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Dennis!

ANSWER

TO

George Keith's Libel.

CATECHISM.

Published, by Francis Makernie.

To which is Added, by way of Pest.

Script. A Brief Narration of a Late
Difference among the Quality. begun at Philadelphia.

BOSTON,
Printed, by Benjamin Harris, at the Sign of the BIBLE, over-against the Blew-Anchor.

MDCXCIII.

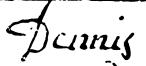


Imprimatur,

Increase Mather

March 31st.

Topiah





Christian Reader,

71ch is, not only the Impiety, Irreligion, and Contradiction to clear Scripture Light, which the Doctrine of the Quakers is stuffed withal; but the Unreatonableness, Nonsense, and Selfcontradiction, which it carries with it; that it may well seem a wonder to men of Understanding, that it hath not long fince been Exploded: and that the Abetters of it have not been a shame and ridicule to themselves, and one to another: and that it had not died alone, if no attempts had been made against it by so many worthy Champions of the Truth: and indeed there can be no other account given of it, but that God, in his awful and righteous Judgment, hath left men to Believe a Lie, because they received not the Truth in the Love of it: and

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so, a Deceived Heart bath turned them aside, that they cannot say, is there not a Lie in our Right-hand? and were it not that there are so many, Labouring of such ignorance, as to think that holding our peace, were a yielding up the cause, it were pity, at this time of day, to take so much notice of their Scriblings, as to waste Paper in replying upon them. But since there is a kind of a necessity for it, lest the sacred Oracles should seem to some, not sufficiently defended without it, it may not be thought unadvisable to comply with the second part of the Wisemans Antithesis, Prov. 26. 5. and, though no Truth is to be foregone, yet when the Foundations are stricken at, and those Articles on which our hopes sor Eternal Life are built, be Undermined, it is time to arm in Defence of them.

The following Discourses then will be ound both seasonable and profitable, in which the venome and sophistry of a grand Apostate, and one of the most unwearied Supporters of that tottering Fabrick

Fabrick of Enthuliasm, are detected; and the perverse spirit which God hath sewn among them, in suffering them to lay open each others sollies, is discovered by the Reverend and Judicious Author. We do therefore Commend him, and these Labours of his to the Blessing of God, who slone can recover the fallen, settle the wavering, and confirm such as stand, and make the faithful Endeavours of this his Servant become instrumental to these Desired Ends.

Increase Pather. James Allen Samuel Willard John Baily Cotton Pather



An Epistle to the Reader.

Reader,

Cannot but admire the Instability of many who are so easily, and soon drawn to Embrace and Espouse that perswasion and way of those called Quakers, and that because of an outward and seeming Sanctity, that is to be found, and to be discerned among many of them consisting only in Negatives, making up a Pharisaical Righteousness, made of those things that are not peculiar to Quakers only, of not Swearing, Drinking, and Ranting: but if they would but cautiously Look, before they Leap, they would find the principles of many of the Reformed Churches as much against all those, and many more evils, as theirs can be, and thousands of Professions exceed them in a shining Holiness, and Christian Universal Fiety; and though others walk disorderly, and not answerea ble to the Gospel of our Lord Jesus, is not to be imputed to our Profession, Principles or manner of Worshipping God; etherwise all Religion would soon be rejected, and Qualerism it self would be soon deserted. The most of their Religion is composed of Negative; for many of thens

To the Reader

them are as void of the positive part of Religie en, as worshipping God in the publick, private and secret Duties of Religion, as many moral Heathens, who if they had but Learned their usual tone, and grown sullen and unmannerly, might pass for Quakers all over the world. If we take a view of their principles in believing every one of them severally by themselves, and the Books of particular Writers, they are not only repugnant to truth, contrary to Gods Word, and the publick received Doctrme of the Churches of Christ for many Centurys past; but also dangerous and damnable. They cannot be looked upon as a Church, having not unanimouslyand fairly, or faithfully published all their opi-nions, and principles, which is !: cause many Espouse they know not what; they have not in any of their Writings declared their Church Order, Constitution, Government nor Discipline. They have no orderly way of Admission for Teaching Officers, but as many men, & women, as say, the Spirit of the Lord is upon them, must be received, though they can give no convincing proof, but to those alread. Deluded to their way from which they want the pure and powerful Preaching of the Gospel, and all Administration of Sacraments, which they slightly ridicule, rather than own; they bold or maintain a common Christ in all even in the Reprobate, in whom the Spirit of God says, Christ , not; & a sufficient Saving

To the Reader. faring Light, and grace in all, even the childes of Darkness, denying Original and Damneby Guilt in any Infants, even in their natural State; Railing against Singing of Psalins, deeying the Resurrection of the same Body; many of them scoff at the Imputed Righteou, no/s of

Christ for our Justification, and Salvation, maintaining an absolute perfection for many years in this Life, by a Popilis Pollibility of keeping all Gods Commands, of which neither

they, nor Papist could ever in any age produce

ene known Instance.

Reader, I offer here some Sheets to thy impartial perulal, which was eccalioned by a Paper writ by George Kaith, and delivered by his own bands into the hands of Alr. George Layfield at Rehoboth in Pocamok, from whence as many as read, may foon conclude, this debute was first set on foot by themselves, and by promoting it gave occasion for Laving open both their Principles, and their practifes, more in these corners of the World, then they have yet been. In which Anjwer, I have given Reply to all the Columnies and Charge in that Paper a. gainst may Casechi, m, which I am oblized to fulliffe and Defend. And the only Apligy why I des mos Enlarged in the proof of some points, soldies though! bive suscently via icased Charge, because they are july bandled by ospers

To the Reader.

thers. And concerning this Subject, I Recommend Keith and an of them to Caudree and Palmer, Mr. John Brown, sometime of Holland, and Mr. Matthew Crawford; and whoever answers them, shall answer me; If any should Censure me for my tediousness in answering; I had simished it a year ago, but by reason of my tedious Affliction, not Transcribed until now.

I had a visit from Keith at my house in Virginia, which though promised and intimated by his Harbinger to be on Fryday, was not performed until Saturday, in the Afternoon, & by the uncertainty of their coming, was prevented of having any of myFriends present, though some sew dropped in occasionally, at which time we had leveral Charges and Questions, concerning several things, which were too tedious to Rehearse here: but I wish they had been Recorded then, to prevent many misseprefentations, that were spread abroad by that Party. And though there was no real Debate; & he oft told me, he came not to Dil pute with me, yet son after they boafted of a Victory; which if they find after diligent perulal, & impartial confideration of these Sheers, let them improve and post it if they will. Yet after some Discourse, be impudently charged me as a Falje Teacher, and challenged' To the Reader.

challenged me to a Publick Dispute, before the Multitude, which I scorned with a sharp retorsion, and that for these reasons: 1. Their Principies were unknown, because never unanimously agreed upon, nor fairly Published to the World, therefore not to be Disputed within words. 2. We should Dispute before an ignorant and Beterate Multicude, who should be most incompetent Judges. 3. Because he would run into Learning, and I must follow, and so what should be Delivered, should not tend to their Edification, but full to the ground, and 1. Lost. But afterwards I gave bim a Challenge to oppose my Catechism, or Principles in Writing, and be should have an Answer to every Particular; though Keith gave not the least intimation of this Paper lest behind him, though he dropt an Expression, which I underfood not then, that he would Write no more then be bad done; this I took for Declining my Challenge: Now I Leave it to all to Determine whose Challenges or Overture was fairest, for 1. What either of us should Deliver, should be on Record, and we could not fly from it. 2 If the Hearing a verbal Debate, in angry words, should Edifie, much more a written Debate, frequently read over. 3. Many might be Judges of a written Debate, who had no opportunity of bearing is Disputed publickly. And as I have prefixed his l'aper verbatim To the Reader.

verbatim, so I expect the same priviledge for mine, if any Answer is Published. I have greater and better work then Controv rise to Follow; but in the Strength of the Lord, shall not only Defend my Principles shill by Writing, but if called thereunto, shall rea ily Seal them with my Blood. And so I Leave thee Reader to the Counsel, and Direction of God, whose Unworthy Servant I am in the Lord Jesus. Amen.

At Rehoboth in Pocamok Maryland.

This 26 July, 1692.

Francis Makemie.

Reader,

I also offer thee, these Following Questions which I expect and delire Resolution and Satisfaction, from such as are concerned, and that Plainly, Positively, Sincerely and Faithfully, according to the Judgment of all of that Party, without Obscurity, Equivocation, or Subtile and Unsair Reservation, and so I bid thee Farewel, and Remains as above

Several mixed Quæries, to be resolved by Qukers in this juncture, for the Justification of themselves and satisfaction of al.

July 26th. 1692.

(Qualities I.) WHat is the Reason Quakers are so far Maramorpholed, or Changed, both in Judgment, and Practice at this Day, from what they once were, at their first rise in Europe?

upon the nielves, as the only pure Church in the Whild, has never yet adventured to Publish a torm or found words according to the Applies language, containing a confession of their faith, and principles, unanimously at each upon among themselves, as all other states in the world have done.

inspired roman immediate call, and Apotholick million, why they have not adventured to publish interpretations of Scripture socing they condemn & so far disapprove all other Commentaries, as far from the mind of God, and full of groß Errors, and mistakes.

LV Wiscresore did they write, and Bark to much again't all withciling to truth,

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by an oath, as finful, and unlawful under the Gospel, and now in Pensilvania, and Mary-Land, seem only to quarrel, the manner and way of Swearing on the Book according to the Engish Form, and are willing to Swear now in Judicatures, with lifted up hands, which many look upon to be more solemn than the former?

V. Whether it be the same individual numerical Body for substance which salleth that shall life again at the Resurrection, notwithstanding of Changes, in Respect of Qua-

licy?

VI. If there be a sufficient and saving light in all men to instruct, direct, and to teach them; what necessity is there for multiplying so many Teachers, both of Men and

Women, among Quakers?

VII. Why Quakers are so hot, and Zealous for K. James, a Popish and Abdicated Prince, and was never so for any other Protestant king, tho King WILLIAM and Queen MARY has been kinder than any other, by giving a Liberty established by Law?

VIII. Whether the same individual Jesus, that was cloathed with Flesh, suffered, and died at ferusalem, is the same that rose again, and is ascended to Glory, and the fame they hold substantially in all men

and women?

IX How Christ, the Spirit of God, saving Grace, and Light can be in those, who have not the least knowledg of him as Mediator and Intercessour between God and sinners.

X Whether the omillion of duty, as prayer or any other duty for a certain time, a week, a month, or a year, is excusable in Quakers, before an all-seeing and Just God from this pretence, that they had no impulse or motion of the Spirit thereunto.

xIWhy they use not means for edifying &c resorming those of their families, by calling them together, reading Scripture daily to them & praying with & for them, as other Christians in all Churches, and Ages have done, and is approved in the Word of God.

XII Wherefore Quakers have not adventuated to publish their doctiones publickly taught, which they say is immediate from the spirit of God, as most other Churches have done

frequently.

Alliseing they decry the civil falutations of the Kingdom, & people, among whom they live, what warrant can they produce for their fingular, ugly, & bad natured way of falutation, their Males & Females taking one amother by the hands or wills, continuing a confiderable space, wringing them hard, & looking

looking stedfastly in each others faces,

without one word speaking.

XIV Whether it is Christ compleatly as mediator, you believe in, and is in all men. XV Whether two men differing in a Funcamental truth, absolutely necessary to salvation can be guided by the same infallible Spirit.

XVI. Whether Quakers do direct their Prayers to God in themselves, or to God

in Heaven.

XVII Where God is really, personally, & substantially; is he not in all tulness of Grace and Goodness.

XVIII What Worship, or Divine Service do the heather nations perform unto the

Living, and True God.

XIX Whether the inflicting of corporal punishments on children, servants, & other offenders, and hiring of men to take a Vestel by force from Privateers, be not an

ming of the carnal Weapon.

XX Whether the receiving of a Competent maintainance, or necellary Aliment by Quaker' teachers, however to neely and Voluntarily given, without appointment of humane law, and all compultion, be a Preaching the Gospel freely.

A True Copy of

George Keith's Paper,

Delivered to

Mr. George Layfield,

At POCAMOK in MARY-LAND.

Love in the Lord Jefus Christ Saluteth thee, with Earnest Supplication and Prayer to God for thee, that God, who hath begun his good work in thee, may perfect it, until the Day of Christ, and that the Precious Seed, that God hath Sown in thy Heart may grow not only to be the greatest of Herbs, but a great Tree, bringing forth Fruit, to Gods Everlasting Praise, and to thy Souls Everlasting Comfort and Happiness.

As concerning the Catechilm, Published by F. M. I have diligently read, and confidered it, and tho' it holdeth forth diverse true things, yet it bath a great mixture of Error, and many falle, and unfound hurtful things it doth contain; which my present shortness of time in these Parts, doth not permit me to mention in most particulars; and as the same Catechilm aboundeth

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with

with many Errors; so it falleth ex-ceeding short, in not mentioning in the least, many necessary Truths, and Doctrines, which are of grear necessity, to be taught unto people, as belonging to the first Principles of Christian Religion, which he also together omitteth; nor doth he in the least declare that he receiveth any one of these things, delivered by him, in his said Catechism, from any inward opening or discovery of Gods Spirit in his Heart: Nor doth he mention, any one thing of his own ex-perience; of the work of God in his heart, but as his Title Page sheweth, his whole Work is but a Collection from others; he mentions nothing in all his Catechism, that people are to be turned or directed to God, or Christ, or the Spirit of God in them, he telleth not People, that it is God or Christ, or the Spirit of God convinceth them, and reproved them for fins of all forts, as Lying, Pride, Envy, Coveteousness, Unbelief, he doth not instruct People, how they are to find God and Christ in their Hearts, and how they are to wait in filence of mind, and thoughts, to hear God, and Christ speak inwardly unto them in their klearts, in the filence of an Flesh; and how they are to have God and Christ, and the Holy Spirit to dwell and walk in them, and to teach them over and beyond all ontward

teaching; he mentions very little of the Spill rit at all, and what he mentions of it is, very Obscurely, so that without breach of Charity, I can freely say, he is a great Stranger to the invard Dealings and Workings of Gods Holy Spirit in the Hearts of bis Petple: and whereas he mentions, his Compassion over the Tender Souls, in an American Desart, ready to perish for want a Vision, in his Epistle to the Reader; his Catechism can nothing help them in the respect; for not one word in all his Cattchism, directeth People were to find the true Vision of God in any measure; but on the contrary, according to bis, and bis Bretherens Palse Faith, all true Divine Vision, and Revelation, and all Divine Inspiration, is ceased since the Apostles Days, both among Teachers and People, and God hath committed His Counsel wholly to Writing, the former ways of Gods revealing himself being coaled; and they say further, there is no inward voice, or word of God in people, but the Scripture is the only Word, and only Rule, all which is most talle, and hurtful Doctrine, and doth more hurt where it is received, then: all his Catechism can do good. And all the People in Virginia both English and Seets, whom he seemeth to reflect upon for their Ignorance, have the Holy Scriptures without and the Holy

Christ within, to teach them what is needful to their Salvation, if they will hearken there unto, lar wetter then this Catebism of FM. which is desective, and wanting of many Principal and necessary doctrines, belonging to the Christian Faith.

In the first Page of his Catechism, He saith, God made the World out of Nothing; but this is no Scripture Language, and indeed in very many of his Answers, he holdeth not to Scripture Language, but useth the invented words of Mans Wisdom, not according, but contrary unto the Holy Scriptures. May it not suffice to say, God Created all things by Jesus Christ; as the Scriptures declareth, without adding to the Word of God.

Page Third. He mentions no other Teacher but the Scriptures given to men, to serve and Glorify God; And thus according to him; all these great Nations who have not the Scriptures, are wholly lest without all Teaching of God to Serve and Glorify him, in the least measure, but this is expressy contrary to Scripture, which say concerning the Gentules, who had not the Law outwardly delivered in Scripture, that they did show the work of the Law in their hearts, and what was to be known of God, was manifest in them; for God had shown it un-

do them, and when they knew God, they Glorified him not as God and Christ the Light of the World, hath enlightned every man that cometh into the World; and teacheth every man in some measure to serve God, which is to obey him, otherwise they could not have sin; if there were nothing in the Generies, to require obedience or service of them unto God.

It had been much better in this Authour to have instructed People, that they had some other helps, and means of knowledge with the Scriptures, and these some outward, and some inward, although it is to be granted that the Scriptures are the best of all Books outward, yet there is the Book of Gods Creation, and the Book of His Providence over all his Creatures; that are no small helps and means, in their place being duely used and together with God, Christ, and the Spirit, are inwardly present to teach all People, in some things to serve God, and as every one is faithful in the little, more is given to them.

Besides, that the Writer of this Catechism should have joined the spirit of God & Christ with the Scriptures, as the Opener, & Interpreter of them, informing people that the Scriptures are the Organ & Instrument of Gods Spirit; & that Gods Good, and Holy Spirit, is the principal Author and cause of all true know-

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ledge of God, as he doth inwardly inspire, and enlighten every one; and that there is no true saving knowledge of God, and Christ, without the Spirits Inspiration, and Teaching; and that how much soever people read or hear the Scriptures, if they neglect or turn away their minds from Gods inward teachings, by his Word, Spirit, and Light within their hearts, they remain Blind, and Dark; and Ignorant of God.

Page Third. That he faith there are Three Persons in the God-bead; this is not Scripture Language, to say Three Persons, The Mystery of the Three, to wit, the Father the Son, and the Holy-Ghost, who are One GOD, is Great, and Glorious, and ought to be Reverently conceived & expressed, in Scripture words, which the Holy-Ghost hath Taught; but not in words of Mans

Wildom.

Page Ninth & Tenth. In mentioning the Offices of Christ, being Three, Viz. Prophet Priest, and King; he should have mentioned how that not only without us, he did perform these Offices, and now is both Priest and King in Heaven, whither he is ascended but that also within us. Viz. All true Believers in him, he is both Prophet, and King, and Priest also, who offereth up their Prayers unto God, and by whom they have trocks unto God, beside that Christ is not only

Church; but Bishop, Shepherd, Physitian, Captain, and Husband, &c. as the Scripture de-

clareth:

And that he faith, Christ revealeth the Will of God to us, by His Word and Spirit; in Page 10. He delivereth this matter very barely, and obscurely; for he does not tell people where they may find the Spirit of God; he doth not instruct them, That the Spirit of God is in them to teach them, and open the Scriptures unto them: And the he delivereth diverse things in his Catechism, concerning the New Covenant, yet he neglecteth a Principal matter belonging to the same; Viz. That God hath Promised, in his New Covenant, to teach His People Himself, and to dwell in them, and walk in them, and that they shall be his Temple. &c.

