentz berfelf would fometimes be, as it were, Epileptic, and talk fenfelefly; and the Nuns concluded, the brought this Evil on berfelf, that fhe might not feem to have beruitched others. Hence they imputed their Torments neither to God, nor to the Devil, but to Alice Kamentz." - Wier relates farther, " how the Contagion foon caught the neighbouring Towns and Villages, efpecially five Perfons, whom a certain Preacher had taken into bis Chamber, in order to guard them againft the Dervices of Satan." He relates too fome other Cafes of this infectious Nature, which cannot derently be tranfcribed.

Thefe feveral Circumftances fo exactly tally with Mr. Wefley's Patients, I think, in every Particular, that they ftand in need of no Application. Nor is it neceffary to determine precifely, wwho, or what, is the Caufe. Popery and Metbodifm are agreed as to Matter of Fact ; which is my proper Bufjnefs to Berw. One Piece of Advice, however, in Dr. Wier's Words, I would inculcate for avoiding contagious
Lib.1v. Company: "If a Number of People fhould be thus Cap. 29. polfefed in the fame Place, (as is ufual in Monaferies, particularly of Virgins, whofe Organs are moft expofed to Satan's Pranks) before all Things Care fhould be taken to Separate them, and fend each to their Parents and Relations; and not leave them to Superftitious Prieffs and Impofor, 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 Perfons efpecially fhould never be admitted to thefe borrid Spectacles, left, being frigbted with the Uncommonne/s and Violence of the Torments, they fhould contract the

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Evil themfelves." On the contrary, Mr. Wefley is labouring heartily to bring as many fuch together as he can, efpecially of the younger Sort; and te fee them groaning, convalfed, fruck to the Ground, and ftriking others down in Heaps, by Sympatby, or Contagion; and the more the better:- This is bis peculiar Bufinefs, bis Trade, and bis Foy. This Article therefore I conclude in the Words of M. Cafaubon; "To commend this to ordinary People, and to Women efpecially, is to perfuade them

Enthuf. p. 171-3. to Madne/s, and to expofe them to the Illiufions of the Devil, always ready to take fuch Advantages. The Ufe of this Theology doth moft properly belong to $\mathcal{F}$ efuits, and $\mathcal{F e f u i t e d}$ Politicions; who have no better Way to bring their Defigns to pafs, than by the Hands of thofe, whom they have brougbt up to thefe myjfical Arts; who, befides their common Obligation of blind Obedience, by long, forced, wild Contemplation, are become ecfatical, i.e. fitted for any defperate Attempt. - Let others admire Witches and Magicians as much as they will; I honour and admire a good Pbyfician much more, who can, (as God's Inffrument) by his Knowledge of Nature, bring a Man to his rigbt Wits again, when he hath loft them; and I tremble (Homo fum; bumani nibil à me alienum puto) when I think that one Madman is enougb to infect a whole Province." Fromman. de Fafcinatione, Pag. 1057. fays, that it is in the Power of one Witch, or Magician, to make five bundred.
§. 35. This Cafe of Sympathy and Contagion may perhaps receive additional Light, by confidering wwhat Sort of Perfons are moft likely to fall into Enthufjafin, particularly that of Methodijm; and

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confequently into thefe dreadful Diforders and Torments, botb of Body and Mind. This fhall be done partly in my own Words, partly by their Pagan and Popijb Allies, and partly by their Quondann Favourite Mr. Law, in his Treatife of Rege. reration; for which he has incurred Mr. Weffey's. Indignation.
(r.) Young Perfors, Boys, and Girls. Thefe being arrived neither to Ripenefs of Reafon, nor folid Conflitution of Body, are eaflly moved by Hopes and Fears; are credulous, foon pofiefied with Stories of Witches, Apparitions, or any Thing. marvellous; foft and ductile, fitted to receive any Impreffions, to fancy Wifions, to receive Inferiont in general, from a Tenderners of Frame cafly flruck down, or prepared to follow others by 1 mi fation. Hence we hear fo often of "young Boys and Girls, and Children, in the Metbodifs Fournnals, grievoufly diftrefied for their Souls, crying out in Faith, dropping down, $82^{\circ}$. Hence their Account Ibid. Months above thirteen Years." - Hence, "fevep. 78. ral were conftrained to roar alouid, and thefe gene- thur. PartI,

Wefley,
5 Journ. p. 27. of the Lard's rewealiag himfelf to a Girl of about foven Years old, in an amazing Manner ; fo that, wrap. ped up in his Spirit, foe funk to notking, propbefied; with many fucb Infances of the Out-pouring of the Spirit."-Hence " that idle Boy, Fobn Woolley, thought there was never in the World fuch a wicked Child as himfelf; after he had heard Mr . Wefley, the Deril fet upon him with all his Might, but fuddenly he is furrounded with an inexpreffible Light; and fays, 'tho' I am not in Heaven yet, I am as fure of it, as if I was ;' and afterwards Clorift came and talked with him. He lived fome

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rally not young, as in moft other Places; but either middle-aged, or older."

It might here be obferved from Variety of Hifories, that Witchcraft and Magic have the molt powerful Effects upon Cbildren, who are ufually the Subjects of their Operation and Cruelty.

Plutarch mentions it as fomething extraordinary, " that the Thitii near Pontus, by a Look, Breathing, or a Word, would fafcinate not only Children, but Perfons of full Age. Whereas only Cbildren, of a tender and moft Conflitution, were ufually thus affected, thefe Effects feldom happening to folid and compact Bodies." -

Particularly as to young Perfons, Tertullian tells ns, that the " Heathen Magicians, among other miraculous Impofures, were wont to knock down and fius Boys to make them prophefy." [Pueros in eloquium Ora. culi elidunt.] i.e. fays Rigaltius, "confernunt. For, being incbanted, they fell down as Epileptic ; and afterwards having loft their Senjes, they Jpoke oracularly, and uttered Propbecies." Accordingly, Apuleius (the famous Platonift, one initiated into the great Myferies, and fufpected of Sorcery) was formally accufed of Magic, as having drawn the Affecions of a rich Woman by Incbantments, and alfo being ufed to frike down a Boy fat on the Pave-

Sympof. Lib. V. Qu. 7.

Apoleg. Cap. 25.

Apul. Edit. Delphin. Paris. p. 446 , 450, 473. 490. ment, and deprive him of his Senfes, for magical Purpofes. And how doth he defend himfelf? He owns the Fact of the Boy's falling before him, as. in a Fit. But pleads partly in Defence of Magic, as forefhewing the Mind of the Gods, by Miracles. and Divination; partly by denying that he made ufe of any wicked Kind of Magic; and partly affirming, that the Proftration of the Boy was. nut from Inchantment, but Difeafe; and nothing.

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but mere Epilep $\hat{y}$. He brings, however, Inftances of incloanted Boys, from great Authorities, who foretold Things miraculoufly. But whether this could really be done, he will neither confe/s, nor deny."

Our Metbodif-Teachers acknowledge and boaft, that " their young Diciples are often thrown to the Ground, become fenfelefs, are illuminated, propbetic, \&c. and that either by the Operation of Satan, or themfelves." If this be true; it certainly comes near to Sorcery and Magic. They may be allowed whatever may be pleaded in Favour of antient Ma-gicions; but their beft Plea would be to prove the Cafe Efileptic, or fome fimilar Difiemper.
(2.) The next Perfons thus affected are Women; who (notwithfanding fome Exceptions) may, without Offence, be called the weaker Veffels. They are not, however, my own Expreflions, but thofe of Fixorcifts, and others of the Papacy, and even Female Saints; who defcribe " the Sex as weak, vain, full of Curiofity, and Lovers of Novelty, eafily gained by a Shew of Piety, and efpecially any Fraternities fetting up for fome auftere Reformation; thefe Qualities making them fit Organs of Satan's Illufions, and moft expofed to Super-
Mall. Faition and Eutbuffafm." -"Some think themfelves Malef.

Franc. Annal. Jefuit. p. 274. tormented by the Devil, when it is only Imagination; and this in Women more than Men, becaufe. more timorous, and more fufceptible of imaginary, marvelious Appearances, Vifions, and Revelations; their very Nature being of an eafier and fofter Impreffion.". "Father Francis Goncius had the Honour of extirpating a fpreading Hypocrify among the Women, who were governed by a fimple, or malicious Prefbyter. As the Sex, in order to gain an Opinion

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Opinion of Sanctity, is obnoxious to Illufions and Fittions; fome pretended Raptures and Sights of the Damned, and the Blefed; fome in Torments, and to be refcued only by the aforefaid Prefoyter. Thefe Illufions 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 prophefing was granted to Women rather than Men, becaufe the moft foolifb Sex." - St. Terefa confefieth, that Life, "Deceivings in the Monafteries are moft among the Women, whofe Nature is weak, and their Self love very fubtle, and they are deceived of themfelves." She fays, however, (for the Honour of the Ladies) "that in thefe Monafteries the Farvours of God to fome are very great ; aftonifhing the Spectators by Rapts, Vifions, Ecfiafies, \&c. - I have known fome, who, wanting but little of quite lofing their Judgments, are yet fo bumble, \&cc. and defirous of fuffering their Purgatory here to efcape it hereafter." - If we look into profane Antiquity, we find enough of the Eaccbanalian Women, \&c. The Pythian Prieftefles were fo entbufiafically mad in delivering the Oracles, and were fo violently torn end convulfed, as fometimes to die upon the Spot. - If we look into Ecclefiafical Herefies, we find the Dance began by Sim. Magus with his infpired Profitute, Helena; and that not only Montanus had his Prifcilla and Maximilla; but almoft all made ufe of Women as the fitteft Organs for Infpiration, Propbecy, Wifon, and every Delufion. - Sulpitius Severus, in his facred Hifory, [Thofe, who have not the Book, may confult Bayle in the Article Pricillian] gives this Account of Prifcillian. "He was vehement, seftlers, eloquent, learned, ready at Logic and

Difputa-

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Difputations. Happy indeed, had he had noe corrupted the beft Capacity by an evil Application; for he had many good Qualities of Mind and Body. He would watch long, bear Hunger and Thirf; not covetous of Wealth, and very temperate in the Ufe of it. But the fame Man was the vaineft of Mortals, puffed up beyond Meafure on account of his worldly Knowledge, and befides was fuppofed to hove pradifed the magic Arts from his Youth. When he had broached his pernicious Doctrine, by his Art of Perfuation, 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, unftable in the Faith, and of a boundlefs Curiofity, flocked to him in Troops. For, by carrying a Sbew of Humility in his Face and Habit, he had contracted a general Reverence." He is likewife defcribed, as " rath and headfrong, patient of Hardfhips, of a doubling Genius, crafty and beguiling, eloquent, but very mad." - He was inftructed and affifted by Agafen an honourable Woman, in carrying on the fecret Myfteries; and the was the Mother of the Agapeta, or Love-Feafters; whofe Rites became by Degrees fo very fcandalous, that St. Ferome tells Oceanas, "you are expofed to the Teeth of Detractors, unlefs you difmifs the Afiemblies of the Agapeta." It may be added, that Prifcillian and his Followers, though in the Sink of Corruption, yet affumed high. Claims to Knowledge, Illumination, and Perfection. - If we defcend lower into Popißß Artifices, we fee there Saintefies in Abundance, according in all Things with Meibodifm; as the whole Comparifon hath thewn. Particularly the Diabolical Infeftations, and furprizing Contagions, (from Wierus) were all

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among the Nuns. And the greater Part of the Dramatis Perfonce, in the Tragi-Comedy of Methodijm, appear to have been Actrefes.
(3.) Perfons of a fickle and inconffient Humoun: Thefe are naturally fond of Innovations, acting by Starts and fudden Flights; and always prepared for the Reception of every Pretender, that fets up for nerw-modelling Religion.
(4.) Perfons, though pioufly inclined, yet of zweak Judgments, or weak Nerves: Thefe are not only eafily captivated by fine Promifes and fair Speeches; but quickly raifed with Flafhes and Gufts of Spiritual Foys, and as quickly overwhelmed with dismal Apprebenfans; carried up to Heaven by every Wind of Doctrine, and down again to the Deep; ready foftened for the Stamp of Impules, Imprefions, Feelings, Vifions, and mot fubject (as the rweakef Heads are fooneft made giddy) to bodily Agitations and Convulfions, Vertigoes, \&c.
(5.) Perfons difordered with Fypochondriac Fumes, and melancholy Vapours, and divers other peculiar Diftempers. Thefe 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 nourifb, than to throw off, their Difeafe; and for the fame Reafons become natural and willing Vicims to the Stroke, that fells them to the Ground. - If the Brain is a little touched, and there is fomething of Madness in the Care ; this of Courfe prepares People for any wild Scheme, defperate Attempt, and every Sort of extravagant Behaviour.
(6.) Perions of lively Parts, and brike Fancy, (though in a perfect State of Health) for Want of a folid and fettled fudgment, may be equally in

Danger.

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Danger. When the Affatus hath once touched them, from a Nimblenefs of Imagination they are the fooner blown up, and by a Connection of Ideas impetuoufly carried on from one Whim to another. They are better qualified than a flow Capacity, to fee, hear, feel, and act what is appointed for them; as well as to exprefs their Senfations in the frongeft and moft 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 Entbufiafins; particularly with Refpect to fome firange Tranfports of Divine Love. From a Similitude, and clofe Correfpondence of this Paffion, confidered as natural and reLigious, we hear, in each Cafe, of fuch ' Meltings, Languifhments, Huggings, and clofe Embracements of the Deity; fuch Raptures, Tumults, Sinkings, Swoonings, Defpairings, and Diffraction, and Lofs of Senfes.' Plutarch defcriVol. II. beth a Lover, as " burning, pale, trembling, Ed. Par. p. 763 . feized with a Vertigo. Is not this, fays he, a manifeft infired Fury, a Divine Pofefion and Agitation of the Soul? What fo extraordinary ever happens to the Pytbonefs, when fhe toucheth the Tripod? Which of the Entbufiafic Corybantes, upon hearing the Pipe and the Timbrel, have been. fo carried out of themfelves?" - And a very ingenious and good Man, (for fuch I really think he was) and who hath carried the Notions of Divine Love to a fufficient Height, though he adopts the Sentiment, is yet wife enough to caution againit the Danger. The Perfon I mean is Mr. Norris, who fays, "there is an Amorous Principle in Man, which mult neceffarily have an Object; and, he thinks, Perfons

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Perfons of the moit amorous Affections, the mots dikely to make Spiritual Lovers. - In the Love of God, as it is a Paljon, the Motion of the Will is attended with a fenfible Commotion of the Spirits, and Effuction of the Blood. - It is an experimental Truth, that Paffon is a great Inftrument of Devotion Accordingly we find that Men of the moft warm and pothetic Tempers, and affectionate Complexions, (provided they have but Confideration enough withal not to miffake the Object) prove the greateft Votaries in Religion." Burton too, in his Anatomy of Melancholy, often mentions Hypochondriac Entbufaim as prone to Venery.

Mr. Wefley Hall became one, it feems, of the fill Brethren, has publickly and zealounly pieaded for the moft infamous Carnalities. Nor doth Mr. Wefley himfelf feem fufficiently upon his Guard, when he commendeth fo highly, " that Mother in Ifrael, Fane Muncy, becaufe fhe withftood to the Face

4 Joura. p. 9 . thofe who were teaching for Doefrines the Commandments of Men, by ordering that the unmarried Men and Women fhould have no Converfation with each other." There needs not any zealous Contention for fuch promifcuous Afemblies; even though many fhould hereby become Motbers in Ifrael.

I fhall on this Head beg Room for a few Paf. fages out of the great Mafler of Nature; becaufe fo comfonant to feveral of the Di/pogitions before related.

Entbufiafts often term their Extravagancies a Spiritual Drunkenne/s. In like Manner Arifotle makes a Comparifon between " the Nature and Effects of Wine, and thofe of Melancboly, or the black Bile. Each maketh Mien various, angry, loving, quiet, fierce, filent, talkative. Wine find-
ing Men cold and fullen, by a gradual Increafe of the Dofe renders them more talkative, eloquent, and confident ; then quarrelfome, raging, and even mad ; - at laft turneth them into ftupid Fools, like Perfons epileptic, or deeply melancholy. - The fame Man continues not long in the fame Humour; he laughs and cries, is timorous and bold ; is filled both with Heat and Wind; whereby Venus is the ufual Companion of Baccbus. And for the fame Reafon your melancholy Men are generally lafizious, as being very fatulent. - The black Bile is one of the coldeft and botteft of Things; naturally cold, and bringing on Apoplexy, Stupor, Defpondency, and Terrors; but once fet on Fire, it produceth Singing, Security, Ecfafies, and Inflammations. - Many, from the Approach of this Heat to the Seat of the the Mind, are feized with mad and entbufsaftic Fits; become Sibyls, Bacchanals, and Inpired. Nothing fo various and inconftant as this black Humour; now chilling Men with Fear and Trembling; foon raifing again their Courage; opprefing us with Sorrow and Defpondency, we know not why; then making us rejoice and exult, for as little Reafor, \&c." He then inquireth into the Reafons, " why the Agents in the Bacchanalian Myferies are, for the moft Part, Perfons of fuch bad Morals." - To fuch Confitutional Diforders is the Human Kind fubject; and if the Managers of Methodifn can turn thefe Natural Caufes and Effects into fo many Principles and Proofs of true Religion; they mult be allowed fome Share of Artifice and Contrivance.
(8.) Perfons of bad Principles will be fond of mingling with an Entbufiafic Sect. -As, for Infance, Hypocrites, who laying hold of devout Appearances, and high Pretenfions to Religion, are

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defirous to pafs upon the World for Saints; in order to deceive the more effectually. - Perfons of a wain and ambitious Mind, who love to be fomebody in a new Dijpenfation, that makes a little Noife in the World, and knowing how unable they are to make a Figure elferwhere, muft needs be at the Head of a Separate Party or Sect; or elfe, from mere Conceitednefs, will fet up to be Teachers, Preachers, or Expounders. Hence Mr. Brainerd owns, that Satan has gained an Advantage, " $S_{p i-}$ 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 fcandalous Pracices." Hence "fo many ignorant, fawcy Boys and Women ramble about the Country, picking the Pockets of filly People, as Metbodift-Preachers. To whom, however, Mr. Wefley gives Autbority, becaufe God gave them Wifdom from above." - Perfons of an impertinent and unwarrantable Curiofty will readily be taken in. As the Fournalifts give Accounts of Heart-Sins revealed and laid bare; Things difant and abjent feen as plainly as if prefent; future Events foretold by Prophecy; Vifions and Infpirations, both Cetefial and Satanical, and the like; -To Methodimn therefore muft we all gang, and be initiated into the fublime Myfferies; muft even learn from Satan what God hath concealed, and bear from Satan, or elfe the cunning Man, Tortures which God batb not required.

Lafly, Perfons of profigate Lives, and Libertine Sentiments, are wont to take up with fuch Deluffons. When they are touched with a Senfe of Guilt, their Reafon is fo hurried and diftracted, that they know not which Way to turn ; but are apt (like

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People, on fome great Lofs, flying to the Conjurer, or Wizard) to betake themfelves to fome fallacious Expedient, unfafe Security, falfe Docirine, or Quack Remedy, of a Mouth that fpeaketh great Things; neglecting every regular Method. Thus it is no uncommon Thing for Profligates and Libertines, in the Article of Danger, to catch hold on the Pa.Jport of Popery, or Meibodijm. Which probably is a Dervice of Satan to beguile them; or, 2. Theff. "becaufe they have not received the Love of ii. 9-. Truth, God may permit a frong Delufion, that they thould believe a Lye."

In fhort, I am fully perfuaded, that it is fome Fault, or fome Dijeafe, fome Diforder of Mind or Body, that carrieth weak and wicked Perfons into the Entbufiafm of Meibodijm: Which (as the Refult of my beft Thoughts, and Integrity of Heart) I would advife all to avoid, and not to come among them on any Account what foever.
> - Veniunt leve vullgus, euntque, Illic Credulitas, illic temerarius Error, Vanaque Latitia eff, confernatique Timores, Seditioque repens. -
" Young Perfons, the Methodifs tell us, are apt to run into Extremes;" and therefore no regular and tedious Courfe of Repentance and good Works will ferve the Turn. Pardon, AOurance, and Angelical Perfeciion muft rapidly be firatched up; juft as the Schoolmen fay, " of Angels, that they can pars inflantaneouly from one Extreme of Space to another, without pafing through the Medium."
§. 36. Having thus obferved fome of the Evils attending the Profelytes to Methodifm, at length we
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arrive at the boafted Cure, the Removal of thefe horrible Sufferings. Sure, and effectual, this ought to be, to make a Compenfation; and it is fit a Paracelfus, or Ignatius, fhould be called in, with their infallible Remedies. Mr. Wefley, from a feeming Renunciation of Miracles, as was obferved before, gets gradually into a full Claim of them. Some of his Cures are plainly declared to be miraculous; and otbers reprefented with fuch a miraculous Air, as cannot fail of fucceeding with his Followers. He fays of himfelf, "I was fuddenly feized with fuch a Poin in my Side, that I could not /peak. I knew my Remedy, and immediately kneeled dorwn. In a Moment the Pain was gone." - Again; "I was feized with fuch a Cough, that I could hardly fpeak. At the fame time came frongly into my Mind, Thefe Signs Ball follow them that believe. - I called on Jefus aloud to increafe my Faith, and to confirm the Word of bis Grace. While I was fpeaking, my Pain vanifhed away. The Ferver left me. My bodily Strength returned, E゚c."

The Credulity of fome of your Followers will readily fwallow it. But why will you teach them fuch a prefumptuous Lefon; and which their own Experiences, I doubt, would confute? Suppofe any flould be feized in the fame Manner, with Pain, Lofs of Speech, a Cough, or Fever; and fhould immediately kneel down, beg an Increafe of Faith, a Confirmation of God's Word; - Will you anfwer for their perfect Cure in a Moment? Or, if they fhould not obtain it, into what do you lead them, but into a Dibolief of God's Word, Miracles, Goodnefs, and Providence? What muft they think, but that they are Cafaways; have no Pardon, no

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Faith; and thereby fall into Defpair; in which Mire they are fo often wallowing? - However, you came off a little better than Cardan, one of

Fita Prop. Cap. 37. your Whimfical Bretbren; who fays, "I will relate another Thing. (For my whole Life abounds with fuch Examples.) I was fo ill of a Pleurify, that I defpaired of Life. I had read in fome Collections of my Fatber, 'that, if any one at Eight in the Morning, on the Calends of April, would entreat the Blefed Virgin on bis bended Knees, for any Thing lawful, he fhould obtain his Requeft. I obferved punctually the Day and Hour, and made my Supplication; and then, not inftantly indeed, but on Corpus Cbrifi Day in the fame Year, I was wholly Set free. Afterwards, remembering this Fact, I made my Supplication in the Gout, (for my Fatber had produced two Inftances of Perfons thus cured of that Diftemper.) And it made me much better, and foon perfeetly healed. But in this, I had Recoure likewife to Medicines." - Mr. Wefley

5 Yourn, p. 118 . again; "This Evening I received two Blows. But both were as nothing ; for, thcugh one Man ftruck me on the Breaft with all bis Migbt, and the other on the Moutb with fuch a Force, that the Blood gufbed out immediately; I felt no more Pain from either of the Blows, than if they had toucked me with a Straw."

Here is perfon:1 Proof of his Doatrine of Infenfbility, and that "the Eervants of God fuffer nothing." Their Feeling is quick enough, when there is nothing to be felt ; but let them hive a Wound, or Blow, given with the utmoft Force, their Senfation is lolt; it is but the gentle Touch of a Straw. However, I give, at leaft, as much Credit to the Relation in the Breviary, (in Ufum
facrum) that "when the Officers rwould bind St. Nov. 22. Clement to a Pillar, in order to whip him, they found they were only binding and whipping a Poft;" God fubftituting a Log of Wood in the Place of the Saint's Body." But, that I may not make a mere Poft of Mr. Wefley, 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 ftuck with Points of Swords, by Prayer the Swords became foft as Hay. Lib. 8. Cap. 70. The Tyrant commanded St. Clbryfantbus to be beat with knotty Clubs, which were hard as Iron: But, when the Blows were given, they became foft as Featbers."
§. 37.- I hall pafs over many Tales of this wonderful Nature in Mr. Wefley's Fournals, and proceed to confider the Bulk and Magazine of his miraculous Cures, among his falling, convulfed, or otherwive tortured Patients; in which his great Strength lies. And what if we fhould deny the Facts? I mean, fo 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 felect a few Inftances of this Kind.
"When he (the Nerwgate Pbyyscian) faw her Body and Soul bealed in a Moment, he acknowledg- p. 43. ed the Finger of God." - "He then beat himfelf P. 4.4. againft the Ground again; his Breaft heaving, as in the Pangs of Death, and great Drops of Srweat trickling down his Face. We all betook ourfelves to Prayer. His Pangs ceafed, and both his Body and Soul were fet at Liberty." -" In a Moment P. 93. God Jooke Peace unto the Soul, firlt, of the firtP 3 tormented,

3 Journ. tormented, and then of the other." - " $L-y$ p. 95. $C$ - $r$ 's Agories fo increafed, that it feemed fhe was in the Pangs of Death. But in a Moment God fpoke, fhe knew his Voice, and both her Body and
4 Journ. Soul weve bealed." - "Some, whom God permitted p. 38. Safan to poflefs with Laughing almoft without ceafing, and who thus continued, for two Days, a spectacle to all, were, upon Prayer made, delivered in a Moment."

Thefe Cafes, and many other fuch, (if Mr . Wefley pleafeth) fhall be allowed at prefent to ftand upon Account as inftantaneous, miraculous Cures. Let him only give me Credit for a little Time. To

3 Journ.
p. 59 .

3 Journ. p. 24, 66.

4 Journ. p. 29. thefe he may add, " his twenty-fix Perfons thus affected, who were in a Moment filled with Peace and Joy:" -Item, his Divine Removals of Diforders, where the Patient's Cafe was " not underfood, or falfely deemed Madnefs, or Natural Dif temper; or their being pronounced incurable, or given over, by the Pbyfician; and the Neceffity of a better Pbyjzcian."

The Legends of the Saints are fuch Common-place Books of thefe rwonderful Cures, that Cart-loads of Parallels might be produced. Mr. Wefley fays, " he hath read that furprizing Book, the Life of Ignatius Loyola; furely one of the greateft Men, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$." And I find there too many Parallels, and fimilar Expreffions, to make any Doubt of it. For, Bartol. "s when a Boy's Cafe was undertaken by a CbsVit. Ign. rurgeon, a more fkilful Pbyjcian was neceffary; the P. 40 I , 409, 422, 443, 444. Boy muft be healed by Ignatius. - An Epileptic Woman, biting and tearing herfelf, having tried Pbyficians in vain, by imploring the Intercelion of the Man of God, was immediately made as found and free, as if fhe had never been difordered. -

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Another receives inftantaneous Cure both of Soul and Borly. - Another grievoufly tormented, by promifing to attend Ignatius's Cbapel, and go to Confeffion, wonders to find herfelf cured intively in an In fant. - One pofefled by the Devil was perfectly motionless and speechlefs; then again, furious and roaring. Pbyffcians afcribed this unaccountable Dijorder to the black Bile, but in Truth many Dervils 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 fo highly redounding to the Glory both of Ignatius, and Mr. Wefley, that one Miracle will probably, and unhappily, be turned upon myjelf. Mr. Wefley has got fuch a Knack of taking an Adruantage, that I fhall fairly tranforibe the Story, before he can make the Application. Bartolus fays," A Religious of a certain Order, but unworthy of the Religious Hatit, being envious and incre-

Bartol.
p. $445^{\circ}$ dulous, took upon him to write a Satire againft 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 Dietates of his malicious Mind; for there was nothing but Praifes of Ignatius, inftead of Abufes. Thinking there muft have been fome Mifake, he takes his Pen in Hand again, in order to rectify the Error, and vent his $W$ rath; and again his Hand could do nothing, but fet down Praijes of the Saint, infead of Railleries. A third Time repeating his malicious Defign, he was deluded in the fame Manner. Moreover, fupid and angry as he was, while he was renerwing bis facrilegious Attempt, his Pen jumped out of bis Hand into the Middle of the Room, and his Hand, turned by an occult Power, hit himfelf a great

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Blow on the Face: So that, at length, being quite albamed and affrigbted, he cbanged both his Style and Mind towards the Saint." It is true indeed, that I have been forced, as it were, to difplay the Corufcation of Mr. Wefley'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

Bartol. P. 448 . fimall Addition. "A pefilient Difeafe 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 bealing Hand, grew perfectly well, not one excepted ; not even thofe who were in Extremes." Now admitting only, (and who will deny it ?) that Mr. Wefley is the Image of St. Ignatius; he

4 Journ. p. 6x. will afford a like Cafe. "I vifited the Sick. Moft of them were ill of the Spotted Ferver; which, they informed me, had been extremely mortal; few Perfons recovering from it. But God had faid, Hitberta thou foalt come. I believe, there was not one, where we were, but recovered."

But whatever Miracles Mr. Wefley may bring to Account ; I judge, that I ought to be impartial, and make proper Deduciions, whatever be the Event; though, in Confequence, I fhould be miraculized into Dread and Sbame, for tarnifhing his Glory.
§. 38. One may obferve then, that a great Number of his Cures were very imperfect, and of foort Continuance; and that many of his Patients grow worfe and die; all from his own Accounts.

Death. The Minifer of the Parifh told her Huf. band the was mad. The Phyfcians blood, blifter her,

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her, and fo on. 'Till the laft Night, He, whofe Word was flarper 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 $u s$ prayed for him ; and from that time (as his 3 Journo Parents fince informed us) he had more Reft (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 Anfwer of Peace. One indeed continued an Hour in ftrong Pain, and one or two more for three Days. Another continues fo twelve or fourteen Hours." - "Others were eafed, though P.68,6g. not fet at Liberty." - "Another in a defpairing Fit cafed, but not Set at Liberty."
"A Woman catched hold on me, and faid abruptly, ' I muft fpeak with you, and will. - I p. 24. have finned againft the Light, - beyond Forgivenefs. - I have been curfing you in my Heart, and blajpheming God, ever fince I came here. - I am damned. I am in Hell, Eg'.' I defired fome, who had great Confidence in God, to join in crying to bim in her Behalf. Immediately that borrible Dread was taken away, and fhe began to fee fome Darwings of Hope." -" Another is left, for the P. 66. prefent, in Peace." "Edward W-ill feve- P.io,8r. ral Days, in deep Defpair. We cried unto God, and a little Ligbt fhone upon him."

Some of thefe Arango Fits are of long Continuance, and gradually removed; in others we find frequent Returns and Relapfes; in fome Vicifitudes and Interwals of Rage and Calmnefs; of fudden Defpair, and as fudden Joy: Some grow better by Prayer, others p. $64,65_{0}$

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5 Journ. others rworfe: Some lofe the Ufe of their Limbs, p. xo, 77 and many die.

My Reafon for being fo particular in thefe Cafes is not to fix any Blame on Mr. Wefley for not curing all his Patients; or for not doing it immediafely, or at once, \&c. - but to have it obferved, that all is perfectly confonant to the Nature of Fits, as of Fervers, Convulfons, Hy/terics, Epilepfees, Swoonings, and the like; in which we need no Autborities to prove, that fome recover infantly, fome not without longer Time, and fome never; that thefe Fits have all their Natural Periods, fome longer, and fome florter ; Returns fewer, or more; Remif. fions, Intermifions, and lucid Intervals; - different according to People's different Tempers and Diftempers, or the different Kind or Degree of the Diforder; - and, I may add, all eafily and frequently countorfeited.

Let us fee Mr. Wefley reftore inftantaneoully a rvithered Arm, a Leg that is cut off, or fupply the Defect of axy 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 Difemper. A Power of working

3 Journ. pag. 40.

Farther
Appeal, p. 122-4.

Farther Miracles he pofitively afferts; "God .etting bis Seal to their Miniftry;" and "fo many Living Witnefles hath God given, that bis Hand is ftill firetched out to beal, and that Signs and Wonders are even now wrought by His Holy Cbild Tfefus." Nor let him cavil (as he hath done) " that thefe Things, feeming to go beyond the Power of Nature, were yet not done by his own Power or Holine/s; but by the Power of God;" and that a Me-thodijt-Preacher is only God's Infrument in the Work. For which even of the Apofles ever claimed more?

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Nor is it any great Mark of his Modefy, or Self. Denial, that his Pretenfions rife no bigber than thofe. of St. Peter, or St. Paul.

Greater Things, I confefs, are performed by Popi/b Saints; and I have fometimes wondered the Roman Breviary fhould ftill retain fo many extravagant and fabulous Miracles; - as that concerning St. Staniflous, "whofe Body being cut to Pieces, May 7. and bis Limbs fcattered about the Fields, were all afterwards gathered up, difpofed in their proper Places, and fo clofely and exacily joined of a fudden, that not the leaft Traces or Marks of any Wound appeared." But it is Matter of no Wonder, that the Fefuits and Francifans fhould cry up the Miracles of their Founders, as fuperior to thofe of the Prophets and Apofles; or that Lying Wonders in general, miraculous Cures and Exorci/ms, are the perpetual Boafting of the Man of Sin: To bring Inftances would be fuperfluous. Let them enjoy them all, as a Part of their indelible Characier; and let Mr. Wefley triumph in his Emulation; and hereby draw a gaping, fupid Reverence from his " wild, faring, loving Societies." Thefe are his own Words, in defcribing one of them; as if he defigned to draw to himfelf that Comparifon. "His deadly Wousd was bealed, and Rev,xiiis, the World wondered after the Beaft."
§. 39. Something more, however, may be brought, by Way of Deduction. One fo well /killed in Pbyfic may, for the moft Part, make a probable Conjeciure, wwen the Fit will be off; or at leaft abate. But fhould it continue longer than expected, he is ready with a Solution. If fort, God doth it immediately; if long, God delayeth Relief. For Infance; "On Reveral Evenings this Week many were p .68 .
were deeply convinced; but none were delivered from that Painful Conviction. The Cbildren came to the Birth; but there was not Strength to bring forth. I fear we have grieved the Spirit of the Fealous God, by queftioning bis Work; and that therefore he is withdrawn from us for a Seafon. - Two more were in Arong Pain, both their Souls and Bodies being well-nigh torn afunder. But though we cried unto God, there was no Anfwer, neither did He as yet deliver them at all." The Papifs have the fame ready $\mathcal{T}$ urn, when the Devil is obfti-

Thyræ. Dæmon. P. 173. nate, or the Fit long. "For the Sins of the Poffelfed fometimes deferve, that they fhould not immediately be delivered from the Devils; and fo, by the juft Fudgment of God, the moft efficacious Exorcifms are of no Service. Sometimes alfo the Sins of oblers not poliffed are the Reafon of the Spirit's Delay; they want Faith, and full Hope of obtaining Deliverance."

For another Deduction, it is obfervable, that, in feveral Cafes of a fettled Diforder, Mr. Wefley doth not fo much as attempt a Cure; and it is prudently done. Where the Patient hath not $\mathcal{T}$ ranfient 5 Journ. Fits, his Power faileth. Thus, " I was defired P. 56 . to meet one who was ill of a very uncommon Diforder. She faid, 'For feveral Years I have heard a Voice continually fpeaking to me, curfing, fwearing, blafpheming, $\mathcal{O}^{\circ} c$. I have applied to Pbyficians, and taken all Sorts of Medicines, but am never the better.-No, replies he, nor ever will, 'till a better Pbyycian than thefe bruifes Satan under-
P. 79. her Feet." - So again, in "that Inftance of genuine Entbufiafm, (and in Truth direct Madne/s) when $\mathcal{F}-B-$, of Tanfeld-Leigh, came hollowing and fhouting through the Town, driving all People
before him, and faying, God had told him he fhould be a King, and tread all his Enemies under his Feet; I fent him Home, fays Mr. Wefley, immediately to his Work, and advifed him to cry Day and Night to God." - This is all that is faid, or done, in both Cafes. The Diforders were gone too far, beyond the Paroxy/ns of a Fit; no Laurels to be gathered by undertaking a Cure of fuch difficult and tedious Operation. In thefe Circumftances he might truly fay, "what do you think I can do? And therefore he wifely taketh that Advice to Exorcifts, never to attempt any Thing above their Strength: To which is added the Example of St. Anthony, who, when a Boy, faid to be polfefed, was brought to him, immediately knew it was too potent a Spirit for bim to eject. And Pope Gregory (Dialog. Lib. I. Cap. 10.) fheweth, that the Man is poffeffed with a Devil himfelf, who dares attempt the Expulfion of a Dervil in a Cafe beyond bis Porver."

We may alledge too what Irenous fays of the pretended Miracles of fome Heretics in his Days; "They cannot drive away all Dervils, but only thofe whom themfelves bave put in." I will produce the rwbole Paffage, for the Sake of the Comparifon in feveral Particulars. "Simon, and Carpocrates, and others who are faid to rwork Wonderi, do it not by the Porver of God; nor in Truth; nor doing any Good; but by magical Delufions and Fraud, doing more Mijcbief than Benefit to the credulous Perfons, whom they have feduced. For they can neither give Sight to the Blind, nor Hearing to the Deaf; nor drive away all Devils, but only thofe whom themfelves have put in; if, however, they do even this. - Much lefs can they raife the Dead."-

Vol. II.
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p. 121, 122.

Lib, II. ${ }^{7}$ Cap. 57.

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Whether thofe dreadful Maladies among the Methodifs are put in by Mr. Wefley or Satan, (for both have their Claim) I leave themfelves to decide at their next Conference.

The Expreffion above, of doing more Hurt than Good, fuggefteth one more Deduction. For I am perfuaded your Metbod, Mr. Wefley, hath bindered the Cure of feveral Perfons ; if not occafioned their Death. After your contemptuous Treatment of Natural Means, and the Skilful in their Profe. Fion as all Pbyfcians of no Value ; (though both ordained by God to give Eafe, and prolong Life:) - After your cal-
3 Journ. ling Application to Natural Means, "fending People to the Devil for Cure; to Company, idle Books and Diverfons ; " (which, with Submiffion to your fuperior Wiftom, may be of great Ufe:) - What genuine Metbodift will think of confulting the Faculty; efpecially as Perfons difordered like thofe in Metbodim, have from the very Nature of the Difeafe an Averfion to the proper Remedies? This I take to have been the Misfortune of the Hitcbens, who were as genuine Metbodifs as can well be conceived; plunging into the Viciffitudes of Light and Darknefs, Prefumption and Defpair, Faith and Infidelity; with every Peculiarity of rwild Entbuffafn': 'Tiil 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 Pbyffician, Apothecary, or other rational Remedy and Affiftance.

This umatural Conduct may perhaps be defended

Specul. Exempl. Dift. 3. Ex. 28. from fome Popijß Examples: As of that " Monk, who, being very infirm, foolifhly confulted the Pbyficians. One Day he faw the Virgin Mary come with a Box of mof precious Eleciuary, and giving each Monk a

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Spoonful of it with her moft fweet Hand, as they went into the Cbapel. Our Monk was exceedingly rejoiced at this. But, when he pafied by, the repelled him with Indignation; 'Go, make ufe of your Medicines, you fhall have none of mine, feeing you apply to Pbyfucians, without depending upon me.' The Monk blufloed, and immediately threw away all his Medicines."

But, on the other Hand, Wierus obferves, " that true Exorcifs ufed firt to purge the Poffeffed from the black Bile, and otber peccant Humours, before they fet about their Conjurations. And he gives Inftances of Perfons perfectly cured by Pbyfac, when no Exorcijms were of any Service." And a more genuine Papift, the Autbor of Complementums Artis Exorcifica, (in Doctrin. 11.) owneth," that, if the Exorcift doth not call in a Pbysucian, he will incur great Danger ; I myfelf, faith he, having feen fome Exorcifts, who have killed Mien for Want

Mall. Malef. Tom. ult.
p. 26 , of the Pbyjcian's Advice, to the great Detriment of their Confciences."

This may be true. And yet there might be greater Danger on the other hand. For as far as Pbyje fhould bring a Cure, or ADffance, fo far the Reputation of the Exorift would fuffer Diminution. And, if the Patients were completely cured, there would be an End of all their extraordinary Prophecies, Viffons, Afurances, and the like, which they utter in their Fits; - an End of the Art hereby employed for raifing a new Sect, or a new Saint; an End of miraculous Claims. Both Papift and Mcthodift muft be very fenfible of fuch unlucky Confequences. Were Matters brought to this Pafs; who fhould ecfatically predicz the flourihing State of the Society? Who See their Relations in Heaven? Who

Pranig. Lib. 4. Cap. 23.

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have Cbrift and Angels attending them at theis Death? Who abound in Revelations? So that, in Proportion as the diffempered Perfon is relieved, the Methodift is lof. And to what Purpore then have they made all this Noife ?

In this View, one might as well advife the moft effectual Remedy of all; that of never coming among the Metbodifts, by Way of Prevention; or leavings them, by Way of Cure, or turning off their Leader. This happened to be the Event in the Cafe of the

Wier. P. 404 . Nuns of Kentorp, before related; " the Perfon who firt brought thofe frange Convulfons, and uncommon Difiempers among ther, and firead the Contagion, no fooner married, and apofatized from the Society, but the Fits immediately ceafed in the Nunnery, and there was no more Occafion for Exorcifms, or other fupernatural Interpofitions."

In Cafes of Witcbcraft too, fudden and frange. Cures are faid to be effected by the Death of the Tol. I1. Witch. The Hillory of Witcharaft fays, "Anop. $3^{8}$. ther Thing worthy of Notice is, that the Exectution of fome that have lately died hath been immediately attended with a firange Deliverance. - By the criel Effects of Witchoraft, and Force of the Derill, many poor People have been driven into Defpair, their Minds being puzzled with fuch Buzzes of Atbeim and Blappbemy, as have made them even run diffracted wwith Terrors; who have wovderfully recovered upon the Death of the Witches." Immediately follows a particular Inftance of "two Witches, who, making the Room light by their coming in, tormented a poor Woman into Difraction; but upon their Execution fhe was prefently and perfecily recovered."
\$. 40 . But,
§. 40. But, becaufe I would favour Mir. Wefley, as far as the Nature of the Cafe will admit ; let us for once fuppofe, that he hath actually performed feveral miraculous Cures, and removed from many of his Followers the moft borrible Diforders. But let bim likewife remember, that he brought thefe Calamities upon them bimself, (unlefs Saton mint bear a Part) and "fruck them to the Earth, (where they roared under Agonies beyond all Defcription) by the Strength of his Preacbments: And that upon careful Examination he found, that all of them (not one, he thinks, excepted) were Perfons in perfect Health, and had not been fubject to Fits of any Kind, 'till tbus affeczed." And then the Account will ftand thus: "After trailing them tbrough a Series of Tortures, be fet them down ju/s wobere be took them up, and left them, as be found them." Which may be illuffrated by a Story from Plutarch, De Socratis Genio.. "One Timarchus had a Mind to go down into the Den of Trophonius; after performing the previous Ceremonies. Having

Vol. 17 . Ed. Par. p. $5^{89}$, 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 beard: He faid, (I ufe bis own Words) that, on his firft Defent into the Oracular Den, he fell into a borrid Darknefs; then taking Refuge in Prayer and Vorws, he lay in that Condition for a long Time; not well knowing whether he was arwake, or in a Dream. It feemed as if his Head was violently fmitten, with a Noife 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
to breathe again after a long Opprefion, was firetiched out, and grew bigger than be rwas before, like a sail filled with Wind. Then he heard over his Head a fmall, but very fweet Voice; and looking ip, he faw Earth no more, but an infinite Number of Joining Iflands, as a foft Fire, and delightfully warying their Colours. - But, upon looking downwards, there appeared a large Cibafm very terrible and deep, full of a turbulent and confuled Darknes. Whence were heard ten thoufand Roarings, and Groans, and Howlings of Cbildren, and Men mingled avith Women, and all Manner of tumultuous Noijes. This terrified him extremely. Afterwards, a PerSon, not feen by him before, fhewed him the Region of Proferpina, bounded by Styx, and the Road to Hell, which makes the Souls that defcend thither roar out for Fear. Plato immediately feizeth fome, who fink for ever; but other lefs defiled Souls emerge again, and return to a fecond Birth. Then the Perfon bad him 'be gore.' But, 'fays Timarcbus, "turning to fee who it was fpoke to me, I was again feized with a violent Head-ach, as if compreffed by Force; and fo lof my Senfes, that I knew nothing of what was about me. But in a little time recovering, I found myfelf at the Entrance of Tropbonius's Den, where I firft lay down."

It may be fome Satisfaction to the Unlearned Reader to have fome Explanation of Trophonius's Den. Which I fhall do by a Literal Tranflation from Paufanias. Bœootic. Cap. 39. - Plutarch. Ed. Par. Vol. II. Pag. 944. Pbilofrat. Vit. Apollonii, Lib. 8. Cap. 19. Scbolia in Arifopbanem. Nub. verf. 508.

* This Trophonius was a crafty Fellow, and exceffively vain-glorious; and, though born of a common Mortal, feigned himfelf to be the Son of Apollo. He made, with the Affiftance of his Brother, a fubterranean Cave, or Den; where he delivered Oracles to fuch as were rwife enough to confult him. The Confulter, by way of Initiation, muff firf prepare himfelf, by obferving a Courfe of Cbaftity for certain Days; and by offering Sacrifice to Trophonius; the Sootbfayer, or Prieft, looking diligently into the Entrails, [as the Victims of Methodifm muft have their Hearts open to Mr. Welley, without any Manner of Referve,] that he may thence judge of the Perfon's Fitnefs, and whether he may deferve to receive an Anfwer. Thus prepared, he approacheth the Defeent, (for fo the Den is called) and lays himfelf down at the Entrance, called the facred Mouth. Then, in a Moment, he is fratcbed arvay, and burled down, he knows not how, Flead and Heels contracted together, into the vaft fubterranean Cavern. Here he is fo terrified with Roarings, that he falls a roaring himfelf; or elfe is quite fupefied, and almoft fenfelefs. Then he haths the Sigbt of fome prophefying Dragons, or Serpents; whofe Wrath he muft appeafe by fome Cakes, or Bifcuits, (which they muft bring with them for that Purpofe) that he may not be too unmerciful. He gets his Anfwer, and becomes a Prophet, partly from what he Jeeth, and partly from what he beareth. This is what Suidas termeth the Ludicrous Illuffons of Trophonius 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 Confulter is returned, afonifbed as he


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is, the Priefts immediately place him upon what is called the Seat of Memory, where they examine him, as to what he hath Seen and beard, and then fend him Home, ftill poffeffed with great Amazement and Terron; neither knowing bimfelf, nor otbers about him. [" Near the Den were two Fountains, one called the Fountain of Forgetfulnefs, the other of Memory: Of which the Seekers took a Draught before their Defcent; either to forget or remember their Experiences. Alex. ab Alexand. Lib. 6. Cap. 2." Hence Mr. Wefley'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 bis Senfes, and fometimes his Faculty of Laugbing. 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 arofe the Proverb, of a four and morofe Man, "He hath been in Trophonius's Den." It was neceffary for all, who returned from the Defcent, to preferve Memorials of what they had feen and beard, on a written Table." [Their Fournals have been punctual in this alfo.] And Paufanias faith, " that he doth not give this $A_{c}$ count upon Hearfay, but upon perfonal Knowledge, having bimjelf defcended to confult the Oracle," Thus far my Autbors.

When the God Trophonius was dead, (for, it feems, he farved himfelf, in order to claim bis Manfion in the Skies) " his Susceffors in the Den, and who carried on the $T_{\text {rade }}$, were certain $D_{a}$ mons, called Trophoniade, who were properly Inhabitants of the World of the Moon, but came down hither to fuperintend their Oracles." Thus Plu-

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tarch, and likewife elfewhere, "that the Sibyls Vol. IT. Voices were heard, and they fung out their Prophecies, P. 566. while they were whirled about in the Orb of the Moon." Whereby, I fuppofe, he would infinuate, that thefe Oracle-mongers were a Sort of Lunatics.

By thefe References I am fenfible how much I have again expofed myfelf to the Cenfure of not keeping to my Title-Page, which mentioned only Methodifs and Papifts. But a Comparijon from Heathens may be as good.
§. 41. Mr. Wefley will, without Doubt, take the Advantage of my Suppofal, "that he hath aclually performed feveral miraculous Cures." But this was only a Suppofal. And perhaps he will foon complain, (and not without Reafon) that I am explaining bis Miracles arway: For, if we underfand by a Miracle fuch an extraerdinary and wonderful Effeet, as can be wrought by God alone, (whatever Infruments he may ufe) for the Manifeftation of his Power, or Confirmation of fome Divine Mellage; - in this ftrict Senfe, I muft abfolutely withdraz my Suppofition. But, if we underftand by Miracle fuch extraordinary and wonderful Effects, as created Beings are permitted to caufe, for Inftance, Diabolical and Magical Operations; - or thofe furprizing Effects, which MafsPriefts, Mountebanks, Fugglers, and other Impofiors, can work by Sleight of Hand, and Impofition upon the Senfes; - or, again, fome unufual and flrange Operations within the Powers and Larws of Nature, though unkown to us; - I forefee no $I_{n}$ convenience, in any of thefe lower Senfes, in allowing the Suppofition: Becaufe thefe Operations are
no Proof of a Divine Mifion, but rather prove the contrary.
§. 42. Let us enquire therefore, what Sort of People have ufually deceived Mankind by fuch Means; and particularly with Refpect to miracuIous Cures.

Both Antients and Moderns are faid to have performed Wonders of this Nature by Natural Magic, or a profound Knowledge of Pbyfical Remedies.

Plin.
Lib. 14.
Cap. 38.
Theoph.
Bodæi,
p. 264.

Wier.
Præftig.
P. $55^{1}$.

Compl. Exuyc. p. $30,3 \mathrm{I}$.

Raym. Lullius,
Lib. 2. de Quin. teffent. Such, they tell us, is the "Agnus Caffus, or Cbafte Lamb; a Shrub efficacious in Hyferics, Pbrenfees, and Bitings of Serpents; and which the Women, in their Celebration of the Myferies, ufed to carry with them to preferve their Cbafity." - "Such is the Herb Eypericum, called alfo St. Fobn's-Wort and Scare-Dervil; good in Madnefs, Vapours, Melancboly, or raving Fits, Diftempers of an unaccountable Nature, and coming without a manifert Caufe; but particularly potent to cure Perfons pofefed, and drive away the Devil. But thofe, who ufe it, are generally Vagabond Cbeats, or Agents of Satan, or fometimes real Hypochondriacs."-"Popi/b Exorcifs 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 Priefs to ufe 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 fome Baljams of that fovereign Nature, as to heal all Wounds, particularly of Knights. Errant. But, as thefe Secrets have not fallen within the Compafs of my Studies, and I would not injure
jure the Regular Pbyfician, I have done with them.

Among Pagans nothing is more common than their Stories of Diffempers cured by their Damons. Such as that of "Efculapius, another Spurious Son of Apollo, creeping to Rome in the Form of a Serpent, and immediately relieving all from a mortal Difeafe: - "And that of Bacchus, who not only gives out Prophecies, but hath Remedies at Hand for all Difempers; both which are performed by one of
V. Max。 Lib. 1 . Cap. 8.

Paufan.
Bœotic.
Cap. 34. his Infipired Priefs." - Such were the Agyrta, or Vagabond Priefts of Cybcle, who ftrolled about with the Marks of their Goddefs upon them, gathering a Maintenance under Pretence of Gifts to Cybele; for which they promifed a high Degree of Health and Profperity. - Such, in later Times, are the "begging Saints in Turkey, who (as Bufbequius relateth) ramble about under various Appearances and Arts of Sanctimony." - Such again the Tanuli, and others in India, who are a Sort of Magicians, and play the fame Pranks as do the Romi/b-Miffonaries, or our Metbodiffs. This Account we have in the Hiftory of the Evangelical Mifion, lately publifhed by Profefor Francks: "Thefe Men (who are P. 67. called Enchanters, Deril-Drivers, and Prophefyers) arrogate to themfelves the Power of driving away Evil spirits by the Help of other Damons, or Tutelary Deities. They work Miracies, and difcover Secrets, by the Herb Gangia, which throweth them into divers कeberment Agitations, and produceth terrible Effects. Though often it is only a counterfeit Fanatical Madnes; and the Deluffon hath been detected. - They affirm, that, if they frongly fix their Thoughts upon any one Thing, and firmly believe it to be God bimfelfo or that God is prefent there,
there, he really is $f 0$. Whence it is no Wonder, tha they infift fo much upon Faith, and promife Adu rance of Salvation and Pardon of Sins to all that have this Faitb; although they want the other requifite Qualifications. Their Penitence confifts in Faffings, Watcbings, Pilgrimages, Macerations of the Body: and leaving their Families. They direct Chefs to be procured, facred to their 1 dols, to contain their Gains in ftrolling, and enjoin abfolute Obedience to the Prieft, as well as Confefion to him. And if any contract a Difemper by any Hardfhips in following them, they promife ample Reward by a future New Birth. Their Self-Severities are fo great, a: to carry away all the Glory, which Popifb and othes Saintlings propofe by affliciing the Body. And by obferving whatever their God Rruma imprinteth os their Brain, they fhall be ingulpbed into the Deity. But fo far are thefe Penitents from acquiring Humility by their corporal Severities, that, higbly frwellea rwith Pride, they defpife all others, as unworthy of their Society, who no longer feel any carnal Defires. Among thefe Penitents there is no Scarcity of evident Deceivers. - They are wont to boaft much of their Prayers, and attribute to them various, wonderful Effects in curing Difeafes, driving out Serpents and Evil Spirits: And they have feveral approved Remedies to expel Sin, Pofedfions, and Witchcraft."