Page 10 11. Allbough he mention the death and Sacrifice of Christ for sinners, yet he doth not well, that he doth not hold forth that Christ died for all, and tasted Death for every man, as the Scripture expectly declarethe which is a most great, and weighty testimony of Gods universal Love for sinners.

Pare Eleventh. Tho he say, The Holy workerh faith in us, and Univerh us to yet he doth this very barely, and yea in contradiction to his and

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Divine Revelation, and Infoiration is ceafed fince the Apostles Days, & if so then the
Holy Spirit hath ceased to work or operate on mens hearts, for his operation is
not in the dark, or in a blind and insensible manner, but in Light, and Demonstration, sensibly, and clearly, revealing his
power in them, & opening the eyes of their
understanding; and thence it is that the
Spirit of God, is called in Scripture, the
Spirit of Wisson, and Revelation, and
that Spirit worketh in true Beleivers.

Page Eleventh. That he calleth Regenera. tion a New and Spiritual Birth, by the Spirit of God, is true, but this Contradicteth His, and His Brethrens Doctrine, who say, they have no infallible Spirit, and all Divine Revelation is ceased, and that there is no immediate communica with God or his Spirit which is False Doctrine, and contrary to Scripture, and the Saints Experience, win know that as they are Born of Gods Spirit, so they are sensibly Fed, and Nourished by the Spirit of God, and Suck the Breasts of their Heavenly Mither, Jerusatems from above; and seel themselves embraced by the same, as sensibly as the Chital seeleth the Mothers Embraces, and see and behold Her Beauty, hear ber voice, and Language,

and all this is Spiritually, and Inwardly known and witnessed in all True Believers.

Again, that he saith, True Believers are United to Christ; is true, and very comfortable, but is in contradiction to His and his Brethrens Doctrine; who say it is Blasphemy to affirm, that Christ is really in the Saints. for if he be not really in them, by himself, they cannot be United to him, for true Unior requiresh the near presence of the things United one to another, as the Body cannot be United to the Soul, if the Soul be not really in the Body, and all true Believers are United to Christ in Heaven, by their being U-nited to the measure of him in themselves, as the Members of the Body are United to the Head, by being United to a measure of the same Life, and Spilit in them, that is in the Head.

Page Eleven Twelve. He defineth Effectual Calling, to be, A powerful call of God, whereby he calls, and draws sinners out of Sin into Grace, which as it is true, so is in contradiction to him and his Brethren, who say, All inward calling, and speaking of God is ecosed, and there is no other Voice, or Word of God, but the Scripture; and yet he contribute, all have not that Effe tual Calling, have the Scriptures. Again, he contradicted, by laying, that God culleth, and

draweth sinners out of sin, unto Grace; and yet in Page Twelve, saith, All are still sinners; And in Page Thirty, saith, The Godly cannot keep Gods commands perfectly: And His Breshrens Doctrine is, that the Saints sin in every Thought, Word, and Deed.

Thought, Word, and Deed.

Page Fifteen. He saith, Justification, and Adoption, are acts of God without us, and make only a Relative change, but no real change,

end are compleated at once.

And in Page Sixteen. He saith, Justification, Adoption, and Sanctification, once bad, and hurtful Affertions, and contrary to Scripture; for Gods Justifying Believers, is his speaking peace to them in their Coniciences, and Absolving them from Condemnation, as a Judge absolveth or cleareth an Accused Person, and surely that is within and if not within, he should have told where without; if he mean in Heaven, this can be no assurance not comfort to any, unless it be revealed, and done also within in mens hearts: Again, that God maketh any men to be his Children, without a Real change, is most absurd, is not Faith and Regeneration, a real change; and none are made the children of God, but by Faith and Regeneration: and again, to say that Sanctificasion, and Justification, cannot be lost, is most ablurd, and serveds to flatter people in great fins, yea the greatest, as if they were still Saints; for according to this Fasse Doctrine, David remained a Saint and perfectly Fustissed, when he committed Murder, and Adultery, and at this rate, the worst of men may be Saints while such; but the Scripture saith, No Murderer, nor Unrighteous Person, can Inherit the Kingdom of God, but they must be washed. &c. But if they still remain Saints after Murder, they may inherit Gods Kingdom, for all the Saints are in measure in Gods Kingdom.

Page Twenty four. Concerning the Sabbath he expressy Contradicteth the Scripture, which expressy enjoyned the seventh Day to be kept, and not indifferently one of seven

Page Twenty-fix. He malt grosly wrongeth and most fallely accuse the People of God, called in scorn Quakers, saying that the Quakers, and all Profane Persons are enemies to a Sabbath, but it is no new, nor strange thing that Gods People is numbred with Transgressors of the greatest sors, seeing Christ our Lord and Head, was so used by men bigh in an outward Profession, and the people called Quakers own Christ to be the True Spiritual Sabbath, or Rest of all True Believers, the substance, and thing signified by the Jewish Sabbaths, and New Moons, and other Types and Figures of the Line, and they let apart the First day of the week first

from Servile Labour, and spend it Religious exercises as their Neighbours can witness, among whom they live; and give up not only that Day, but many other days, and times to the Worship of God, and are careful to live to God all the days of their life.

Page Twenty-eight. What he delivereth in his Catechism concerning Ministers, is most Lame, and Defective: He saith, People are to maintain their Ministers [that is a principal thing with him] but he faileth in

these Three great Particulars.

that none are true Ministers of Christ, but such as are really Holy and Godly Men, and have a Living Experience of the work and dealings of Gods Spirit in their hearts, that so they may Preach their own Spiris tual Experiences unto people, as David did, who said, Come, and I will tell you what God bath done for my soul; and as these did, who said, What we have heard, and seen, and handled of the word of Life, we declare unto you.

concerning the true Call of the true Minifers of God, and of Christ, who are called, and surnished by the Spirit of Chaist, in the work of their Ministry, to Preach

and Pray, but seeing he and his Brethren, called Presbyterian Ministers, deny this manner of immediate calling by the Spirit of God; they run to the Church, and Pope of Rome, by that Dirty Channel, and Conduit, to the their Call conveyed to them; for they know that their Presbyterian Church, nor indeed any other called a Church, hath been a Viuble Church, ever since the Apostles Days, but only the Church of Rome hath called her self the Visible Church; and they confess, and fay with us, that the True Church of God hath been that Woman who hath fled to the Wilderness, and hath not been always visible, but hid, and that for about Twelve Hondred Years, and so had no visible Officers or Ministers, to call their successors: And therefore they derive their Cail, and Authority by the Church, and Pope of Rome; as James Durbam in his Commentary on the Reverations, and many others, whose Call and Ordination, Dr. Owen, so called, hath refuted, and these called Independent Ministers, whereof John Owen was one, have another poor shift, and evasion, saying they are called by the Church; but if the Church was not visible for so many ages, the Church could not call them, the Ministers are before the Church, and therefore cannot be called by the Church originally; but all these poor shifts are in opposition to the inward

Gods Spirit in the hearts of the Faithful, which if they knew, they would never that to such broken Cyferns to Draw

That he doth not inform people, that all were Ministers of Christ, as they have hirely eccived, so they freely give, without desiring or bargaining for any sected maintenance, nor exacting it by force as Fresh terms Ministers commonly do.

That There Name & Farty. He doth very

learely, and obscurely, and very detectively and in some things fally deliver his Doctrine concerning Baptom, and the Lords-super, he dead not distinguish Christs Baptom which is with the Holy Ghost and Fire, from Johns Baptom, that is with Water; he barely alledgeth, that Children of Believing Parrents, Viz. Infants are to be Baptozed; he giveth no account by what Authority or Call they Baptom, for they have no other Call but by the Pope of Rome, and they have learned that practice of Sprinkling or pouring Water on a Childs Forehead, and calling it Baptom from the Church of Rome, which they call the Whore of Babitom; and as concerning the Supper of the Lord, he is also very defective, and be and his Brethren usurp and assume an Authorir to themselves to Consecrate, and Administer the Supper, because

because of their Ordination originally derived by the Pope; but all good Christians may and ought to Eat and Drink, remembring Christs Death, and may, and do receive him by Faith, together with their outward cating, with Prayer, and Thanksgiving, and so sulfil Christs Institution, without any Prelate, Presbyter, or Priest, of the Popus making; for all true Christians are a Kingdom of Priests, unto God, and have the Word, and Spirit of Prayer, that only doth, and can Sanctisty their Lating and Drinking. Oc.

If any Question the Truth of this Copy, they may satisfie themselves by perusing the Original, at Rehoboth in Pocamok, Mary-Land.

A Short

A Short Answer, to

George Keith's Lybel,

Against a

CATECHISM

Published, by F. M.

Mr. George Layfield.

Am not a little surprised to recieve from the hands of Mr George Laysield a paper containing so many mistakes, salle, unjust, and invidous charges against a Catechism Published by F M. and the rather because of his high pretences to an immideate mission, and vain boasting of an extraordinary Apostolick call, insulating over all others from unusual high and enthusiastick attainments compleat perfection, and unheard of experiences, which the most serious and Godly are strangers unto and what they have any experience of most modest in discoursing of them and selfe denyed under their greatest enjoyments I shall wave two things First it's being delivered without a subscrip-

whereby it is to be looked upon as a Libel not to be Answered, not Regarded. Secondly, that complementing and flat ering preamble, they have e-Hear they have any Charity for any of a different Opinion from themselves, which coming to hear, their Teachers will procure at any time. First. He begins with a general Charge of many Errors, faile and unfound things comprehended in the Catechifm: And next, He Merts the Author to be guilty of many Omissions; and this from one pretending to Learning, who has diligently read and considered it, as he fays, is so infignificant and idle Imputation, which all modest, and ingenuous men, must never disown; and that there are Omissions, willul and designed Omissions, I shall never deny, for after it was first Composed, I did Compendize and Abreviate. it, ofter than once, to suit it to the Capacities of such for whom it was prepared, even young ones, to whom Quakers have had little regard hitherto, as to their Instruction in Religious Fundamentals: Neither have I seen any Writings of Quakers, even those pretending to give accounts of their Principles, but justly may be charged with greater Omissions, then any yet discovered in the Carechism, Puolished by F. M. as the Destrine of the Trinity, of Persons in the God head, the Ten Commandments, and the Lords Prayer, the Pattern of all Prayer; and George Fox his Received Catechism, industriously spread by Quakers, not only savours of Humane Learning, and words of mans wildom, but guilty of many weighty Omissions, and fills up a great part with stuff wherein there is no Religion; far less cans trey be called Fundamentals, as Salutations by words

and Gestures, Covering and Uncovering the Head, condemning Preaching in Steeple Houses & Churches. Yea I appeal to the impartial, and unbiassed Reas der, if the Catechism Composed by F. M. contains not more of the Principles of Religion, then one containing Quakers Principles, Composed by several Hands, 28 Crock, Pennington, Burroughs, Parker, Smith, and several others; now I refer my every man, how invidious and unjust it is to Charge a Catechism composed by one with Omissions, while to many pretenders to immediate Revelations and Inspirations, are guilty of so great Omissions, and vain Repetitions; and there is not a Book which I have seen writ by George Keith, but may as justly lie under this Charge, as my Catechism; & it were vain Ostentation to disown it. And for my own part, I have ever observed in all the Writings of men, Ignorance, Infirmity, and Imperfection, to magnifie the Excellency of the Scriptures above all Books of mens Composure; but it is no strange thing to had Quakers quarrelling our succinct way. of composing our Principles for young ones, because they are opposite to so early Edification, which practice is very inconsistent with Scripture Precepts, and Presidents of Training a Child when young, bringing up Children in the Nurture Admonition of the Lord; and Timothy knew the Scripsures from a Child; and the advantage of an early Instruction is witnessed by the experiences of many Gudly in all Ages, where attended with the Bless fing of God, and pursued with Exhorterion, until they arrive at a riper age: Now I have all to confider how inlignificant an imputation this of Omission

Another general Charge is, that I have not declared from whence I have Received these things, and that I have owned in the Title Page of my Catechism, to be but a Collection from others: These are heavy Charges with him, therefore shall answer them particularly. 1. Any that reads his Paper, may understand he is as guilty of that Omisfion as any of his Neighbours, for he has not told from whence he had what is delivered in this Paper, and it was the best policy; for he durst not affert it was from the Spirit of God, because of the failhood and malice it contains, as! shall make apo pear. 2. If they are the Truths of God, and agreeable to Scripture, it is eafily determined from whence these Truths are, which were quellimed by few, until G. K. whose Trade has been to Foment Contention, and stir up strife in the Churches of Christ in the World; and whose Arguments are so slender and thred bare, that they scarce deserve an Answer. 3. If I inclined to stuff my Doctrines and Discourse upon all occasions, with enlarged Ace counts of Conversion or a work of Grace, with concomitant and consequent Experiences of the Operations of Gods Holy Spirit, as Keith pretends to do, I might amuse my Hearers; but Actions and Conversation are better demonstrations of a work of Grace, then all Keiel's vain boasting Language, which with his self magnifying Language, can be esteemed nothing else then a Crying up and Prea. ching himself, instead of Christ; for though Paul oft declared his Conversion, and gluried in his Attainments, it was, that the Free Grace of might be exalted, and self abased; which Quakers are rarely acquainted with, either in Praying or Teaching, (14)

Teaching, as many who have heard them ale

Ways declare

A d because Keith has shewn himself void of Charity, by shooting his invidious Thunderbolt at a diltance, e're he knew or law me, or I him, That I am infall bly a great stranger to the dealings of Gods Spirit on the hearts of his People; I am cons strained to Justifie my Office, from those Uncharie table Calumnics, and that Grace, might be magnin fied, by giving this Relation, in the fight of an All seeing and Omnipresent God, that e're I Roceived the impolition of Hands, in that Scriptural and Orderly Separation unto my Holy and Ministerial Calling, that I gave requiring satisfaction to Godly, Learned, and Judicious Differning Men, of a work of Grace and Conversion wrought on my hears, at fifteen years of Age, by, and from the pains of a Godly Schoolmaster; who used no small diligence in Gaining Tender Souls to Gods Sere vice and Fear; since which time, to the Glory of his Free Grace be it spoke, I have had the sure Est periences of Gods various Dealings with mearact cording to his Infinite and Unerring Wildom, to my we eakable comfort, whereby all may see how for Grace is expected and defined, with Gilacto qualific for the Ministerial Office; for not only was this required of me, but is expected of all Ordained by Presbyters; which experience shall enable me not to value what Krith, or any other Ruskers shall ignorantly and groundtelly affirm, in judging rathly of my State, for we are looked upon as of the World, and they only the People of Godyins they commonly Cauterize ugs but this is our comfort, we shall not be Judged in the Last Day

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by Quakers, who must as well as their Neighbours, is give an account of their rash and uncharitables

juggings to a most Righteous Judge.

And that it is a Collection from the Scriptures of the Living God, I never will deny, but glory in it, it Keich mean from others, it is falle, and there is a mention of those others in the Title Page; what both Keich Published in most of his Books; but Collections, and many of them from the worst of men, Hereticks long time constituted, with some wild, sophistical, and unicriptumal Notices of his wind, both repugnant to Scripture, and opposite to his Quaking Erethren: And

Turpe est dectors oum culpa redarguit ipfum.

He afterts, I declare not that it is God, or Christ, or the Spirit of God; that convince hoor ireprove the people of their lins; but this is so falle a (alumny) that none in charity can judge Keith to be so great a Perfectionist as he proclaims himself to be; and this every one may be satisfied in, if they will but rum over to page 12. where it is plainly delivered; That God in Turning or Calling Sinners unto himself, does convince them of Sin and Misery, Busighten their Minds with the Knowledge of Christ, Rewere their wills, &c. which is also the judgment of blimy Brethtern and particularly of those of the Westminster Assembly, both in their Shorter and And whereas he charges me langer Catechilm. with this, that I mention but little of the Spirit of God at all; and shar this may appear as falle as the former, I refer my sell to every Reader, and especially those who have read and considered, better then Keith hath done; and let them turn over to the several pages, where I have made frequent mention

of the Spirit of God, in 10 small a Volumn, ascribing to him that which was and is his peculiar work. 2. As being the Original Author, and Inditer of the Scriptures, page 3. 2 As being one distinct from the Father and the Son, page 4. 3 Of Christ's revealing the Will of God to us, by His Word and Spirit page 19. 4 The Spirit of God applies to us the Redemption purchased by Christ, page 11. 5. In the time page, being the Author of Regeneration, or the New Birth, according to Scriptures, 30h 3. 6. The Spirits sanctifying of us, page 13. 7. That he teaches us to pray aright, and acceptably to God, page 41. From hence every one may learn, what credit to give to Keith's words and Calumnies for the future; and though he constructs my Compassion over the tender Souls in an American Desart, to be a reflection against the Scots and English in Virginia, I am satisfied, it has not been so Recrived by them for whom it was intended, neither judged so by the Spirit of God, who much after the same manner pitties and compassiomates the Ignorance of his own people, by the Prophet Hos: 4. 6. My People are destroyed for lack of knowledge. And I am perswaded, Quakers should not have so great success in drawing aside silly Souls from the Truths and Ways of God, is it were and for the abounding Ignorance of Virginia, and other dark Corners of the World, who have not yet received, and comprehended the Light shining about them; and even their ignorance of those Fundamental Truths contained in the Catechism. And none deserves more to be pitied for their 1gnorance, than Quakers, and of the most Fundamenpal Truchs, notwithstanding of their high pretences to the Spirit and Light within, as John Drummond, a Reputed and Received Quaker, a Reader of Keith's Books, with many others, who lately at my House at Poccamok, before Keith and several other Witnesses, published his gross Ignorance of that Fundamental Article, That none could be Saved without Faith in Jetus Christ; from which I understand since, that he had oft reproached me, drawing his own ignorant conclusions from thence. And if Quakers are ignorant hereof, what can they pretend to know.

Another general charge is, That I nothing help the Ignorant, neither do I direct them to the true Vilian; but whoever will but consider how many Fundamental Truths are laid down in the Catochism, for the Edification of the Ignorant, and plainly afferted, That Christ teaches his People with his Word and Spirit; and if this be not the true Vision of God, Quakers must lose themselves, and be puzzled in finding of it: but he rather would infinuate what harm it would do, if received but this may discover how far men are for keeping linners in ignorance, by possessing their minds with a dislike of this mean of Knowledge, which leads and directs finners to the Scriptures as the great mean of Knowledge, and profitable for instruction. containing all things to be known by Christians; and also to Thrist and his Holy Spirit the Author and Efficient Caule of Knowledge, who can Enlighten without means, in a most immediate manner, but most ordinarily conveyes Knowledge by Means and Ordinances of his own Appointment concurring with his Holy Spirit, bleffing and ma: king them effectual to whom he pleaks. And in Catechism many savoury truths delivered, no sing indulged, most duties relating to our general and special callings enjoined: Now how the receiving such a for m of sound words containing positive Die vinity, should be prejudicial, and Kierli's works suffed with Quibling, and Sophistical Controvers, & his teachings filled with often repeated Calumnys against all the Reformed Churches, and Un-series tural or unkeard of Long-winded Similitudes, which amuse the deluded, and ignorant, should become prohiable, let every one determine; and I am perswaded, none has received or can receive injury therefrom, but by flighting and difregarding it. And this my experience can tellifie, that fince the Catechism was opposed by Quakers, they have had a more universal, and kindly welcome, and reception on. And here is no new Doctrine, but what Keith had oft seen in the Catechisms of our Reformed Churches, which he had oft impugned with all his might and Sophistry; and his repeating his old Arguments, is only with vain Ostentation, to show himself among a poor, ignorant, and deluded people, and once possessing them with this, that what he delivers is immediately from the Spirit of God, he may deliver what he will, as infallible, and never to be questioned.

Having answered his Generals, I proceed to examine his particulars; and he suffers not the thrift page to pass without a Censure, because I have affirmed, God made the World out of Dothing: and that this is not only true, and agreeable to Scripture, that to word and express it otherwis, were inconsistent with the Revelation of God, and it were to jump in with the Ad-

Verlanks

(29) versaries of Gods Truth, for we cannot conceive of Creation; without saying it was made out of Nothing which all describe to be, Productio ex nibilo; therefore se many places of Scripture as but mention Creation, ay as much as I have done, for which I am quarrel-Did not Creation give the First Being to all things that were made, and confiquently were all mothing before God commanded them to be, for was nor Light nothing till God said, Let there be Light? Further, if God made the World, he either made it out of his own Effence, or some pre existent matter from Eternity, or produced it out of nothing. sime you will not be to abfurd as to affert any of the first two, not the first, for so the Essence of God should become divisible and corruptible; not the second, for then forme matter should be Co-eternal with God, which were blasphemy to affirm: And it is no small argument of the Onnipotence of God, to declare and affirm, especially to young ones, the Wor'd was made out of nothing, feeing they know not that it is implied in the word Creation; for because of the Omnipotent Power of God in Creation Acclamations of Praise are ascribed to him, rfil 33. 6. By the word of the Lord were the Heavens made, & all the Host of them, by the breath of his mouth, Acts 4. 34, In that joynt Acclamation of the Apolities, Lord shou art good, which hast made Historn, and Earth, and the Seas and all that in them is: And it is no adding to the Word of God, while nothing is delivered but Gods Mind in his Word; though Keirb next in his pretences to Nailer himself should discover to much palpable weakness as to centure it again: And I have also afferted in my Catechism, that there is no work 6 peculiar to any of the Persons of the Holy Trinis but all of them have a hand in each; to that his

advice which he calls sufficient, is prevented, if he had diligently read and confidered it, as he has faid.

In page 3. He charge h me for men i ming no of ther Teacher but the Scriptures to direct us to Serve and Glorifie God; this sino strange impuration from Quakers, v ho not with standing of all their tair pretences, yet have uttered many vilipending expressions thereof, calling it a dead Letter, a note of Wax, Pen & lnk Divinity; & Keith in his publick Teaching in Accomack, compared it to a Letter wrote from an abfent Husband to his Wife, which as foon as heReturns, is to be laid afide; any may eafily apprehend what this Gentleman would be at, who also in his Book, though he would make fools believe he commends the Scriptures; yet immediately he accuses it of inlufficiency, and imperfiction, and affi ms there are several things which the Scriptures Teaches not, for which we must have instructive Revelations; and Daniel Acres, a Teacher in North Carolina, dec'ared to me, it bordered with Balphemy to cal the Scriptures the Word of God But he turnher affirms, I Should have joyned the Spirit of God and Christ with the Scriptures, and that I should not only have done it, but that it is really done, every Reader may find page 10 where it is taught, That Christ Reveals his Will by his Word and Spirit; neither dare any af scrt, I have laid it was only the Scriptures, excluding Christ or the Holv Spirit of God; and yet we have ground from the Scriptures themselves to affirm, that the Scriptures are a tule to which we are directed by the Spiric of God, & our Saviour too, and the fulcels and sufficiency of the Scriptures for cur direction, is afferted from the Spirit of God, though we are unanimous in depending on the Bleffing of God, preknee of Christ, and concurrence of his Holy Spirit,

to make the Scriptures effectual to our Salvation, with all other Means and Ordinances; yet the Scriptires are the Rule for our Instruction and Direction, though Christ, and the Holv mirit or God the Opener up, and tole Interpreter of the Scriptures to us, as all of us Teach, Believe and Own; which is evident, from our Praying before and after all our publick and private Administrations, which many Quake's are absolute that gers to, as John Prier, of E izabeth River, who never was leard to Praveither before or after Teaching; this Savours of Opus Operatum: I lay, the Holy Spirit of God endurs us with skill to understand, apply and obey the Scriptures; so that Quakers contound the Rule, with the skill in making ule of that Rule; but our judement is fully delivered in answer to that Quellion in the Assemblies Cares chilm. Il w is the Word made off Qual to Savation; and that all that read these Sheets may see how pernicious it is to quarrel our Doctrine concerning the Scriptures, let them perule these following Scriptures; 2 Tim. 3. 16. A'l Scripture is given by lispiration of God, and is profitable for Detrine, for Reproof, for Conrection, for Instruction in Restroculuds; and in the foregoing verte, Tre Hely Scriptures which is abe to make thee wise unto Salvation, time et Faith wisch is in Jesus. 17 That the man et Gid mar be priver, throughly furnished unto every good more; and are we not directed to the Law wid in the Thim ry, but no where directed to the Light in all men, and coaleguently in the Heathen and Reprehate, to be our Guide to Glory: Our Savieurs action factus and confirms our judgment; Statch the Sciences, for in them you think to have Econal lite, and the section that testifie of me And we find our I and in disting with the Capcious Jews, appealing to the Scipitris as the Rule of Faith, and Judge of Controverses, faying, It is written, and Cites the Prophets oft for their Conviction, and charges them with ignorance of the Scripture, as the cause and ground of their Error, saving, Te Err, not knowing the Scriptures, noe the power of Gid And though dim Natures Light, the Rellicks of one fallen from perfection, and the works of Creation, resider all inexculable for their Ignorance of their Creator, yet are very lame, and in lufficient fully to teach their Duty, or to discover all their fins, or teach them the knowledge of God and his Son Jesus Christ, our Redeemer, whom Quan kers say is in ail men; but can this Jesus of theirs be the true Christ, and savingly in all men; keing there are Nations and Kingdoms, who have not the least remote or dim notions of Christ the Son of God, as Saviour, or Mediator between Sinners, and God, who was in Christ Reconciling the World to bime self; and if so as Quakers affirm, then blinded Pagan Nations are in as brave a case, as the Churches of Christ, to whom the Oracles of God are committed, wh are pronounced bleffed beyond all others, as Gods Chosen Inheritance, and particularly from that great and transcending priviledge of enjoying the Revealed Will of God, to whom the Divine Oracles were committed, and blinded Nations were out Predecessors, within some sew Centuries past.

And what Keith understands by silent waiting on God, which he calls a silence of mind and thoughts; I sear neither he, nor any Quaker for him, can ever demonstrate from plain Scripture Testimony; and it is not the sirst time they have been puzzled to tell us what it is, though some have preserved it to the Reading of the Scripture; but God, for right understanding of the Scripture; but

this

the new notion of theirs is warranted no where the scripture; some of them have taken upon them call it a filent posture of the heart, without think ing good or evil; but this is to strange a conceit, that it is inconfiltent with the nature of the heart and tplsit of man, which is in the judgment of mult, and totid experience of all, to Stirring and active a thing; that it is never at quiet or rest, but always employed shout either good or evil, and this lo many as call a Spirit Res C gitandi, sav, is while man is afterp; but father it is inconsistent with Scripture waiting, for herein there must be an exercise of the Graces of Faith, Patience, Hope, &c. Plal 4. 1. I waited patie ently for the Lord, and he enclined unto mr, and board my Cry; here is both the exercise of Patience, and the use of Prayer, in the Plalmists successful waiting, and how this can be without exercising the heart as bout good or evil; this is much like the Commentary and vulgar gloss of Quakers on that Text, Mar. 6. 6. When then prayest, enter into thy Cleset, and whom show hast shut the door, or according to these able Comp mentators,) shut thy beart, which is an unfit trame for God, to whom we mult open, and before whom we must pour out our hearts. Another instance of Scripture waiting, very unlike Quakers waiting you miy and in Lam. 3. 26. It is good that a man should not hope and quietly wait for the Samation of the Lord; and let every one be umpire in this case, whether there can be the exercise of those Graces, where the heart thinks neither good nor evil; and they are often puzled to facisfie us, whether their filent waiting be publick or private Worship; for it it is not done in Raith, it must be sin, and confequently no acceptable Service to God; it private or secret, it ought to be gone about with as great legreey, and to go too pub-

(24)lick with it, is visible Hyp cattle to be seen of men. If publick Worlhip, it must rend to the Edification of others; but how the perfect lience, without all Admonition, Rebuke, Praver, Instruction, or expressions of Praise edifics is unconceivable, and as they meet, to they disperte off, withour the scall motion to speak, which demonstrates how truides many Meetings are; and what they amule the World with their imaginary experiences of refrellmen's from their filent Meeting, when nothing is laid, they mult needs be like the te, which an English Congregation received from a Qaking Durch woman, Teaching in an unknown Languige; and what reason we have ot believing their bualted of Experiences from negative imaginary Worlhip, and they regard nor the Experiences of thoulands of the Godly, of ravillings of Soul, and ineffable Jov and Comfort from Praifing of God in linging of Ptalms, and from Communis cating in the Supper of the Lord, as performed by us, and in mult of the Reformed Churches.

In the next place he condemns our afferting and believing there are Three Perions in the God head: It is no wonder to find to great and transcending a Mystery, rather to be Reverenced, Adored, and Believed, then Reasoned and Diputed, as it has been mistaken and quarrelled both by Arcient and Modern Hereticks in the World. I encouse not to rip up the gross Errors of Ancient Hereticks concerning this Doctrine, as of Amelianian, Amius, Refinus, Nestorius, Sabe instand etners, and am not a little concerned, that Quikers pretending to so great and so good things, stipuld joyn hand in hand with such, whose subdivides have been song suce curningly such ced and exploded; and the they by their frequent and scurrilous Baraings against so Fundamental a

Triin, 28 Solomon Acles, who in Barbadoes afferted this Dectrine to be a Presbyterian Fiction, and most others of that Gang I have converted with, had most ignorant, and grots Notions of a person, dreaming is to be some gross, material, visible and corporeal Substance, like unto man, and looked upon it, an abiliraity to apply any such thing to God at all; and here I find one of their Learned and Livigious Chams pions, quarrelling Three Perfons in the God-head, or Divine Efferçe, ai d'how such men can be Reconcie led aniong themselves, I leave to those that are conterned; I must contels, it I understood what Keith inter ds by this Charge to obicurely delivered, I could with greater fulness and particularity answer; and waving that uncharitableness he was notoriously guilty of concerning me, and others, I conceive he only contends about words, by calling Three Persons in the God head, not Scripture Language; but words of mans wildom, as all our Doctrines and Writings are commonly Calumniated by such. And this I must Animadvert the Reader, that I am the more confirmed in that which I charged him with at my House, that most of his Writings are quibling Connoverlies, and his Debates a diputing about words, little to the Edification of Souls, but tending to Foment Divisions in the Churches of Christ upon Earth of which he had been a great Instrument already, by making perverle Disputings his Trade in the World, and to confirm it, he brings a tublime and transcending Myltery, rather to be adored and believed, then dispured and brought under the Dibate of min of corrupt minds; but 1. If words not expressed in Scriptures in the same Letters and Syllables, be words of mans wisdom, and an adding to the Scriptures, the Words of the Living God, then all Expositions of Scriptures.

(35)scriptures, though agreeable to Scripture, if not not merically the lame words, must be condemned and thrust out of doors; and then what will become of most of Keith's Teachings, which are delivered in publick as immediately from the Spirit of God, yet stuffed to the amuling rather than Edification of his Hearers, with unscriptural, unusual, and unheard of Allulions of a Key, and losing and finding a Key, as also of a Table and sovering of a Tabling, with Trenchers and Napkins, and a Cupbourd at Home, and no Meat in it, as also a Husbanus Writing Let ters to his Wife, while absent, all which was delivered ed in Long winded Discourses at Thomas Fooks his House in Onankek, and Nuswaddux, tonumerous and which Auditories of men and women, rather of fended: then edited and affrighted from, then engaged 30 Quakers Principles, or Practices 2. If I should make a appear, that Quakers are as guilty of uling words not to be found in the Scriptures, as any of their Neighbours, will no all men believe them very perverse to Ce sure others for that which they practice themselves, and consequently from Keith's words add to the words of the Scriptures; And 1. Let any be prevailed with, to observe the Writing of this Lings our Author, which is fil'ed in every page with Humane Learning, and Scholastick Notions, making as much use of School Art in all his sophistical Argumentation, as any that has put Pen to Paper, as he bindelf owned the use of Humane Learning in all his Writings. 2 I shall instance to you from themselves not only words, but sentences and phrases, which none could ever yet find or hear of, in or from the Scriptures, some whereof are Pexs, others belong to Barclay, others are ulual and common in the mounts ét most Quakers, as thoir uncouch phrases of Miracles in Spirit, which Keith made use of at my House; a measure of God, as if God were divided in parcels, from the Spirit in Ward by ravening the Seed in Captivity ravening comprehending brain, fleshly comprehensions, Traditional Read Knowledge, Vulturous Eye, with many others; and for words none more new and invented, without any foundation in the Scriptures, then some used by Quakers; as Vehicle of the Spirit, Fermentation of the Spirit, and many such like. 3. How much is it to be Lamented, that the frequent Debates, and needless Janglings of Keith concerning this Subject, could not have sufficed him; he must now upon his running Circuit, raise a new Debate, and Controversy, about words, which is Censured in the words of the Holy Apostle, 1 Tim 6.4. He is proud knowing nothing, but doting about Questions, and Strifes of words, whereby cometh Strifes, Railing, Evil Surmisings. 5. Perverse Disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the Truth, supposing that Gain is Codliness, from such turn away, or withdraw thv self: And all such are Censured in the words of Holy Calvin, that Eminent man of God, Lib. 1. Cap. 13. The Hereticks bark at the name Person, and others too precise Carp at all words devised by men, and would have all to restrain not only their meanings, but their very words, strictly within the bounds of Scripture; who are by Calvin Charged as unreatonable; who quarrel words expressing nothing but what is testified and approva ed by Scripture, and what hinders, faith he, but may in more plain words express such things as are mysterious to ordinary Capacities, where there are necessary grounds urging thereunto? such, saith he, as quarrel this, must be reputed, to be grieved at the Light of the Truth, because he quarrels this, that the

Truth is made so easie & plain to be discerned; and the reason or ground given by this worthy Author, why the Churches of Christ are necessitated to use such novelty of words, if they may be so called; is when the Truth is to be Detended against Rangiers, who deride it with Quibbles; so the Old Fathers being troubled with Falle Doctrines, were necessitated to express themselves in exquisire plainness, scatt they should leave any crooked by-ways to the wicked, to whom the doubtful Constructions of words, were hiding Holes of Error; therefore it was that the Fathers, in Contutation of Arius, were necessitated in affering the Divinity of the Son, to call him HO-MOUSION, or Confubstantial with the Father: And against Sabellius, who denied all Distinction between the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, but what was Nominal; the Defenders of Truth were necessitas ted to lay, there did subsist in the Unity of God, a Trinity of Persons, which is most suitable to, though not rigidly the same with the Language of John, There are Three, and these Three are One Trinity, Tres Unes, or Tres in Uno, Trinity.

Having offered these Generals, I come particularly to the Charge, sor asserting there are Three Persons in the God-head: All that Keirb would seem to Alledge, is only that it is not Scripture Language; whereby he would seem to savour the great Fundamental Principle, most of his Brethren have been blasphemously barking against these Thirty or Forty Years; and devously to say, There are Three in One: But it were to be wished, that he, and all of them, would demonstrate themselves according to their usual boasting, more skilful in the Scriptures, then any of their Neighbours, by declaring freely, Kingenuously, what those Three are called, that are but

but One God, and what Substantive, they joyn with the Adjective three, which is distinguished in the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and then they would have dealt plainly without all Popilh Equivocation, or Reservation; which all that Read their Books, and frequently Converse with them, will find the generality of Quakers as guilty of, as any lubtile Jesuit at St. Omers. For if this great and Fundamental Truth, would be made plain to the Edification of the Church of God, to which it is so highly necessary that God can neither be known, believed in, or called upon aright without it, then some denomination must be ascribed, and given, differing from one another in Incommunicable Properties; for they must either be three fomethings, or three nothings; the former being rejected, if three somethings, they must be either three Gods, three Essences, three Parts, of the same Essence, or three Qualities, or three Names, or three Manners, or wayes of Suballing; To & lert to Three Gods, were insufferable Blasphemy: Josiah Coal is as guilty of as great Blaspher. Letter to George Fox, which as it came from a Quaker, was also Approved of by Pen himself, in his An-Iwer to Mr. John Fa'do, a Minister 1 lately saw London; which for the Readers satisfaction, and abhorrence of all, I shall here Insert.

Dear George Fox, who art the Father of many Nations, whose Life has reached through us thy Children, even to the Isles afar off; to the Begetting of many again unto a Lively Hope; for which, Generations to come, shall call thee Blessed; whose Being and Habitation is in the power of the Highest, in which thou Rules & Governs in Rightcousness: And thy Kingdom is Established in Peace, and the Encrease thereof is without End.

Let Pen, and as many as will dare to Justifie this,

consider the Language in the Rightenia Gas The that Justifies the Willes, miles the Englimeth the Just, even they inch are Abomination to the Lord.