Of the fame magical Kind are the wonderful Performances of Apollonius $T_{y a n c u s, ~ a s ~ r e l a t e d ~ b y ~}^{\text {a }}$ Pbilofratus, in Oppofition to the Miracles of Cbrijf. (Unlefs the whole Account be mere Fiction.)

Vit.
Apol.
Lib. I. Cap. 4 . "When his Motber was with Child, fhe had a ftrange Vifion of the God Proteus, famous for turning himfelf into various Forms; who faid to her, ' I am Proteus, and you fhall bring forth me.'

For Proteus was very fifting and crafty, and fo quickly changing into another Shape, that he could not be caught. And the Progrefs of this Difcourfe will fhew, that Apollonius was a greater Prophet than Proteus, and could better extricate himfelf from almoft infuperable Difficulties, when reduced to a Non-plus. He was admired for Miracles, Pre-
dictions, expelling Dervils, \&c." The fame Autbor mentions " one Antiocbus, a Man of Infuperable Bile,

Vit.
Sophif. Lib. II。 who often had Converfations with Efculapius, who taught him the Art of Healing."
§. 43. The fame Pretences and Practices were common among the Principal Herctics in the Primitive Cburch. Let Simon Magus firft make his Appearance, "who ufed Sorceries, and berwitched the People of Samaria, giving out that bimfelf was fome Great One. To whom they gave Heed, - fa, ing, This Man is the Great Power of God." - "Becaufe he could not obtain the fame Gifts of Healing, and cafting out Devils, with Apofles, having no fart or Lot in this Matter; from Ambition and Avarice he became a Dealer in Magic, ufing Incantations and Exorcifms, and pretending to work divers Miracles. He carried about with him his Miftrefs Helena, whom he called the firft Conception of bis Mind, and initiated into bis Myferies; and it was one of their Ineffable Secrets to fun and amaze the Minds of the Hearers, and caufe a Stupefaciion, Lofs of Senfes, and Madnefs. After rendering them infenfate, he raifed Pbantafns and Apparitions, of no Stability or Duration; and perfuaded his Followers, that they were like Tefus, and had, by a Sort of Circulaiion, the fame Soul with him. He could aflume the Shape of a Serpent; fhew himfelf with two Faces, Vol. II. R

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fo as not to be difcovered; had even the Peculiar Privilege of transforming himfelf into wobatever Sbape he pleafed. Sometimes, under a Pretence of Kindnefs, he would invite People to a Feaft, and there bring upon them divers frange Difeafes, and cruel Devils. But to fet all right again, he pretended to fy into the Air, and bring down all Sorts of good Things." That I vary not in the leaft from Hifory, any one may fee, that will confult Irenous, Lib. I. Cap. 20. and Lib. II. Cap. 57. Eufebius Ecclef. Hift. Lib. II. Cap. 13. Nicephor. Calliftus Hift. Lib. II. Cap. 27. cum multis aliis. Anaftafus Niccrnus, Quæf. 23. in Sacr. Script. fays, "that, when fome Perfons deemed Simon an Impofor, he invited them to a pretended Feaft, and there fubjected them to Variety of Difempers and Devils." And I find from Fromman. de Fafinat. pag. 1063. "that he created a new Man out of an old Piece of Brafs."

Lib。 1 .
Irencus gives an Account of "Marcus, a DifciCap.8,9. ple of Simon Magus, who muft needs improve upon his Mafer. Mingling ludicrous Delufions with the Wickednefs of Magic, he was thought hereby to work Wonders among Perfons deprived of their Senfes, and gone out of their Mind. So that he feduced Numbers of Men and Women, making Converts to bimjelf, as the moft knowing, moft perfect, and endued with Porver from on Higb: A true Forerunner of Antichrift. For he would turn the Eucharifical Wine into Blood, and thereby do Miracies; whereby he drew after him miferable Women, and drove them to Madnefs. By the Help of a Damon he prophefied alfo, and made as many as were worthy to partake of his Grace to propbefy likerwife, efpecially Rich Women, whom he would
thus flatter: 'Partake thou of my Grace, becaule the Father always Seeth thy Angel before his Face. But the Place of thy Greatnefs is in me. It behoveth us two to become one. - Behold Grace is come upon thee, open thy Mouth, and prophefy.' Then by frefh Invocations he frikes ber into an Amazement and Stupor. The Woman thus puffed $u p$ and fultified, becomes beated into an Opinion of her beginning to propbefy; and when the Heart beats ftrongly, grows bold, fhe talks delirioufy, utters whatever rafb and light Things come uppermoft ; the Soul growing audacious and immodeft, by being beated with empty Air. Then fhe affumes the Title of a Propbetefs; rewards her $\ln /$ pirer with Prefents, and even with the Communication of ber Body, defirous of being united to him in every Refpect. Others, who are Proof againft Seduction, avoid, anathematize, and fly from this wild Society. The fame Marcus abufeth many Women with Pbiltres, and other Allurements, inflaming them into a Love of him. His Difciples take the fame Metbod of feducing Women, and calling themfelves the Perfect Ones, as if the Apofles were not equal to them, who alone have drank the Greatnefs of the Knowledge of the Unfpeakable Porwer; whence they are free to do any Thing, having no Manner of Fear in the leaft. Some of thefe deluded People returned to the Truth, and openly confeffed their Error; others, afoamed of what they had done, withdrew themfelves privately." - Among St. Cyprian's Epifles is one to him from Firmianus, giving the following Account. " A certain Woman hath farted up here, who in Ecfatic Fits would pretend to be a Propbetefs, and fhe acted thus as being full of the Holy Gbof. She was fo actuated by the R 2 Power

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Power of fome Principal Dremons, that for a long Time fhe deceived the Fraternity; and performing fome wonderful and portentous Things, fhe engaged, that Soe would foake the Earth. By which Lyes and Brags fhe brought the Minds of many into a Refolution of following her with an implicit Obedience; particularly a filly Prief, and a Deacon, fo far as to be her Companions in Bed; which was afterwards detected." Upon which the Commensator obferveth, 'that the Faitb is feldom adulterated, without the Profitution of Cbafity.' And as to the Boaft of Braking the Earth; the rapturous
Part III. Lett. 15 . Bourignon, (Light rifen in Darknefs) hath the fame Power from Heaven: "It was faid to me, Thou Boalt Bake the Earth." And fhall Mr. Wefley be 3 Journ. lefs porverful? " In mufing (faith he) upon which p. 48 ., Words, my Soul was fo enlarged, that I could have cried out, 'Give me wobere to fand, and I will boake the Earth." -
§. 44. Having in thefe Relations a little deviated from the Point, concerning Exorcijms and miraculous Cures; it may be proper to fupply that DeApoiog. fect. - Tertullian, fpeaking of the Pagan Damons, Cap. 22. fays, "They are evidently very beneficent in the Cure of Diftempers; for they firf do the Mijchief, and then prefcribe a Remedy, wonderfully new, or of a contrary Tendency: After which they ceafe to torment, and then are thought to cure, \&c." Wierus

Preftig。 Liv. Cap. 13, for a Reafon of fuch Kindnefs, that "he doth it to 34. hath a Cbapter or two, "Upon the Devil's healing Difeafes only by ceafing to torment." And gives encourage Idolatry, or fome wicked Docirine." Accordingly the Devil was fo good as to keep his

Word with one of Mr. Wefley's Pofefed; "If He, 5 Journo Mr. Welley, comes, I will let thee be quiet, and thou fhalt be as if nothing ailed thee, 'till he is gone." Such Encouragement doth Satan give to Methodifm. - Such another Inftance we have of the Devil's Kindne/s in Mr. We fley's Account of that mifeable Woman, who faid, "She bad given berfelf to the Dervil, \&c. and then began praying to the Devil. But, at laft, 'in a Moment God Jpoke Peace, and filled the Enemy and Avenger." If this was an Act of Goodness in Satan; the Author of the Complement. Art. Exorcif. hath a Parallel Cafe, " which, he faith, happened to himfelf. 'While I was exorcizing a Woman, named IJabella, I com-

Part I. Doctr. 8. manded the Devil to defcend into the little Nail of her left Foot.' The Dervil anfwered, ' I will not do this, unlefs you requeft it civilly.' We then contended together a long while; be in the Strength of his own Pride, and I in the Name of Fefus; fo that the Evil One hoped to come off Victorious, and added fre/b Tortures to the afflicted Woman. At length, grievounly tired, having fought for five Hours, by God's Infpiration I took up the Tabernacle, in which was the Eucharift, and putting it on the Woman's Head, cried out feveral Times, and with a loud Voice, 'Mifericordia Signore.' When, to the Aftonifhment of all, the Dervil went arway, and paid Obedience." A rare Inftance of Exorcifical Virtue.

But, if Mr. Wefley chufeth to fay, that Satan in this Cafe was filled by bis Prayer, rather than the Good-will of the wicked Spirit, - I mult be contented with a Parallel, or two, from Popiß Recorveries of Contracts made with Satan. Ignatius is a fure Card on thefe Occafions. "A young Man having Bartol. R 3
by p. 446 .

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by formal Corvenant pawned his Soul to the Devil? he was hereby enabled to perform divers Things, either truly, or apparently, miraculous. Afterwards, grievoufly convinced of Sin, he applies to the $\mathcal{F e}_{e}$ fuits for Deliverance, and they to the Protection of their Founder. The young Man is advifed to make an equally formal Abjuration of the Devil; which he did, full of Horror and Trembling, and ready to be cboaked. The Abjuration is laid upon the Altar of Ignatius's Chapel; foon after a Sort of bijfing Sound is heard by all the Company; and the Dervil came, (feen by one of the Fefuits) brought back the Contract, put it under the Altar-Cloth, and then vanifhed. Glory was given to God and St. Ignatius."

We read another fuch Tale in the Life of St.

## Vita

 Gertrud. Gertrude. "A certain Man, upon fome profitable Conditions, made an exprefs Corvenant with the Deroil to deliver himfelf up to him on fuch a Day and Place. The Lady-Saint took what Pains fhe could to refcue the wretched Creature. But the Contract was abfolute, and go to the Devil he muft, and will. She then permits him to make good his Engagement, provided he would take ber with him. Accordingly he takes his Horle, the Saint mounted behind him, and prefents himfelf to Satan. But no fooner did he fpy St. Gertrude, but he relinquifheth his Prey, and takes to his Heels, utterw ly abafhed."§. 45. It hath been a pretty common Notion, that he who can put the Dervil in, can likewife pull him out. An Example or two of this I have given before. And as Mr. Wefley hath fufficiently triumpbed in kaving this Power over the Methom
difts; it reminds me of the famous Impofor Alexander, in Lucian. "He had a good Capacity, but made an ill UJe of it ; was exceeding crafty, active, bold, and expofing himfelf to Dangers and HardSbips. He took upon himfelf to be the Succefor of Apollonius Tyanceus; fet up an Oracle, uttered Prophecies, engaged to free the World from Dijeafes, Pefiilences, Eartbquakes, \&c. All who gave no Credit to him, thofe efpecially who expofed his Impofures, he calumniated and damned as Atbeifs and Cbriftians; and by fuch Arts pillaged almoft 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, fhaking his loofe Locks, and mounting his Rofirum, proclaims the Happinefs of the City, who fhould foon receive a Prefent God. Nearly the whole City, Men, Women, and Children, were affembled, and ftood fupefied, praying, and adoring. The Oracle-monger, having muttered out feveral Things concerning Apollo and Efculapius, broke the Goofe-Egg, and out farts the Serpent-God, to the Amazement of the Spectators, who loudly proclaimed their Happinefs. Away goes the Prophet with the nerv-born Efculapius, the Twice-born; and the fecond Time out of a Goofe. All the People follow him, full of Entbufiafm, and mad with Expectation. - The Serpent very foon grew into a buge Dragon."

The Hiftory of Witchcraft (as I could eafily fhew) affords Parallels to almoft all the Circumfances of Methodifm; particularly as to the borrible Parts of it. " It appeared upon the Examination Vol. II. of Bridget Bi/hop, that thofe bewitched by her p. 10. were cruelly tormented. If the did but caft an

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Eye on them, they were prefently fruck dorw, and in fuch a Manner, that there could be no Deceit in the Matter. But, as foon as Be touched them with her Hand, when they lay in their Swoons, they would immediately revive, and not upon the Touch of any one elfe. Befides, upon fome particular Actions of her Body, they prefently and painfully fell into the like Poffures. - She had faid too, 'that fhe could not be troubled to fee the Afflicted thus tor-
Vol. II. mented." - " Again, we hear of their knocking p. 37.
down with a Look, and then making the Afflicted rife; and their appearing fometimes cloathed with Light."

Others, however, are of a different Opinion; and maintain, that "One Dervil, Wizard, or Witch, can counteract the Deeds of another, and perform Cures in Oppogition to him." This they argue from the different Powers and Subordinations among wicked Spirits. Horace plainly is of this Sentiment,
${ }_{5}$ Epod. Ab, Ab! Solutus ambulat Venefice
Verf.71. Potentioris Carmine.
In Hier. Eufebius fays, that "Apollonius cured Diftempers, Cap. 30. and expelled Dæmons in this Manner, one Devil De Fafc. by the Help of anotber." - Sennertus bringeth fome Cap. 3. Examples of Perfons relieved by Conjurers and 1nchanters, when grievoufly tormented by Witches. Vol. II. In the Hiftory of Witchcraft, " there is much 8.42. Talk of a white Witch, as alfo of a white Angel, who would fometimes refcue Children from the Witches."
Confeff. If we get among Papifts; Binsfeld lays it down as Malef. "a certain Rule, that a fuperior Wizard can cure the P. 577. Mirchiefs which an inferior one hath caufed;-and
that a Wizard can fometimes cure Difempers, which the Pbyffcian either knows not, or cannot cure." The Author of Complem. Art. Exorcif. fays, "Devils will fometimes be thus falutary, in order to gain Souls to themfelves, and obtain Divine Honour, of which they are very Ambitious." "I myfelf, fays he, faw and heard a Witch confefs, that though fhe had burted many, yet fhe had cured others, Damoniacs and diftempered People, by Inchantments; and then did Homage to Lucifer, the Greater Angel." - Thyraus proves the Doctrine, of Devils being expelled by Dervils, by divers Inftances of Magicians, who made a Trade of this Practice. Such

Dæmono Part III,
Cap. 34. were thofe mentioned by St. Gregory, (Dialog. Lib. 1. Cap. 10.) who undertook to free a noble Lady from a Dervil, by magical Inchantments. And they really did free ber. But in the mean time they opened a Paffage for a whole Legion of unclean Spirits to enter into her. And, by the juft Fudgment of God, from that Time fhe was agitated by as many ftrange Motions, and broke out into as many Cryings and Roarings, as the had Devils within her."-In general, it is a known Cafe, that wicked Men have done Miracles of this Nature. And that Popery may not go without its Share of the Black Art; I fhall here (to fave myfelf the Trouble of confulting the Originals) tranfcribe a few Paflages from Brocklefby's Gofpel-Tbeifm. "The P. zos. Miracles of the Legendary Lives of the Saints feem to be of the fame Character; not wholly Ficititious, but in Part Realities; but fucb Realities that are no better than the Feats of Magic. Of the Catalogue of Popes no lefs than four and twenty are faid to be addicted to the Magic Arts. - Faficulus Temporum reporteth, that in the Tentb Century Magic, and the

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Art of making Cbarms, and bewitching People, was almoft the only Learning of the Priefts. - In

Gale Jamblic. p. 293. Spain they call thefe Curers of Difeafes, Enfalmos; and in that Country the Learning of Magic was fometime allowed and profefed; for in the Acadeny of Salamanca they taught both Theurgy and Goety in the Publick Schools. - Magic is no Stranger at Rome. A Bi/bop very dear to Pope Nicbolas V. was berwitched into an incurable Difeafe; whereupon Application was made to that Pope to grant a Difpenfation to a Witch, who undertook (if it might be allowed) to bewitch ber to Death, that had bewitched the Bijbop. The Pope granted the Difpenfation, and the Bufinefs was done; the Witch firft died, and then the Bißbop recovered." Now, if any have caufed fimilar Effects from fimilar Principles, they may think their Metbod warranted by this Papal Dippenfation.
§. 46. But " hold, fay the Methodifs, and Mr. Wefley, you are running too faft. We are a Sect of Saints: Our Teacher performs thefe Wonders by Cbriftian Metbods, by a Divine Power, in the Name of Fefus; and especially by Sacred Hymns and Prayers."

Their real Saint $/ \beta i p$ I am not much inclined to own. But as to Matter of Fact; Mr. Wefley hath fo often afferted miraculous Healings, and cafing out Devils, to have been the Effect of bis (fometimes jointly with his Followers) Religious Offices, Prayer in particular, that there is no Occafion of citing express Pafages. Nor need I difallow his Account, - any farther than may be collected from the foregoing Deductions.

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I will venture likewife to affure him, that I eno tertain a very high Notion of a Blefing attending on all Religious, Cbriftian Exercijes; more efpecially of the Prevalency of Prayer, towards removing the feveral Miferies incident to Human Life; higher ftill of the Efficacy of the fervent Prayer of a Rigbteous Man, approaching his Maker with the requifite Scriptural Qualifications. And yet, I fhould deem it an unvwarrantable Prefumption, even in a Righteous Man, to expect a Miracle immediately upon his Petitions; or pretend to know, that a fupernatural Remedy will follow, and that in a Moment. As a proper 2ualification, I fhould require better Principles, Temper, and Behaviour, than can as yet be difcerned, in one who feems fond of being thought a Cunning Man; - or in the Body of his Ditciples; a large Part whereof I fincerely believe to be Perfons of as bitter and turbulent a Spirit, as any at prefent in the Nation. Uncommon Claims, and pretended Marks of Saint/bip, are by no Means wanting; but the genuine Marks of a Cbrifian, to me at leaft, are invijible. Nor would they be injured by a Comparifon with "St. Catharine of Sienna; who being in an Ecftafy, our Lord came and imprinted upon her his five Wounds, but the Marks rwere 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 fhould have viffle Proof, were the Methodifts to fubmit to St. Clara's Operation; "whofe Body being opened, and her Heart difected, the Reprefentation of Cbrift's Paffon appeared as plainly as if it had been carved."

If I am not eafily impofed upon by extraoraisary Pretenfons of this Nature; fome of my Reafons may appear from the following Examples: That it was no uncommon Thing among the fews to use Curious (i. e. Magical) Arts, in order to remove Difeafes, and drive out Damons, and even by the moft feemingly Holy Means, we have Proof

Ch. xix. Ver. 13 . from Scripture. Thus, in the Acts of the Apofles; " then certain of the Vagabond Ferus, Exorcifts, took upon them to call over them that had evil Spirits, the Name of the Lord Fefus, \&c." - The fame Game we find carrying on in St. Aufin's
Tom. ix. Days: "Evil Spirits are pleafing themfelves with Edit. Plantin. P. 27. the Sbadow of Honour, while they deceive the Followers of Cbrift: So far, my Brethren, that thofe who Seduce by Ligatures, Prayers, and the Tools of Satan, mingle the Name of Cbrife with their Ino chantments. Becaufe they cannot feduce by plain Poifon, they add a little Honey to make the pernicious Draught go down. Whence, to my own Knowledge, even the Impofor. Pallentus hath been called a Cbriftian." The fame Fatber writeth, concerning Miracles done by Heretics: "Pontius hath done a Miracle; and Donatus hath prayed, and received an Anfwer from God. They are either Deceived, or Deceivers. But God hath cautioned me againft thefe Wonder-mongers (Mirabiliarios) Matt. xxiv. 24. There Ball arife Falfe Propbets, rwho Ball berw great Signs and Wonders, \&c. Whether thefe 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 Superfitious Arts are full of peffilent Curiofty, and tormenting Anxiety. By the Dervil's Craft they hap-
pen differently to different Men, according to their own Apprebenfions and Prefumptions. For the Great Deceiver knows how to procure Things agreeable to every, Man's Temper, and enfnare him by his own Sufpicions and Confent."

Thus St. Cbryjofom applies to one of thefe Dupes; "You make ufe of Ligatures and Charms, introducing fome old, drunken, reeling Woman into your Houfe. And are you not afhamed, do not you blufh, to run, trembling and afooni/bed, after fuch Practices? The Plea is, that the Woman is a Cbriftian, and utters nothing but the Name of God. Which very Thing increafeth my Averfion to you; becaufe it is perverting the Name of God to the blappheming of God."-

Origen againft Celfus faith, " that the Word Sabaoth was of common Ufe in Inchantments;" where you have a great deal more concerning wonderful Cures by Sacred Names. - And if you look into Wülferi Theriaca Fudaica, you will have

Edit.
Spencer.
p. $26 z$.

Pag. 57. enough of magical Miracles and Cures performed, by Virtue of Sacred Names, among the Cabbaliftic ferws; particularly by the Incommunicable Name, Febovat, and Shem-Hampborafch." And, as Count Zin. zendorf has it in his Elegant Moravian Hymns, (Hymn 59.)

> No Angel is fo bold and rafs, But quakes at thy Shemhamphorafh.

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

Vit. Ap. p. 452 ,

[^1]S
Cbarming

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Cbarming Verfes, and Unetions, boaft, that they can make Fatality change its Purpofe. But Apollonius followed the Decrees of Fate in his Predictions, and prophefied, not as a Magician, but from what the Gods bad revealed to bim."

Our Friends of the Papacy boaft of Thoufands of Cures, \&c. by Means of Prayer, in Conjunction with their Adjurations and Conjurations. Thyrous hath a long String of fuch Performances.

Dæmon. Part III. Cap. 46.

Dæmon. Lib. III. Cap. 5. "One had refcued about two bundred from the Dervil, by thefe Means, E ${ }^{\circ}$ c." [Which is the fame Number with Mr. Wefley's Patients falling into Fits. This was many Years, ago, fo that the Number mult be prodigioully increafed by this Time.] - Bodinus writeth, " that one Barbara Dorea (who was burned for Witchcraft) confeffed, that the had unberwitched feveral whom fhe herfelf had berwitched, and cured them by applying an $1 n$ chanted Dove to their Stomach, ufing this Form, ' In the Name of the Holy Trinity, St. Anthony, and St. Micbael, may you be cured of this Evil; and let Mafs be faid for nine Days.' No True Catbolic, but will highly approve of this Metbod." In the fame Cbapter 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 eftablifbed Roman Risual, De Exorcizandis, any low Degree of Profaneness; whereby eve:y cheating Exorcift is authorized to carry on his horrible Conjurations, (I ufe their own Word) in the Name, and by the peremptory Commands of the Holy Trinity; adding the Commands of their Fictitious Saints.

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

Article may, I think, ferve for a Caution againg Delufion; and may fuffice to create a juft Sufpicion of Impofure, or, at leatt, of Entbufiafm; when Men fet up with more than ordinary Sanciified $P_{\text {re- }}$ tenfions; and that the Undertaking of miraculous Performances by the moft Sacred Names, is not always to be depended on; efpecially where the Operator himfelf is a Perfon of dubious Character.

Nor need we be much concerned, whether his Relations of his many miraculous Cures, and driving out Devils, be true or falfe. For we may fafely adhere to the Words of St. Aufin, De Unitate Ecclefice: "The Donatiffs contend for Truth on their Side, becaufe Pontius and Donatus did fuch and fuch Wonders; or, they pray, and are beard; or, this and that extraordinary Thing happeneth among us; or, that Brother, or that Sifter of ours had fuch a Vifiom, or fuch a Dream. 'Removeantur, fays he, Away with thofe Figments of Lying Mein, or Portents of Deluding Spirits: For, either what they fay is not true; or, if fome Miracles are really done by Heretics, we ought to be the more upon our Guard. Becaufe our Lord hath faid, - There fhall arife Falfe Proppets, and they fhall fhew great Signs and Wonders, \&c.' And St. Poul, - In the latter Times fome fhall depart from the Faith, giving heed to feducing Spirits, and Doctrines of Devils; fpeaking Lyes in Hypocrijg, \&c.' And,

## Multi Deo irato exaudiuntur"

The mort fpecious Appearances of Sanctity and Godlinefs need not ftagger us; becaufe the Man of Sin was to come under a two-fold Cbaraiter; of a Hypocrite, and a Miracle-monger.

I mentioned Hymns, as having particularly an Effeet in the Metbodifs frange Diforders; whether Difempers, or Pofefions. When that defpairing Creature was horribly raving, "We began, fays Mr. Wefey,
3 Journ. - 'Arm of the Lord, awake, awake!' She immediately funk down as afleep; but, as foon as we left off, broke out again with inexpreflible Vehemence." And, as far as I can obferve, it is their ufual Method, to fet up a general loud Singing, in thefe Cafes; for which there may be feveral Reafons. For Muffe and Noife have a natural Effect, both to roufe thofe who lie quiet, and to fill thofe who are obfreperous. In another fuch Cafe, "The Company not only fings, but even in Proyer, I fpoke as loud, fays Mr. Wefley, as I ufually do to three or four thouifand People." If fomething extraordinory was not expected from Noije, what Occafion of being fo wery loud? Verfe and Song have always been efteemed mot forverful; and thence the very Word Cbarm is but the Englifs of Carmen, a Veme, -

## Cavmine Dii Superi placantur, Carmine Manes.

Plutap. vol. It. p. $40 \%$ Deiryth. Gracul.