But to return, To affert Three Essences, were to conceal Three Effentially Distinct, which were to fall in with the former absurdity: To receive or be lieve three parts of the same Essence, or God head' which were most inconsistent with that Oneness and absolute Simplicity in the Hattire of God, which cannot be conceived divilible and to call the three in one, three qualities or accidents, were to believe accidents in God, which were absurd; and to affert nothing else but three Names, were to fall in the long fince exploded Herely of Apollinarius, and to hold Faith repugnant to the Rule of Gods Word whence he has twice Three Names, and yet afferted to be but Three only; so that it must be Three Distinct Manners, Methods, or Wayes of Subfilling, and is Termed in the Schools, Ens, and Modus Entis. And according to the unanimous Opinion of our Reforming and Reformed Divines: A Person in the God-head, is whole God, not absolutely or simply considered, but by way of some personal Properties, or a manner of Being, or Distinct Sublistence, haveing the whole God-head in it. Usber, and Calvin, call a Divine Person, a Subsiltence in the Divine Nature, which having relation to the other, is distinguis shed from them, with Incommunicable Properties: So that though the Father, Son, and Holy Gholt, be really and effentially the same in Essence or Bes ing, yet they have something differing from one another; for if the Word, Feb. 1. 1. had been simply, and absolutely God without any thing peculiar to it self, it had been improper, and smils to have said, it was not only God, but with God. To which Do Etrine

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Arine Tertuliian agrees, saying, there is in God a certain Disposition, or Distribution, which changeth nothing of the Unity of the Essence. I need not heap up these manisold Testimo ies both of old, & New Testament, afferting Three in One, and One in Three; and if any quarrel the word person, they shall find this plain Scripture Language, 11:b 1 3. speaking of Christ the Second Person in the Trinity: faith, He is the Brightness of his Fainers Glory; and Express Image of his Person, can any serious, and ils luminated Reader pais over this Text, without owning the word Person, to be Scripture Language, and that the Father is a Person, distinct in Person from God the Son; for he is not called the Fathers Person, Remark it Reader, but the Express Image of his Fathers Person: And if none must be called a Person, but the Father, as some Quakers have said, then what was Christ's Person, when Mediator, have ing two Natures of God and man, not mans perlonality, for so Divine Nature would have satisfied in the Person of the Humane Nature, which would imply no small Absurdities, or he should be the Person of the Father, which were repugnant to the formerly cited Text: Our Mediator was without all Person. And finally, if the Father is a Perlow, and the Son the Image of this Person, why not the Holy Ghost a Person also, and Three in One, and One in Three The Next Charge is, and that a Weighty one in P. 9, & 10 And that is fer mentioning only Three Offices of Christ, as Mediatour, a Prophet, Priest, and King. And that Really Saving y, and only to those that Beseve in him, and to whom He is Adualy a Saviour; and that those Three Offices include, All that Christ did, and was Requesite to be done as Mediateur; None, even Kierb

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himself cannot deny, as he readily owned at my House, all was Reducible to those Three Offices, which are all we have mentioned in the Scriptures, and those Times are very Obvious and Plain.

1. He is called, and that Deservedly, The Great Prophet of His Church, according to that Promise of, and Prophecy concerning him; A Prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you, like unto his Brethren, Him skall ye hear in all things. And this Promise was sulfilled in his Coming, and Executing this his Prophetical Office, by being the Great Gospel-Preacher to his Church, and People; Declaring the Way, and Means of Salvation, by a Mediatour, delivering the Will of His Father; This was Prophesied also of him in Isaiah. 61. 1, 2, 3. and Hebr. 3. 1. He is called, the Apostle of our Profession. And He is the Sole Teacher of the Mysterys of Salvation from the Father. Matth. 11.27 No Man knoweth the Father save the Son, and he to whom soever the Son will reveal him. And this Our Great Prophet do's not always immediately, else K's. Teachings and all the Teachings among Quakers, were most needs less, and vain, but,

By the Holy Scriptures, Profitable for Doctrine, and able to make the Man of God, Wise unto Sal-

vation 4

2. By His Messengers, and Ministers, whom he has commanded to Go, and Teach all Nations; and sent to give Warning to His Churches, and People, Therefore from their Oslice, and Teaching, called Teachers.

And Lastly, by his Holy Spirit in the Hearts Li his People, where Christ dwells not Substantially, as Quakers say, but Spiritually by Faith; and so is united by Faith those Locally Distant, without the Presence

(43) Presence of the things United, as K. would infinuate, and assert in his Paper. For if there can be a Moral Union, and Relation standing firm betwixt a Husband, and Wife, the one in Europe, the other in America, and a Natural Union, and nigh Relation, between Parent, and Child, much more between Christ in Heaven, and believers on Earth, by a Spiritual, and indissolvible Union, by Faith, which is not an absent Christ to Believers, with whom he is by Gracious, and Spiritual Influences in their Hearts And K's. Subtle, and Sophistical Arguments from the General, and Universal Presence of Christ as God, to his special and Gracious Presence as Mediatour, will take Place with none, but Ignorant, and Deluded Quakers; for so the Devils in Hell, should enjoy as great a Priviledge as Believers on Earth.

And also it is granted that he is the Eternal High-Priest of His Church, who Offered and gave Himself a Sacrifice once upon the Cross for Sinners and by the Essications Merits of this Death, renders the Persons and Services of his People acceptable unto God, not only Teaching them by His Holy Spirit, what to pray for as they ought; but also continues an High-Priest at the Right-hand of God, making continual Intercession for Believers, Heb. 7 25. Wherefore he is able to Save them to the uttermost, that come to God by Him, seeing be ever Liveth to make Intercession for us; all which is fully and soundly delivered in the Catechisms, and Consessions of Faith of our Divines of the Westminster Assembly.

And Lastly, He is the Sole King, Head and Lawgiver of his Church; by which Kingly Power, and Authority, he Appoints Laws and Statutes, for the Counsel and Direction of his people, even to the (44)

binding of Conscience, with the whole inward man, in whom Christ does Rule, and Reign, even in and over such as subject their Souls to his Government, suffering Christ to Reign over them.

2 He Subdues and Conquers sinners Naturally Rebels to himself, making them from an Un-willing,

a Willing People, in the Day of his power.

3 In defending of his Church from all their Enemies, affuring them, the Gates of Hell shall not prevail against them.

4 He restrains the Fury, and rage of, and Finally, executes his Wrath on all His, and their Ene-

mÿs.

And we never did disown that the special Fruits ot all these Three Offices are wrought in the hearts of Believers; which is inconsistent with that Propliet, Priest, & King in all men according to Quakers Doctrine, while the Scripture affirms, they are Reprobate, in whom Christ is not. And it is plain the Quakers common Christ, is not the true Mediatour and Mellinh, who only dwells in the hearts of Believers by Faith, and not of Infidels that do not to much as know by any kind of knowledge, and yet they are Enlightned by him, as they fay, with a sufficient, and saving knowledge. How unnecessary must it be to multiply Offices in our Mediatour, seeing all are reducible to those Three? and must he not be a Man of a Perverle Spirit, and contentious mind, that would raise a Debate upon this head? and K's Evalion and Quibble for this is extreemly filly, and weak; for (laith he) the Commands of Gous Moral Law are reducible to two; yet also branched out into Ten; for the first Division of the Divine Commands, was by God himself into two Tames or two Commands; yet the same God

(45)makes the Enumeration or Division unto ten; but no such Warrant can be produced for this Enumeration or Multiplication of Offices in our Mediator; for it were as impertinent, and idle, as if every Duty required, and every Sin prohibited in every Command, were a new Command; and there should be thrice ten instead of ten; and what must be thought of those that multiply Offices in Christ, calling every thing that Christ is called a new Office in the Mediator, as a Father, a Shepherd, an Husband, Physician, Gc. Whence he is called the Way, a Rock, a Door, a Vine; all which denote no new Offices, but signifie his Richness, Fulness, Benefits, Love and Favour to Believers, denoting that Spiritual Relation to Believers, and Christ's usefulness to them in all E states and Conditions.

His next Charge, Page 10, 11. I have affirmed Christ Died, or was Sacrificed for Sinners. Now let any determine whether this Answer does not set forth the Fruit, and Satisfaction of Christ's Death for Sinners; for if he Died for Sinners, and for our Sins, is it not enough to us; for if we had not been Sinners, we should not have stood in need of Res demption: and if sinners were Redeemed, no others did want it. And tho' he seems to reprehend it with Scripture Language, yet his Charge is more obscure, and defective, then that he finds fault with; either that quarrelled at must be true, or false, or deficient; if true, why Censured, if false, let Quakers speak their minds plainly; if deficient, there must be some for whom Christ Died, besides Sinners. If I have not multiplied words, to humour captious and critical Quakers, I hope I shall never have cause to repent it, where I Studiously avoided all prolixity, and endea-Youred all succinctness and brevity.

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But to return to the matter in hand concerning the Nature, Efficacy, and Extent of Christ's Redemption, we have to do with many Advertaries, whole va rious Sentiments are not to be reconciled either among themselves, or with the Holy Scriptures: for some say, Christ Died absolutely for all, and every individual sinner, and in Laying down his Life, did equally intend the Salvation of all; others fay, he Died for all conditionally, from a foreseen condition of Faith; so it was only a conditional Salvation, or Redemption, wherein not one was absolutely Redees med; this by some is called a possible Salvation; whereby they explain Universal Redemption to be nothing else, then Christ's Pacifying an Angry God for all, and leaving all in a possibility of Salvation if they will; others of a middle fort, say, he Died absolutely for the Elect of God, but conditionally for the Reprobate: But the most unanimous, and received Doctrine of the Reformed Churches, is, That whom Christ Died for, he absolutely and compleatly Redeenied; and that was some Scleet and Chosen Number, given him of God the Father, to Lay down his Life for them, as our Lord himself hints plainly to us in John 17. at large, of which fays he, None was Lest.

That I may discover the absurdaties of the former Opinion; consider first, Christ's absolute Redemption for all, and every individual Sinner: For 1. So Christ should have intended to have saved those that were actually in Hell, and condemned to Eternal Flames, before his Deau, under an Irrevocable Sentence of Wrath. 2. What a Dishonour were it to God to say, he intended, and at so dear a rate, as the Death of his own Son, to go about the Redeeming of those whom he knew from all Eternity should be infallibly

Demned

Damned; can it be imagined, Christ intended to Save such? 3. If all men and women, were absolutely Redeemed, all should be infallibly Saved, for Salvation supposes Redemption, and Redemption secures Salvation; but it is evident to all, the smallest number shall Enter in at the Strait Gate 4. If God should purpole and intend the Salvation of all absolutely, and yet the smallest rumber escape Eternal Wrath, what should the purposes and intentions of God be more then the purpoles, and intentions of his Creatures that can be frultrated, disappointed and come

to nought?

Let us view the absurdities and inconsistencies that flow naturally from the universal, cauditional Redemption, whereby all are left under a possibility of Salvation, if they will; and 1. If so, then would have been possible, for all to have been Damned, and not one Saved; for if man had but relifted as it was in his Power, because not absolutely Redeemed, then Christ might have Died really for nothing, and have seen no Fruit of the Travail of his Soul: And, Let serious Souls consider what an infignificant Death, and fruities inefficacious Redemption should he have Paid. 2. If a conditional Redemption, and a possibility of Salvation was all that Christ Died for, I would Enquire, Who it is that performs the Condition, God or man; if men can believe or repent of themselves, then the Conditional Salvation, might avail them fomething; but he cannot believe, it is Gods special Gist, Ephes. 2. And man cannot repent, for it is his grant, 2 Time

I What will a Possibility of Salvation for all men avail, and a conditional Redemption signifie, if all men are not left also in a Possibility of believing and Repenting also, if, and when they would.

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Redemption accomplished by Christ, then it is as impossible for man to be saved, as if he had not been Redeemed at all; seeing it is as impossible for man to perform the Conditions, as it is for him to redeem himself; and all may see it this be Quakers universal Redemption, what a poor, lame, ineffectual and half Redemption they believe in, and build upon for their Salvation; as Barclay has declared, in Publishing his Universal Redemption, sufficiently consuted, by Mr. Brown; net answered till he was Removed off the Stage, by Death.

And such as tread the middle path, holding an absolute, Redemption of Gods Elect, and only a a Conditional Salvation of the Reprobate; They hold (1.) A Twofold manner of Redemption, which we have no ground for in the Scriptures; all that are Redeemed, being Redeemed alike.

2 If so, the greatest part of Mankind are lest in as bad a state, as if they were not Redeemed at all.

li we consider the Merit of Christs Crucifixion and Death, materially in regard of its Sufficiency, Dignity, Worth, and Merit, by Reflecting on the Person who Suffered and Died, and of the manner how he Accomplished it, with Faithfulness, and that most Willingly, and Chearfully, that it Price then the Death of him, was no less who was God, Equal with God the Father; The Ransome must be owned, and believed, of Infinite Value, and Worth, Merit, and Dignity, and so not only a compleat, and sufficient Satisf faction for the sins of the whole World, but was in it self a compleat Ransome, for the Offences of a Thousand Worlds. And lo if we consider

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the Sufficiency of his Price, and Ransome, he Died for all, he Offered a Sacrifice, and gave an A-tonement that was enough for all, he gave himself a Ransome for all, and Tasted Death for every man; further we affert, and believe, that all Nas tions, Kingdoms, Tongues, and People were Redeemed by Jesus Christ; so according to the School distinction, He Dyed, for, Generibus Singulorum, for, All kinds of men, not for Singulis Generum, not for, Every Individual Man and Wiman according to Folins Vilion, Rev. 5. 9. For thou wast slain, and bast Redeemed us to God, by thy Blood, out of every Kindred, and Tongue, and People, and Nation, so that all and every one that is or shall be Redeemed, are Redeemed by Jesus Christ, who is the only Saviour, and no Name given under Heaven whereby we can be Saved, but by the Name Jesus; to he is the Saviour of all. And this we dare most boldly and Warrantably affirm, that Christs Death is Efficacious for the Salvation of all, whom he died for, and not one of these Predellinated to Eternal Life, shall Perish, but be brought Infallibly to Glory; Rom 8. 30. Woom he did Predestinate them he a so Called, and whom he Called, them he also Justified, and whom he Justified, them he a'so Glorified. From which Scripture, none can be Ignorant. unless they wiifully stop, and Blind the Eyes of their understandings, what an inseperable connection is between the Means, and the End, and all flowing from the Everlasting Purpose, and immutable Predestination of God; and as many as Christ Died for, shall be infallibly Sared, and to whomfoever he has purchased Salvation, to as many he has Purchased all the Means and Conditions, of Salvation, as Faith, Repentance, and all the

Holy Graces of the Spirit of God; for faith the Spirit of God, as many as were ordained to Eternal Life, Believed; neither dare we believe such an ineffectual Redemption, as Quakers hand in hand with Arminians, and Pelagians do hold, which only leaves man in a possibility of Salvation, if the will; but may be, the most of Christs Redeemed ones, go to Hell notwithstanding; while Christ, John 17. Speaks of his Redeemed and Ransomed ones, as those Select Ones, whom the Father had given him out of the World, for whom, that is the World, He would not so much as Pray, far less dye; and Keith himself owns in his Malicious Uncharitable Book, Against New-England Ministers, that there are those for whom it may be said, Christ Dyed not. And so this must be the Gentlemans Pesition, Christ dyed for all, and dyed not for all; which is a plain contradiction; and farewel Keith's universal Redemption, which if is had not evanished in a contradiction, was uncomfortable, and ineffectual to the greatest number of Redeemed ones.

I Remember in the beginning Keith says, Ispeak very little of the Spirit of God at all, which I have already shown in the most convincing, and particular manner to be False, by directing the Reader to the particular Pages, and now I am to show he contradicteth himself, by owning in Questions, and Answers, my afferting, The Spirits Operations, in calling Effectually, in Regeneration, in Working Faith in us, and Uniting us to Christ? But while he is necessitated to own this; He affirms it, To be inconfistent with, and contradictory to, my own and My Brethrens Doctrine; which he endeavours so confirm, by a far fetched, and inconsequential reason, be aufe we dany at extraordinary immediate, and Objective _ Objective Revelation, such as the Apostles had; and tho we disown this Doctrine of theirs, how it shall Follow, we renounce, all the special Gracious, and saving operations of the Spirit of God, in and by the use of means, and Ordinances of Gods own appointment, and sometimes immediately, where External means of our Salvation are Wanting; in the Regeneration, Sanctification of Souls, & in making them meet for himself in Glory; Heave both to Natural and Gracious Souls to Determine.