The Reafons given by Authors, why the antient Oracles were delivered in Verfe, and not in Profe, is, becaufe Verfe is more pompous and fonorous; and likewife, to create a Notion of Infpiration from Apollo: The fitteft to raife a reverential Horror in the Mind, or to wrap up an Ambiguity. "The Perfons, fays Plutarch, who have brought the greateft Difgrace upon Poetry, are that execrable, thievils Set of Circumforaneous Stroilers, the Priefis of Cybele and Iffs; fome of whom from their own Compoftions, or by Lots from certain Writings, deliver out Oracles to Servants and Women, who are moft taken
with Verfe. For which Reafon principally, Poetry making herfelf a Profitute to Cbeats, Conjurers, and Falfe Prophets, was driven from the Tripod of $\tau_{\text {ruth." }}$

As to other Evils, of a different Nature, among: the Metbodifts, fuch as their falle and prefumptuous Imaginations of Adurance, owned by Mr. Whitefield; and the ftrange "Wiles of Satan, as well as mere empty Dreams of a beated Imagination;"- for thefe no doubt but Mr. Wefley can find a Cure. The Jewi/s Talmud rays, " there is a two-fold Inchantment; the greater, which drawetb buge Dra-

Sanhedrs
65. 65. gons; the lefer, which influenceth little Reptiles." Accordingly Mefingham tells us, in the Lives of Pago307\% the Iri/b Saints, that St. Magnus by his Prayers expelled the Devils out of a large Number of Worms, that infefted his Cell. Nor fhould we think it below Mr. Wefley's Dignity, or Power, to exorcije bis Maggots.

Mr. Wefley, I own, feems to be indefatigable, and takes a great deal of Pains in effecting his feveral Cures and Expulfons. Popifs Exorcifts too will fometimes grievoufly fweat and turmoil ; efpecially when they are contending with a very potent and obfinate Dervil. But frequently their Miracles are of eafier Operation. A Scrap of St. Ignatius's Hand-writing ; a Draught of Water, in which St. Francis hath wabbed bis Hands, or a Bit of Hay, from the Bundle which his A/s bath been mumbling; the Parings of this Saint's Nails, or a Straw from the Bed of another; a Ki/s of St. Thomas-a-Becket's old Breeches; which the Virgin Mary came down and helped him to mend : - Any of thefe, and a thourand others equally eafy, will effectually do tho

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\text { S } 3 \quad \text { Feat }
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Feat. But which of the Methods is moft meritorit ous, may be a Point of arduous Difculfon.
§. 47. We are not, however, to conceive, that a Cure of fuch dreadful Diforders, and diabolical Poffelions, is the fole Benefit, which the Metbodifs obtain by their Sufferings. Divers other good Effects follow. For Inflance, Fudicial Punifoments of the miraculous Kind, for People's Oppofition to Metbodifm: (For I am not allowed to fay fo particularly, "for oppofing me, Fobn Wefley,") and in order to bring them into Metbodijm; in which Cafe the Punifhment fhall be releafed. I know he will equivocate and prevaricate, where the Words $\mathcal{F u d g m e n t}$ or Miracle are not exprefsly mentioned. But the Narration will fhew itfelf.

What doth he think of $\mathcal{f}-n \mathrm{H}-\mathrm{n}$, the Weaver?
3 Journ. "He was a zeolous Cburcbmen, and againft all
P. 44. Difenters; faid the Fits of the Metbodifts were DeIufons of the Dervil. But prefently he falls raving mad, - fcreams terribly, and beats himfelf againft the Ground: - Then cries aloud, ' Let them all come; let all the World fee the juff Judgment of God'' then fixing his Eyes upon me, 'Ay, this is he, who, I faid, was a Decciver.' He then roared out, ' O thou Curfed Devil! yea, theu Legion of Devils! Thou canit not ftay. Cbrift will caft thee out.' He then beats himfelf againft the Ground again; - his Breaft heaving, as in the Agonies of Death. We all betook ourfelves to Prayer. His Pangs ceafed, and both Body and Soul were fet at Liberty."

Here we have a grievous Punifhment; a Legion of Devils entering into the Man for his Oppofition to Mr. Wefley and Company; - this confeffed to be a

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juf fudgment: - But he becomes a Profelyte, and all is well. And one neceffary Form of Exorcijm is, "Cunningly to get out of the Devil the Confeffion of fome peculiar Doitrine, or fome neww Saint, for the Edification of the By-fanders. In this Cafe the Father of Lyes is always fuppofed to fpeak the $\tau_{\text {rutb }}$. - He is commanded too to knock his Head tbree Times againtt the Ground, in Adoration of the Trinity. -If he will not yet depart, the Exorifif is to pray, and Jpeak louder."

Mucl the fame End has the Fudgment upon the " 2 uaker; who was biting his Lips, and knitting his Brows, at the Diffimulation of thefe Creatures; but fuddenly he dropped down as Tbunder-Aruck,- in an Agony terrible to bebold. We befought God not to lay Folly to his Charge. And he foon lifted up his Head, and cried aloud, 'Now I know thou art a Prophet of the Lord." It is but getting a fit Tool for the Work; and then terrible is the Fudgment for oppofing; but inflantly Mr. Wefrey is a Prophet of the Lord, and the Man is Set free.

The Inflances of the Daugbter, and her Motber, have the like IVure. "The Girl feeling in herfelf fuch a Conviction, [i.e. fenfible that one of the dreadful Fits was coming upon her,] ran out of the Society in all Hafte, that Bue migigt not expofe berfelf. But the Hand jof God followed her ; fo that, after going a few Steps, fhe was forced to be carried home, and there grew worfe and worfe, in a violent Agony." - "The firft that was deeply touched was L-W-; whofe Mother had not been a little difpleafed, when fhe was told, how her Daugbter bad expofed berfelf before all the Congregation. The Motber berfelf was the next who dropped down, and
loff ber Senfes in a Moment; but went Home with her Daugbter full of Joy." So wicked a Thing is it to be offended at the ftrange Fits of Metbodifn; and fo fruitlefs the Attempt to fy from it. But, if we remember Mr. Wefley's ftrong Arguings, that it is Satan who ftrikes them down, and deprives them of their Senfes; we may learn how much he is the Methodif's Friend, as not permitting any to run away.

Thus in Popery, the Dervil frequently ftands their Friend, by confirming the Truth of their Doctrine and Saint/Jip, and tormenting fuch as begin to fuf-
Whart. peef them, or meditate a Flight. "When a certain Angl. Monk did not pay due Honour and Reverence to Sac. St. Ofwald, a Legion of theefe black Spirits feize him, Vol. II. tear him, throw him down, E\%c. afking him, What Madnefs poffeffed him to defpife fo great a Prieft ?"
Myfter. - "One of St. Ignatius's Society beginning to fluctuJefuit. p. 48. ate, and form a Defign of deferting the Society; the Devil met him in the Shape of a Man of a terrible Afpect, and with a drawn Sword frightened him back again to the Saint; who rebuked him, faying, Are you fo wavering? O thou of

Ribaden.
p. 395.

Jun, 13. little Faith, why didft thou doubt?" -" It hap-pened to St. Antbony, that a certain Norvice of the Order ran awway, and ftole his Pfalter. But the Dervil met him with a naked Sword in his Hand, and threatened to kill him, if he returned not back to the Convent, and reftored Fryar Anthony's Book. The Novice, affrighted with his ftern Look, returned to the Convent, reftored the Book, and begged to be admitted again into his Order."

To the fame Purpofe, and by the fame Evil Spirit, were the Laugbing-Fits judicially inflicted 4 Journ, on fome, "who faid, the Methodifs might belp it, 8. $3^{8,59 .}$
if they roould. But God fuffered Satan to teach thens better. For they were feized in the fame Mannev as the reft, and thus continued for two Days, a spectacle to all." - Here plainly Satan doth the Work, it is bis good Pleafure to teach them better, for the Intereft of Metbodifm. God barely fuffers, or permits it; as he doth other Evils.
In one Paragraph we have no lefs than tbree Fudgments on Perfons, who came to dijpuxb the Methodif Meeting-boufe. "One of the chief barged bimpelf. A fecond had been for fome Days in firong Pain. A third confeffed to Mr. Wefley, that he was hired, and made drunk on Purpofe; but, when he came to the Door, he could not firi, nor open bis Mouth." - The Man might be almolt dead drunk, without fuppofing a Miracle or Fudgment. But, if it muft be fuch, we have a Pagan Parallel, (for Popis are innumerable) concerning "a Temple of that Purity and Majefy, as immediately to cure Difempers of the True Votaries: But Defpifers, coming thither, lofe their Voice, and become as it were dead."

The Metbodifts would take it amifs, fhould I omit that cleon Miracle in their Letters, $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{o}}$. I. Vol. II. which I think is Mr. Whitefield's. "One old Man vehemently threatened, that, if I came there, he would throw a Cbamber-pot of Filtb upon me; and foon he was feized with fo viclent a Purging, that thofe about him defpaired of his Life. This was many Days ago; nor is he yet recovered." Several Popi/b Writers, particularly Peter de Natalibus, Lib. IX. Cap. 27. mention fuch a decent Miracle by St. Gandulpbus. "Many Perfons derided bis Miracles, and even his Wife fcornfully told him, that he performed them juft as the

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(202)
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farted: Whereupon the violently broke Wind, and continued to do fo, whenever fhe fpoke a Word, on the fame Day of every Week to her Death."

The laft Fudicial Miracle I fhall mention, (for there are many more) was upon a Man for beating bis Wife, who, it feems, was a Metbodift. "I vifited one whom God is purifying in the Fire, in Anfwer to the Prayers of bis Wife, whom he was juft going to beat, (which he frequently did) when God fmote bim in a Moment, fo 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 afks, "Have you known a parallel One in your Life ?" - Probably not. Thefe Cafes are not fo common among Us Proteflants. The Papalins deny, that God ever enableth fuch Heretics to work a Miracle. But among them $\mathcal{J}$ udgments fall, thick as Hail, upon the Violators of their dear Perjons. Such was the Pro-
Mefing. tection of St, Patrick: "When a Man of a Gip. 16 . attempting to make Converts in Ireland, immediately all his Strongtb withered away; his whole Body turned fiff, and he could neither move Foot, nor Hand to firike. The Man, experiencing this $\mathfrak{F u d i}$ cial Sign upon himfelf, was inftantly cbanged into another Man. And botb Soul and Body were fet free."-"Abbat Maxentius was often vifited by Angels, and furrounded with Ligbt in bis Cell. One Day a wicked Soldier, defigning to kill him, lifts up his Sword over his Head; but fuddenly his Hand and Arm ftood fufpended in the Air, and he was not able to give the Stroke. The Soldier begins to tear himfelf to Pieces; the reft are ftruck blind.
blind. But he delivers his Enemies from their Complaints botb of Mind and Body."

This may be fomething of a Parallel with ${ }^{M r}$. Wefley's Cafe, and of as good Autbority. And hence he may imagine himfelf rifing into an Authority like what " Maimburg relates of one Fobn, a Miracle-worker, who made even Emperors to ftand in Awe of him, as a Perfon who had the p. 743. Scourges of God in his Powver, to whom Miracles were but Play, and even nothing." The Man, no doubt, deferved fuch a Scourge for beating his Wife, who was a Metbodijt. But, had he beat her for oppofing Methodijm; - the Cafe is altered, quoth Plowden. The Hufland's Right might then have been pleaded for exercifing a little Dijcipline over a dijobedient Wife. For Mr. Wefley's illuminated Acquaintance, Miftre/s Bourignon, hath decided the Point, in her Light rijen in Darknefs: "It is Part IV, great Malice in ber to think to oblige her Hufband Lett. 23 . not to adhere any longer unto my Sentiments, concerning Perfection, whereof her Hufband has had Experience. - She hath fworn to be faitbful to ber Hufband 'till Death. - One, who loves the Juftice, Goodnefs, and Truth of God, thunders and ligbtens, when Injuftice, Malice, or Lying, are oppofed to the Senfe that he bears within his Soul ; and he muft fhew his Difpleafure, though it were with fharp and rude Language, or quarrelling and figbting, if Need requires."
§. 48. But other Benefits are beftowed upon true Metbodifts, after they have underwent their Pains and Agonies. And certainly they deferve a very ample Recompenfe for fuffering thofe exquifite

Tortures, in which Mr. Wefley fo exceedingly triumphs. For,

Horat.

Oper. \& Dief.
Ver. 60.

Audax Iäpeti genus
Ignem fraude malâ gentibus intulit.
Pof ignem etheriâ domo
Subductum, macies et nova febriuns Terris incubuit cobors.

Which Bit of Latin may be explained by the Story of Pandora's Box; which I learned, when a School-Boy, from Hefod. "After Mortals had found out a Way to Aeal Fire from Heaven, Jupiter ordered Vulcan to form a Beautiful Woman, who fhould 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 fhe was fent down among Men, as a Punibment on fuch as were fond of nerw Inventions. For this Purpofe fhe brought down a Box, for a Prefent to Epimetheus, [i.e. One that is wife, wwhen it is too late,] who fell in Love with this myffical Lady, and married her; (though afterwards, for fome mifchievous Pranks, Fupiter transformed him into an Ape.) But, unhappily, the Lid of the Box was no fooner opened by Epimetheus, but out flew a Troop of all Manner of Difeafes and Calamities. Hope only was left at the Bottom of the Box." Now, fuppofing the Methodifl's Pretences to Infpiration to be reprefented by fealing Fire from Heaven; and the opening of the Box by.Mr. Wefley's Mouth, wobich, like a peffilential Blaft, firikes fo many to the Ground; - yet fome furer Comfort than mere Hope is to be found at the Bottom.

This the Metbodifs may have proved already, (if all fhould happen to prove any Thing but a Miftake) by their being Thunder-fruck into Faith, Converfion, and Fufification:-Their Certificates of free Pardon under the Seal of God, (unlefs the Seal was counterfeited, and of their orwn putting :) -Their A Ourances both of prefent and future Salvation, (unlefs, as Mr. Wbitefield fpeaks, " thofe, who had them not, only thought they had them : " - The Gifts of Prophecies, feeing Things at a Difance, and knowing the Secrets of the Heart, \&c. (unlefs there be fomething diabolical in this:) -The receiving of Grace, and the Entrance of the Holy Spirit; the very Moment they are ftruck down, God entering into their Souls; (unlefs we give no Credit to Mr. Wbitefield, after he hath conjefed that he hath impofed upon the World by fo many Unirutbs.) - Suppofing thefe magnificent Benefits to ftand upon a fure Foundation; fufficient Amends, I hope, is hereby made for their Sufferings and Tortures. Nor are they without Precedents on their Side.

And accordingly Dr. Wier obferves, that "the Nuns, whom he attended, punifhed by the Devil with incredible Torments, declared they would not be without thefe Calamities on any Account, becaufe they produced the peculiar Grace and Illumination of God. - Another falls a Singing in her Agonies, becaufe fhe did not in the leaft hefitate as to her eternal Salvation."

The Alumbrado's in Spain taught, " that certain Ardors, or Burnings, Tremblings, and 2uakings, were a fufficient Token of Grace; and that thofe

Præftiga p. 596 。 598. who could attain them needed nothing elfe: That they might fee God vifibly, in their Ecfafies, \&c."

Vol. II.
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As to Mr. Wefley's rejoicing at the Sufferings of Genial. his Followers; Alex. ab Alexandro tells us, " that

Dies.
Lib. 6.
Cap. 26. it was the Cuftom of divers Nations to appeafe their Gods with Human Sacrifices, and the Blood of their Captives ; imagining, that the Deity was then efpecially propitiated, when they butchered their FellorwCreatures; and drew Divination and Propbecy out of the Tortures of Mankind."
Edit. Strabo (Book XI.) gives this Account of the Amf. Religious Albani. "Many of them are quite Entbufiafts and Prophefiers. When a Perfon is thus poffefed in a high Degree, the chief Prieft offers him up a Sacrifice to the Goddefs, in this Manner. Being exceedingly expert in the Bufinefs, he ftrikes the Man with a Spear through the Side into the Heart. From the Body, when fallen, they gather certain Signs of Divination; which they publiß to the People. The Body is afterwards trampled upon

Annal.
Lib. 14.
Cap. 30. by way of Luftration." And Tacitus fays, "The Druids in Britain ufed to confult their Gods, by looking into the Entrails of their Captives."

One pretty extraordinary Advantage of the Methodiffs Miferies, fomething different indeed from the former, is the Benefit of lofing God's Grace. For, befides that Spiritual Defertions, Defpairings, and Infidelities, are fo frequent, and feem to be a neceffary Part in the Progrefs of Methodifin; if themfelves may be credited:- Mr. Whitefield affureth us, that " Mr. Tennant preacbed excellently well, upon the Necefity and Benefits of Spiritual Defertions." The Benefits of being forfaken of God is to me a very firange Doctrine; and yet a much more frange one, that God is compelled, and laid under a Neceflyty to rwitbdraw bis

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Grace. Thus one wild Entbufaffic Teacher ventures to preach, and another praieth bis Saying. And in the next Edition of the "Benefits and Nece $\sqrt{7} t y$ of Alterations in the Liturgy," according to this Doctrine, a new Prayer fhould be inferted, " that God would be pleafed to withdraw his Spiritual Comforts and Grace;" or at leaft this Amendment ofiered, "wherever in the Common Prayer the Words occur, 'Take not thy Holy Spirit from us,' the Word not fhould be left out."

But it is to be hoped fome better Effects follow. For, it feems, through fuch painful Luffrations and purgative Fires, our Metbodifs arrive at Perfection, Vifions of God and Angels, Ingulpbments into the Deity, Union with God, yea, and being God. That Mr. Wefley muft mean fuch a Perfection as implieth abfolute Freedom from Sin, and inward Corruption, fuch as was in Cbrift, appears by his eameft Difpute with the Moravians, and contending, that, in this Refpect, 'the Servant may be as bis Mafer.' Hence, faith the Woman in a bigb Fever, " I am very ill, - but I am very well: - For I am usited to Fefus. - My Beloved hath cleanfed me from all Sin:-I am wafhed, I am cleanfed. The Enemy may come; but he batb no Part in me." - Hence, fays a Moravian, "I am as clofely united to Cbrift, as my Arm is to my 4 Joura. p. 83 .
lbid.
p. 48 . Body." - Hence, in the Account of the two Hitchens's, after their Horrors, Roarings, Infidelities, Defpairs, $E^{\circ}$ c. one of them "fees Thoufands and Ten Thoufands of Angels, and Fefus Cbrijt himfelf; - I am fanctiffed, 1 am whiter than Snow. Why, I am all God." - The other Brother, in a malignant Ferver, fays, "I fee the Gates of Heaven T 2 ftand

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ftand open, and Fobsus with open Arms to receive me. - Open the Heavens, O my God, and come down into my Soul. Come, Fatber, Son, and Holy Gboft, and plunge me into God, \&c."

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

> Sollicita tanti pretia natales babent, Semperque magno confitit, nafii Deum.

I ecian.
Calumn. Cap. 57.

Jamblic. Myfter. Sect. 3. Cap. 6, 7, 8, 9 .
"Alexander the Great muft needs confecrate his favourite Hepleftion; and erect Altars to him as a God. Some Flatterers teftified, that Hephefion appeared to them, cured Difeafes, and delivered Oracles. Alexander was wonderfully pleafed, as being not only the Son of a God himfelf, but able to make Gods." Such may be the Boattings of a MetbodifTeacher.

Of this Nature was the Doctrine of the later Platonifls, fome of the fubtleft Enemies that Cbrifiianity ever had. They taught, " that by certain Purgations Men may exchange Humanity for Divinity; - may fee the Spirit defcending and infmaating itfelf; may fee a Ligbt like Fire, at the Coming or Departure of the God. This Illumination it is, which banifheth all buman Motion, Operation, and Senfes; and makes Men fpeak in a fenfelefs and raving Manner." And, in the Words of Brocklefoy,
Po 79. "The Soul becometh her own Henotety, or Unity; and being thus one, like the Firft Unity, fhe gaineth the Sight of the Firft Unity; and is united therewith, conjoining as it were Centre with Centre ; and being
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 Cburch, Irencus fays, "They talk much of Perfection; - glory of having Cbrift for their Mafter,

Lib. II, Cap. 5\% - and that they have the fame Souls, by Circulation, with $\mathcal{F}$ efus, are like him, and fometimes even better."

More of thefe Wildneffes might be produced from the Antient Heretics: But I pafs to the like Fanatical Rants among the Papifts. M. Cafaubon affords fuch an Inftance in "Sifter Catharine of Fefus; who ufed to fall into Fits of Trembiings, caft- $^{\text {ren }}$ ing herfelf on the Ground, enjoying the Prefence of God vifibly. She often farw, and in fome Degree fuffered, through Frights, the Pains of Hell: At other Times fhe verily thought herfelf in Heaven. Cbrift even drew ber Soul into bis, marked her with a Mark, and always abode with her. Though the was indeed for the moft Part deprived of her Underflanding. And this Soul of Cbrif drew ber into an Operation of the Holy Trinity, \&c." -St. Catharine of Sienna (who was troubled with fo many Difempers and Devils, but could expel them from others) received fuch a Bleffing. "For one Day Cbrift coming to her opened her left Side, and took

Ribaden, Apr, 30. 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 Catbarine, thou haft $m y$ Heart inftead of thy own;? and then he clofed 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, Archbibop of Pbilispe, writeth concerning fome Nums, (as few have his Book, Bayle may
be confulted in the Article Rovenius) that "they take a Pride in pretending to wonderful Performances; - talk of nothing lefs than their Union with God, which is only a Union with their orwn Spirit, if not with a rworfe. They boaft of myftical Tranfubftantiations, Concentrations of Heart, Annihilation, - Marriage with the Deity, - Spiritual Intoxications; - Super-effential Unions, the Gulph of Annihilation; - an abforbent Entbuffafm; Oblivion of all Things, inducing an Aby/fal Identification woith God, Deific Confrication ; Spiritual Impudence, mifanthropical Afpirations, the Joys of Darknefs and obfcure Night, $\varepsilon_{c}$. Thefe, and the like enormous Words, and this unintelligible Jargon, is frequently repeated in the new School of Piety, by their own chofen Mafers, and curious SheDifciples, fo as to be felt in their inward Parts." - Almoft the whole of 2nietifm, and myfic Divinity, confifteth in paffing through Combats with Devils, Purgations, Pains like Hell, Dryness of Soul, Privations of Grace, Defpair, and Damnation, hereby they attain Perfeciion, Transformation, a being fwallowed up in God, perfonal Deifcation, fo as not to know or difinguifs themjelves from God bimfelf." This Language may ferve as a Counterpart to Metbodifm, efpecially when a little tinctured with Morarvianifm.

Arrived to this Degree of Perfection, they fave themfelves a deal of Trouble as to the Matter of good Works, which the Methodifts fo egregiounly undervalue, and every true Moravian fo heartily condemneth. Thefe latter, according to their own Rule, may eafily and certainly be in a fafe Way to Salvation, for "the only Way to be faved is to avoid 4 Journ. good Works." For it is the Bufinefs of the latter

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to fteal away Mr. Wefley's balfinfructed Difciptes, and to perfect what he had begun. Hinc illoe lachryma. - Hence, fays he, "I went to H- Wefley, T-r, a young Man, who did once run well, but 5 Journ now fays, ' he faw the Devil in the Corner of every Cburch, and in the Face of every one who had been there. - And if you go to Cburch and Sacrament, you will be damned." Into thefe Spiritwal Wickedneffes the Metbodifts have ran greedily in Crowds : Not a little, I fuppofe, enlightened by their admired Bourignon, who" thus anfwers the Queftion, whether the Perfect and Regenerated ought to ufe the Sacraments, or not? ' No. For he that is truly born again poffeffeth all the Sacraments in bimfelf, and needs not to feek them out of bimjelf. 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 Perfectionift was St. Bridget, whom (in the very Words of Ribadeneira) "God commanded to go to Rome, where, by Means of Indulgences, as by a frorter Cut, it was more eafy to get to Heaven." For "the final Iffue 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;

5 Journ. - they are as fure of Heaven, as if they were already there." To Heaven they muft, and will go. And what lefs can be expected than taking it by Violence, after fuch prefumptuous Demands upon God; as a Teft of their Humility? Thus infolently humble fpeaks Mr. Whitefield, "I here demand thy Aid." - What fignifieth being a Sinner? "Chrift is bound to pay the Debt." And Mr. Wefley's Mother claims her Manfion in the Skies." And yet,

Light, Part III, Lett. 30.

3 Journ. p. 14,
124.

Wefley,
3 Joum.

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one may be as fure, as they can be to the contratys. that " Godbe merciful to me a Sinner," would become the very $b e / t$ of them, when they are leaving this World.

If Juch Proofs of Salvation may be depended on, and Heaven to be thus infured; If there be no Miffake or Delufion in the Cafe; and their own Word be a fufficient Security; - I fee no Reafon why other fimilar Accounts may not deferve to be credited. - Let the Pagan Magician, Apollonius,

Thiloftr. Olear. p. $4^{6} 4$,

Mifio. Evangel. p. 67 . ftand forth. "When he entered a certain Temple, he heard a Voice of finging in thefe Words, - Come, come $u p$ into Hearven; come." - Let the Indian Tamuli be heard, "teaching that the beft of them pafs into Paradife; but through Rivers of Fire, Darknefs, Milk, and Water.-Though fometimes they have a more expeditious Way: If any one attends once or twice to fome peculiar Docirine of the Prieft ; or if, before his Death, he thrice take hold of a Corw's Tail, according to a religious Rite; immediately his Sins are forgiven, and he is carried up to Heaven." - Let the Faith of the Mobammedans be true; " among whom are many Vagabond PreEpif. 3. tenders to Sanctity, counterfeiting a Stupidity. Which Sort of Men is highly valued among them, becaufe Fools and Madmen, as Perfons undoubtedily predeftinated to Salvation are accounted Saints even in this

Sale's
Koran, p. 160 . Life." "And it is thought an effectual Way, if, inftead of a Sbrowd, a Man can get to be buried in their Prophet's Shirt." - Let us applaud Don Quirote's Maxim, that " all Knigbts-Errant go directly to Heaven." - Then what St. Fisdan heard out of St. Blaffus's Tomb is unqueftionably true;
Mabil. Act. Ben. An. 8 co . P. $3^{81}$. "Your Seat is already prepared in Heaven, and your Sins are forgiven." - Then Salvation is
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 Holinefs will fecure your Salvation. "Make but a few Vifits to St. Francis's Cbapel; and Cbrift, who promifed him to deny nothing that he afked, hath

Brev.
Francif。
Aug. 2. effectually forgiven all your Sins upon Confeffion." -Then the moft nafy, ridiculous, crack-brained, nay wicked Saints, Murtherers, Traytors, and Rebels, fuch as the Saints, Francis, Dominic, Ignatius, Thomas a-Becket, Hildebrand, \&c. are, without Doubt, in Heaven, becaure canonized by St. Peter's Vicar.

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

The Collect is, " O God, the Strength of all that truft in thee, who haft endued the Blefed Gregory, thy Confefor and Pope, with Virtue and Conflancy to defend the Liberty of the Cburch; grant to us, that, by his Example and Intercelfion, we may overcome valiantly all that oppofeth us." And to point out in what Particular his Zeal is to be imitated, the Lefons for the Day tell us, "No Pope, fince the Apofles Days, did, or fuffered more for the Cburch, or fought more defperately for it. Againft the impious Attempts of the Emperor Henry (the Fourtb) he flood an intrepid Champion, and

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and deprived bim of the Communion of the Faitbful, and of his Dominions; and abfolved all bis Subjects from their Allegiance. - While he was celebrating Ma/s, a Dorve was feen flying down from Heaven, and fitting with expanded Wings on his right Shoulder, as a Proof that he was guided by the In/piration of the Holy Ghof. - At length this true Saint went to Heaven, \&c." - "By Order of our moft Holy Father Benedict XIII. Lord of the City, and the World, (Urbis Eg Orbis.) Signed, N. Cardinal Cofcia." The whole Service is reprinted in Verpoortennii Fafciculo Difertationsm. Coburg. 1739.

Such Saints as thefe may however be in Danger of going down Stairs into Heaven; as Furvenal fmartly fays of the Conjecration of Claudius,

Sat. VI。 - 21 . - Tremulumque Caput defcendere juldit Ad Coclum.-

Defcends into the Skies his trembling Head.
Seneca writeth, in his Apocolocyntofis, (or Apotbeofis 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 bearing a Comedy. In Virtue of his Confecration he went indeed up to Heaven; but the Celefial Council, not bearing that fuch Perfons fhould be made Gods by low Mortals, inftantly decreed, that he fhould 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
up, 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 Dippofal of Heaven. They can prefently reftore their Followers to Paradije, or fend them to Heaven; nay, can place them there in what Degree of Glory they pleafe, and make "Mr. Seward's Sifters Bine with a refulgent SplenLior above the reft of the Heavenly Hof." They can make "Our Dear Lord come and perfume their

Seward. Journ. P. 80. Graves; can make Angels come, and carry them up to Heaven; can even plunge them into the Trinity, and make them all God,"

And what then? What Marvel this? Do not Papifs the fame? The Pope by Canonization focketh Heavern with as many Inhabitants as he will; though they have been Madmen, Rogues, and Af-faffins.-He affigneth to each what particular Manforn he judgeth proper, as we find in there Canon Law, and its Glofes.-He hath a Power fuperior 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 Pilsrims, "We peremptorily command the Angels of Paradife to introduce their Souls into Paradije, abfolutely freed from Purgatory." - And, if any one of thefe Pilgrims, upon his Return home, fhould by the Inftigation of the Devil commit any $\operatorname{Sin}$; it is our Will and Pleafure, that the Punifoment of Hell 乃rall not in any rwife be inflicted on bim; 一unlefs on Account of other Sins, which he fhall commit afterwards." - Out of mere Shame, the Papifs were very diligent in burning, or fecreting this Bull, and thinking they had effectually done it, began to

Sexti
Decret. Lib. III.
Tit. 22.
deny that there was ever fuch a Bull; or at leaft that had the Sanction of the Pope's Seal. But Weflelus of Groningen, Cbancillor Gerfon, Corn. Agrippa, \&c. affirm, that Copies are now to be feen, with the Pope's Seal annexed, in the Arcbives at Vienna, Limogis, and Poiztiers. And luckily Foban. Hoornbeek found a Copy of it in the Publick Library at Utrecht, which he publifhed with Obfervations. See at the End of his Bulla P. Urbani VIII.

Why the Pope fhould have a Referve, as to Sins to be committed afterwards, is not without Reafon. For Indulgences muft be purchafed again and again. And hence may be collected, why Mr. Wefley talks fo much of the Metbodifs having "Affurance of Pardon, and Salvation, for the prefent." It is fit they fhould be brought to Confeffrom, toties quoties, and make their Offerings. - It ftands in fo many Sexti Words in their Canon Law, that "God affumed" Decret. Lib. I. Tit. 6.

Cafal. de Ritib.
Cap. 7r. St. Peter into Partnerfbip with the Undivided Unity." And, as it is confidently afferted, that the Pope fucceeds St. Peter in all his Power and Privileges; how can he be denied the fame Honour? - "His Power too of canonizing others is not only unqueftionable, but a Point in which he is certainly infallible, and cannot be miffaken."

Thefe are high Claims to great Things. And yet one may be tempted, with regard to fuch Cañonizers and God-makers, to join Iffue with Ageflaus, in
Ed. Par. Plutarch; "The Thafiaiss had determined to make Vol. II. P. 210. bim a Goc', and erect Temples to bis Divinity; and fending Ambafadors to acquaint him with it, he afked them, whether their City could make Gods of Mon? They replying, That it could; Go then, faith he, make yourfelves fuch, and then I fhall believe that you can make a God of me alfo."
§. 49. But
§. 49. But to return from this impertinent $\mathrm{Di}_{i}$ greffion: - I proceed to confider, in the laft Place, the famous Methodift-Docirine concerning Regeneration, or the New Birth. Whereby they do not mean Regeneration by Baptijm; but fomething difinct and oppofite. The Scriptures indeed may talk of a Second and Spiritual Birtb by Baptijm, of the Wafsing, or Laver, of Regeneration; but what avails that, if they take upon them profanely (as Mr. Whitefield does in exprefs Words) to call "Baptifmal Regeneration, the Diana of the prefent Age?" -Or, as Mr. Wefley more gently fpeaks,
" if the Wafoing of the Holy Ghoff, which was given in Baptijm, be finned away? - Or what if,

2 Journ.
p. 24 . after all our beft Endeavours, Baptijmal Regeneration be ineffectual? For, fays he, "though I have ufed all the Means for twenty Years, I am not a Cbrifian. Verily, verily, I fay anto you, I mufl be born again." And he calls thofe "Blind Leaders of the Blind, who fpeak of the Nerw Birth, as if it were no more than Daptifn."

Therefore, another greater and better New Birtb muft be fuperadded to fupply the Defett. And yet one would think the former fufficient for all Purpofes of a Cbriftian; fuppofing only that St. Paul fpeaks Trutb; " Cbrift fanctified and cleanfed the Church with the Waßing of Water; - that he Ephef.v. 26. might prefent it to himfelf a Glorious Cburch, not having Spot, or Wrinkle, or any fuch Thing."-

But I am again forgetting myfelf, and TitlePage, which mentioned not Confutation, but only Comparifon. To this then let us proceed. This Myffical Regeneration is, it feems, twoo-fold, a Lefer, Vol. II.

U
and

Wefley, 3 Journ. p. 24.
and a Greater. "Born again in the Higher Senfe of the Word, into a thorough, inward Change, by the Love of God fhed abroad in the Heart. Born again in the Lower Senfe is receiving Remifton of

Whitef. 3 Journ. p. 81 .

Wefley, 2 Journ. p. 39 .

Journ. p. 86.

Weney, 3 Journ. Sins." - Mr. Wbitefield makes Converfion to be the fame Thing with the New Birth. And Count Zinzendorf fays, "Fufification is the fame as being born of God. When a Man is begotten of God, his Fear, and Sorrow, and Senfe of the Wrath of God, are the Pangs of the Nerw Birth." - Mr. Brainerd fays of "the Indian Conjurer, one of thofe whom they call Powrwows, that after his Converrion, in all Refpects, he bears the Marks of one created a-new in Cbrift Yefuss." - "One receives a full clear Senfe of Pardon, with Power to fin no more."

They mult not, however, as yet wrap themfelves up in Security. For Mr. Wefley writes,
4 Journ.
p. 30 .

Ibid.
p. 5 r.

2 Journ.
p.29-30. " many go through the Wildernefs-State of Doubts and Fears, and firong Temptations, after they have received Remifion of Sins." - "After a clear A0wrance that God hath forgiven their Sins, - they are not to think themfelves any Thing even after this, 'till thoroughly renerved after the Image of God." Of this he bimself is an experimental Witnefs. "I continued to feek it (faving Faitb) with ftrange Indifference, Dulnefs, and Coldnefs, and unufually frequent Relapfes into Sin, 'till Wednefday, May 24, (1738) and then AOurance was given me, that he had taken away my Sins, even mine."- But im-

### 8.30-33.

 mediately after this Nerw Birth, he owneth, "Satan's Suggeftions that he had no Faith, - was much buffeted with Temptations, and a Charge of not having a more fenfible Cbange." - "I anfwered, (fays Mr. Wefley) I fin not To-Day; and Jefus myMafter

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Mafter has forbid me to take Thought for the Morrow." Accordingly, To-morrow "he hath manifold Temptations, - but comes of more than Conqueror; - has Freedom from Sin; not one unholy Defire." - Yet two Days afterwards, fays, " 1 griewed the Spirit of God, and God bid bis Face:-Again affaulted; - had mo:e Comfort, - on which I began to prefume; - then thrown into Perplexity, whether I had any Faitb 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!) witneffed this good Confeffion, that the Lamb of God bad taken arway ber Sins.At the fame time the Love of God fo orverflowed ber Soul, that fhe could not fpeak, or move." Here obferve, this Woman was born again both in the Lower and Higher Senfe, and yet fince grievoully fallen. Again; "A young Man, who had once known the Peace of God, but had finned it away, had a freft and clear Manifeftation of the Love of God." And in general, if, after the New Birth, they fall (as we have feen) into fuch Terrors, Defpondencies, Spiritual Defertions, fo often Sin, and rife again, $E_{c} c_{c}$. - 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 rwonderful New Birth, is, properly fpeaking, nothing but the renewing of the Spirit of our Minds after Sin, or a being renerwed again to Repentance; - renewed in Rigbteoufnefs and true Holinefs, after the Image of bim that created us, \&c.]

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In order to attain this New Birth, in the lorwer or bigher Senfe, 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; fome feel more, others lefs, but all experience fome Pangs and Travels, e're Cbrift is formed in them."
Wefley, - "As my Motber bore me with great Pain, fo 3 Journ. p. 18 .

Pag. 19. in Hell, will ferve. "Devils are dragging them to Hell, their Bodies almoft torn afunder: - They are feized with the Spirit of Fear, Horror, and P.40,42, Defpair:-One in the Pains of Hell is jufiified, 40. and the Love of God Joed abroad in her Heart: Another, in Defpair, hath the fame:- Another finking down even as dead, hath her Sins taken
4 Journ. p. 76 .

2 Journ. p. 6 .

I Journ. ral, as Mr. Wefley fpeaks, "The being in Orco, p. 66 .

Journ. The fame Accounts we have in Brainerd; "One
p. 8,82. Indian felt that it was a gone Cafe with him, and thought he muft fink down to Hell; - but is foon anotber Man, created a-new in Cbrif Jefus. - A Conjurer, and Murtherer, giving out that be was fome Great One, - thinks God will fend him into

Hell,

Hell, is juft dropping into it, he fhould be damned."

Hence Mr. Wefley defcribeth the feveral Cryings out, Roarings, Yellings, Convulfons, Contorfons, with the unutterable Agonies of Mind and Body, by fuch Expreffions, 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 Barp and long Labour, then they are in ftrong Pain for fome Days, as yet not delivered at all; the Cbildren are come to the Birth, but there is not Strengtb to bring forth." - The fame is evidently fuppofed by Mr. Whitefeld, in his Letter from

Mr. Wefley, "A Woman feized with little lefs than the Agonies of Death; - five Days fhe travailed and

Whitef. 3 Journ. P. 43. groaned, then in a Moment was full of Love and Foy. - Her Friends have accounted her mad for thefe three Years." - Mr. Seward undergoing great inward Agonies and Tortures, like thofe of St. Paul, a poor travelling Woman, who fold StrawToys (as a Midrwife) comes and inftructs him in the Nature of the New Birth." - "One having dropt down as if fhot with a Gun; upon his rifing, I had half an Hour's Converfation with him on the Noture of the New Birth."

This Kind of Regeneration we muft acknowledge, with Mr. Wefley, to be " fomething more than that of Baptijm: " To which I fhall foon find a proper Parallel throughout. But firf fhall mention a few Comparijons as to Hell feit in the New Birtb.

Plutarch fays in general, that " a horrible and rigid Trembling and Quaking is called 7 ag Top! $\zeta$ ELV, being in Hell, or acting Hell."-Bartolus fays, "that Ignatius felt the Throes of Regeneration to be as bad

7 Journ.
p. 12,

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as Fiell, and that the Dervils could not invent a

Life, Vol. I. 8. 231 . ruorfe 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 Paffage is a certain hollow Place, like a Prefs in a Wall, into which fhe farw herfelf crowded extremely clofe. - But as to the feeling Part, it is a Thing that can neither be related, or underftood. She felt a Fire in her Soul. All the moft infupportable Pains fhe had endured, though caufed by the Devil, are nothing of what I felt there, prefing, agonizing, fiffing, defperate, and torturing Difcontent and Difguft. - To fay it is an Eradication, or rending of the Soul, is to fay little: The Soul tears itfelf in Pieces; - by an interior Fire and Defpair, burned, and cut in Piecemeal all
Vol. II. at once." And a little farther, "She is again reP. 3 I. duced to the fame State, for fome particular Sins." - And ftill after this, "She lofeth all the Conjolations of God; - all Virtues, even Faitb itfelf, are fufpended, $\varepsilon^{\circ} c$. the Dervil bringing her to fuch Heavinefs and Darknefs, as cannot be exprefed, much lefs exaggerated. - The Lord tells her, it was from the Devil."

In this Comparifon, (befides the general Similitude with the Metbodiffical New Birtb) may be obferved, the Refemblance with poor Mr . Whitefied, whom the Dervil Buut up in bis Clojet, and locked up in Iron Armour; - the Devil's being the Caufe of the Pangs in the New Birth; - and the Neceflity of its being feveral Times repeated.
Pag. 65. And farther on, Terefa fays, " that the Religious under her Inflitution every Month give their $S u$ perior an Account of their Spirit; wherein, with
great Fidelity, they difcover all the Turnings and Windings of their Souls to bim, who hereby exactly underfands and weighs their Improvements." Which perfectly agreeth with Mr. Wefley's Preparatory Cerenoony of Confefion to bimfelf; "I fpent the Remainder of this, and the following Week, in examining thofe of the Society; Speaking feverally to each, that I might more perfectly know the State of their Souls to God-rward" This is the identical Man, who had the Affurance folemnly to declare," what We practife is, the Confefion of fereral Perfons conjointly, not to a Prieft, but to each other."

Not that bare Confefion, even to Mr. Wefley, will be a fuficient Preparation for the New Birth: - Penances are to be undergone; divers Purgations and Luffrations of a cruel Kind are to be their Portion (not the Satisfaction of Cbrif) before their being born again; and thefe as an Equivaient to Purgatory, and neceffary for the Expiation for Sin. - I adjourn this Point for a Minute, becaufe I muft not omit Madam Bourignon, whofe Infitutions having thrown a Man into a dangerous Difermper, filling him with Sorrow, Sadnefs, and Sighing, E $\sigma^{\circ}$. She tells his Wife, " that her Doctrine is a Milk, [tho' very four] that begetteth Virgins ; the Man's Sorrow good and wholefome, - a Blefing defigned to purge his Soul, to bring him to Perfection, to unite bim to God:- That thefe wholefome Pains and Sigbs are the Throes of the Spiritual Birth, and that Children, Natural or Spiritual, cannot be born again without Pain to the Flefs. Wherefore, I efteem your Hufband bappy for bis Cbild-bearing Pains." Light rifen in Darknefs, Part IV. Lett. 22.

Thefe

Plain Account, p. 18.
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Thefe Signs of the New Birth were much the fame, when 2 uakerifm had got Footing in the Nation. And that Popery fet it on Foot, and furnifhed it too with Stilts, Mr. Wefley muft have Chap.86. heard. In Turner's Hifory of Providences, "Dr. Or fee
Glanvill
onWitchcraft, Relat. 6. Ed. 5726. Templar relateth the Cafe of Robert Churcbman, who was leaving the Cburch of England, and embracing Quakerim; his Wife being farther gone, and a Principle wrougbt in ber. But the Man, a little hefitating, was told by a Quaker, that he Bould fee a Sign. Within a few Nights there was a violent Storm over his Room, and a Voice within him faid, "Sing Praijes, fing Praifes; thou fhalt fee the Glories of the Nerw Ferufalem;" and a glimmering Ligbt appeared all 'over the Room. The Voice then commanded him to get out of his Bed naked, to go fo to fome Relations, and threaten them with Fire and Brimflone, like that on Sodom and Gomorrab, if they did not obey. He went naked, performed his Meffage, and returned Home, where he ftood 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 obftinate Brotber and Siffer; and made him utter with great Readinefs many Places in Scripture, of which he knew nothing before. The Drift was to perfuade him to Quakerifm, of which Sect it named many. In about three or four Hours the Man came to bimfelf, and gave a perfeet Account of all that had befallen him. Some Nights afterwards the fame $\mathcal{T}$ rouble was renewed. His Wife was tortured with extraordinary Pains; and the Cbildren complained, that their Mouths were Aopped as zwith Wool. Upon Dr. Templar's Continuance with him, and by Prayer, he was fer-
fectly free from all Moleftation; and he, by the Doctor's Advice, kept clofe to the Public Service of God, and had nothing to do with the शuakers, or their Writings. But the Quaker gave out, "that the Power of God would come upon bim again." And accordingly on the Tenth of the Month his Troubles returned. The Voice faid many Things, and quoted Scripture to bring him from the Church to 2uakerijm; and faid, " it would frive with him, as the Angel did with Facob, 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 Delufion. Upon which the Spirit denounced a Curfe and Damnation upon him; and fo left him with a very great Heat in bis Body. After this, being comforted, and confidering what had happened, A Voice within bim ppake, and faid, " that the Spirit, which was before upon him, was a Spirit of Delufion, 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 aiu Elecr Feuple, Ges. the Truth of which the Minifer of the Torwn would inftruct him in. - A few Days after, the Spirit came upon him in the Field, and preffed 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 fhould have what Sign he would." Upon that Robert Churchoman defired, that if it was a good Spivit, the Wire-Candlefick, which ftood upon the Cupboard, might be turned into Brafs; which the Spirit faid he would do. Prefently there was an unfavory Smell in the Room, but nothing was done towards fulfflling the Promife. On
the Lord's-Day following, it came upon him in Cburch: When the Cbapters 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 throun out of bis Bed, and called to me, with great Vehemence, to bold my Tongue. When Prayer was done, his Tongue was bound as before, 'till at laft he broke out into thefe Words, "Tbine is the Kingdow," which he repeated above a hundred Times. Sometimes he was forced into an extreme Laugbter; fometimes into Singing ; his Hands beating bis Breaf, with unufual Heavings in bis Body. The Difeemper continued 'till towards the Morning of the next Day; when the Voice, fignifying that it would leave him, bad him get afon bis Knees, in order to that End. He did fo, and prefently he had a perfect Command of bimself, and gave a fober Account of all that paffed, having a difinct Remembrance of what the Spirit forced him to do. - But foon after the Spirit raged again after its former Manner; but he was by Prayer intirely releafed. This prevailed upon bim, his Family, and many others, to difclaim Quakerifm, and attend the Parocbial Cburch. You may be confident of the Trutb of what is here related by 7. T." - Immediately follows, in Turner, the Cafe of one Yobn Gilpin. "He was much taken with the new Docirine of Quakerifm; and being directed to hearken to the Voice within bim, one Day as he was walking in his Cbamber, he began to quake extremely, could not fand, but fell upon his Bed, where he cried and bowled in a terrible and hideous Manner, (as others of them ufed to
do) which he looked upon as the Pains of the Nerw Birth; by Degrees he ceafed from bowling, and rejoiced, that now he could witnefs againft the Minfters of England, as Falfe Prophets, and Priefts of Baal. After this he has divers painful, unfeen Strokes, - hears Voices, - difcerns fomething enter into his Body, which Satan fuggefted to be the Spirit of God like a Dove. - He is in great Rapture, as apprehending his Spiritual Marriage and Union rwith Cbrift; and heard the Voice faying, "Cbrift in God, and God in Cbrift, and Cbrift in thee." Which Words he was compelled to fing in a frange Manner ; as alfo divers Paffages 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 caft upon his Back on the Ground, the Voice faid, "Thou fhalt have two Angels to keep thee;" and immediately two Srwallows 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, perfuaded by his Wife to go to Bed, in the Morning he roared out, "Now the Devil is gone out of me:" At which Inftant there was heard a great Thunder. - The Dervil came again, and faid, "that it was Satan that had pofefled him hitherto, but now Cbrift was come, and had caft out Satan; and that what he had done before in his Cloaths in Obedience to Satan, he muft undo in bis Sbirt in Obedience to Cbrift." Whereupon he goes out into the Streets in bis Sbirt, and, in Obedience to the Devil's Command, is carried by four Women into his Bed.

Then

Then he feels in bis Belly the Living Water of the Spirit, flowing up and down, and two Angels wait upon him in the Shape of Butterfies. After this, fuipecting that he was acted by Satan, he cries out, "Lord, wbat rwilt thou have me to do?" The Devil anfwered, "It is now too late ; Sentence is already paffed againft thee." Hereupon he lay down in DeSpair; but prefently the Dervil told him, "that it was a wobite Dervil that had deluded him this fecond Time, but that now Chrift was come indeed, and would caft bim out." He then thought the Dervil 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 Neru Birth, and Cbrift was new-formed in bim." And the Dervil told him, "that now he mould work Wonders, and caft out Devils in Cbriff's Name." The Man thinking it all a Satanical DeIufion, he fell into a horrid Fear, and the Devil told him, "that all this while he had been ferving bim, and that it was too late to repent." Hence he fell into Defpair, and great Terrors. But at laft God gave him Repentance, and Peace in bis Confience. Whereupon he publijbed a Narrative of thefe Things, as a Caution to others; - attefted under the Hand of the Mayor of Kendal, Minifer, Schoolmafier, \&c." - There follows more of this Satanical /hocking 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 thefe Artifices to leave the Cburch for Quakerijm; being perfuaded to expect the Power to some, \&c.".

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Much more I could produce from the early Accounts of Quakerifm, concerning their borrible Fits, knocking down People by a Look, or Word, and fpreading the Contagion inftantly among Numbers; - all Marks and Proofs of the Nerw Birth. But what I have here tranfcribed may be thought tedious; though, I hope, not unifeaforable, or impertinent. For here we have a firange Fanaticijm caught from Popery by the 2uakers, and from both by the Methodifts; who have taken a Copy of the Pieture very exactly, and in the moft minute Lines and Features. Some Difference there is, as to the Methodifs taking up a Delufon, which (as far as I can judge) the Qwakers bave been laying down; - and as the Miniffers of the Cburch took Occafion from fuch horrible Actions, Appearances, and Pretenfions, to recover the Sufferer from their Delufions; which Mr. Wefley is perverting to their Confrmation. Whether all be not mere Diabolical Operation, or Magical Innpofure, or Fuggling Artifice, or Natural Enthuffiefm bighly worked up by a cunning Operator, or the Effect of fome unaccountable Diffemper; - and bow far all, or any of thefe may be concerned, and where to fix their Boundaries; - I confefs myfelf unable to determine. Though in general it is clear enough, that the Myftery of Inicuity is rworking.

But I muft remember what I mentioned, concerning fome other cruel Purgations and Luffrations like Purgatory, which the Methodifs mult undergo, as Preparatory to the New Birth. Hence, I fuppofe, the Devonflaire Farmer (as before related) fo readily fubmitted to the Difcipline of forty Stripes fave one, and his Wife to a Purging by Fire and Vol. II. X Water.

- 4 Journ. Water. - Hence Mr. Wefley mentions " one, whom p. 97. God is purifying in the Fire, for beating his Wife, a Methodift, in Anfwer to the Prayers of his Wife." - Hence he fpeaks fo often of a Fire burning in 3 Journ. bis Difieples. "One was crying continually, I p. 95. burn, I burn, O! what thall I do? I have a Fire 5 Journ. within me." - Another fays, "I felt the very . 83. Fire of Hell; all my Body was in as much Pain, as if I had been in a burning fory Furnace." - And hence his Conftruction of that Text, "concerning the fiery Trial, which is to try us, I Pet. iv. 12. (which ignorant Commentators expound by Perfecutions) as belonging to bis inward Fire, \&c."

After the fame Manner the Papalins teach.

Thyre. Dæmon, p. II2, 118, 123.

De Loc. Infeft. p. 87.

Tom. iv. p. 112 .

Tom. iii. p.8,229. "Several Poffefed Perfons, or the Devil in them, complain of burning at the Prefence, or by the Prajers of the Saints; and hereby being in a double Fire." - The fame Autbor fays, " that the Devils, who poffers others, bring a Fire like that of Hell with them, and caufe a terrible Burning." - In the Malleus Maleficarum we find thefe inward Burnings to be a certain Sign of being bedeviled." He writeth again, " that by a good Exorcift one Fire muft 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 Likenefs thefe torturing Lufrations may carry of Purgatory; Mr. Welley may perhaps diffinguif (as he did with Regard to Confelfion) that Popifs Purgatory lies on the other Side of the Grave; bis belongs only to this Life. But this Pretence mut be deemed mere Cavil. By antedating and forefialling the Time, he hath Popifs Examples; and may take Advantage of Pajal Difpenfa-
tions, which fometimes commute the Penance, and releafe Perfons from the Torments of Purgatory after Death, upon Condition of their undergoing equivalent sufferings bere. One fuch Intance we had before of ope Clement: Another fuch Grant we fee in Speculunn Exemplorum: Another in Dia-

Dif. 2.
Cap. 53. rium Minimorum, September 12. - Another in the Francifcan Martyrology, May 14; where "Sifer Cafildis requefted, that fhe might enjoy in this Life the Punifhment fhe was to receive in Purgatory. It was granted, and the was feized 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 $E_{x}$ change; the Sufferings bere being certain, the other imaginary.

But, even upon this Suppofition, "the Torments inflicted on the Methodifts will be great Gain; by bringing them to a State of Perfeciion, and winjorning Obedience, which will be full Proof too of their Pardon and Salvation." And that this Perfection extendeth not barely to a Similitude with Cbrift, but an Equality; we may recall Mr. Wefley's certain "Experiences, of fome of his Followers being as free from inzvard Corruption, and all Remainders of Corruption, as Cbrift himfelf was:" - "Pardon, with Power to fin no more, \&c." We may obferve how carefully, for Fear of a Miftake, he inferts Expreffions to this Purfofe:
"Thorougbly renewed after the Image of Cbrift;an entire Change from the Image of the Devil to

4 Joursio p. 51 . the Image of God." - Mr. Whitefield too; " All experience Pangs and Travels, e're Chift is formed 3 Journo p. 82 . in them, and brought forth in the Meafure of bis Fuluefs, who filletb all in all." Such is their Per-

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Fretion, equal to God's Fulnefs, and fo to be broughe forth in us. And yet the fame Mr. Wbitefield (as a Proof of his Conffency and Impartiality) com7 Jowrn. plains elfewhere, "s that fome Englib/ Friends had 8. 26. thrown afide the Ufe of Nieans, and were difputing for finlefs Perfecticn, and univerfal Redemption." This is one of his 'Home-Strokes' upon Mr. Wefley, and Adberents.