But every Christian Reader may discover, in this person, a most Arrogant Spirit, to pretend to know my Principles, and Opinions better than I know them my self, and with impudent falshood, to affirm and declare, I have Published an Account of Principles I do not believe; and that they are repugnant to my Brethrens Doctrine; seeing our publick Confessions of Faith, and Catechisms known to the whole Christian World, sayes the same things, and particularly in the Description of Effectual Calling, which is further confirmed in all our common places, and Bodies of Divinity, and in all the practical Picces, treating of these Subjects, as Mr. Alien of Conversis on, Mr. Burgels, and Mr. Cole of Regeneration, and many others; and I am tatisfied, how oft I have delivered in publick my Opinion in these matters. must needs declare, it is an evil Principle, and unfair Undertaking for any to take upon them to Publish Principles, and contradict Principles, of those he is an absolute stranger unto; and it is the true Character of a Deceiver, to policis others with prejudices again it our Principles, only by mitrepretenting of them, and Fastening Principles on us, which we abhor. And asto all inward Revelation, or speaking of God the Souls and Hearts of Believers, I never read nor heard

heard of any of our Divines, absolutely deny or disown it: And I have upon all occasions, publickly Taught, and Do, and shall in the Strength of Jesus Christ, sirmly believe, and that unto the end, the 11luminating, Sanctifying, Mortifying, Quickning O. perations of the Holy Spirit of God, in the hearts of every found Believer, in restoring the Corrupted Soul to the Forfeited Image of God; so it is evident, how inclinable Keith is to Calumniate, and milrepres fent us, upon all occasions. How great must the Ignorance of Quakers needs be, who cannot. their perveriness be that will not, distinguish between Enthusialtick, Immediate, Extraordinary and Obje-At ve Revelations; from the Spirits Gracious and Spiritual Illumination ! his mind, impressing those Truths made known, and Revealed in an ordinary way, by Means of Heavens Appointment; giving them Efficacious Grace to see, Embrace, Close with, and make Saving Application of them to their hearts, and Grace to observe the same in their Lives; which ordinary and extaordinary Operations they confound together, as they do the Universal, or General Presence of Christ, with his special, saving, and gracious Presence, holding him to be in all, after the same manner. And whereas he has assumed boldness to affirm, we call it Blasphemy to say, Christ is really in the Saints All the Answer this deserves, is, that it is Notericully False, and a groundless Calumny; For all of us firmly believe, That unless the Spirit of Christ be in us, we are none of his; and Christ is in us, except me be Reprobate, and he dwells in all Believers; but from Pauls words, it is by Faith, Eph. 3. 17. as I declared, and that fully from that Text, Colos 1. 27 Christ in you the Hope of Glory. And it is no contradiction to affirm, and believe that God hath

(53)called Sinners out of Sin, unto Grace, yet at the same time to teel, and assert, that all have sin remaining in them; for it is no hard matter to disting guish betwixt Sinners being under the Power, Dominion, and Slavery, or Drudgery of Sin; and Sinners having some Relicks and Remainders Sin, and Corruption in them, whereby even in Believers there is a constant and spiritual Wariare railed in the believing Soul, whereas formerly the Strong Man kept the House, the Apostle gives us this distinction; Sin skall not have Dominion over you, you are not under the Law, but under Grace; and the same Apostle, even after his Conversion, complains of his own finful, wretched Corruption, and at the same time Triumphs in the Victory obtained, for in the next breath; Thanks be to God who has given us the victory; and if Sin in some measure be not cotemporary with saving Grace, or Conversion, what must become of Quakers universal sufficient, and saving Grace, and all the multitudes of them, I have ever seen, must according to their own Opinion, be void of Convertion, Grace and Justification; for Sin have been easily discernable in all, neither did ever any of them produce one instance for their absolute persection; and yet none of us affert, that the Saints Sincerity, Thought, Word and Deed as Keith fallely words it; yet it strictly, and spiritually take n; all are attended with Infirmities. I am quarrelled, for afferting in my Catechism, page 25 This Justification and Adoption, are Acts of God, without us, and and work only a relative Change; and that Justification, Adoption and San-Clification once had cannot be Lost. As to the first, Justification is according to the Judgment of all Pro-Issant Divines, a gracious Act of Gods Love, in a

Iudicial Way, upon the account of Christ's Imputed Righteousness, acquitting, and absolving the sinner from Guilt, and consequently from Condemnation. I hope Quakers will not jump in with Papilles, who affert, Justification to be the making of one Just, and to Contound it with Sanctification, which the Spirit of God makes to be distinct Acts, tho always unseparable. As to Adoption in its mature, it is Gods Numbering us among his Children, a taking us from among the Children of Satan, and Giving as a Right to all the Priviledges of Gods Children; & pray Where is the falshood, and danger, in afferting, they are Acts of God without us, bringing Believers into a new Relation unto God, Christ, and the Holy Spirit, to whom they are Enemies and Strangers by Nature; seeing at the same time we firmly believe, that there is no Relative Change wrought by God on any Sinner, in Justification or Adoption, without a real, faving, inward, gracious, and universal Change upon the whole man by Sanctification, which are as different by the Language of the Apostle Paul, 28 Sanctification and Giorification is, Rom. 8: And none are sustified or Adopted, but Sanstified also; all which is afferted in my Catechism; if Keith's cons tentious, Cavelling, and Carping Spirit had allowed him to take notice thereof; for none of us hold, that God makes any his people, or children, without a real, gracious Change, as Pen and Keith would inviduously and falfely Calumniate us, and our universally known Doctrine, fairly published to the World; and yet that renewing work is not properly Justification, but Sanctification, which is a gradual work; whereby the Old man of fir and corruption, is Crucyfyed, and the New man of Grace, Righteonsness or Holiness, is renewed and jut on, more and more; and

(55) though Keith would make Peace of Conscience to be the Essence, and Nature of Justification; yet all Reformed Divines, with the Apostle Paul make it a concomitant, or rather a confiquent Blyffing to our Justification, Rom 5 1. Being Justified by Faith, we bave Peace with God. And whoever denied Regeneration to work a real change, which my Catechism plainly afferts. And that Justification, Adoption and Sanctification may be Lost, is not only the Dectrine of Quakers, but of Pelagians, Papists and Arminians too; though Keith and Barelay own that some may Arrive to such a pitch and measure that they cannot Fall away; now this measure must either be higher than Justification, Sanctification, or Regeneration, or they contradict themselves, in opposing Free Grace, and denying the Perseverance of the Saints in Grace with most discouraging and comfortless arguments to Believers, which imply many gross absurdities; and concerning this Head, Mr. John Brown our Country man, in confutation of Barchay, layer down our unanimous Doctrine, and first animadverts all that we hold, the Perieverance of none, but such as are Regenerated; and how false and ablund were it to lay, a Sinner Regenerated, or made a Child of God to Day, and yet be a Child of the Devil to morrow, made meet for Heaven, and yet go to Hell, Pardoned, and vet Damned. 2 We do not hold a special and ine trable necessity of Perseverance, though unwilling and lying in Sin, as Enemies would infinuare to the prejudice of Truth, as Quakers often have done. 33. We do not maintain a Perseverance depending on the will of man, but on the gracious Covenier. The Everialting Purpose of God, the Unchangeableness of his Juye, and Efficaciousness of Christ's Death.

(56) 4 That a Believer may fall away, Back slide and Depart from God by many degrees, as, (1) From Duty, as Hearing, Reading, Praving, Praising &c. (2) Into Grievous Sins, as Noah, David, Soloman, and Peter. (3) Inro great Doubts, and Fears a-Fout their State. (4) From Degrees of Grace, as unto a Weakness rom a Strong ot heir Zeal for God, and Religion, may grow ver y cold, they may fall from their First Love; they may fall from their former measure of Fear. And (5) they may Fall from the Truth of the Gospel, from the Doctrine of Our Lord Jesus, and embrace many groß, and dangerous Errors, and Believe a Lye. (6) They may fall from the Accidentals of their Gracious State, as Sense of Favour, As surance of Gods Love, Strength of Habits, Measures of Comfort, is of times and may be remitted, and lost. And yet in the last place, we Believe mentain and hold, There can be no Total and Final Apostacy, and Defection from a Regenerate State, or the Esence, and Habits of all Grace, and this is not only our Dostrine, but the Dostrine of all our Reformed Churches: tho K's Invidious Malice is most commonly set against the Reformed Church of Scotland; verifying the Ancient and common saying, Omnis Apostata Sua Scête ofer. And every serious soul may easily conceive how comfortless, and discouraging the Doctrine of Quakers must needs be, to all Regenerated, and Believing Souls; if after Regeneration, being ... Covenant with God, Sealed with the Holy Spirit of Promise, Redeemed with the Blood of Jesus, they may yet be Damned in the End, this, and many more are the Absurdities that attend this Ancient Pelagian, and Arminian Error, as [1] Is it not inconsistent with that Puffing up Doctrine

of their Perfection, they could never yet demonstrate from instances. [2] It is inconsistent with the Immutability of Gods Love, for whom He Loves He Loves unto the end, for his Gracious purpoles. are Unalterable, and his Will Irresitible, 1sa 4.1. They that wait on the Lord, shall renew their Strength, they shall mount up with Wings, as Eagles they shall run, and not be weary, and they shall waik and not be Faint. [3] It is inconsistent with the Stability of the Covenant, that is well ordered in all things, and sure, and all its Mercies, are sure Mercies; hence called frequently, an Everlasting Covenant. Fer. 32, 40. And I will make an Everlasting Covenant with them, and I will not turn away from them, to do them Good, but I will put my Fear in their Heart, that they shall not depart from me. And all Objecting Instances, from Scrips ture, must implye no Saving Faith, or true Regeneration, or their Fall was neither, Final, nor Total. [4] It is inconsistent with the Faithfulness of Christs undertaking to God the Father in the Covenant of Redemption, it destroys the Efficacy of His Death. Let any Read Christs Prayer to God the Father in, John 17. And he may soon be satisfyed, there was a Select Number given unso Christ to redeem and Ransome. 24. And Father I will that they also whom thou hast given me, be with me where I ami. And he prays, 15. And that God would keep them from the Evil. And he has engaged to God the Father, that none that the Father had given him should be Lest; otherwise Christ might be Charged with Unfaithfulness. And such as deny the Perseverance of the Saints must be ignorant of what Christ has done for the confirmation of the Gracious State of Believers. (1) His

Redeeming them from all the Demands of Divine Justice, with his Precious Blood. (2) Redeeming them from the power of Satan. (3) From the Dominion of sin. (4) He is gone to prepare a Place for them. 5 He makes intercession in Heaven for them. (6) He promises his Holy Spirit to abide in them, to compleat his begun work in them, and establish them, all which is abundantly

confirmed from Scripture.

5 The Final and Total fall or Apostacy of Regenerate Saints is inconsistent with the Nature of Grace which is an Incorruptible Seed, that cannot be totally extinguished where e're it is planted And farther, it much weakneth the Faith of the Saints, their Hope and Confidence in Gods Preservation of them from Falling which the experience and confidence of the Apostle Paul testifies they firmly Believe Rom. 8. 35. 38. 39. that in their deepest Tryals, and sharpest Afflictis ons. Finally, it Robs the Regenerated Children of God, of their Spiritual Joy, and Holy Consolation in the Holy-Ghost, by filling them with Perpetual Fears Anxiety, and Doubts about their State. And we find Keith infinuating this, That the Dos Etrine of Perseverance Flatters men in great sins; for tho the Godly cannot Fall, Finally nor I otally, yet as we have faid, they may Fall into many E vils provoking to God, and injurious to their own Peace, and comfort, which they are ever watchful against, lest they should lose the sense and comfort of Gods Special Love, and Favour; any measure or degree of Grace, or Holiness, which would be most Wounding, and Grievous to them, and so far from Flattery; but this his Calumny is like unto the rest. And I dare refer my self to Quakers themklves, if Univerfal Grace, saving and divine Light, the Spirit of God, and Christ, Substantially present in all men, even the most ignorant, wicked and Profane, and absolute Persection in some, be not more soul-deluding, and seif-Flattering Doctrine, then the Perseverance of the Saints once Regenerated, whose sins and infirmityes, humbled, and makes them constantly watchful; and so it is evident, it destroys the promise of Gods Establishing & confirming Spirit, and leaves the Catholick Church of God which the Gates of Hell cannot prevail against, upon a most Ticklish Foundation, and Lyable to come to nothing; it would annul all Christian Communion and Fellowship, for according to Quakers opinion, one may be a Saint to day, and in Christian Fellowship, and may Full away, and be Damned to morrow; it renders our Pardon comfortless, seeing after Pardon we may perish Eternalty, and destroyes the Hope and Faith of Life Everlasting, seeing no man can firmly believe it, until he have the Enjoyment of it.

The next grand Charge, that highly offended many of that Gang, is concerning a Question in my Catechism concerning the Sabbath; in the Answer I affirm, Quakers and Prosane Persons are Enemies to a Sabbath, and now I am satisfied to have an opportunity of showing my reasons to the World, how just, and not invidious this my Charge was, though I mentioned no other Enemies in Judgment, besides Quakers; and notwithstanding of all reasons given to Keith and others at my House, they seem still to be distaisshed, but it is for the most part, the peculiar Temper of such as Rangle, and oppose all Reasoning: And that I may referr my self to the Censures of the more unprejudiced, and rational; and I am

(60) so see from Recanting, Denying, or Giving any submillion for the Charge, that I am the rather confirm ed, it was most just and deserving, and that without all shadow of the guilt of a Calumny, and that for these following reatons. 1. Because I never met with any others that in reallity opposed this Doctrine besides that Party, and though I might hear common Fame accuse others, and meeting with none of their Writings, I had no Warrant, for including them uns der the publick Charge, though my Answer does no way exclude them. 2. All the Quakers I ever converled with in Europe or America, declared this as their undoubted Judgment, that all Dayes were alike under the Gospel, and none of perpetual Observation as a Day of Kelt; and further, That they were as free to Work, or Labour in their several Callings, and Trades on the First Day of the Week, (called now the Christian Sabbath, or Day of Rest, under the Golpel,) as any other Day of the Week; of which I gave, and am able yer to give several Instances: And I am lately informed, of several Servants of Quakers, otherwise Educated, who have made complaint to Magistrates, of their Masters, cauling them to follow their daily Labour; and a Witness yet alive, can declare, being on a Sabbath at Thomas Everdens House, perceived no manner of Worship with his Family, butgreat diligence in dispatching one of his Servants with Nec Isaries for Building a Sloop; & I have met one of them with a Gun in the Woods on the Sabbath, or First Day of the Week, we were going to the Publick Worship of God; if such are not to be looked on, without any just Acculation, of an invidious Calumny, Enemies to a Sabbath, let the World judge. 3. They need not make to great a noile, and clamour at this Charge; (61)

sorhowever others may remain ignorant, vet it is not unknown to Keith, how oft by several others Quakers have been ranked in with several others, Enemics of the Sabbath, long before I had any acquaintance with their principles: as by Mr Folin B own, in his Latine Treatife, concerning the Sabbath, also Mr. Marthew Crawterd in his Learned defence of the Morality of the Fourth Commandment, called Exercitacio Apolo-Petica; therefore this charge is not mine only, but of as many as Treat of that Subject. 4. If I can produce their own Word, charging them with as much as I say, will it not appear how unjustly they seem to to be offended at my charge; and if any would peruse that small, but angry Pamphlet of Quakers, soberly answered by Mr. Mitchel of Aberdeen; and they shall find it confidently afferted, that all Days, are alike, and are told from Rom. 14. 6. 8 Gal. 4. 10, 11. To Reprehend all Such as observe one day of Seven as a Day of Rost; and that all Weekly Observation of a Day is Abolished under the Gospel: And how Keith comes in now of Late to tell us of their keeping the first Day of the Weck. without being first reconciled to his own Brethren, both in Practice, and Judgment; And it yet remains for him to declare, By what Authority, or frem what Command they keep that Day, and not another; ther it is commanded of God, or only an Ecclefiastick, and Humane Constitution, which until proved to be the Unanimous Judgment of Quakers, must be looked upon to be the Private Judgment of Kith en'y. But he is Pleased to say, That Quakers keep the first Day of the Week, and spend it in the Religious Exereise of Publick, and Private Worskip; but this is

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said, and not Proved; for the contrary is known to most who resert to, and frequent their Houses; where they ditern no more Worlhip in many of their Families, than in the Families of Indians: And He Appeals to their Neighbours as W.t lefies, but maof their Winnelles have affirmed the entrary, and ben ther can accest to a W. ship which can be neither Soon nor Load, it passes my skill to Determine

Lastin, As many as know Quakers in England, Scotland, and Leane, cannot be ignorant how not ther from Obsdience to God or Man, could be periwaded to observe the First Day of the Week, but would keep open their Shops, and fellow their several Callings; for which they were often drawn to Prilons, and their Goods carryed away; this was not done in a Corner, but manifest & known to all And thos Keirh blamed me, for not charging Mr. John Calume, as an Enemy, as well as they, but had not the least reason for to doing, for I had of converted with Calumilis, and Read the Writings of his Followers, who stoutly defended the Morality of a Sabbath, or the Fourth Command. And whatever over zealous mistake that Eminent Man of God was under, when he Wrote his Institutions, yet in his Expesition on Genesis, about Years after he Wrote his Institutions, owns the Morality of the Fourth Command, and it could not be ceremonial, seeing the Institution of a perpetual Subbath, was before all Ceremonies, and that this was Calums 11st Sentiments, is not only Evident from that Commentary, but also from the Principles and Practices, of the Reformed Churches of France and General of which Callione was the First Refort Now all their things duely confidered, & put together, I leave it to any to determine, how for

they are wronged in being reckoned with, or numbered among the Entmies to a Sabbath; which has let their previlh Spirit in a flame as gainst my Catechists, and stirred up their Venom against me, which I ever shall little regard In page 28. I am Charged with Deficiency, concerning Ministers, and that in three things: and I am ready to own I have winfully Omitted twice three things concerning Ministers Qualifica tions, and Cail; and pray where is the crime. seeing there are so full Treatises by others on that Subject already Published; and all I intended in my Catechilm for Young Ones, was only to lay down the leveral Ducies of Ministers and People; and if I had been guitty of an Omition in that Enumeration, he might have found taut; but I mult take notice of an invidious Parenthelis, that Peoples Mainraining their Ministers is a main thing with me. Let the Reader examine my Cateci ilm, and he shall not find ground for this malicious Refliction; for it is expressed in as few words as any other Duty without in fifting thereon, and this was the expression of an ablolute Stranger to me, and my practice in Res lation to a Maintainance, to which I am bold to afsert, I'have been ever undenied as Keith, or any of his Breihren. And whatever others have done, I dare affirm, I never bargained with any people about a Maintainance; and have oft refuled mony when freely offered, and never Enjoyed any Maintainance, but what was most freely offered to me; though I deny not to the Magiltrate, a power of Determining Maintainances, when Necetity requires it; and none To unwilling to pay it as perverle Quakers, though I could with it were voluntary Offerings; yet this partial Author would infinuate, as if Presbyterians only H 2

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were Guilty; exacting Maintainance by force: whereas he cannot be ignorant, that the Maintainauce of Ministers in Scotland, are not to be compared to what Prelates have, whether Popish or Protestant, neither for quantity, nor manner of Exacting. it is observable, that the Quakers have been brawling and barking unreasonably against all who receive Maintainance, as Hirelings; but the greatest Champions among them, were never able to defend so bad a Cause, as they have been tenacious in for a long time; though now of late, they seem to change their Tunes, and own a Maintainance, providing it be voluntary, and not by Compulsion, as Barciay has owned, who has taken upon him to Publish Quakers Principles, though he never produced any Commif sion for it; and I am perswaded, he will find it as hard a matter to procure their universal Consent, and Approbation to all ne has Wrote; but a Mis nisters Maintainance among Quakers must be voluns tary, and free, for they would never Exact it by force, for two Reasons 1. Because they never had the Government solely in their Hands, for in Pensilvania they are a mixed people; neither would the Infancy of that Plantation bear it; beside that, their former Railings would have Retorted upon themselves. Because of the multitude of their Feachers, and the Weakness of many of them, that dare not claim a Right to any such Maintainance, as many filly wor men, and ignorant Mechanicks And it must be for measure or quantity, a necessary Competency, or Aliment, as Barciay cails it; but mult Quakers only be Judges of this Competency, or should the Giver, or rather the Civil Magistrate to determine it according to the several Abilities of the People: And conlider what narrow and niggardly Souls these peo-

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ple have, who would allow no more to the Ministers of the Gospel, then common Charity obliges them to give to the most common beggar that goes from Door to Door, even a necessary Competency, and Aliment; whereas Ministers should have such a Maintainance as they may not be necessitated to intangle, and incumber themselves with secular Assairs, and be diverted from their holy Office, and Ministerial Calling, whereunto they have been Called, and to which they are to be Separated according to the Command of God, concerning Paul and Barnabas; and further, they ought to have such an Honourable Allowance, as they may not only Live answerable to their Station, and be able to maintain Duties to Hospitality, which Quakers Competency, and necessary Aliment, will never render them capable to perform: And it were no hard matter to prove, that many Quakers, even Keith and Barclay themselves, whose Birth, Education, Travels and Estates are known to many yet alive, have had much more given then their necessary Aliment.