Thus muft the poor Metbodifs be plunged over Head and Ears into Variety of Tortures bejond Expreflom, or Conceplicn; in Lakes of Fire, as bad as Purgatory, or Hell; and then they have the Favour of being told by their Teacbers, that they are regeneraic and incorruptible. And thofe who have the frongof Fancy, the boldefi Imagination and Prefumption, will foonelt believe, - and be deceived. Let me fee among them but a fingle Duffance, that will exceed the Cafe of that mighty Hero of Antiquity, Acbilles. "When he was young, the old Lady, his Motber, dipped him in the Siygian Lake, as a fure Method of rendering him invulnerable. But, unluckily, as fhe held him by the Heel, while the was rwafling him, that Part remained unfecure; and in the Day of Battle, there the Pytbian God mortally wounded him." After all their Luffrations, the old Serpent will bite them by the Heel. The common Cant of Entbuffifm, that whatever the Saints do, after the Norw Birth, is no Sin, or that God foeth no Sin in the Eleç, will fcarce infure them:
x Deal. - Nor yet Mr. Whitefield's modeft Affurance of p. 46. Chrife's Prerosative being transferred to bim; " God 3 Journ. being pleafed to fhew me, that $I$ Bould bruife Sap. 85. tan's Head:" - Nor the fame Power affumed by Wefley, otber Mcthodifs, " of bruifing his Head, and 5 Journ. trampling him under their Feet." Which, howp. $3^{1 \text {. }}$
ever, may deferve as much Credit, as the Story of "St. Dunfan's holding the Dervil by the Nofe with a Pair of red bot Tongs;"-or," St. Gertrude's banging the Devil upon a Gibbet, which, her Hiforian fays, fhe did, truly, literally, and corporally;" - or, " either St. Juuliana's, or St. Margaret's fierce Combat with the Devil, and their taking him up in their Arms, and throwing him out upon the Dungbill."
§. 50. It were no difficult Matter to profecute this Subject, of fuch Pbantaffic Privileges attained by fuch borrible Metbods, - through Turks, Infidels, and Heretics, and other wickedly Entbufiafic Sectaries, efpecially Papifs; - and hereby trace out fo many genuine Marks of falfe Religion, - but true 1mpofure.

But I promifed a proper and complete Parallel of our Methodifical New Birth. Which I am now to perform, - by two Comparifons; the Firf of which fhall be the famous Initiation into the Myferies; that confummate Delufion of the Heathen World, and which hath been called " the moft execrably-facred Invention of diabolical Pravity and Fallacy."

The later Platonifs, (who were the moft acute and bitter Enemies to the Cbrifian Religion) in Oppofition to Baptijmal Regeneration, boafted greatly of their own Myfical Infitutions. Hierocles writeth, " It is neceffary for the Purgation of the Soul, and its Refitution, to be initiated into our My-

Hieroc. Needh. p. $223^{\circ}$ feries, - which bring on the Perfection of the whole Man. Without thefe Cathartics of the Lucid Body, we offend both in Body and Mind. But by Initiation Men are upon the Wing for a Participation of

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Divinity; are reftored to their Primitive State, be come Gods, and are no longer Mortals.


See Brocklefoy, p. 80 .

Myfter. Sect. 6. Cap. 5, 6,7 .
"The initiated are carried through terrible Vifons, Concuffons of the Place, Fire, and Smoke, and Darknefs, and various frigbtful Objects; - through Purgatory and Hell conveyed into Elyfum and Heaven." -" This Theurgy, or Sacred Work, is the Art of Divine Operations, to cure Difeafes, drive away Dcemons, perfeez and regenerate the Soul by magical Ceremonies; and is introdactory to celefial Illuminations, Infpirations, Apparitions, and GodSocieties; to all fublime and venerable Spectacles." "As in Souls there is a Principle of Reduction; they have certain Tokens and Imprefions 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 'Ap'siлsктol, Inexorable, and not to be fweetened, Evc." - Famblichus fpeaks of "Damons that terrify and threaten horribly, and agitate and draw Souls by afonifbing and foaking the Imagination. But this is refolved into the Authority of the Prieft, who, in Virtue of the fecret Myferies, acts not as a Man, but as a God; and therefore his Commands are ftronger than would otherwife become him. Not that he intends to execute what he threateneth; but to fhew what Autbority be 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 Guardianfhip of the Ineffable Myferies, which comprehend the Dippofition of the World."

St. Aufin relateth the Sentiment of Porpbyry, a Platonift, (not the famous One; be will come in afterwards) "t that the Soul by certain Tbeurgical Confecrations, which they call Initiations, is rendered fit and apt for the Reception of Spirits, and Angels,

DeCivo Dei, Lib. X. Cap. 9. See alro, Cap. 8, 10. and to fee the Gods."

For a particular Example we may call in Julian, the Apofate, once a Lecturer in the Cbrifitian Cburch, who, like the Metbodifss, fet up the New Birtb of the Myfteries Platonic, againft that of Baptifm; and, as Gregory Nazianzen hath it in his Firfs Sieliteutic, " oppofed an execrable Initiation to the Cbriftian Initiation by Baptijm; - for this he defcendeth into fubterranean Dens of Darknefs to confult Damons, and bring out Propbecy; where he is ftruck with $\mathcal{T}$ errors, ftrange unufual Sounds, fiery Spectacles, many idle and formidable Objects; and this again and again. What Impofiures and Delufions were his Fate before he returned, they can tell, who are initiated themfelves, or initiate others. - But he returns with a ghaftly, mad Look, as pofiffed by a Darron. This they call Entbufrafm. And he was highly delighted with his Tortures and Burnings. This was not the leaft of his Impieties." - St. Cyril alfo upbraideth him on the fame Ac. count, " as a Patron of thofe nocturnal and immor deft Myfteries."

So far concerning the Platomifts. But I have a Mind to enlarge a little, and be more particulas about the Myfteries, for the Sake of better Comparifon. And, for the fame Reafon, I would once more juft run over the principal Occurrences in the Progrefs of Methodifm. "They fet out with triflingly fuperfitious Rules, prepared for great Things, and undergoing a Purgation, by unreaionable Fuft-
ings, Watchings, Mortifications; neither laughing, nor fmiling, unlefs compelled to it by the Dervil; private Confefions, without any Manner of Referve; pafs the fiery Trial of Blappbemies, Infidelities, and Atbeifm; are fmitten by the Devil, or their Teachers, with Falls to the Ground, Heavings, Sweatings, Roarings, Shrieks, Yellings; with Pains, Convulfions, Trepidations, Terrors, Madnefs, DeSpair, Combats with Satan; Deprivation of the Senfes, Aftonifhment, Amazement, and Stunning. -They have Intervals and Vicifitudes of Ligbt and Darknefs; alternate Rifings and Fallings; Spiritual Dejeciions and Defertions, and again Confolations and Prefumptions; ride triumphantly with Clrijt in his Chariot, and then move heavily when he taketh off his Cbariot-wheels; are carried up to Heaven, and down again to Hell. As the Foundation of the New Birth, they feel all polable 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 Ecftafies, Revelations, and Vifions ; they fee and hear different Sounds and Voices, Apparitions and Spectacles of Devils and Hell; and thefe changed for God, Angels, and Heaven. But going down to Hell they conquer Satan, and trample him under Foot; they are flufhed with Perfection, Affurances of Pardon and Salvation; become canonized, are planged into God, are all God. Hence they jufly contemn and anatbematize all the Unmethodized, as of a mean and reprobate Way; with their Morality they fink into Hell."

Such is the Compofition of this New Dijpenfation. And if every Particular be not, ftrictly fpeaking, a neceffary Part of their New Birth; it is all

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a preliminary Introduction, or a Part of the Metho. diff's Progrefs, - under the Direction of illuminated and infpired Teachers.

Would not this amaze any Perfon, who has any Reverence or Regard to certain infpired Writings, called the Bible? With what Face, or by what Authority, do thefe bold Mifcreants make thefe Hellifs. Horrors and Tortures a fundamental Part of the Cbriftian Religion? Whence the Prefumption, or where taught in the Bible, that, in order to be born again, "all muft pafs through thefe Pangs, and God is compelled to defert them, and fo leave them in Defpair, Blafphemy, \&c. and that they are to be knocked down, and unaccountably tormented by the Devil, or Man? Where is it required, (as furely, if neceffary, it would plainly and peremptorily be) that fuch Infernal Seizures are the $a p$. pointed Preparations for a Cbrifian's Regeneration? Yes, they have the Face even to teach this, and (as if every one had been fuch a violent Perfecutor, and every one was to be converted in bis extraordinary Manner) both Mr. Wefley and Whitefield have produced St. Paul's being ftruck 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 Purpofe to have thought upon, " the facrificing of your Sons and your Daughters unto Devils, - The Tabernacle of your Cod Moloch, to whom Cbildren were confecrated by paffing through the Fire, in the Valley of Gebenna; " and which Dewilijb Sacrifice was done, in order to extort Prophecy out of the miferable Sufferers. Whence making Childrea pafs through the Fire, and ufing Divination, are fo often joined in Scripture.
§. 51. But
5. 51. But I return to the Heatben Myferies, wherein the profound Secrets of Paganifm were couched. Thefe Religious Ceremonies were inftituted in Honour of fome of their Gods and Goddefes, as Baccbus, Venus, Cybele, Hecate, I/fs, \&c. The Deities were not fo much difinct Perfons, as paffing under different Names; and the Ceremonies were very much alike. But the moft remarkable, and which in a Manner comprized, and fwallowed up all the reft, were the Eleufinian Myjeries, facred to Book II. Ceres and Proferpina. Mr. Warburton, in his Divine Sect. 4. Legation, hath given us a large and good Account of them; and could I have procured Meurfius de Eleufiniis, no Particular would have been wanting.

But I muft pick up the beft Helps I can. What gave Birth to the Myfteries, which give the New

Tully, 4 Verf. Cap. 8. Birth to the Initiated, was this: "Pluto having ravijbed Proferpina, (fuch Actions being common with Heatben Deities) carried her down to Hell, through a difmal and dark aljage, near Syracufe. which grew afterwards famous for many Prodigies and Miracles. Her inconfolable Mother, Ceres, ftrolled about all the World in Queft of her, and having Information that Pluto had got Poflefion of her, and whirled her to the Infernal Regions, the lighteth a Torch at Mount EEtna, (which hath burned ever fince) and plungeth down to fetch back ber Daugbter to Light and Life; and fo far obtains, that her Time fhould be divided between Hell and Heaven." - This Story, with the Incidents and Event of the Ramblings of the Goddefs, was mimicked in the Myferies; and by Scenical Machineries re-
prefented to the Initiated. "The reveeping Goddefs in Gale the Courfe of her Rambles fat down upon a Stone,
 Stone. Thefeus, one of the Initiated, fat down upon the fame, before his Defcent into Hell." And upon this Stone we may fuppofe Mr. Wefley was fitting, in a melancholy Mood, when he made that "Solemn Vow never to laugh, or even to fmile more."

The Myferies are generally allowed to have been a cunning Dervice, invented with politick Views by Men fuppofed to be infpired, or fome Prophetic. Women; - fuch as Orpbeus, one of the Fathers of the Myferies, and Compofer of Hymns for the Ufe of the Initiated; - or the Propbetefs Sibylla, inffired by Apollo, and who fwelled, roared, greew mad,

And beav'd, impatient of th' incumbent God.
Æ. VI.

She was Guide to AEneas, prefrribed his Prayers, and Night-Sacrifices of Lambs, \&c. to Hecate, the Furies, Proferpina, and Pluto; fhe conducted him through Horrors and Darkness to the Infernal Manfions, and brought him back in Triumph.

Their Myleries were divided into the greater and the lefer: In the tefer (after fome magnificent Promifes and Expectations) the Votaries, by Way of Preparatory Ceremonies, were injoined Faftings, Night-watching, Confefron to the Prefident of the Myfferies, with Variety of cruciating Luffrations. Thus qualified, they were initiated into the greater. For thefe, they underwent more tremendous Rites; Reprefentations were made to their Eyes and Ears, - of ftrange Vifions and Spectacles; of Voices, Horvings of Men, Women, and Children; Things which caufed the moft difmal Agonies of Body

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Body and Mind; Coldnefs, Sweats, Terrors, Confternation, Lofs of Senfes, or elfe the utmoft Tortures, Defpair and Madnefs. They were furrounded with all the Infernal Apparatus of Serpents, Furies, Devils, and Hell. - Recreated fometimes with a little Light and Hope; Mixtures, or Viciffitudes of Light and Darknefs, of Horrors and Com-forts:- At length the Scenes are changed; Ely fum 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 Happinefs in Life, and after Death of afcending to Jupiter. While the Non-initiated are to be miferable all their Days, and finally wallow in Mud and Mire, in Horror and Darknefs, and Tortures, in Hell.

Such is the Nature and Procefs of the Myfen ries.

The ingenious Mr. Warburton has hence taken Occafion to make Anneas's Defient into Hell (as defcribed by Virgil) to fignify nothing elfe but that Hero's Initiation into the My/teries; and he hath worked up the Comparifon into a furprizing Like-

Hifor. Poetic. Galei.
p. 121 .

Diodor.
Rhod.
p.252-。 nefs. Antient Writers, indeed, fay, That Hercules, when he was going down to Hell, to drag Cerberus thence, was previoufly admitted to the Myjferies of Ceres; and that feveral others were initiated, by way of Expiation of their Crimes, before their Defcent to thofe gloomy Regions. Bet as they exprefsly fay, That they were initiated into the finaller Myyferies only, the Matter may eafily be reconciled, and the Defeent into Hell afterwards may fignify their becoming Epoptre, or Initiation into the grand Myfferies; efpecially as the Ceremonies of this latter were concealed as much as poffible,
and the Epoptre were under an Oath not to reveal the Secret.

I can hardly, I confefs, allow the Myperies to have been originally of fuch an innocent Naiure, and with fuch good $D_{e}$ fign, as Mr. Warburton pleads for. But as he acknowledgeth, that " they became in time, and by Report very carly too, horridly corrupt, the Seafon of Luft and Revenge;" there needs no great Difpute. - As to the "double Doctrine, (the Confequence of Initiation) Saying one Thing whben they thougbt anotber; the external, and internal; a voulgar, and a Secret one; the firt openly taught, the fecond confined to a Select Number; " - the Confideration of this Point I leave to Mr. Wefley, whom we allow to be an Adept in the double Doctrine.
§. 52. It is not to be expected that my bare Word Ghould be taken by Mr. Wefley, whofe own may fometimes be fufpected. And therefore I fhall produce my Voucbers; as a Jufification of my Comparifon of the Myferies with Methodim, and as no bad Entertainment for the Reader.
"So much Honour was paid to thofe who were to be initiated into the facred Myperies, that it was ufual to carry them thither, and accompany them, in a Chariot." This was to anfwer the Original of the Myferies, Pluto's whirling away Proferpina in his Cbariot to Hell; where fhe was to lye-in, and bring forth future Gods. Thus in the Poet:

- Volucri fertur Proferpina Curru.

And Pluto thus comforts her:

See Gor. Muæ. Etrufc. p. $245^{\circ}$

Rapt.
Proferp. Lib. II.

> Aniffum ne crede Diem. Sunt altera nolis Sidera; funt Orbes alii: Lumenque videvis
> Purius; Eiyfumque magis mirabere Solem, Cultorefque pios. -
> Fam felix oritur Proles; jam leta futuros Expectat Natura Deos.

And thus in the early Days of Metbodifm, we find " the Preacher, and his foweet Lambs, riding in their Lord's Cbariot, in his dear Arms; and fucking the Breafts of his Confolation, \&c."

But it may be fit to treat the Myferies in a more ferious Manner. Accordingly let us fee the very Words of Antiquity.
'Thofe among the Antients, who were either iniriated into the Myferies, or approved of them upon political Accounts, fpeak of them in very bigb
Panegyr. Terms. Ifocrates faith, that "Ceres, after her Ed.Step. Wanderings in quelt of Proferpina, came to Attica; and for the Kindneffes fhe received (which none but the Initiated muft hear) gave our Ancefors two excellent Gifts; Corn; - and the facred Myferies, whereby the Initiated gain better Hopes as to their Departure out of Life, and Eternity of Duration."
Phed. - Plato fays, " that whoever is not initiated and Serr. Ed. p. 69 . lufirated, fhall in the feparate State rvallow in Mire ; but the Initiated fall dwell with the Gods." - A Fragment of Pindar (preferved by Clem.

Ed.Pott. Alexandrinus) fpeaketh of the Eleufinian Myferies; P. 528. "Happy is the Man who hath feen the common fubterranean Myfteries: He knoweth the End (or Perfection) of Life; he knoweth the Sovereignty given of God." - Some of their Poets talk in the
2 Plutar, fame Strain. "s Thrice happy the Mortals, who, P. 21.

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For they only can live there; all Evils belong to others." This from Sophocles. - The comical Arifophanes (though, I fuppofe, according to Cuffom, it is mere Banter) brings in Hercules telling Bacchus, that " he mult fwim in Dirt and Ordure, Ran. where the Profone lie; but afterwards fhould enjoy v. $345^{\circ}$. divine Ligbts, and Myrtle-Groves, and Women, and Mufc. Thefe belong to the Initiated." And foon after he introduceth a Chorus of the Initiated exulting, " On us only doth the Orb of Day fhine benignant; we only receive Pleafure from its Beams."

And Cicero (who well knew how to accommodate himfelf to Times and Things) followeth the Greeks in the fame grand Account; with fome

## De Leg.

 Lib. II.Cap. 14. Exception to nocturnal Celebrations.

This high Opinion of the Myferies was very far from being general, or received by great and good Perfons. Thofe great Men, Agefilaus and Epaminondas, would not fubmit to an Initiation. For Plutarch, immediately after the Verfes of Sophocles before cited, gives this Account. (And the fame we have more largely in the Life of Diogenes by D. Laertius.) "The Atbenians afking Diogenes to be initiated, becaufe fuch had the Precedency in a future State; he replied,' Ridiculous Thing! that Agefilaus and Epaminondas muft rowl in Dirt; and every Scoundrel initiated, fuch as Patecion the Thief, be happy in the Elyfian Fields." Nor fhall we entertain the better Notion of the Myferies, when we find fo wije and good a Man as Socrates refufing Initiation. For which (though perhaps he had ftronger) he gives this Reafon: "If the Myfteries were bad, he fhould not be able to conceal the $S e$ aret, but muft difcourage every one from Initiation; $\mathrm{Y}_{2}$ and

Lucian. Dæmon, Cap. 2.

Laert. in Diogen. Lib. VI。 Seg, 39.
Plutarc. Vol. If. p. 21 .
and if good, Humanity would oblige him to dif-
Vol. II. cover it for the public Benefit." - Plutorch, in the F. 417. Defect of Oracles, fays, "Concerning the Myferies, in which we have all that can be proved, either negatively or afirmatively, concerning the Trutb of Damons, (to Speak with Herodotus) let me bold my Feace, or fpeak nothing but what is facourable. The Solemnities however, wherein there are fuch Dilacerations, Fafings, and Hownlings, and lkewire filtby Talk, Madnefs and Noife, and Factalions; I do not apprehend thefe to be any Worhip of the Gods, but inflituted as fo many Sweetners to appeafe and avert wicked Spirits." Upon which Dr. Gale hath this Remark, in his
P. 195. Nores upon Famblicbus: "Plutarch, when he was about to defcribe the Frauds and Pravity of Deemons, pafieth by the Myjfcries themflever (from
which he could beft and moft plainly have performed it) hindered by a fuperfitious Reverence ufual with the Greeks." What Plutarch mentions of Herodotus may be feen in his fecond Book, where Edit. fpeaking of thofe "Images and Reprefentations,
 p. 154. he) 'though 1 know them all very well, I fhall fay nothing;' or, 'favour my Words.' And concerning the Initiations of Ceres, which are called Thefnophorio, I fhall 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 boly. - Nor can we fuppofe that Demofibenes, or the Generality of the People, thought bigbly of the Mypleries, when pleading his Coufe againft Efcbines, in a Concourfe of almont all

De Cor. Greece, he thus ridiculeth his Adverfary : "When you was groun up, you waited upon your Motber,
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and read Books to her, when fhe was initiouting; at Night putting Fawn-fins on the Initiated, becoming their Cupbearer, luftrating their Bodies, rubbing them with Dirt and Bran; and after this Purification, ordering them to exclaim, 'I barve fed from the Ervil, I bave found the Good'; proud that none could bowl fo well as yourfelf. - After this, who would not blefs Efchines, and efteem him bappy?"

But, whether the Myferies were good, or bad, Autbors are pretty well agreed as to the preparatory Ceremonies, and Manner of Initiation; whereby they were to Reprefent, and Act over again, the Altions and Pallions of the Deities, for whofe Honour the Myfleries were inflituted. As to any real Good, it might, for what I know, be as great, as what hath been effected by Free Mafons, or Free Metioodifs. Something bad will appear prefently. - But let us confider the preparatory Rites.

That Initiation might feem a venerable and foLemn Thing, the Devotees were taught to qualify themfelves by Prayer to the Damons, Faftings, Watchings, Confeffion to the Prief, and other Luftrations. We read in Plutarch, " that Fafing is to precede the Myferies of Ceres." And that ConfefThemic ftoc.
fron was required; - "Antalcidas being examined by the Prieft, in order to his Initiation, what grie-

Vol. II, wous Crimes he had committed, made Anfwer, 'If I have been guilty of any fuch Crime, the Gods know it already."

The Confefion was a Trick of the Mafers of the Ceremonies to get the People under their Girdle. But the Fafing and Watching were to correfpond to the Sufferings of Ceres; " who neither eat, nor drank, nor flept, nor wwafled; but fat upon the $\mathrm{Y}_{3} \quad$ Ground p. 2.17 .

Callim.
Hymn.
Cer.
v. 12 -

Ground Squalid and dry, and crying, till the heard of her Daugbter." See her Story, and how the came hence to be called the Fafting Goddefs, in the Alexiph. Scholia upon Nicander. We find too in Diodorus

Gorrei. p. 136 . Sic. a Quotation from Carcinus, an old Poet, "that while her Myyteries were celebrating, the City kept a Aver. Faft." So fays Arijoppones, "In this Celebration v. 1518. we are ufed to Faft." The fame in Plutarch, Pag. 378 ; where it is added, "This is called the forrocuful Fefitival, becaufe of the great Grief of Ceres for her Daugbter's going to Hell."
Paufan. Lib. 9.

Orpheus, a Sort of Magical Praciitioner, and Fa- ther of the Myperies, introduced Expiations, Lufrations, \&c. for wicked Actions, as well as extraordinary Cures of Diftempers, and Appeafements of Divine Wrath, for the Ufe of the Initiated. Whence we read of fo many Perfons, guilty of Murder, $E^{\circ} c$. defiring to be initiated; either as a Pretence of their Innocency, or Expiation, or Cover of their Crimes.

How borrible the Procefs was in thefe Metbodiftlike Initiations, will appear from the following Accounts of their Tortures, Terrors, Viciffitudes, Regeneration, and fomething tending to Generation.

Stobaus citeth, from Themiftius, two ftrong Paffages. "The Perfon to be initiated, in his firft Entrance, was feized with Horror, afonifoing Dizzinefs, Anxiety, and Diftrefs of all Kinds, unable to flond, or find any Way to extricate himfelf. But when the Propbet openeth the Porch of the Temple, wipeth and adorneth the Image, and theweth it to the Candidate for Initiation, fhining with a Divine Brigbinefs; all Cloud and Obfcurity were intirely difperfed. And Mind (is Nr̈s) broke out from the Deptb, full of Light and Blaze, inftead of the
the former Darknefs," The other Paflage is brought by Mr. Warburton, whofe Iranfation I am glad to borrow. Towards Initiation, "The firt Stage is nothing but Errors and Uncertainties, laborious Wanderings; a rade and fearful March through Night and Darknefs. And now arrived on the Verge of Death, and Initiation, every Thing wears a dreadful A/pect. It is all Horror, Trembling, Sweating, and Afrigbtment. But, this Scene once pait, a miraculous and divine Light difclofes itfelf; and fhining Plains, and flowery Meadows open on all Hands before them. Here they are entertained with Hymns and Cborus's, with the fublime Doctrines of facred Knowledge, and with reverend and boly Vifions. And now become perfect, initiated, and free, they are no longer under Refraints; but crowned and triumphant they walk up and down the Regions of the Blefed, \&c." Mr. Warburton brings another Paffage from Proclus: "In the Celebration of the Myferies it is faid, that the Initiated meet with many Things of multiform Shapes and Species, prefiguring the firf Generation of the Gods. ' Medea, in the utmoft Diftrefs, drives to the Temple of Hecate; and having purifed herfelf, calls upon Brimo, the Nigbt-wandering, Jubterra-

Apollon. Argonav. Lib. I.I. v. 859 - nean Goddefs, Quen of Hell.' Upon which the Scholiaft fays, that Proferpina is called fo, as being the terrifying and afonifling Damon, and fending thofe Apparitions termed Hecatea; which, as they often change their Form, occafion her being called Empufa, i. e. the Speatre, or Hobgoblin." Accordingly Mr. Warburton rightly obferves, that 'when the Shews were reprefented, Proferpine alone prefided.' - This eminent Writer will, I doubt not, excufe me, if I tranfcribe more from his Book, on

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this Article; - though we could happen to differ in our Sentiments, as to one Point.
rit Edit. P.197--.

1. 207. 