And I know not what Evalian can be found for K's Hundred Pound Per Annum settled on him by the Government in Pensilvania, Exacted of a mixed People, who reither hear him, nor enjoy any benefit or advantage from his School-Keeping, which is their only Thirt and Back-Door, they would fly out at; which will never Blind the eyes of the Rational; for School-Keeping has a peculiar advantage attending it felf, without any Publick Tax by compulsion, as they call all our Mentainances. And I Dare be bold to say, in behalf of Presbyterians whom he would chiefly seem to reproach, that they are as little concerned about mentainances as any of the Reformed Churches, and value j

value them not, when they come in competition with theirs And have not the Ministers of the Reformed Church of Scot and, thele Thirty years palt, have luffered Persecution, even unto Dath felf, for preaching the Gospel under so much want, that they have been necessitated to Labour with their own hands, and betake themselves for a time to Merchandiling, and yet never would dare to lay slide the Preaching of the Golpel And it is not unknown, now little Ministers have had of Mentainance in Maryland, either voluntary or compelled; And Quakers themselves, own they have Stock Purks, out of which they Supply their Teachers, and others; and what cill you this but a Maintainance; and it is not easy when they come abroad, to conceal their Plenty ar home, that the Stock Purles may be the more Liberal unto them, as I doubt not but those of Maryland, & Virginia too, were in his Late Travels, which was the least he could have, for he gained but few Proserves. And let all Judge how inconsistent their present practices are, with their former unreasonable pratting against every thing that looked like a Maintenance, urging as K. still does, that Text, Free y ye have Received, Freely Give, which was the Advice of Our Savidur to his Apostler, when he enabled them to go forth and work Miracles, Heal the Sick, Ceanie the Lepers, Raise the Dead, Cust out Devis, of which they inould make no Merchandiz; tho they vere Communded to Preach the Gifpel as they go a ong, seeding the n that the Time of the Promised Memals. was now come, who was setting up his Kingdom in the Word, and to whose Laws they were to be obedient. This Doctrine they were to confirm by Miras

(67) cles, which he gives them a Charge, they should work tre ly, without receiving any Reward for them; that the Miracles being used to their private use. and profit, might not lose their End, which was the confirmation of their Doctrine; now is hereby was understood they should receive no necessary Maintenanc, the Apollles might Rationally Judge. they had need then to provide well for their journey; no, as, if Our Lord had faid, Provide neither Ged, no Sivr, nor Bus in your tu ses, nor Scrip for your furn, neither two Coats, neither shoes, nor staves; and the reason added, for the work nan is wor hy of his Meat, and else where, is worthy of his Hire, and pray what is Mear. and Hire, but the best of Mainsenance; and it is observable, the Command for going abroad to bare, in the 10 of Mattlew was only a Temporary Command for that short Journey; for in Luke; they were commanded to take both Purse and Scrip, ch 22 It they were commanded to take note of these things and yet to go abread, and Preach the Golpel, confirming the fame with Miraces, they mult have received maintenance, or they mult have perilhed if their Journey had ben long: but Our Lord designed thereby (1) To give his Apostles an experience of depending on his Good Providence and (2) Also teach people, That the Labourer is worthy of his Hire; and I t Keith consider that in respect of God all things is tree, therefore his School-keeping should be free also. And

it is not to be doubted, that our Seviour took Men-

tainance himsely, formatimes asking, formatimes raking

without asking, what he stood in need of, as Water

from the Samarican Woman, and the Ears of Corn

on the Sabbath. And it is to be admired with what

impudence

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Impudence Quakers plead against the Apostle Pant in denying the lawfulness of Ministerial Receiving a Mainvainance, seeing he gives so particular a Precept, Gal. 6 6. Let him that is Taught in the Word, Communicate unto him that Teacheth, in all good things; and if this be the Command of God, it must be Sin in the people to omit it. But the same Apostle pleads for, and reasons the case fully, I Cor. 9. wherein he has many convincing Arguments against all 2 kers in the world; proving first, That the Maintaining of Ministers and Families is warrantable, from 4, 5, 6 verses. 2. In the tollowing Verse be declares the Law fays as much, both the Law of God and the Law of Nature, built upon Equity, pleads for it, 8, 9, 10 verse. 3. Common Equity and Julice pleads for it, verse 11. If we have sown to year Spiritual Things, is it a great thing, if we shall Reap your Carnal Tings; yet all Pauls forbearing at several times to partake of Peoples Carnal Things, did not at all demonstrate the unlawfulness thereof, but only his prudential declining of that he had really a Right unto as expressed, verse 12.

are not we rather: Nevertheless we have not used this power, but suffer all things, lest we should ininder the Gospel of Christ, and this was the reason why he wrought with his own Hands; and Lastly the Apostle concludes with the Necessity of Ministers living by the Gospel, they Preach from the Ordination of God 44 Even so hath the Lord Ordained, that they that Preach the Gospel, should Live of the Gospel. But if Quakers all this while are only against Superstuous Maintenances they have lost their Labour, for we pleaded not for such, not for any other accidental Abuses, that through

(70) Warrant from the Word of God, that we are to be Neve no immediate or Extraordinary Mission, or call even from the Highest Pretenders without Extraords narr, and Answerabe Demonstrations; as Our Sa viour, When John fent His Disciples to be informed Whether be was the Promised Messial 2 and our Lord, who might have easily disparched them with words bids them, Go and tell him, Toe Lame Wale the Sick are kea'ed, and the Bind receive their ligit; and Let lim, not ruft Words, Left Seducers, flocuid sake an Opportunity, and Advantage thereby to deceive And with Ruskers are pursued hotly about Miras c.es, they Smilingly lay, John the Bapt of wrought no Miraces, and vet his Mission was Extraordinary, and immediate, as K, Alledged at my House,; and ok improved it, and Particularly against the N England Ministers; and they suppose, they have gained the Day; but methinks, K as I to'd bim, and others may justify be ashamed of Producing this as an instance for the Future; for, the John wrought no Mirac es, yet being Co-temporary with our Lord Je Sus, and his Aposties, and they who wrought many Miracles, confirmed this Missim, that he was the Promised Blias; but the Immediate Mission of Que kers ne ver was confirmed, either by their own, or by the Miracles of others; thos some of them have prefumed boldly on Miraeles, which Prophelying Miracles, As the Eating Quak'r in England, (Justif. made the Monument of Gods Wrath, and Monfter of Mankind) For daring to imitate Our Lord in that Miraculous Action of His Fasting Foren Days. and Forty Nights in the Wildersels. And Solomen Ackles who Boastingly challenged Ministers to Faf. much him, and Justly Punished for his Unchristian and bold Arrogance. Another once in Barbadors &

771) ting upon him, to Prophecy the Death of a Child, which in all humane Probability was beyond all expediation of Recovery; but GOD to confound his Bolds ness, and discover him to be a Deceiver, was pleased to restore the Child, who Lived in health for many Years, and the Quaking Prophet was necessitated shamefully to Publish his Recantation, wherein he affirmed, he bad Belyed the Spirit of God And if 10, it is no Wonder they Belie their Neighbours; but any man may see how they come off with their Lying Wonimmediate Mission: but it is at Length, come to this, that you must recieve their Verbal testimony, or remain altogether diffatistved, about their Extraordinary Call, the some as K-ith informed us, at my house run that Self-Confounding, and Universal Gulf of Miracles in Spirit, a New invented Phrase, then mans Wildome, far from the Language of the Spirit of God, whose Saving Operations are not Miracles at all, to the Spirit of God, and if Miracles, they are Gods Properly, and not Quakers, but this with many more Phrases of theirs, has no Found to tion in the Scriptures And we delire to know how many of them ever Spake with Tongues, who were not Taughe them in the School, or Learned them of others. Farewel then immediate Mission, if you take it not upon the Words of a Quaker.

And that Presbyterians, and Independents, and them only, as he invidiously expresses it, should run to the Gourch of Rome and Pope for to derive the mission sell, and valination from thence; is the grossest calling, and most notorious Lye, that could be harehed out of bell; and must be of Satan the Futher of Lyes: but it K had sacred this, of such has hold no ordination, but from the hands of a history or Freture, he

might

might have had some plea for his charge; for Rome, and all that Party sufficiently know, there are none so opposite to, nor so faithful, and Zealous against them as Dissenting Protestines were; no not Quakers themselves, who would not have been so great at the English Court, in the late Reign, if they had; therefore a Noted I erson lately gained from Rome, affirmed, The Dissenting Protestants, were the Bulwarks of the Protestant Interest in Europe. And I must greatly suspect, what K told me, at my House, as anosher Lye, and Calumny, that Mr. John Cetton, of Hampton, in New-England, acknowledged in a Pube lick Dispute, that He derived his Ordination from the Pope, and the rather, because he abused me, upon his Return, to Mr. Davis, effirming same thing of me; that, I owned cur Mission, and Ordination, from the Pope of Rome; but I am confident, his own Conscience could not but witness the contrary to his Face | But it is to be Feared. it was not the First time, he had Learned to Baffle Conscience in more Weighty Matters 7 For I not only Abhorred, Disclaimed, and Denyed it; but Politively, and Plainly, Affirmed, Our Mission was from Jesus Christ, and Warranted from the Scriptures. Hence I give caution to all, not to be Credulous of K's words, however so confidently affirmed : but he were no fit Deciever, it not Pessessed with a Spirit of Lyes, and Calumnys But we can eafily Jullify ourselves from this Aspersion thrown sirvidioully upon us by Quakers, and particularly, by K in all his Publick, and Private Discourses, and also in some of his Writings, repeated over and over, with an empty noise of Words for if we should say with Calvin, that he and others of our Primitive Reformers were Evangilists extraor-

(73) dinarily Raifed, and Immediately Called of God; in that great Exigence of the Church, in calling the People of God out of Popish Darkness, and Supers stition, in bringing them out of Babylon; yet this will prove but a Hender Argument for Quakers holding Extraordinary Calis, and immediate Missions, to be Gods ordinary and usual uninterrupted way to the end of the World; because it might be allowed of in that juncture of the Necessity of the Church; for though our Lord himself, the King of his Church, at the beginning of the Promulgation of the Golpel, Called some in an Extraordinary Manner; though at the same time, they had an External Call front Christ as man; yet as soon as the Christian Church began to Encrease, he Commands them to use second Means for that Calling, and Separation of others to the Holy Office of the Ministry in an Ordinary and Holy Separation to that Sacred Work, as Paul and Barnabas was commanded to be Separated, and there was Casting of Lots used in supplying the number of the Apostles; and the Apostle Paul commands Timothy, and Impowers him to Ordain Elders in every Church, and not to neglect the Gift that was given him by Prophecy, with the Laying on of the Hands of the Presbytery, who are Commanded to Lay Hands suddenly on no man without sufficient proof of his Parts, and Piety. And further, for their direction in this Scriptural and Orderly Separation and Ordination, God has laid down all the Qualifications of Ministers of the Gospel; which: Quakers can never find in all their Teachers, especially. of the Feminine Sex.

As to our Reformers receiving their Ordination, Million and Call from Rome, and conveying it to us, which would feem to be the first great puzling and contounds

(74)confounding Angument. I shall answer it in their soilowing particulars. 1. I would inquire of all Quakers, whether God in that great detection and universal Corruption of the Church, under Romish Idolatry, had then a Church in the World, though in she Wilderneisto deny all Churches, whether Vilible or Invilible, really belonging to God, & Jelus Christ, were to overthrow many Promites of God to his Church, of Building her upon an immoveable Rock and that the Gates of Hell should not prevail against her, and it is inconsistent to fav, God had a Church among the Jews under their Defections, and Fallings away to Idolatry, and Supersticion: Now where Christ has a Church, though Invisible & in the Wildernets, there are the Effectials of Religion, Ordination, and Church-constitution, the' much infected with Error, and corrupted with Romilla Supertition, and these Essentials are still Gods, and to esteem his and not theirs, who are the chief lattru neats, Heads, and Authors of all the Corruptions, under that Defection to whom only and properly belong those Err fors, Corruptions, Idolatries and Superstitions they have invented and incroduced to the Church; And yer the foundest of Divines believe, that upon Reformations, which undoubtedly are originally and ethiciently of God; a people, or particular perform leaving and Renouncing the Abominations of Antichrist, and their lubmitting to, and embracing the Truth of the Gospei, and the Purity of all Ordimances, and Worthip, abandoning the Pope as their Head, and Suggesting themselves to Christs King don, they are ipso fact, Constituted Churches of sehus Christ, and the Goldel Truthe, Ordination and Ordinances, VV ord and Secrements they adhere to 222 not encire nor from those they Separated from,

(75) Erich ignorantly and invidiously afferts; but they me still the Lords, and belong to Jesus Christ; for even in the Church of Rime, and under Antichrift. Here were Ordinances of J hus Christ, VV ord and Secraments, Praying Presching, one Praising of Gods that much vailed and corrupted; and contiquently they had Ministers or Officers to Dispense these Ora dinances, who undoubtedly had some of the Essenet Ordnerich, which was she Lords, and no ting was properly Anischrifts, but Anischrifting Corruptions, of which he is Author; for differenthe constraint jection: lu that we no more have Indication from the Pope, upon Reformation. hen we have Baptilm, and the Lords Supper, Reading and Prailing; and Qualers have Prayer, Teaching the Scriptures, and their new Obkryae tion of the Field Day of the VVenk.

And we would gladly knew from what part of Gods Word is it, or can it be made to appear, station every Delection and Corruption of the Church, Gud will Beget and Create New Church. in an immediate manner under the Golpei, more on under the Law, For after the Detections of had, and long continuarice in Idoletry, upon their ensuage and Resemblion from all their Corup-Land Abules, they were Re Established & reAded moso als the Ordinances, and Priviledges the Church of God; and what does Keith ket them, and their Reformation, dare he affirm bad all their Ordination and Worthip trons where Who made Brack to Sin, and other chief dolaters; to it will unquestionably softow, that When we, some Ordination. Doctrine, VVorlhip. m wareness while warenessed from the Author of Gode Wyse, are from Rome, the Pope, Of

or any Prelate in the VVorld, as Quakers, after the number of Saun, would Accuse the Brethren. Thus Keiths invincible Armado is beat to piece;; whereby he thought to have overthrown all Churches, who have obeyed Gods Call; and are come out of Babylon. And we are confident that a great part of our Teachings are Christian Experiences, to which we oft publickly do Appeal Confirmation of what is delivered, and many Preachers have a peculiar way of Preaching their

own Experierces.

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And finally, as he begins, so he closes & shute up his Paper with groundless, & Falle Calumnies, and invidious Reflections; affirming, I affert and alledge False things, concerning Baptism, and the Lords Supper, and First concerning Baptism, (he sith) First, I do not distinguish between Folono Buptism, and Christs; In answer to this, I Freely allent to any, and all the distinction made in the Scriptures; which is not in Substance, or Essence. but in Fruit, and Efficacy, and the same distinction I still make between our External Administration. and Christs Efficacious Blessing thereof: for what John said, we and all Ministers of the Gospel to the end of the World, must still acknowledge; vie Baptise with Water, but Christ, and he alone, Baptifeth with the Holy Ghoft, and with Fire. it the Baptism Administred by Christs Disciples, in His Name, Authority and Prelence, was Christs and no doubt it was the same with Johns for Substance, as you or any other may Read John 2. 22, 23, 24, 26. verses. For,

1. That Baptism wherewith Christ Disciples Baptiled in the Land of Judea was Waver Baptism. 2. It was an outward, visible, and diff

cernable Baptism to Spectators; suith Johns Disciples to him, Rabbi, he that was with thee beand Jordan, the same Baptizeth, and all men e-me unto him: it is observable, that it was not the Baptism with the Holy Ghost and with Fire, as distinct from the outward Ordinance; for it is said, Fobn 4. 2. Jesus bimseif Baptised not, but His Disciples ; yel it is called his, in the & v. of this chap, and in the 22. v. of the former chap (1) Because done by his Difciples. (2) By his Command, and Authority. And it was the time Baptism, his Disciples, and Apostles, performed in all and Every Church, where they Preached the Golpel, according to that last Commission of Our Lords, immediately before His Afcention, Matth 29, and last Go Teach, and Baptife al Nations, and Lo I am with you, to the end of. the World. Hence Four things are observable in this Text. 1 That, Teaching of Nations, yes, All Nations, by external means, and instruments, is a Standing and Perpetual Ordinance in the Church of Christ, to the end of the World. 2 That, as many as are Called Ministers of the Gospel, are also Commissionated To Baptise also, Go Teach all. Nations Baptising them. That Witer Baptism, or the External Ordinance, is that Enjoined, or Commanded in the Words, and not the Baptism with the Holy Ghoft, and with Fire; for it is enjoined to meer men who can do no more then John could do, who Protessed he Bap if d with Water, and yet we believe many who were Bap ifed by John, received also the Ho'y Ghest, otherwise a very empty's and infignificant Ordinance, and unprofitable to all. if nothing ele was reaped thereby, but Sprinkling, or Washing with Water; and yet the Outward Means Ordinance, and Administration, was from Foking K