P. 215 .
P. 217 .
P.219--.
P. 220 . " ated. - At length he arrives at the Borders of "El yum; - here he undergoes the Lufration; " and then enters into the Abodes of the Blefed." And this Succefion, from Tartarus to Ely fum,
" makes Ariftides call thofe Rites moot horrible, and " And this Succefion, from Tartarus to Ely y $u$,
" makes Ariftides call thofe Rites moft horrible, and "yet moot ravifhingly pleafant."
This lat Expreffion recalls to mind that of Mr .
Wefley's Initiated: "A Flame kindled in my "yet molt ravifhingly pleafant."
This lat Expreffion recalls to mind that of Mr .
Wefley's Initiated: "A Flame kindled in my
3 Journ. p. 19. "So Proclus: ' In the boly Mysteries, before the "Scene of the MyoPic Vifions, there is a Terror infused " over the Minds of the Initiated.' And we pro" fently fee what occafioned it. For AEneas is now " engaged among all the real and imaginary Evils " of Life ; all the Difeafes of Mind and Body, all " the Terribiles vifu forme; the Centaurs, Scylla, "Chimera, Gorgons, and Harpies. And thee are " they which Pletho calls cinлónota tais $\mu$ op 巾 às " odifuata, as feen in the Entrance of the My fe. "ties. - aEneas then, with his Guide, walks in " the Night through the Badowy Kingdoms of "Pluto. - When he comes to Purgatory, prefent" ly Cries and Lamentations were beard; which " Proclus tells us were heard in the Myperies. "He comes now to the Confines of Tartarus; " where Rhadamanthus [the Father Confeflor] ex" torts a Confelfion of all Crimes. - One Species " of Offenders are the Invaders and Violators of the " holy Myferies. - Arifides expressly tells us, that " no-where were more afonifbing Words Jung than " in there Mysteries. His Reafon is, that the Sounds " and Sights might mutually affine each other in " making an Impreffion on the Minds of the IntiHeart, with Pains fo violent, and yet fo very ra- wiping,
wiffing, that my Body was almoft torn afunder. I frweated. I trembled. I fainted. I fung." And in Truth, the Man muft be blind, who cannot fee the whole of this 乃ifting Macbinery in the Myyteries, employed in the Initiation of the Methodifs.

The Terrors of Initiation were fo eminent, that they became proverbial; and every Thing dark, difmal, and tremendous, was compared to the Myjferies. Nor would the Punifhments and Torments have been fupportable, had they not been relieved by fuch Alternations, as Dion Cbry Jofome relates; "When one leads a Greek, or Barbarian, to be initiated in a certain myfic Dome, he fees many myfic Sights, and hears in the fame Manner a Multitude of Voices; Darknefs and Light alternaively affect his Senfes; and a Thoufand other uncommon Things prefent themfelves before him." The fame muft have been the Sufferings of Mr . Wefley's Patients; horrible, as he defcribes them, and intolerable, beyond Expreffion, or Conception, were it not for the like Vicifitudes; efpecially as the Scene was at length totally changed; " the Confines of Death fucceeded by the Nerw Birth, Devils by Angels and God, and Hell by Heaven."

Lamentable, however, were the Effects of the My.eries upon People's Minds; "filling, as Plu.. tarch writes, many Thoufands with Defpondency and

Vol. II. p. 21 . Defpair." - How the Methodifs have been pufhed into this Gulphb, we have already feen.

That Madnefs too, which hath appeared to have been caured by Methodijm, was either real, or rvell aited by the Initiated of old ; and this in Imitation of Ceres, who was drove to thefe Extremities upon
the infernal Seizure of Proferpina. We have a

Vol, II, y. 666, Figure in Spanbeim's Obfervations on Callimachus, (taken from a Statue in Italy) very expreffively reprefenting the Goddefs in the Height of Sorrow, Defpair, and Madne/s. Which anfwers well to fome of Mr. Wefley's own Sufferers, as himfelf defrribes them; and may ferve for a Frontifpiece to his next Journal.

All, however, is not fo dreary and dreadful. Ceres herfelf, though feemingly inconfolable, was capable of Comfort and Exbilaration: 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
Hiftor, Peregrination, "The was provoked to Laughter by Poetic. fome loofe and fcurrilous Talk of an old Womon; p. 14. whence arofe the Practice of fuch fcurrilous Jokes among the Women in the Myfteries." And Nican-

Gorræi Edit. p. 137-8. der, in his Alexipharmacs, mentions "the mingled Cup (Kursarva) which the Goddefs drank, after being forced into a Laugh by the idle Prate of one Fambe." See the Scholia. - We have too the Au-
Lib. v. thority of Diodorus Siculus: - " In the Celebration p.289. of the Myfteries of Ceres, it is a Cufom to entertain one another with filtby Converfation; becaufe the forroruful Goddefs was provoked to Laugbter by obfiene Talk."

The other Circumftance, ftill more abominably filthy and obfene, I fhall mention prefently. In the mean Time it may be remembered, that thefe Myfteries were (for the mof Part) celebrated in the Nigbt, as caufing the greater Horror and Veneration: - And that fome Part of the Niyperies, the Grand Secret, was kept under the Seal of the mofe religious Silence, and that by a folemn Oath. But

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(as in fuch Cafes there is generally a Reafon given, and a true Reafon) we may believe the true Reafon was - to cover Sbame.

But, for Illuftration and Confirmation of what concerns the Myferies, I muft intreat Room for a ffecial Example; that of Apuleius, the famous magical Debaucbee, who gives an Account of bis orwn Initiation. "In hopes of ending my Miferier, I determined to apply to the Prefence of the Goddefs; and having purified myfelf feven Times, I prayed, 6 O divine Ceres, who inhabiteft Eleufis; - and thou Proferpina, dreadful in nocturnal Howlings, potent to reftrain the Affaults of Spectres, \&c." [Then he relates his frightfully-pleafant Dream, imaging out the Myfteries; and defires to be fet at Liberty from the Sbape of an Afs, into which he had, by Sorcery, been transformed.] "The Goddefs appear$e d$, and faid, ' Go, kifs the Hand of the Prieft, and put off that deteftable Skin. Nor fear any of my Operations to be dificult. Among my chearful Ceremonies and pleafant Sights, none fhall abhor that Deformity which you now wear; or malicioufly interpret the new Form you are to affume. And remember, you are engaged to me for Life. For live you fhall, bappy and glorious; and when you die, and defcend to the Regions below, you fhall inhabit Elyfum; and fhall adore me, whom you now fee, Bining througb Acberontic Darknefs." "Awaked out of this Dream, I arife full of Fear, and $7 o y$, and profufe Srweat; and purify myfelf again. - And (after a Sight of feveral ridiculous Figures) the peculiar Pomp of the faving Goddefs began; and the whole Society of Initiated, Perfons of both Sexes and all Ages, came together. Soon after the Gods pafs in Review, condefcending to walk

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walk with buman Feet: Gods celeftial and infernal; or changing their Forms from one to the other. Among the Initiated, one carries in his happy Bofom an Efigies of a Deity, of a frange Form, but wenerable for its fubtle Invention and Novelty, and to be kept with a profound and religious Silence. And 10 ! the Benefits promijed by the Goddefs attend me; and the Prief 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 afinine Face Jips off; every Part of the Beaft goes away; and, what chiefly troubled me before, my Tail no more appeared. The People wonder; the Religious revere fuch an evident Miracle, and eafy Renorvation; and with one Voice attelt fuch an illuftrious Farvour of the Goddefs. But I food filent and afonifhed; unable to comprehend my Joy, or in what Words my new Voice, my Tongue born again, fhould thank the Goddefs. But the Prieft, being divinely infpired, ordered a Sbirt 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 Godde/s with Triumphant Steps. Let the Profane fee; let them fee, and acknowledge their Error. But you, Lucius, though now fet free, continue fieady to our Society, and Worßip of the Goddefs: Then you fhall better feel the Fruits of your Liberty.' - Thus fpoke the prophetic Prieft, fatigued and out of Breath, and then held Peace. - I became famous: All pronounced me tbrice bappy, whom the Power of the Deity had reformed into a Man; and who, for his Probity

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and Goodnefs, had deferved to be born again, and immediately efpoufed to the facred Rites. - And my Relations haften to enjoy my Sigbt, and divine Return from Hell. - After this I defired to be initiated in Form into the Secrets of the holy Nigbt. But the Prieft directed me to wait the Call of the Goddefs, who elected whom the thought fit, brought them to a New Birth, and reftored them to the Courfe of a new Life. - At length the Time came. I was carried to the Confines of Death, trod the Tbreßold of Proferpina, and returned back. I faw the Sun fhining in the Middle of the Nigbt; and was among Gods celefial, and Gods infernal. Lo! I have related what you have beard, but cannot underftand. Nor will I relate any Thing, but what is allorwed, to profane Minds. I was adorned in what is called the Olympiac Stole; had a Crown fet on my Head; enjoyed a moft facetious Entertainment, \&c. till the Myfery-Birth was completely ended. Soon after, by the Infinct of the Goddefs, I took Shipping, and went away to Rome, that boly City." So much is an Extract from Apuleius.

The Myfteries were early brought into antient Etruria (now Tufcany) from Egypt or Greece; and were celebrated in great Conformity to Methodifm. Of which we might give Proof from that learned Work of Gorius, Mufoum Etrufcum. I fhall juft touch upon a few Particulars. "A certain great Secret belonged to them, which the Myfae were fworn never to reveal. The Secret was car-

Muf. Etrufc, p. $33^{\circ}$ - ried (by Virgins generally) in a little Cbeft, which contained the filent and my/terious Fearfulnefs. Orpheus, Hercules, Ulyjes, and others were initiated, as believing they fhould become thereby juffer and more boly; have the Prefence of the Gods, Vol, II.

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and be finally bappy. But firt they muit go through diverfe Lufirations; they were to make full Confeffion of whatever they had dore, faid, or thought; and were tied to a Wheel, either as an Emblem of extoried Confefion, or of the Tortures they were to undergo in Initiation: - In which Ceremony the Furies appeared with their bifing Serpents, and other Monfers, threatening terrible Things. This was tranfacted in a dijmal, dark Cavern. After Variety of Puni/bments, they had gayer Proppects; and were told, they were regenerated, and foould live for ever. They were carried to the Myfteries in Cbas riots, and after Initiation placed upon a Throne." With much more to this Purpofe. One may add fome antient Infcriptions on the $N$.cnuments of initiated Heathens: "In ctcrnum renatus, E®c." In order to effect this New Birth, " it is remarkable (faith Mr. Warburton, from Eufebius) that the Mysagogue (Chief-Prief of the Myfleries) was babited like the Creator." What Sort of Habit this might be, I cannot fay. But furely Mr. Wefey muft prodigioully plume himfelf, and appear divinely magnificent in fucb an Accoutrement. - The Myfagogue had a farther Office, that of frewing and explaining the Myferies, and all the Reprefentations that paffed in the Initiating Ceremony, and was thence called Hieropbanta; which Ofice we find Mr. Wefey performing, when, upon a particular Examination of what bis Initiated had fuffered, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$. he fo nicely explaineth what Appearances were from God, and what from Satan.

Of one Thing more it may be proper to remind the Methodifts. Virgil tells us, that " after Eneas had been fo well conducted and infructed, had received fo many gloricus Predilicons and Promifes,

## (25;)

and feen fuch rare Shews in Elyfum; - Loth be, and bis Guide, came out at laft through the locry Gate; through which the Gods below fend up vain and delufive Dreams." - Let Mr. Wefey, and his Initiated, beware of Fallacy in the End. -

Milton makes Satan, in his Wanderings, find ont a Place called The Limbo of Vanity, or Paradije

Book iii. 474… of Fools; to which fraggle Idiots, Eremites, and Friars, with all their Trumpery. They think they are at Heaven's Gates, and that St. Peter ftands ready with his Keys.

## - When lo!

A violent Crofs-Wind, from either Coaft, Blows them tranfiverfe ten thoufand Leagues arwry, Into the devious Air. Then might you See Cowls, Hoods, and Habits, with their Wearers, toff, And futter'd into Rags; then Relics, Beads, Indulgences, Dippenfes, Parions, Bulls, The Sport of Winds.

And it is well, if Dealings, Appeals, Fournals, modern Prophecies and Infpirations, with thofe of the old Sibyl, incur not the fame Fate:

## Ne turbata volent rafidis ludibria ventis.

§. 53. But I mentioned fome Circumftances in the Myfferies, abominably obfene and profane. For whatever the Deities, to whom the Myfteries were confecrated, did or fuffered, - all was to be figured out, and acted over again, in the Myferies themfelves : - Things indeed not to be named; and yet the Wickednefs of which ought not to be concealed: - Things fo fcandalous and infamous, that, even in the old Times of Heatbeni/m, the Play-Wrigbts

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often lay their Scenes of Debaucbery in the Myperies: And Itiforians fupply us with many Accounts of Lawcinefs committed there. Fuvenal fays,

Sat. C.
313 ,
488.

Achorn. Act. 2.
Sc. I.
Act. 3.
Sc. 3 .

- Hence Arifopbones in fuch a free Manner exagitates the myflerious Solemnities, the borrible Secrets attending them, and impudent Figures. And, if his Words are not clear enough, the Scholia will fufficiently explain them. His young, tender Pigs, facrificed
Thefm. v.291... in the Myperies, are in Truth the Male and Female Parts; and his Honey-cakes offered to Ceres and Pro-
ferpina, which were carried in the little Chefts, were Parts; and his Honey-cakes offered to Ceres and Pro-
ferpina, which were carried in the little Chefts, were made up in thofe Sbapes.

The Impurities of this Society will be more evident, by turning to the Fatbers, and other Ecclef1-
afical Writers. My Voucbers here are many and dent, by turning to the Fathers, and other Ecclef_-
afical Writers. My Voucbers here are many and plain; but I confine myfelf to a few: And, not producing fuch as fpeak of them in general, as
immodef, diabolical, \&c. fhall ftick to a particular producing fuch as fpeak of them in general, as
immodeft, diabolical, \&c. Thall ftick to a particular Cafe.
Adve f.
$\backslash$ alent.
Cap. s.
Nota Bonce Secreta Dea. -Ifrace Sacraria Lence.

Tertullian fays, "As to the Supertition of the Eleufinian Myferies, what they conceal is the Sbame of them. Therefore they make the Admiffon torturous, take Time in the Initiation, fet a Seal on the Tongue, and inftruct the Epoptee for five Years, to raife a high Opinion of them by Delay and Expectation. But all the Divinity in the facred Domes, the Whole of what they afpire to, what fealeth the Tongue, is this; Simulacrum Membri Virilis revelatur. But, for a Cover of their Sacrilege, they pretend thefe Figures are only a myfical Reprefentation of venerable Nature."

The

The origival Reafon of fuch Figures being expofed to View, and had in Veneration, in the Myferies, we learn from others. Clemens Alexanárinus giveth a full Account of this Religion of the Myleries, too prolix to be tranferibed; -"Of their wicked Inftitution, Cruelty, Stupidity, Madnefs, making Goddefes of Harlots, corrupting Mankind: - The Myperies of Ceres are nothing but Reprefentations of inceffuous Deities: - Their ridiculous Exclamations upon Admiffion were,' I have eat out of the Timbrel, I have drank out of the Cymbal, I have carried the Cbef, I have crept into the fecret Cbamber.' In the Cheft Pudendum Bacchi inclufum erat. - Cifain et Veretrum nowâ Religione colenda tradunt. - It is a Shame to mention the filtby Circumftances in the Story of Ceres. In her Wanderings, fhe was entertained by one Baubo; who finding the could not make the Goddefs drink, reductis Vefibus occultas Corporis Partes Dive Oculis oljicit : With which Spectacle the Goddefs was fo delighted, that fhe drank immediately, and burft out a laugbing. Thefe are the fecret Myferies; which Orpbeus alfo injoined, whofe Verfes on that Occafion I will recite." [The obfene Verfes may there be feen.] "The common Sign and Symbol of the Initiated is; 'I have faf$e d$, I have drank of the mingled Cup; I have taken fomething from the Cbeft; making Ufe of it, I have put it into the Bafket, and from the Bafket replaced it in the Chef.' Egregious Spectacles! and efpecially becoming a Goddefs: Worthy of Darknefs and Fire ; worthy of the Grecians, who hereby are to be bappy after Death, beyond all Hope and Expectation. Heraclitus, the Epbefian, calls fuch Perfons, ' Nigbt-rovers, Magicians, Bacshanals, Myfics.' - What People call the MypteZ. 3

Protrept. Cap. 2.
ries, have thefe unboly Rites of Initiation. - Impudent Worfhip of what ought not to be named,
Lib. V. E®c." Arnobius hath the fame Account ; with fome other Circumftances, too indecent to be mentioned, which were the Foundation of the Myferies, and
Stelit. 1. put in Practice in their Celebration.-Gregory Nazianzene tells, " how Ceres berfelf followed the Example of Baubo:


## Hac ubi fota Dea ef, coxam detexit utramq;

This was to inflame her Admirers: And thefe Things are even now obferved in the Initiations." - And, in the fame Oration, he takes Notice, " of eigbty Degrees and Kinds of preparatory $P_{u}$ nibments, and Trials, which the Candidates were to go through, before they could become perfect, and of the Number of the Epopta, who were to fee
3 Journ. all." Whether Mr. Wefley may allude to any fuch
p. 51. indecent Sights in the Variety of Tumblings and Agitations in his Alemblies, I cannot fay. His Words are thefe; and the empbatical ones in Italics, as here fubjoined. "One had run out of the Society in all Hafte, that be might not expofe berfelf.
P. 64. - The fame Offence was given in the Evening. The firft that was deeply touched was $L-W$-, whofe Mother had been not a little difpleafed a Day or two before, when fhe was told, that her Daughter had expofed berfelf before all the Congregation." He, and the other Spectators, know beft._Such are their

## Fefa infefta Deo, Divümque Sacerrima Sacra.

Infefed Feafs, and moft execrably facred Rites.
Nor do I conceive that the Fathers have done any Injury to the venerable Myferies; as they appeal for Proof to the myfical Writers themfelves. And the Matter may receive more Light from what has already been cited, from Authors long before the Times of Cbrifianity. I will add a few more Pagans. Plutarch, though generally pretty byy as to the Myferies, fpeaks thus in his Dialogue called Eroticus. "Larve was the only Thing that could

Plutarch. Vol. II.

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\text { p. } 76 \mathrm{I}-2 .
$$ 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 Eleufinian My/teries. For I fee that the mad myftical Lovers have the beft Place in the lower Regions." Athenous writes thus; "Heraclides, the Syracufian, in his Book of Laws and Cufooms, fays, that in the My/teries of Ceres, certain Honey-cakes, made in the Shape of Pudenda Muliebria, were carried about p. 647 . for a Sherw, and offered to the Goddefles. Thefe were called Mylli." For this Reafon, I fuppofe, Suidas explains Mu入入às, a Harlot. Hence we may conjecture why the initiated Ladies were called Melifac, Bees. [See Hefych. \& Theocrit. Idyll. 15. Verf. 94. Schol.] The laft named Author makes a Lover fay to his Mifrefs, "I envy, O dear Woman, fafion; who enjoyed fuch Things, as the Profane and Uninitiated are not to know." "He meaneth, faith the Scboliaft, the myfical Love of Fafion and Ceres." The Nature of their Love may be found in Homer, Odyfi. 5. Verf, 125.

We have here a good Hint what the real Secret was, in the Myferie;, fo carefully to be concealed from the Profane. And it is no fmall Confirma-

Somn.
Scipion.
Lib. I.
Cap. 2. tion of this which we read in Macrobius. "Numenius, the Pbiloopber, too inquifitive into Secrets, had divulged fomething of the Eleufinian Myferies : For which the Goddeffes were enraged ; and he faw them, in a Vifion, flanding before a public Stew, in meretricial Habits, and with loofe Geffures: When he alked them the Reafon of this unbecoming Appearance, they anfwered, that they were dragged forcibly from the Dome of their Cbaftity, and profituted to every Comer."

Such myfical $\mathcal{T} u r p i t u d e$ was, I am perfuaded, the grand Secret to be under the Seal of Silence; and that when the Initiated themfelves difcover. what they are allowed to difcover, referving what (as they (peak) is not lawful or fit to be publifhed, it is no more than biding their Shame. And for this Reafon I agree with the learned Authors, who contend, that "the Ignorance of the My/eries preferves their Veneration."

I know indeed what fublime Docirines are fometimes pretended to lie hid under thefe external Reprefentations: - Such Pbyjcal, Pbilofopbical, and Religious Knowledge, as the Generation of the Gods, the Seminal Principles of all Things, the Fecundity of Nature, and (by fome few) the true Theology of the Unity of the Deity, \&cc. But were not the natural Figures Beewn? Are not the Pudenda utriulque Sexus, Confpectus Deorum et Dearum in Nuditate, pretty Means of conveying fuch Doctrines? And fuppofing the beft Defign of the original Infitution, was it not accompanied with a ftrange Mixture of
impure
impure Incentives, fit only for a Metbodift arrived at Perfection to grapple with ?

Nor do I queftion but thefe impudent Reprefenta tions, and Bebariour of the Initiated, were a Part of the original Infitution; becaufe the Myfferies were to imitate and act (as I faid before) the Paffrons and Actions of their Patron-Goddefles.

What I have faid ftands confirmed by unquefionable Authority; I mean that of the eminent Platonif, Famblicbus; to whom Mankind in general gave the Precedency in the Knowledge of the Mype. ries. The famous Porpbyry, who was more a Pbilofopber than a Myjfagogue, had written a Letter to Famblicbus; whom he concealeth under the Name of Anebo: Becaufe, I fuppofe, it might not be proper to correfpond with an Initiated, concerning the Secrets of the Myferies, too plainly and openly. In the Letter he afketh him fuch Queftions as thefe: "Why, in their Theurgic Rites, they invocate Gods, botb Celefirial and Subterranean? -What is it that difingui/bes Gods from Damons? Which are Vifible, and which Invifible? By what Mark are we to difcern the Prefence or Apparition of a God, from that of an Angel, Arcbangel, Damon, or Deifed Hero? For all of them love to Jpeak boafingly of themfelves, and make a Shew by Pbantafms and Apparitions. - How comes Prophecy to pafs? As, in Dreams, Entbufafms, divine Raptures, and Ecfacfes: Some Prophefing by the Help of Water; others by Vapours; others from their own Fancies, affifted by Darknefs, or certain Po. tions, or Verfes, \&c. - Simple and young People are beft fitted for this Bufinefs. And fuch Prophecy may proceed from Lofs of Senfes, diffempered Madnefs, or Alienation of Mind, Dizzinefs, Difraction of

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Thought; - or Fancy artificially raijed by Sorcery; or elfe the Deception of wicked Men and Spirits. What is the Meaning of Gods fubject to Human Paffrons and Infirmities; to whom therefore the wife Worfhippers confecrate the Pballi, and obfcene Difcourfes? - How is it, that thefe Gods, fuppofed to be our Superiors, muft be compelled, and fubmit to us, as if they were Inferiors? That their Worfhippers muft come prepared and purged from all Defilement; and yet themfelves fhall inftigate all that come to illicit Venery? - Whether there be no other Way to Happinefs, but this? Whether it be proper that, in Propbetic Theurgy, the Glory of Man fhould be the Point aimed at? Or whether the Mind doth not invent and forge great Things out of common Incidents? - If thofe who thus mechanically sonverfe with the Deities, have no Method of Happinefs that is more fecure or more credible; nothing but thefe horrible, ufele/s Inventions; - certainly this is not the Work of the Gods, or good Spirits; but of a deluding Demon; or elfe all is buman Invention, and Ficion of corruptible Nature."

Thefe are Porphyry's 2ueries concerning a Arange Syfem of Pagan Metbodifm. To which Famblichus, in his Book De Myferiis, endeavours to give a Solution. I fhall tranfcribe as much as concerns

Jambl. Myfter. Sect. I. Cap. II. our prefent Purpofe. "Let us run over Particulars. We affirm Erectionem Pballorum to be a Symbol of Generative Virtue, inciting to the Generation of the World. For which Reafon there are great Numbers of thofe confecrated Figures; the whole World receiving its Fecundity from the Gods. And as to the obfcene Converfation; I efteem it as a Symbol of Want of Good in Matter, and of that Turpitude in Nature, which is afterwards to be adorned. Of which
which Adornment Nature has the fronger Appetite, the more it knoweth of the Indecencies of thefe Things. And again, it purfueth the Forms of good Things, by having learned from filtby Diccourfe what Filthinefs is. By fuch Difcourfes People fhew they have a Senfe of Turpitude; but the Turpitude itfelf they throw off, and turn their whole Defire to the Contrary. Another Reafon likewife may be given for thefe Things. The ffrong Inclinations of Nature, by being totally refrained, become fronger. But, being indulged in fome Meafure, and for a Boort Time, they rejoice in Moderation, and are fatisfied: And, being thereby purified, they defift afterwards, not fo much from Compulfion, as Perfuafion. Therefore, as in Plays, by feeing the Paffions of others we are fenfible of our own, moderate them, and purge them away; fo in the facred Myferies, by feing and bearing Obfcenities, we are freed from any Injury fuch Reprefentations might caufe in Fact. Such Things then you fee are introduced as a Medicine to the Soul, as moderating the Evils incident to Nature, and freeing and delivering us from our Cbains."

- Thus that Mafer of the N'yferies plainly owneth the Truth of the Fadts: He gives not the leaft Intimation of their being any Innovation, or Corruption of the original Defign. And his Pleas and Excufes for fuch infamous Sights, Difcourfes, and $A c$ tions, may fairly be left to the Judgment of the moft ordinary Capacity. - But ftill bappy Confequences are the final Ifue. For he tells us in the next Cbapter; " It is manifert that the whole is falutary to the Soul. For in feeng the blefled Spectacles (meaning of Gods and Goddefes) the Soul is changed

Jamb?.
Myfter.
Cap. 12.

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into another Life, worketh other Operations; thinketh itfelf no Human Creature, and thinketh rigbtly: For, putting off its own proper Life, it is changed into the moft blefed Energy of the Gods." So much for Famblicbus. -
Warbur. Mr. Warburton obferves, " one infuperable Obp. 148. Facle in Paganifm, to a Life of Purity and Holinefs, was the vicious Examples of their Gods; and that this Evil rwas remedied by the Myferies." But I conceive this Ewil was rather promoted than remedied thereby. As an Inftance of Perfons jufifying one another from fuch Celefial Examples, he fays, Hercul. from Euripides, that "Thefeus confoles his Friend Furens. v. 1315. Hercules by the Examples of the Crimes of the Gods." But it mult be remembered, that both thefe Heroes were of the Order of the Initiated; fome of the firf too, as living not lefs than twelve Hundred Years before Cbrift: - And that fuch an accurate Writer as Euripides would fcarce have put that Excufe into their Mouths, had it not been conformable to the original Plan, but directly contrary.

The Poet, fpeaking of Affgnations in the Temples of Ifis, Ceres, \&c. adds,

Sat. 6. Credit enim ipfus Domince fe voce moneri. T. 527. En animam Eo mentem, cum quâ Dii nocte loquantur.
"The Party believes himfelf directed by the Voice of the Goddefs berfelf. See the Mind and Soul, that is fitted for a Converfation with the Gods by Nigbt."

Something, in the preceding Account of the Myfteries, might have been obferved concerning the not uncommon Practice of initiating Rogues and Harlots. But I fhall fay no more of the Myfferious
-ade; only dedicating what hath been faid upon the abject - to Mr. Wefley Hall, whofe Docirine and ractice have been fo conformable;-to Mr. Wefley's itiated Lady, " who, after being in Defpair and Hell, \&c. had her borrible Dread taken away, 1d began to fee fome Dawnings of Hope; but was on after, if not at that very Time, a common Profli$t e$;" together with her Admirers; - and to all hers whom it may concern.
§. 54. Having thus drawn a Parallel between 1e Myteries of Methodifm and thofe of downright aganim, I fhall conclude my Comparifon with a arallel from Paganizing Popery; namely, St. Paic's Purgatory, in Ireland.
Giraldus Cambrenfis, Mattherw Paris, and others, zve faid much of this memorable Place: But as Tefinghom hath brought all together, in his Lives - the Hibernian Saints, I fhall make my Extract om him. "That there was, and is, fuch a Meffing. 'hing as St. Patric's Purgatory, is agreed by an- p. 92--. ent and modern Writers; and the Certainty muft $=$ afferted, to refute the Impudence of Heretics. he Occafion of it was this. While St. Patric was smbling himfelf in Faltings, Watchings, and ayer, Cbrift appeared to him, and fhewed him a rrk Den; faying, 'Whoever in true Faith and enitence fhall enter into this Den, and continue tere for twenty-four Hours, he fhall be purged om all the Sins of his whole Life.' The Truth E this is confirmed by the antient Brcviaries, \&c. To queftion it, would be to give the Lie to all Anquity and Piety. [Mr. Wefey's fole Teftimony, as - his own Purgatory, will, by all unprejudiced Per$n s$, be deemed of equal Veracity.]
Vol. II.
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The Den is in an Ihand of the Pravince of UV fler; one Part whereof is the borrible Station of Devils; the other Part is incomparably illuftrated with the viffole Prefence of Angels and Saints. If any rafh Perfon, as hath been the Cafe, fhould prefumptuoufly enter into the former, he is feized upon by Cacolemons, or Evil Spirits, and afficted with vocrious Torments, 'till he has almot lof the Sbape of a Man. But if any one condaretb thefe Torments, after Confelfion and Penitence, he fhall not nudergo any more infernal Punifoments. For St. Patric, finding it difficult to convince that incredulous Nation of the Truth of future infernal Puni/Bments and beavenly Joys, merited of Hearven to bring this oculur Demonfration and Proof of it, here on Eartb. Facobus de Vitriaco attefts this; 'that if any one truly penitent and confefed defcendeth hither, he is hufrated and purified by the Devils, by ten Thoufand Sorts of Tortures. And whoever returns thence thus luffrated, he can never laugb or joke afterwards, or intermeddle with worldly $A f$ fairs." [Mr. Wefley hath been a little feccant here; 2 Journ. who, after his refeated Refolution not to laugh, no p. 10.

Anfw. to Enthuf. p. 13. not for a Moment, nor to fpeak a Tittle of worldiy Things, confeffeth, that " he hath fince engaged often in worldly Bufinefs, the Order of Providence requiring it." - Who alfo hath been united to Venus Pbilomeides, the Laughter-Loving Danne.]

We now difcourfe only concerning a 1 refent Purgatory, of meritorious Puni/boments in this Life, for the Ufe of fuch as are making a Pilgrimage in the Lord. Which is to be diffinguibed from that future Purgatory, which lies on the otber. Side of the Grave. And it was defigned by St. Patric for a Profo, that there was fuch as Place of Torment to

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come; and which might be efcaped, by a prefent Expiation, through this luffral Fire. This appears by the Hymn compofed in Memory of St. Patric.

The Order and Manner of pafing into this Purgatory followeth. "You muft undergo a Conrle of Fafins, ufing a meagre Diet; and that only to be tafted once in twenty-four Hours, however your Guts may grumble. But you may refref and moiften your Mouth, with certain Waters; which are as ligbt and wholefome as the Waters of the Sparw. You are regularly to keep the boly 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 Breecbes about your Head. - Whoever undertake this Progrefs muft be admitted by the Spiritual Fatber, who prefides over Purgatory; muft betake themfelves to what are called the Penal Manfons, or Penitential Cells of the Saints; where they muft rwbirl themfelves feven Times round the Crofs. A rough and fony Path thence leadeth them to a Lake; at the Bottom of which is a Stone, whereon they muft fix their Feet, which will be cruelly tired and torn; but in lefs than half a Quarter of an Hour, by the Help of Praer, they will feel a fingular Refrefoment and Strength from the Stone: St. Patric having prayed formerly upon it, and left the Imprefion of bis Feet.

Thefe Auflerities having been repeated for fevena Days, on the eigbth the troublefome Ceremonies are all to be doubled. Then the Candidates are convened before the Spiritual Father, who fpeaks to them a Word of Exhortion; and, in a pre-meditated Form, gives them an Account, or Journal, of
fuch
fuch Examples as muft move the moft Stuifi, foften the moft Hardened, and terrify the moft Audacious : And preparing them by Conjefion and Absilution, and Warnings againft the Powers of Darknefs, he brings them to the Mouth of the Den. Where you may fee them in an Agony, as if pafing into another World; Fighing, groaning, praying, \&c.

The Den itfelf, into which they now defeend, is a dark, low, narrow Hole, [As when Satan fhut Mr. Whitefield into a Clofet, and locked him up in Iron-Armour.] where they mult floop or creep, unable to go, fand, or fit. There is a fmall Window on one Side, which lets in a little Light: And at the Extremity is fituated that borrible Gulph, which God fhewed to St. Patric, for the Terror of the Obfinate. (But the Den is now made fmootber and plainer by Papal Dippenfations.) They then plunge themfelves naked in the Lako; and being luftrated by this Expiation, they come out renewed and born again, able to conquer the old Serpent.

The Benefit attending the Viftation, Satisfaction, and Purgation of this Den is undeniable. And the Pains and Punifbments may eafily be collected from the Darknefs, Narrownefs, and long Continuance in the Hole; the fuffocating Breath of Numbers crowded together; Exulcerations of the Feet, Penal Cells, Fafings, Watchings, lying on the Ground, crying and wailing, and Abdication of Earthly Comforts: - As well as horrible Vifons and Spectres.

This is to be obferved, " that the Sexes are not allowed promifcuoully to go together ; but the Men Separatcly, and Women Separately." [In this Particular Mr. Wefley differs; warmly afferting that "the unmarried Mien and Women o:ght to ga together."]

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Mefingham then proceeds to illufrate and confirm what he had faid, by a fecial Inflance. "When St. Patric was favoured with this Proof of Purgatory, for the Converfon of the Irijs to the Catholic Faith, many Penitents defcended into it: Of whom fome perifbed there; others returning declared what Torments they had fuffered, and what joyful Speriacies they had feen: Which Accounts St. Patric order to be preferved. Afterwards one Owen, 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 moft grievous of Penances, by entering into St. Patric's Purgatory. The Prior of the Place, preparing him as ufually, tells him he fhould meet with certain Meffengers from God, who would inform him of what he was to do, or fufier: But when they were gone, the Tempters fhould attack him . The Soldier, refolved to make trial of this new and uncommon Warfare, goes intrepidly into the Den; where he foon found himfelf in total Darknefs. But e're long a little Light appeared; and he came to a Room, not unlike a Monki/3 Cloifer; where fome foaven Religious approached, and blefed God for infiring him with the good Pur. pofe of expiating bis Sins; informing him, that unlefs he proceeded couragioufy, he fhould perifh, Body and Soul. For as foon (fay they) as ree are gone, a Multitude of foul Spirits will come, bringing grievous Tortures, and tbreatening worfe, perfaading you alfo to return, and promifing to carry you to the Gate, where you came in. But have Courage: In your Torments call upon Cbrift, and you fhall immediately be fet free. And fo they left him.

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The Soldier, thus infructed, flood waiting for a Combat with the Devils: And prefently he heard a tumultuous Noife, as if the whole World was in Commotion; whereby he was almoft driven out of his Senfes. After this borrible Noife follows the more borrible viffble A/pect of the Devils; who derided, and infulted him, faying, ' other Mortals come not to us, till after Death: You bonour our Society fo much, as to furrender Body and Soul to us while alive. And we will reward you accordingly. You came hither to endure Torments for your Sins; and fhall have what you wanted. Eut however, as a Favour for your former Services, if you pleafe, we will conduct you out unburt, to the Gate where you came in.' But the undaunted Soldier is neither fhaken by their Menaces, nor inveigled by their Allurements.

The Devils, feeing themfelves 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 Cbrift, and is entirely delivered; not fo much as a fingle Spark remaining.

Hence fome of them carry him into a difmal and dark Region, where nothing but Devils was to be feen; and where his Body was pierced with a Stiffnefs and Rigor, by a peftilent Wind. They carry him farther into the Hearing of Howlings, Wailings, and Clamcurs; - into a Sight of Wretches tormented in a miferable Manner: And throwing bim on the Ground, they endeavour to torment him, like the ref. But the Name of $\mathcal{F}$ efus forced them to give over. - Thence they convey him to another Field full of greater Mifory; among ficry Serpents clinging to poor Mortals, and eating into
their Hearts. 'Thefe Tortures, fay they, are prepared for you, unlefs you confent to go back. But the Name of Cbrift 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 fourtb Field, full of Fires, and every invented Tormont of every Kind; above all Expreffion or Conception. They fhew him a burning Wbeel, and throw him upon it to torture him; but by the Name of Fefus he comes down unburt. Through more Tortures thefe infernal Dogs carry him to the very Entrance of Hell; and all flounce in together with the Soldier: Where he felt fuch intolerable Mijery, that for a long Time he forgot the Name of Yefus, and ftood perfecity aftonifbed. Here they fhew a Pridge over Hell, extremely fippery, narrow, and bigh; and compel him to walk upon it ; which he did, by the Name of Fefus, without any Slip, or making a falfe Step. Which provoked the Devils to fuch borrid Clamours and profane Outcries, as were more infufferable than all his other Puniboments.

Our brave Soldier being thus fet free from the Vexation of the Devils, is prefented with a View of the Gates of Paradife; whence the Saints came out to meet him, with Crofes, Wax-Candles, and Colours fying, to carry him into Paradife; where he was entertained with the moft delectabie Sights and barmonious Sounds. The Man affirmed, that this proceeded not from Ecfafy; but that he faw all

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with his corporeal Eyes, and had corporeal Feeling and Experience of the Sufferings. He afterwards entered among the Monks; and had upon Continaance, an Afurance of Salvation." Thus endeth this Metbodiffico-Monkif/ Story. And it is fubmitted to the Judgment of every Man in bis Senfes, whether the principal Myßery of Metbodijn bears any Refemblance of true Cbrifianity; - and whether it be not a ferfea copy of the mof borrible Devices in Paganifin and Papery.

Let us now recapitulate fome of the Ingredients for making a true Metbotift. He muft fet out on Foot, with a fanciffed Countenance, and high Preteveces to Piety; which is to confint of unferiptural Peculiarities, wubimjical Stricanefics, and bitter Zeal againft innocent and indifferent Things. In order to catch Fane fill more sfectually, he muft be a deep Dealer in the black Arts of Calumny and Uncbaritablonfs; mult feemingly defije Money, and be often calling out for Sufferings and Perfecution. However rwicked he hath been, let him inflantaneoufly be called, conworted, perfected, a.fured of Salvation; and talk much of Impulfes, Feelings, Raptures, and Ecffafies. But above all, let him boaft of In/pirations, divine Mifions, familiar and amorous Converfations rvith God, talking with him Face to Face, and fitting down with him at Table. By Degrees he becomes equal to Propbets, Appofles, or Clrift bimpelf: Is intitled to Vifions, Revelations, Propbecies, and Miracles. Thus armed with a conceited Imagivation and Spiritual Pride, he is to combat Saron, and all the Dogs of Hell; and (as he is ordained) to run the Gantlope through Ferrors, Doubts, Sceptirijm, Infidelity, Atbeifm, Piritua! Defortions, and Lo, 5

Lofs of God's Grace, (Things highly benefficil, and abfolutely neceffary) Defpondency and Defpair, Diftraftion and Madnefs: - through violent Agonies, Difortions, and Convulfons; the Pains of Hell, Damnation, and Hell itfelf; through all the !Miferies and Tortures, beyond Exprefion or Defcrip tion, which either God or Nature, Satan or the Freacher, can bring upon him : - But having undergone thefe fiery Luffrations, he hath Apparitions of God and Angels coming to carry him to Heaven: He is united to God; lee is plunged into God; be is All God. - This Progrefs indeed may happen to want a trifing Circumfance, the Direction of Scripture; but that Defect is fufficiently fupplied from Heathenism and Popery.

And who can help admiring the deep Artifice and Management! What hath hitherto been imputed to Fits and Difemper - to Cheat and Impofure - to Witchcraft, Sorcery, Magic, and fome diabolical Illuffon - all is engrafted into the pure Religion of Methodifts; all is God's Work, and a Manifettation of what he hath done for their Souls. And when Mr. Wefley, and his Afociates, have clearly vindicated the Parallels I have brought (from Popery particularly) from Entbuficfm and Impofure, their own Difpenfation may ftand fair for a favourable Confruction.

It may behove me in the Clofe, to leave my Fudgment, in as plain a Manner as I can, concerning this mylierious Paxt of Metbodifm; in which the principal Diffculty feems to lie. Thus then I fudge. "If there be any Thing in it exceeding the Powers of Nature, known or fecret;
any Thing beyond the Force of Difemper, of of Imagination and Entbufagm artfully worked up; any Thing above the Reach of $\mathfrak{H u g g l e}$ and 1 m poflure; (which I take not upon me to affrm, or deny) - In that Cafe, I fee no Reafon againft concluding, that it is the Work of Jome covil Spirit ; a Sort of magical Operation, or other dia. bclical Illuyfon."


ADDEN-

## (275)

## A D D EN D A <br> TO THE <br> MY S T FR I ES.

$T^{1}$HE Pagan Mysteries being of fuck an imoreal Nature, and Tendency, it might juftly be thought flange, were no Notice taken of them in the Holy Scriptures. And therefore, though fuck an Enquiry might carry us into too great a Length, yet I fall not intirely pars it over. There can be then little Doubt, but they are pointed out by St. Paul: "It is a Shame even to Speak of thole Things that are done of them in Secret." And where Chriffianity is termed the Myplery of Godliness, it is fer, I am perfuaded, in Opposition, not only to the Myjery of Iniquity that was to work in the Chrijsian World, but likewife to the preceding Mysteries among the Gentiles. Nor is it improbable, that the Apofle writeth in direct Opposition to the Appearances, Ptetences, and Impoffures of thole false Divinities: "Without Controverfy great is the Mylery of Godlines: God was manifest in the Flesh, juffified by the

1 Tim. iii. 16 . Spirit, gen 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, which
which inftead of 'A2み'ㅊous Angels, would put 'AvOpénots, Men, it feems, very agreeable to the Apofle's Climax, and Scope of his Reafoning.]

In the Old Teftament, Deut. xxiii. 17. (not indeed in the Hebrew, but in the Septuagint) after the Words, "There Ball be no Whore, - nor Sodomites of the Sons of Ifrael," we find added Words of this Import, "There fhall not be an Initiator, nor an Initiated, of the Sons or Daughters of Ifrael." It is poffible this additional Claufe may have been inferted by the Seventy, by Way of Interpretation of the preceding Words. They knew the Nature of the Myferies full well; and we are led to this Meaning by the Impurities forbidden, and by the Price of the Dog in the next Verfe; the Egyptian God Anubis being ufually figured with a Dog's Head. Edit. Daniel. Schol.

We may obferve alfo, that Pbilo the Gew (de Sacrific.) exprefsly ranketh the Probibition of the

Editio Myperies among the Laws of Mofes. "The Law, faith he, exprefsly excludeth the whole of the Myfteries, their Incbantments and execrable Scurrilities, from the Holy Ordinances: Not permitting thofe educated in ber Society to celebrate fuch Heatken Rites; nor, depending on fuch myftical Ceremonies, to difregard the $\mathcal{T}_{\text {ruth }}$; and to follow the Works of Night and Darknefs, omitting what deferveth the Light and the Day. Let none therefore among the Diciples of Mopes either initiate, or be initiated: It being equally wicked either to teach, or to learn the Myferies. - It is generally the Cafe with them, that no good Perfon is initiated; but Tbieves, and Pirates, and mad Gangs of abominable and immodeft Women ; after parting with their Money to the initiating Priefs." Several of the Fathers have taken

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\text { ( } 277 \text { ) }
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Notice of the fame Paffage in the Septuagint, and explained it in the fame Manner.

For farther Proof of the Tuopitude in the My/tevies of $I f$ fs and $O$ firis, and that it was fo from the Eeginning, we need only confult Diodorus Siculus, Lib. r. " Ifss, being overwhelmed with Grief for the Lofs of her Hufband Ofiris, took particular Care in deifying him to comfecrate bis Pudenda;

Editio
Rhod.
p. 1g. which fhe ordered to be peculiarly honoured and adored in the Myferies. And the fame boly Infitution was obferved with the fame Ceremonies, when carried into Greece by Orpbeus: Where the common People, partly from Ignorance, and partly from a Love of the new God, (Pballus) were very fond of being initiated."

Much more might be collected (even from initiated Autbors, however generally fay) concerning the infamous Origin of the Myferies; which I pafs over. But fhall add a Word or two from fofepbus (contra Apion.) of the Sight of the Deities, which the Initiated enjoyed. The Account, which he has from Manetbo, is thus: "Ameropthis, who wanted a Pretence for driving the Ifraelites out of Egypt, had a ftrong Defire of feeing the Gods. This Defire

Lib. I Cap. 26 33. he communicates to a Perfon deemed to be a Partaker of the Divine Nature, on Account of his propbetical 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 Charcomon alfo pretends he hath a Dream frome Ifis to the fame Purpofe. Thus Calumny and Myftery were employed for expelling the true Worprippers of the Deity. Thefe pretended "Dreams froms I/ss were the common Cant of the Initiated; and the would appear to the Dijoordered in Mind or 21, 22w, Vox. IL. B b Body,

Body, and cure their incurable Difempers." Orus, to whofe Happinefs by Initiation Amenopthis afpired, was the Son of Ofiris and $I / t s$, (who firft infituted the Myfferies) and confequently the frit initiated King ; and thereby a Devotee to the Impurities be-fore-mentioned from Diodorus.

This might lead us to confider the Antiquity of the Myferies. For the beft Cbronologers, particularly Arcbbibop Ulber, place the Reign of Orus in Egypt between one and two Hundred Years before the Time of Mofes. And, if Numenius the Pythagorean may be depended upon, (and why fhould he not ?) as cited by Eufebius, the Initiating Priefs were the Perfons that inftigated Pbaroab to opprefs and perfecute the Hebrews. For, having mentioned the Initiations and other Infitutions of the Magi and Egyptians, he fays, that " Fannes and Jambrees, who oppofed Mofes [he calls him Mufous] when the Jews were expelled Egypt, were Egyptian Myplery-Priefs, and in high Reputation for Magic." Here we have the fame Miracle-MonIxod.iv, gers, whom Mofes calls the Wifemen, the Sorcerers, 31. and Magicians of Egypt: - A Paffage, which does no great Credit to the Origin of the Myferies; nor to our modern Initiators, who are mangling the Gofpel.

The Eleufinian Myferies were indeed of a latex Date ; and yet were celebrated in Greece at no great Difance of Time from the former. For the Writers on the Arundelian Marbles collect thence, that they commenced about fourtpen Hundred Years before Cbrift; which is not above ninety Years after the Deliverance from Egypt by Mofes.

But whenever, or however, they were brought into Greece, and transferred to the Honour of Ceres

## (2.79)

and Proferpince, they were of the fame Nature, and obferved with equally cbafte Ceremonies, with thofe of 1 fis. For (befides what has been mentioned already of (fafon) Diodorus Siculus, in his Account of the Myperies, writeth, "that Ceres for Love to Fafon, to whom the was ufed to grant the laft Favour, came and fhewed herfelf, with other Deities, at the Nuptials of his Sifter: - That indeed each Particular of the Myftries was known only to the Initiated, who boafted much of the Prefence of the Deities, and the wonderful and fudden Relief which they brought."

One Contrivance for " giving the Initiated a Sight of the Divinities, was by means of a Lookingglafs, wherein none could fee their own Faces, but had a clear View of the Gods and Goddefes." This we have from Paufanias: And Eufebius relates the fame Thing. - So eafily might rweak People, and under the utmolt Afonif/oment, be deluded by Fi gures behind a Glafs, in a proper Habit and Pofure; and efpecially by living Perfons, perfonating the Deities in any Manner they thought fit.

As a Proof of the Indecencies, Sozomen writeth, "that Theopbilus, Bi Boop of Alexandria, egregiounly ridiculed and expofed to public View the 乃bameful Figures belonging to the Myferies, the Pballus, \&c. which he brought out of the Pagan Temple. For which the enraged Heathens raifed a $\mathcal{T}_{\text {umult }}$, and maflacred a great Number of the Cbriftians." -Even the initiated Paufanias, notwithtanding his ufual Refervednefs, fometimes blirts out a little too much, and intimates fomething Bomeful:-"As frequent AJignations; - the Pronenefs of the religious Females to Venery; - Mixture of the Obfcene and Miraculous ; - the Continuance of the Eleu-

Lib. 8.
p. 676.

Prepar.
Lib. z.
Cap. 1.

## Ecclef.

 Hit.Lib. 1.
Cap. 15 .

Editio
Kuhat:, p. ${ }^{195}$, ig 6,200, 320,519; 576,578, 596,630, 649,650 .

## (280)

fimian Fefirval for a Week; on the third Day whereof all Males, even the Dogs, are excluded; but the next Day the Men are armitted among them, when they pafs the Time in Sporting, and light Difourfe; - the Amours of Ceres, of a veryftrange Kind; with the Secrecy enjoined; - the Obfcenities in the Mypleries of Cupid, and fuitable Hymns." -- A Man initiatel, and under an Oath of Silence, could not well have difcovered more of the true Nature of the Myfleries, and the Reafon why they ought not to be divoulged. We are aflured too, that one Day of the Eleufinian Fefival was fet apart for the Rites of Venus and Cupid, and another for thofe of Bacchus: Both which were confefledly beyond meafure abominable. Nor will our Opinion be more favourable, when we remember what Athencus Lib. 13. writes: "Apelles, being extremely defirous of drawing a Venus from the famous Pbryne, could find no Opportunity of feeing her naked, without going to the Eleuffinian and Neptunian Games; where fhe fripped herfelf in the Sight of all the Men, and went into the Sea to wafh herfelf. From which Sight of the Myftical Goddefs he copied his admirable Venus Anadyomene, rifing out of the Sea." - I apprehend therefore that no great Strefs is to be laid upon thofe initiated Autbors, who have thought themfelves obliged to fay nothing but what was good of the Myfleries; 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 inquifitive into fomething worfe.

But, as I agree with Mr. Warburton, that nothing is meant by Virgil in the Defcent of EEneas to Hell, but his Initiation into the My/eries; it may afford fome Light to obferve, that not only 疋neas, but
many other antient Heroes, recorded to have went down to Hell, and afterwards to have been deified and tranflated into Heoven, were all Knights of the divine Order of the Myferies. For Inftance, Bacchus, Hercules, Thefeus, Orpheus, \&c.

Paufanias, in his accurate Defcription of "a Lib. 10. Painting by Polygnotus, of Ulyfes defcending to Hell Cap. 28. to confult the Prophet Tirefias, among other Figures takes particular Notice of a Virgin with a Cheft on her Knee, like that ajfed in the Myperies of Ceres; and of Thefus and Peritbous fitting on a Tbrone," as was ufual for the Initiated.

In the Comedy of Ariftoptanes called the Frogs, is acted the Defcent of Bacchus to Hell, attended with Xonthias as his E/quire, to fetch up a Poet fix to write a Panegyric on the Myfferies. But thus fays the Scholiaft, (Verfe 375.) "It is to be underftood, that, though he feems to fpeak of the Initiated as in Hell, in reality he meaneth the Myferies at Eleufs; that being properly the Scene of the Drama." So that, taking this Key with us, we are let into the chief Tranfactions and Incidents of the Myfteries, under the Cover of Bacchus's Vayage to the lower Regions. "After due Prefaration, and Ver.is." Inftruction from one of the Adepts, and paying Charon the Ferryman his Fare, (for no Pay, no Paf. fage) they are ferenaded by a Cborus of croaking Frogs. [The Emblems of Papal Impofors, Rev. xvi. 13.] After paffing the black River, they are terrified out of their Senfes by the Sight of Mon-143-, fers, Serpents, Hobgoblins, Specires continually varying their Forms, and other Apparitions of Damons. They are fhewn the Dirt, Mud, and Excrements, in which the Profane and Uninitiated wallow: Then are inveloped in Darknefs, and are brought to the

Ver. 162 very Gate of Pluto. Happinefs however comes int its Turn, and Serenity after a Storm: A fudden radiant Splendor of Light furrounds them, and the 306. dreadful Spectres vanifh. They awe bleffed with the 154. Sight of beautiful Ladies, and have the free $U f e$ of 295-. them; Harlots, and Inftruments of Pleafure, of

410-19.
$55^{\circ}$.
335-.
375-.
390 -.
770.
$795^{\circ}$
922-. both Sexes; are delighted with Songs, Muffc; and Dancing ; the Myfic Torch, and Night-Revels; enter into all Sorts of ridiculous, loofe, and obfcene Difcourfe; all Manner of Clamour, Tumults and Ribala$y y$; with other facred Sportings. They have a Converfation with $\notin a c u s$, one of the infernal Confefors; and are handfomely entertained by Quees Proferpine. And EEacus fairly acknowledgeth, that there are few good Perfons in that Place. There are too Prayers and Hymns to Ceres, and to other firange Deities, of a new and peculiar Stamp."

The Cbaracter given to one of the Votaries I
940- leave to fuch as are fond of it. "It is the Bufinefs of the Man of Prudence, who hath his Senfes about him, and hath made feveral Voyages, always to be turning himfelf about, and not fland, like a Statue, in one Attitude. - I will reprehend bim firf, that ye may know what a Boafler and Impofor he is, and how he hath deceived the Speczators.".

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