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and the fruit, efficacy and blessing, was from Jesus Christ, and it is bold Impudence, and Arrogant Pre-Sumption, for any to pretend to Baptife with the Holy Chast and with Fire, which is Christs peculiar Work, and Prerogative. And Keiths answer heres unto in his book, is void of all farisfaction to any Intelligent Perlon; for he affirms, thos no man Baptize with the Holy Gnost efficiently, yet they may instrumentally; we who use the outward mean. Instrument and Ordinance, may through the Bleifing of God, and Efficacious Presence of Christ's Spirits -4 undoubtedly are made Instruments of the In-Grace, Life, and Advantage of that Ordinance: but how Quakers can be Instruments of Baptizing Spiritually, who are opposite to, and ridicule the outward Ordinance, which is the only proper means and instrument of Gods own Appointment, I cannot resolve; unless they will take Gods place, by working without Means, and contrary to Means; or they imagine to work Effects by unfuitable causes, and attain an end by improper means; as if a man intended to Merchandize, by Labouring in the Ground intend for Europe from America, and yet Steer to the South; or by Planting Tobacco, to imagine to Real Corn; for I am perswaded, that such as in Faith Administers the outward Ordinance of Baptism, and that purely according to the Divine Institution, Pray ing, and Depending on God for his Bleffing, Christ for his Vertue, and Presence, are in the most probable way of being Inframents of the Baptism; so that this Paprish is a standing petual Ordinance, to the End of the World; which is clearly inferred from the Promile annexed, which is perpetual; and, Lo I am with you to the End of the World, as durable as Teaching it self, which the after

practice of the Apostles, and Servants of Christ to this day Confirm, & should be continued until Christie Second Coming, nor withstanding of all Gainsayers. He further would infinuate, That we Learned and Received Sprinkling of Children from the Church of Rome; but it is easy to make appear, they go hand in hand with Rome in more things than we do, who are known to all the Followers of Antichrist to walk, more opposite to; and in abhorrence of their Principles and Practices, then any others : for their Univer-A Redemption, their Free-will, their denying Perleverance, their possible Perfection in this Life, their Vilipending the Scriptures, and denying it to be the Rules and their holding the Pope of Rome not to be Antis ebrist, and their Denying the Morality of the Fourth Command, they have raked and ricked these with many more out of that filthy Sink, and stinking pudille of Romish Corruption; and as for our Sprinkling in Baptilm, it is not lo repugnant to Scripture, as perverse Quikers do imagine: For Water in Baptism, Represents the Blood of Jesus Christ, and why not Sprinkling, the Sprinkling of the Blood of Christ, Which is so clearly expressed by the Apostle Paul to the Hebrews; but neither Infant Baptism, nor Sprinkling is a Controversy between Quakers and us; for 1 They are against the Baptism of Old as well as Young They are against Wishing or Dipping as well as Sprinkling; therefore I wave both. And next, I shall make appear, That George Keith is guilty of a double failbood concerning Baptism, in his Book. 1. In opposition to Scripture, to say with his Brethren, that Water Baptilm was only for Johns Dispensation, and confes quently Abolished, or abrogated in Christ; where it was continued all the time of Christ's Life, and after he was Dead and Gone, and still does without

all interruption, as any may read in the Alls of the 2 He contradicteth himself, and his Brethren too, in faying, that only it stood in force in Johns. sime, and abolished immediately; yet some may be Sent of the Lord, and Instructed to Baptile with Water, and if they can prove they are Sent of the Lord, should be gladly Received; but Hie Labor, bee Opus est; for how they go about to prove this, they have never yet told us. Now let his Friends and Followers confider and examine, what this man would be at; for it is abolished, and yet they may be called by the Spirit of God to Administer it; can it be supposed, that the Spirit of God will call any to Admi. iller that Worthip, that is Removed and Adolished by God and His Holy Spirit; were not this to make God and His Holy Spirit, who are Effentially one, to Clash with themselves, which were Biasphemy to affirm? He impugnes Water Baptism, with all his might, as not now warranted by Ecripture; and yet will Justific a Call, and Mission to Administer Abrogated Worship; and from the same Argument, why not Called and Sent to perform all the Abrogated Services, Rites and Sacrifices under the Law, as Circumcision, the Passover, and all Legal Sterifices; and so from a pretended Call, to set up again the M saical Worskip? This would be a brave Spiritual Work indeed; and to make this appear to be the Judgment of others of that Party, as well as his own; he acknowledged at my House, A Quaker once Buptifed with Water, and was approved of for it. Is Water Baptism not warranted by Scripture, but Abolished since Johns Dayes, and yet performed and approved of by those who are Enemies thereunto, from an imaginary, and unknown Call, and Mission, which would be to introduce the grosself Enthuliasm

the World, and an open door to all wild fancies, and imaginations? Let Keiths Friends and Follow-

beware of this mans principles, and Books.

And concerning the Lords Supper, he asperses us all: but I doubt not to make it convincingly appear, mat ne both contradicteth Scripture, and his Brethren 100: 1 He contradicteth Scripture, in undervaluing his great Ordinance, as no Special, Divine, Spiritual Gospel Ordinance; but Jumbles it in with the comnon and dayly Eating, and ordinary means Believers: an high indignity to this Ordinance, and the Author of it, repugnant to Scripture, and inconsistent with the sure, and experience of thousands of the Godly, who have Eat at the Table of the Lord, to their unbeakable comfort, and transporting Consolation, more then they reaped by their ordinary Meals, so that Christian Experience witnesseth against them, and confures all their Quibling Arguments, and Sophiltical Quirks; and my own experience of the Grace, Blessings, and Benefits, of this Great Special, and Solemn Ordinance, shall be an unanswerable Argument to me, against all Hereticks in the World. And it is also strange, with what impudent Spirit, they can call the Supper of the Lord no Special Ordinance distinct from Ordinary Meals. For, (1) Our Lord oft Eat with Mixed Mukitudes; but in shis Ordinance with a Select Number of his own, even his Apostics: (2) He never did Celebrate that Ordinance, but once, and that was in the very Night, wherein he was Betrayed: a great Argument of his Love, and Faithfulness to his Church. 3) He instituted it immediately after the Passover. and that Hymn that was usually Sung, after the Passever, was deferred till after the Administration fire Lot de Supper, to fignify the Abrogation of the

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one, and Institution of the other in its Room, and Place. (4' At what other Meals, did ever Our Lord fay, This is my Body and as oft as you'do it, do in Remembrance of me? (5) Those that make their Ordinary Meals to be the Lords Supper, which is a new notion of K's, they alter the Edements at your Pleasure, which are Signs instituted of God, the Bread to lignify his Flesh, and Wine to lignify his Blood; and they Arrogantly & Prefumptuously appoint others, Fift, Fiesh, and what ever comes in the way, far from the practice of the Apossile Pau', in the Church of Corinth, who delivered nothing to that Church in this great Ore dinarce, but what he received of the Lord Jesus, the Author of it retaining all, the Essentials both for matter, and manner, waving only forme occasioival, and accidental Circumstances, therefore Ad ministers it in Bread and Winc. 2 He Reflects on us, by charging us with Popills Confectations, dont in this, and many things elle, he cannot be for Ignorant, as Malicious; sor he knows, we abhor all Popish Confectation; And all we do, is only to Pray to God for a Bleffing on the Elements, that God would be pleafed to vouchfafe his Gracious Presence, and Sanctify the Elements of Bread and Wine, making his own Ordinance Effectual, for the Spiritual Nourilliment of Believers: and as we Eat Bread, and Drink Wine, to we may feed by Faith, and Spiritually upon Jelus Christ, and what Popery is here, let the World judge. All this K has seen in our Directory for Publick Worthip.

Lastly, In his Book, he Quarrels our Eating in this Ordinance to Sparingly, and would seem to approve of a Pientiful Meal, and a full Stomach, and commend the Quantity; but I am sure this is

act Spiritual, but Carnal: Arguing to: the Pamperoning of our Flesh; and Flatly contraryto the Apprehension Paul gives to the carnal Corinthians, even Rating at the Lords Table, to the Nourithment of their Bodies; which was a great and Sinful abuse of that Holy Ordinance, I Cor. 11. 22. What have penot Houses to Eate and Drink in, or despite ye the Church of God; showing that Eating the Lords Suppersis another thing then Eating at home, only to the Nourithment of our Bodys, for which the Holy Ordinance of the Lords Supper was never instituted.

FINIS

A Brief Narrative of a Late Difference among

Quekers begun at Philadelphia.

JAving in August 1692. Satisfied my Longing Deine, in visting Perfilmania, I no looner Arerived in that Government, but perceived a Remarks able Difference between the Gift ure, & Behaviour of Quakers there, & all others I have been acquainted with ellewhere, Males, and Females; using that Masculine way of Bowing the Body: and Alamad with a Rest and Division between the Quakers in Philadelphia, who are divided into two ractions, and Partys; and foon moowing with a wo Pumpiness Pulibed to acquaint the World therewin, and that by G. Keith who is the Head, and Ringheader, or Public Mouth of one Party. And Thomas Ligid, Prelident, and Deputy Governous, head of the other Berry; the matter in Difference was occasioned by C. Reithis unging them to Publish their Fundamentale Truths and Prencipies, as a Confession of encir faith; and Ununimounly agreed upon, which me: with has never been yet done; and trong winntment. hd separation has already anison upon the both motion

(84) motion of such a design is no difficulty to determine, what shall Unquestionably happen before accomplishment; points the mentioned where in the Difference Fundamental and Saving, weighty. abolutely

necessary to Salvation. As.

1. Concerning the only Object of Saving Faith even Christ Jesus, God-man, Saviour and Mediator, 2. Concerning the Sufficiency of the Light in all med to Salvation; which Light they Call Christ our Si viour; and that I may give a Narrative to the World I Shall give a Relation from their own VV ritings, & also from their own Testimonies, and the open and publick Discourses of both Parties I Converst will while at Philadelphia. 1 I shall give an Account of what G K has Published in a Book, calle , Ta Pica of the Innocent, being a Vindication of G. K an his Followers, from the falle Informations, Judgments and Defamations of Thomas Lloyd, Samuel Ginnings Jobn Simcock and others, to the number of I'wenty Eight. It happened many Months ago that Thomas Lloyd and his Party had figned an Epiftle to the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings in Pensilvania, Est and VVelt Failer: Informing them of the tediou Exercise and vexatious Perplexity they met with i their Late Friend G K for leveral months pass, from whence the Reader may warrantably conclude tw things: 1 That there hath been much Divition, Con tention, Jangling and Difference among themselves ere it broke forth to publick view; and no private measures of Inspired Judges could prove effectual for reconciling thole divided Parties, who wied to take away either justly or unjustly all those Differences mong themselves about Civil and VVorldly Matter which gives to believe it was a Matter in Debi

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mong them of another Nature, & of greater weight, & of a confiderable continuance, some say for fifteen Months, e're that Fire of contenton broke sorth into a Flame

2. That these Twenty Eight pretended Preachers at this time look on George Keith and consequently all his Party, none of their present but late Friend, and consequently now their Enemy; and so the name Friend must no longer be a general Epithite of universal title peculiar to that Party, or George Keith

must be only a Late Quaker.

The Occasion of all this Clamour, & Heat, is given by K. pag. 2. To be an Accusation of K by W. Stockdale, an ancient Quaker Teacher, For Preaching two Christs; because he Preached Faith in Christ withh them, & Faith in Christ without; and if this was a new thing from K. his frequent Teaching before, mult have been void of Christ, and so Christless Sermons; or if he did, it was so obscurely delivered, that he was never plainly understood till now: But Khaving dealt privately with the said Stockdale, but unsuccessfully, laid his complaint before twelve of their Ministry, in a meeting at Rt. Ewers house, who rather defended and excused Stockdale, then Condemned hims Whereby ten of these able Doffers, two only dissenting, became as Guilty of Ignorance & Errors as Stockdale hanfelf. And next the Yearly Meeting as Phi adelphia, and so at length, six several Meetings and this matter in debate, and under their determimetion; who gave so sender a determination at alt, that they all appeared rather at a fland and demur about it; & K. Justly accuses them of parwhity, ignorance, & Unbelief pag. 4. Reader, all may cally perceive from the unchristian Labyrinth, inc which these men have involved themselves about 13

weighty and so plain a Fundamental, how great Strangers they are to the True knowledge of the Gohel Mystery of Christ Jesus; that of six sever ral Meetings of their greatest Dons, in the three forementioned Governments, they are in confusion about the Christ to be Believed in, for our Salvation; and understand not Christ as he is Revealed in the Scriptures, God Man, Suffering and Dying for us; whence it is evident, what Christ the generality of Quakers have been hitherto believing in; which is clear from the Prayer of Thomas Fittz-Watter, at a Meeting, saying, O God that Dyed in us, and Laid down thy Life in us, and took it up again. &c. Which G K justly called hasphemy: if this Spiritual Man, suppose Christ as God Mortal, is most inconsistant with Scripture, which affirms; that to him belongs Immortacity, and absolute Evernity; both a parte ante & rost: and by this prayer, directs it to something within himself, and not according to Divine Pattern, to Our Father in Heaven; and Rt. Young one of their pretended Teachers laid, that he did not find Christ without in all the Scriptures; and further, that Christ, when he ascended into the Cloud, was seperated from his Body; and Arthur Cook, accused G. K. for laving, that Christs Body that was Crucified, and Buried, is gone into Heaven, and was, and is in heaven; even the very same Body; which Cook and others called a Novelty, imposed upon his Ancient Brethren. And John Simtock asked G K Did Christs Bones, Arifo; and Thomas Lloyd did object again ft G. K. his imposing Unscriptural Faith on his Bretheren further, that Faith in Christ without us, as he Dyed for our sins and rose again, was not necessary to Salvazim; and further, that Christ within did all. Can any Repeat such Blasphemous expressions without horrour

horrour, when they consider the deplorable case of such, as are Lead, and Taught by these men; who openly, publickly, and avowedly, profess their lg. norance of the true Christ, which is but One. and can be no other; even, He that was Born of the Virgin Mary, Suffered in the World, was Crucified with out the Gates of Jerusalem; was Buried, & Rose again, with the same Body, baving his wounds upon him, as he . bewed to Thomas the Apostle; & after some time of Converse in the World, proving thereby the Reality of his Refurrection, was received Bodily into a Cloud, in the open view of his Apostles, and Ascended into Heaven, & now Sits at the Right Hand of God the Father, making continual intercession for sinners; & the same Man-Christ, that Liveth for Ever, & Ever, shall come in his Gory, with all his Ho'y Angels, to Judge the World in Rightes. susness at the List Day: All which is abundantly testified in the Holy Scriptures. And now whosever Believes not in Christ, nor receives him as described in the Word of God; teeing he himself says, John 5. 39. They are they that testify of him; it may warrantably be concluded, they believe not in him at all; & therefore I leave it to others to determine, what fort of Christians Quakers mult needs be; and also what we must judge f their Sufficient, & Saving, & Divine Light, of which they have been boaffing universaily; and magnifying them telves from above all others in the world; and what do they now think of their in. mediate, Call, and Apostolick Mission, seeing they dilcover themselves so grolly Ignorant, and so much in the dark about the Foundation of our Salvation, even Christ Jesus, who is to fully described in the very Letter of the Scriptures.

And this Breach is Rilen to such a height, that the Railings, Revilings, bitter & uncharitable Accusations,

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they were wont to von it maliciously, against all the Reformed Churches, are now justly turned against one another; for Lioyd and his Party fly out against Keich, calling him a Reviler of the Brethren, Brat of Babyion, Accuser of the Brethren; one that alwayes endeavoureth to keep down the power of drawing from the Gift of God; calling him also Pope, Primate of Penfilvania, Father Confessor, acculing him of Envy, extream Pathon, a turbulent & unsubdued Spirit: Let the Authors of these make good their Charge, or let them take what follows. ever such a man be followed by such as have given him such a monstrous Character, as none but the greatest of Impostors deserve; and it is observable, that in all which K has Published, for he has carried the day in his Prints; that he has not fairly, nor fully Explained himself, for it wants to be determined, when Christ is said to be in all men, by the name Light; whether he and his Party, who say with all Quakers, He is substantially in them, believe him to be in them as Mediator and Saviour, as K. seems to. affert in his Grounds of Separation. pag. 32 & William Pen, in Reason against Railing, asserts the true Light with which every man is Enlightned, to be sufficient for Salvation; and how Pen, G. K. and his Adversaries can jump again into a Knot, rafter so plain and palpable Difference about their great Fundamental of the Sufficiency of the Light within; I Leave other Judges to determine; and it deserves observative on, that in their Epistle to their Brethren, and their Commendation, what high, lofty, and proud Titles of Commendation, scarce applicable to men, they gave to G. K. as, That he Walked in the Counfel of God, was Lovely in that Day, When the Beauty of the ord was upon him, and his Conveliness covered him

and immediately with the fame Breath, they throw him down, and look upon him as Fallen from the high Places of Israel, as a man Slain in his High Places:

& as they fix hard names upon him as formerly; he he payes them home again in the lame Coin; & calls Lloyd and his Parry, which are some thousands, Fools, Ignorant Heathers, Insidels, Silly Souls, Lyars, Hereticks, Rotten Ranters, Mugaletonians, &c So that if we were inclinable to give them Names, we have no Room,

for they have done it to our hands themselves: And I must contest, they are better able than we; for they are better acquainted with one another, and privy

Darkness, which they have hitherto been ashamed to Publish to the World: and yet it is admirable to think, where these men find such a stock of Consideration

dence, as to wipe their mouths, and say they have not Railed all this while, but all they have said on

both sides, is in the u prightness of their hearts, &c all these Names given are Truth, I shall leave

them so, disproving neither; one of Lingles Party, William Gabitas desired K to sorbear Preaching Christ without, seeing it gave Officence to his Brethren, as Paul did concerning Eating of Flesh: an

able Doctor indeed, and very probable to have Christ in him, who valued the Preaching of Christ

Crucified no more than the Eating of Flein; and must not such Brethren as take Offence as such

Doctrine be acted by a Diabolical Spirit? Thomas. Lord, in a Publick Meeting affirmed, no man could differ with G. K. but he was in danger of the Life.

of his Soul by him; and farther, that he had bin a more vexatious Adversary to Friends, then Hicks.

or Scanderer, or the greatest Enemics; sure such Uncharitableness and Ranchar must have great provo-

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cations, & flow from no good Spirit: another proud and felf-conceited expression of a plain Quaker, Must, I truekle under thee; indeed it was not sit a Governour should; and further, G. K. affirmed, That no such Damnable Heresies, and Doctrines of Devils were Tolerated in any Protestant Society, as among Quakers, at Philadelphia; if this Charge perswaded it will extend to most Quakers in the World, or they must yet be in Consusion and Under termined about their Principles Many other most dange rous Politions were urged and disputed among them, savouring of nothing but Blindness and Error, as one that owned no man Christ Issus as Mediator in Heaven without him, but the Grace of God within; and also the Christ was only a Specia in Heaven, and had nothing of the Body; and many of them denying the Day of Judgment, and any Resurrection, but what they have already attained; & John Willfford said, Christ was a Mediator for no Drunkards & wicked persons, but for his own Disciples; many of them denied Gods Presence in all his Creatures, Arguing most ignorantly, and blasphemously: if God be in Herbs and Grass, then who tramples on them, tramples on God; and this occasioned a new Dispute, whether God be present in Lice? Some denying they were any part of the Creation; another Preaches, that Christ Cureth mens Souls perfectly at once, and makes them free of all fir; and when we are perfect, we are Kings, and are not to Beg or Pray to God for our felves: another favs Whether that Body that was Crucified, be in Heaven, Let the Church determine? one Samuel Ginnings declared in a. Meeting, That to do Gods Business we needed Gods Wisdom, but to do our own Business as men, needed it not! another affirmed, That a man might

(91) speak unsound Fords in the Life; and at another Meeting the same man bids us wait, That the Scepter might depart from Judah, that Shiloh might come. Is it not evident from these gross, impertinent, and abominable Ignorances, and Blasphemous Herelies, That God bas justly given them over to a Spirit of Delulion, to believe the grossest Lyes that ever was hatcht; and that for their ambitious and deceiving pretences to unwarrantable Inspirations. Another Quarrel was, G. K's Objecting against their Discipline, as too Loose; but for my part, I never knew, nor heard any they had that was purely Ecclesiasick; & what they pretended to was most absolute and arbitrary: tho' I understand of late G. K. had Composed a new Draught in many particulars, which the not allowed a Reading at their Yearly Meeting, yet was sent to the Yearly Meeting at Lenden, for their Approbation & Sanction: of which I shall give my Reader a small tast in these following particulars: 1. That all faithful Friends shall give in a few words less or more a pure Confession unto the Truth generally Received by Friends. 2. If Friends be satisfied with this Confession, they are to express their Christian Love, and lignific their owning them, by taking them by the hand, or giving the hand unto them. 3. That all Friends who have Children come to years of Difcretion, whom they have Instructed in the Principles of Truth, that they further Labour with their Children. to be willing to be Received into the Number of Friends, in the manner above mentioned. 4. Whee ther there should not be Elders and Deacon: Chosen, and Appointed, and Named by the Consent of the whole Church, for the Help and Assistance of the Friends of the Ministry. 5. That no raw and unleas

foned persons do presume to speak or pray in the

Meetings, until they give proof of their found Knowledge, Experience, and Spiritual Abilities to their Elder Brethren, the Elders and the Church. 6. That no Friends joyn in Marriage with any, but such as are Received into the Society of Fiends, by a solemn Consession of their Faith, and Protession of Truth in the manner aforesaid.

These are but a tew of many Arricles of the like inture, which had a very cold Reception, that tho they did not allow it a publick Reading, yet cry'd it down as downright Popery; but fure if this take place, Quakers will look with another Face then ever they have yet done; and many of their filly, ignorant and impertinent, and blaspernous Teachers, shall be laid aside as useless. And the Breach was fo great, that the two Emillaryes from London, T. W. and 3 D. was to far from accomplishing a Reconcileation, that they Condemned him for the Separation on, and pronounced Woes against him; and 3. D. compared the Difference there, to Childrens falling out about trifles; sure these men so much admired at Barbadoes, and elsewhere, discover both their ignorance and weakness in joyning with the strongest Party, the Magistrates; and looking upon the Doctrine of Christ Crucifyed, and the Sufficiency of the Light within to be but Trifles.

Lastly, G. K is blamed for calling W. Stockdal, and a whole Meeting, ignorant Heathens; but says Keith, it there is Light sufficient to Salvation in all men without the man Christ, then an nonest Heathen is a true Christian; hence every man may Learn, That honest Heathens are good Quakers, of

Quakers are good Heathens.

George Keith having his Sentence, Lay under Charges and no possibility of obtaining (as he says)

And redress or Gospel Order; but it is strange that a man of Sense, should expect order from Ignorance; Distraction, and Consusion, as the whole Scheme of this Controver wappears to be to every Retional and considering Man; he at Length breaks off, & separates from their Society, and sets up for himself. First at his own House, and generally since, at the Barbado's House in Philade phile; and ashe endeavours to Justify himself from all former Imputations, so he essays a Vindication of the Late Separation which he does by a Pamphier, called the, Reasons and Causes thereof; with I shall give my Reader as Followeth.

I. Because Thomas Lloyd, so far sailed in Proving his Charge against G. K For denying the sufficiency of the Light within; and after Judgment was passed, by a Monthly Meeting at Philade phia, the 22d of the 12th Month 1691. Would not give forth a Paper of Condemnation of his False Charge: but any may perceive K's cunning, who not only escaped the Just Judgment of this Meeting, according to Quakers Principles, but by denying the charge with a Reservation, made his accuser guilty; for as he declared before, and since saying, the Light within is not sufficient without the Man Christ Without us

2 Reason for his Seperation, because K's Antagonists kept a Publick Meeting, in the Asternoon at the Bark, without the consent of the whole Body of Friends there; which K says should be universal, & Unanimous, and not by any Plurality of Votes: and so G K and his party kept a Meeting for that Day in the Asternoon at his own House, which he called Private, and sinding as they say, they resolved to continue the Seperation, which is still done. I would Animadvert the Reader, that the Second Reason is

Frivolous, ariling from a Nicety and circumstance of Place, which as carryed by a Plurality of Votes, tho' K would not lubmit to it, without the Unanimous Content of all; which he fays is the allowed method of Friends; but it is not to be doubted it the Plurality had determined for him, he would never have gone about to invalidate the determination; and if the Unanimous consent of all be requisite in such tritlies, we expect K will do nothing in greater Matters without it 3 Reason: because most Gross, and Unchristian Errors, against the Fun-Lamental Doctrines of the Christian Fairn, are held by divers of them that are Publick Teachers, & many are Unqualified for the Ministry; this is a weighty Ground indeed, and a just Cause; and it is not to be doubted, but applicable to both Partys; so the 2 seperation from them both is Warrantable, which all good Christians are to pray that God may accomplish to the Glory of his own Name, and the Honour of Truth as the Issue of the begun Controversy and Consussions; and alass it must be strange, that all these things have been corrected so long since the Rise of Quakers in Europe, and none found Faithful or Zealou stor Truth among them, to bring them to Light until this very Prejudice, Pathon, and Malice, or envy among them; for it is not to be doubted, but K in his Travels over the World, could not meet with as many Intufficient Teachers as are now among them, in the Government of Pensilvania, East and West Ferms; and also Innumerable impertinencys, Inconfilencis, Errors, and Falshoods, as he has been fentible of, of late, abounds among them; for that it is to be feared, he has been moved from Prejudice, Passion, and other Quarrels, whereby he has taken this time and place, for assuming the Honour of

New Reformer; for what he charges them with, is no New thing, but known by all who have converst with that Party, to have been their Constant Sentiments, as much known to K, as any now in being, for the Time he has followed that Novelty. according to the Present State of Affairs, and Notable Alterations in a Place, so the Discourses of all Regulated, and Directed, for most places of this Province; this Division has given all Partys a Theme of Discourse. and Subject of Debate, and K in his Postscript to his Reasons, gives a Brief account of the matters Centro verled, both at Meeting and other Places, we suppose for the Information of Inspired Men. As,

I Whether we are only to believe in Christ Within or in him without also, and in Heaven Our A.twocate

with the Father

2 Whether to Preach Faith in Christ within, and Faith in Christ withour, be to Preach two Christs? 3. Whether it be a Doctrine necessary to be Preacht, to Believe in Christ without? 4 Whether Christ's Body that was Nailed to the Cross, and was Buried, and Arose again, be with him in Heaven & Some of them faying, as Keith told me at his House, it never Role, but Evanished, or Remained in the Grave: others saying, it arose, but after it Ascended in the Cloud, was teparated from it: others fay, it is a Nicety, and to be ignorant of it, dons not hinder man from being a true Christian, and a Minister of Christ: Others saying, it is a dividing of Christ. there acculing of some, for Denving the Sufficiency of the Light within; trom all which it is evident, notwithstanding of all their high pretences to Immediate Inspirations, and Extraordinary Illuminations from the Spirit of God, what great Error, Ignorance, and 1. Their Blindness, they discover to the World. ignorance

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Ignorance of Christ Jesus our Saviour, whem so Know is Eternal Life; and whom Quakers say, is, & dwells substantially in all of them; and if so, could it be possible to Remain so Ignorant of him, as they proclaim themselves to be; and who in their right wits. but must look upon them as deluded Souls, rather than Inspired from Heaven. 2. They know how necessary the Faith and Knowledge of the true Christ as M diator, is, to make a true Christian, & real Minister; hence they plantly tell us, what Christians and Ministers will pals among Quekers, even fuch as neither know Christ aright, nor believe the true Knowledge of him necessary; seeing they call Christ man, Ascended and Giorified in Heaven, a Nicerv; conclude all such, Christless Christians, and Christles Ministers.

As an Appendix to the reasons, we have an count of the Faith of Quakers, published by Pib, and called in its Frontispiece, the Faith of some Quas ke s in Pensilvania, which is an Argument of their difference in Principles, and Fundamentals; but this will not do, being so far from being Quakers Principles every where, that they are not even the Princis ples of all in Penfilvania, and for any thing I know, but of a very few; for tho' it is the Ambition of both Parties, to Increase their Numbers, & Engross Followers, yet to this Account of Faith, he has procured but five Subleribers, belide himself; and as I am Informed, men of mean Parts, and Account; but that I may briefly animadvert all Lovers of Truth, concerning this Account of Faith, which should be Fundamentals chiefle; I shall deliver something general, and tomothing particularly: And in general 1. It is more guilty of Deficiency and Omission, then a Catechilm lately Centured by him, to which he has

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an Answer; for there are none acquainted with Quakers Principles, can conclude this Account to be Faithful or Full. 2 Their Faith is here to obleurely delivered in Scripture Language in controverly, as to the Exposition of them, between them and the Reformed Churches, that, except in tome few things, that are not Fundamentale, they are the Fairh of others, as well as or Quakers; and to not fairly done. But particularly; I In page 29. He coms a particular Election of a I that fleat be Sived, before the Founditions of the World: which he must never recede from. 2. Page 30. He is lame in describing the Corruption conveyed from Adam to bis Posterity; and tays, It is not imputed to Damnation; but if there be ony Sin nor Damable with Ruszers, Death must not be the Wiges of Sin with them; neither must the Loss of our O i ina Righteoufness, or the lange of God be Damnabe: Strange flattering Destrine to Natural Sinners 3 Holars, Page 31. Tout the comemon Miniferation, which ther jas is in all, even in their meer Gentile State, is of a Saving Nature, & tendency in a general man; to that any may lee what a Grange is in this mires mind, from all Quakers, who find have afferted the Sufficience of this Universal Gruce, Salvation: for here he neither caus it Sufficient, nor Saving; but only it is of a Saving Nature and tendency; and yet Page 22. He contradicted by furing, it is tofficient to So e every man . A ric coming wholly any thing conditions the Command of Planks, and Grace, which are uncoubtions than points of Faith; feeing it is according to the Tenour of the Coverant of Grace, every Sinner must be Seved and Christis Mediator of the N a Comenant tells us nothing of Women Teachers at all in Section concerning, but perhaps he date has tell his

(98) mind yet in that point, as he says of other things. 6. He Transiently runs over the Ten Command. 7. He continues to cry down Swearing, in Witnessing to Truth; while they decry the name, they really maintain and practice the thing in all Courts in Pensilvania. 8. He fills up a whole Section of their Faith, with Baptism, and the Lords Supper; but seeing it is known to all, they deny the use of both, they should be ashamed ever to Treat of them at all; especially among their Fundamentals; for he might as well have filled up a Section with Circumcision, and the Passover: if it be only to deceive, this is no ingenuous dealing. plain Language and plain Habits be Fundamentals with Quakers, what need is there of any other mark to know a Quaker by: and why the Language of others, are not as plain as Quakers, I know not; efpecially, as Jacob Tilman, when Preaching & Praying in Dutch, to an English Congregation. I fear, according to his Description of the Church of Christ, who ought, as he sayes, to manifest their Faith, to one another, by the Confession of the mouth; there will no such be found among Quakers, who never had any publick, and unanimous Confession of their Faith, yet extant; otherwise there would be no room for the present Division, about the greatest of Fuuda-In the next place, I proceed to take notice of G.K's Appeal from the twenty eight Judges, and it has a cunning and ambiguous Title, viz. To the Spirit of Truth & true Judgment, in all Faithful Friends called Quakers; that meet at the Yearly Meeting at Bur lington; whe reby any man may perceive, if they judge and determine against him, he has Door to fly out at, and will not stand to their judgment; therefore his Appeal is most idle, and

an empty Bravado; for either he looks on them, as Competent Judges, or not; if competent Judges, why does he not submit himself to their judgmen, without such a Reservation; or thus, if he believes them to have the Spirit of Truth, does he scrupte a submission to the judgment Friends, as Quakers are commonly called, if they have not the Spirit of Truth, whether it were not fafer to wave the Appeal which has the ambiguity of a dubious Oracle, for still it must terminate here; if the whole Meeting should not be of K's Judgment, he shall declare them destitute of the Spirit of Truth, and void of true judgment; for he has disapproved the plurality of Votes in another case. And in the Appeal, there is first by of Preamble, the Grounds thereof laid down; and next, twelve particulars by way of Query proposed, to be Debated at the faid Yearly Meeting, which highly offended the Governour, with the rest of the Magistracy that were Quakers; and particularly charges them, tho' it is all along by way of Question, with giving a Commission to, and hiring men to Fight, by recovering a Sloop from Privateers, contrary to the Principles of Quakers who are against the use of the Carnal Weapon, which they transgress also by providing the Indians with Powder, and Lead, to fight egainst other Indians; and a so that one of those pretended Ministers Taught, not to take an Eye for an Eye; & in a sport time, by passing Sentence on Ma'esasters, takes Life for Life; and finally enquires, whether there is any Example for it in Scripture, or in ail Christendom, That Ministers should Ingross the Worldy Government, as they do in Philadelphia, which hath proved of very evil tendency. Now the last particular proves so ofsensive, Governour Leloyd after some Consultation, lends

(100) sends for a Taylor, who had Nail'd up the Appeal on a Board at his Shop Window, to publick view; and after some Examination, he told them, he was not ashamed, to look Persecutors in the Face, but being Required to give Securities, to a tweet the Quarter Sessions; they gave him till to morrow morning, to provide them; but from what sharp Retorting Ans swers, he gave them, he was dismitted without any for the Printer, and Requiring Securities of him, which he denied; his Shop was Searched, and all the said Papers, and his Printing Letters, to the value of Ten Founds Sterling, as K. says, were taken away; and the said Printer, William Bradford was Committed to the Sheriffs House as a Prison. And another John Mackomb, lent for, and Committed, for Selling some of the said Papers at his House, all which was done in a Legal Mittimus, charging the Printer, and Seller as Publishers; which was a mistake, for properly the Author is the Publisher; & this makes a great noise, both in City and Countrey, that Quakers begin to Imprison and Persecute one another, proving what they would do to others if they had power, opportunity, and provocation; but to wipe off all suspicion of Perfecution, they make use of the same plea as all other Persecutors do, even the Disturbance of the Pcace, and Subversion of the Government: but this Salve will not Cure the Sore: The next measures taken, is, to Contult how to punish G K. the known Author; and as many of the Subicribers as were une der their Government: and next day being the 26th of August a Conclave was appointed; but two of the Commissioners being no Quakers, Dissenting, the could not bring it to bear, to Sign a Mittimus, for Committing Kitherefore next day, resolves to publish

(201) a Proclamation against GK discharging him, or his Abetters from publishing any such Seditious Papers for the future; but it is Observable, that in the Proclamation there is not any mention made of Their Majesties Names; which every Loval Subject must Relent; but of the Late K. twice, notwithstanding they had Caution given, to mention what King they meant, Verbum set Savienti But the former Priloners continue still in Confinement; which is palpable and most evident Partiality, to punish the Printer & Seller. and suffer the known Author, and Subscribers to escape. But on the Monday sollowing, the Appeal, with the Mittimus, and a Postteript is Re printed; and in the Postscript, as is very Remarkable, that it is Asserted by K that it is contrary to Quakers principlez, to make the of the Carna! Weapon; but they found in their Experience, it was impossible to main tain Magistracy without it, that is, the Canal Sword! who can but smile to lee these men overthrowing their own Principles, by afferting the Incontister cy of them with Magiltracy, which is an Ordinance of God; and consequently no Government should be put into Quakers Hands: but great things were expected from the Yearly Meeting at Burington, which was to begin within few days; tho little expectation of a Friendly Accommodation; for G K. kept out of Town, left he should by a Prison, he prevented to attend that Meeting; but K came off there with Flying Colours; for the other Party being Sum noned again and again to Appea, but declined it : Whether they disowned the Authority of that Meeting, or suspected the badness of their Caute, which they had reason to do, or feared G. K. his Party to be too strong, they can best answer for themselves; but that Meeting justifyed G K, and condemned Light

(102 and his Party, discharging them to Teach or Pray in publick Meetings, till they had condemn former Judgment, by a publick Writing; and how this Order was lighted, is too palpable to be denied; both Parties are oil harged from Raising, which lubpoles both were guilty; but while the Meeting at Burlington clears K. the Yearly Meeting at Marytand, condemns him, and justifies the other Party, whereby that infallible Discerning Spirit Quakers boast of, & lay is in every true Quaker, is overthrown; for great Meetings of their greatest Dons. can be mistaken, & make contrary and contradictory Orders. I am informed, the Divilion has Reached England; for in London, one Party who were against Keith, bought up all his Pamphlets, to prevent the Spreading of the Difference: Another Party Orders a new Impression of all his Books, relating to that Controvers sy; this I had lately of one of the melves. conclude with some passages from undoubted Infors mation. 1. One affirmed the Difference at present concerning Christ, was an empty Barrel; from whence it is evident, what mean thoughts this Zealote had of Christ, as Man 2. Another said, he did not believe to be Saved by that which Dyed at Forusa; lem; What a poor case must such a Soul be in? 3. John Delava! hath exprest his fear that Cotton Pather's Prophelie of G.K is now accomplishing. Lastiy, there is among Quakers in Pensilvania, one Facob, a Dutchman, who takes upon him to Preach and Pray in the Dutch Language, to an English Congregation, pretending an Immediate Call thereunto a Which John Delaval, and the Teachers Son-in-law. uled to interpret, for the understanding of the people; but some time after, the Hearers desired the Inc. sexpreters to forbear, for they were more Edified

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without Interpretation, then with it; though they understood not a word he said; would any have supposed there was such blind implicite. Faith out of Rome, and that these Spiritual Professions in add lay open their Delusions to the VVorld, at so plain a rate.

But what impression the Loss of their Government may have, and what Alterations it may make among them, I leave to Further Information. And whoever would have more of this Nature, even the Spiritual War uning Q lakers, chiefly promoted by the Carnel Waspon of the Imque; I recommend them to Philipping, for an enlargement of this Narrative Which is alletheir own, excepting some Observations; and Animadversums on both bides.

FINIS.

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